

22 February 2018 EMA/PRAC/59227/2018 Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC)

New product information wording – Extracts from PRAC recommendations on signals

Adopted at the 5-8 February 2018 PRAC

The product information wording in this document is extracted from the document entitled 'PRAC recommendations on signals' which contains the whole text of the PRAC recommendations for product information update, as well as some general guidance on the handling of signals. It can be found <u>here</u> (in English only).

New text to be added to the product information is <u>underlined</u>. Current text to be deleted is struck through.

1. Filgrastim; lenograstim; lipegfilgrastim; pegfilgrastim – Aortitis (EPITT no 18940)

Summary of product characteristics

4.4. Warnings and precautions

Aortitis has been reported after G-CSF administration in healthy subjects and in cancer patients. The symptoms experienced included fever, abdominal pain, malaise, back pain and increased inflammatory markers (e.g. C-reactive protein and white blood cell count). In most cases aortitis was diagnosed by CT scan and generally resolved after withdrawal of G-CSF. See also section 4.8.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Vascular disorders

Aortitis [rare frequency]

Package leaflet

2. Warnings and precautions

Inflammation of the aorta (the large blood vessel which transports blood from the heart to the body) has been reported rarely in cancer patients and healthy donors. The symptoms can include fever,



abdominal pain, malaise, back pain and increased inflammatory markers. Tell your doctor if you experience these symptoms.

4. Possible side effects

[Rare frequency] Inflammation of the aorta (the large blood vessel which transports blood from the heart to the body), see section 2.

2. Hydroxycarbamide – Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (EPITT no 18939)

Summary of product characteristics

4.8. Undesirable effects

Systemic and cutaneous lupus erythematous (frequency very rare)

Package leaflet

4. Possible side effects

<u>Inflammation of the skin causing red scaly patches and possibly occurring together with pain in the joints</u>

3. Ritonavir; lopinavir, ritonavir; ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir; levothyroxine – Interaction possibly leading to decreased levothyroxine efficacy and hypothyroidism (EPITT no 18896)

Summary of product characteristics (SPC)

[Ritonavir containing products, including fixed drug combinations, and levothyroxine-containing products whose SPC section 4.5 does not mention a possible interaction with protease inhibitors:]

4.5. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Post-marketing cases have been reported indicating a potential interaction between ritonavir containing products and levothyroxine. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) should be monitored in patients treated with levothyroxine at least the first month after starting and/or ending ritonavir treatment.

Package leaflet

- 2. What you need to know before you take [product]
- [Levothyroxine-containing products whose package leaflet does not mention a possible interaction with protease inhibitors:]

The following may affect the way that levothyroxine works:

- Ritonavir - used to control HIV and chronic hepatitis C virus

• [Ritonavir containing products:]

There are medicines that may not mix with [product] because their effects could increase or decrease when taken together. In some cases your doctor may need to perform certain tests, change the dose or monitor you regularly. This is why you should tell your doctor if you are taking any medicines, including those you have bought yourself or herbal products, but it is especially important to mention these:

- Levothyroxine (used to treat thyroid problems)
- [Lopinavir/ritonavir containing products:]

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you or your child are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- Levothyroxine (used to treat thyroid problems)