Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of risk management plan for ACECORT (hydrocortisone)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for ACECORT. The RMP details important risks of ACECORT, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about ACECORT's risks and uncertainties (missing information).

ACECORT's summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how ACECORT should be used.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

ACECORT is authorised for treatment of adrenal insufficiency in adult patients for whom treatment with modified release hydrocortisone alone is insufficient (see SmPC for the full indication). It contains hydrocortisone as the active substance and it is given by oral tablets of 1mg, 3mg, 5mg and 10mg.

II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimise or further characterise the risks

Important risks of ACECORT, together with measures to minimise such risks, are outlined below.

Measures to minimise the risks identified for medicinal products can be:

- Specific information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorised pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so to ensure that the medicine is used correctly;
- The medicine's legal status — the way a medicine is supplied to the patient (e.g. with or without prescription) can help to minimise its risks.

Together, these measures constitute *routine risk minimisation* measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed, including PSUR assessment, so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. These measures constitute *routine pharmacovigilance activities*.

If important information that may affect the safe use of ACECORT is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of ACECORT are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely <administered> <taken>. Important risks can be regarded as identified or potential. Identified risks are concerns for which there

is sufficient proof of a link with the use of ACECORT. Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on available data, but this association has not been established yet and needs further evaluation. Missing information refers to information on the safety of the medicinal product that is currently missing and needs to be collected (e.g. on the long-term use of the medicine);

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	Acute psychiatric effects
	Using too low a dose of hydrocortisone (glucocorticoid underreplacement)
	Using too high a dose of hydrocortisone (glucocorticoid overreplacement)
	Glucocorticoid under- and overreplacement due to drug interactions
Missing information	none

II.B Summary of important risks

Important potential risk: Acute psychiatric effects	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Information on other hydrocortisone products
Risk factors and risk groups	All patients, especially those at the start of therapy and during dose adjustments and high doses, and patients with pre-existing psychiatric disorders or a history of corticosteroid-induced psychosis.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures

Important potential risk: Using too low a dose of hydrocortisone (glucocorticoid underreplacement)	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Information on other hydrocortisone products
Risk factors and risk groups	All patients
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures

Important potential risk: Using too high a dose of hydrocortisone (glucocorticoid overreplacement)	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Information on other hydrocortisone products
Risk factors and risk groups	All patients, especially elderly patients and patients with a low BMI.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures

Important potential risk: Glucocorticoid under- or overreplacement due to drug interactions	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Information on other hydrocortisone products
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients who use CYP 3A4 inducers or -inhibitors. Potent inducers are products such as phenytoin, rifabutin, carbamazepine, barbiturates, rifampicin, St. John's wort, and, less potent, are inducers such as the antiretroviral medicinal products efavirenz and nevirapine. Potent inhibitors are products such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, erythromycin, telithromycin, clarithromycin, ritonavir, grapefruit juice, and mifepristone. Any antibiotic - when long-term used - is also an inhibitor.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

No studies are conditions of the marketing authorisation.

II.C.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for ACECORT.