
Foundations first: the unchanging significance of cleansing in the era of fourth-generation retinoids

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Dear Editor, Trifarotene¹ has been licensed as the first fourth-generation topical retinoid for treatment of moderate–severe acne vulgaris of the face and trunk. In the phase III trials reporting the efficacy of trifarotene compared with vehicle cream, we also wish to highlight the improvement in acne in the nonactive vehicle arm of the trial.

Trifarotene exhibits selectivity for retinoic acid receptor (RAR)- γ , distinguishing itself from earlier-generation retinoids that target RAR- α , RAR- β and RAR- γ .² In 2019, Tan *et al.* showcased two large-scale, international phase III studies, PERFECT 1 (PF-1) and PERFECT 2 (PF-2).² These revealed the positive results of trifarotene in the treatment of both facial and truncal acne. Both studies were identical, 12-week, double-blinded, multicentre, vehicle-controlled

trials, with a 1 : 1 randomization pattern for once-daily application of trifarotene 50 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ cream or a vehicle cream.

The studies' 'rate of success' was determined by the Investigator's Global Assessment for the face and the Physician's Global Assessment for the trunk (clear or almost clear and ≥ 2 -grade improvement). Of the total 2420 patients randomized across PF-1 and PF-2, 1214 received trifarotene and 1206 received the vehicle. The success rates for facial acne reached 29.4% in PF-1 and 42.3% in PF-2 (both $P < 0.001$ for trifarotene vs. vehicle). The success rates for truncal acne with trifarotene were 35.7% in PF-1 and 42.6% in PF-2 (both $P < 0.001$ for trifarotene vs. vehicle). Reductions in inflammatory and noninflammatory lesion counts for both facial and truncal acne were also significant.

Particularly noteworthy was the improvement in acne observed in patients who used the vehicle cream alone. This subset of participants, who were instructed to cleanse their skin and then apply the nonmedicated moisturizer cream, exhibited success rates of 19.5% and 25.7% for facial acne and 25.0% and 29.9% for truncal acne in PF-1 and PF-2, respectively. Such outcomes lend further support to the value of basic skincare practices in acne management, as advocated in the recent acne guidelines from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.³

Previously, two smaller studies also assessed the effect of cleanser and moisturizer on acne. In the first study ($n = 27$), a reduction in acne lesions was documented after twice-daily use of a proprietary mild cleanser. This intervention led to a decrease in the number of open comedones and total noninflammatory lesions ($P = 0.03$ for both), observable as early as week 2 and sustained through week 8.⁴ Another study ($n = 29$), incorporating daily use of a proprietary facial

cleanser, an aqueous lotion and a moisturizing gel (containing synthetic pseudoceramides), displayed a significant decrease in acne and improvement of dry skin ($P < 0.001$ for both) during a 4-week clinical trial.⁵

While the advent of fourth-generation retinoids such as trifarotene marks an advancement in acne therapy and applications are still being elucidated, clinicians should not dismiss the importance of simple, nonpharmacological measures such as regular skin cleansing and the use of moisturizers, reaffirming their crucial place in the holistic management of both acne and other dermatological conditions.

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Data availability: No data were generated.

Ethics statement: Not applicable.

References

- 1 Galderma (UK) Ltd. Aklief 50 microgram/g cream. Summary of product characteristics. Available at: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/13881/smpc#about-medicine> (last accessed 13 June 2024).
- 2 Tan J, Thiboutot D, Popp G *et al*. Randomized phase 3 evaluation of trifarotene 50 µg/g cream treatment of moderate facial and truncal acne. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2019; **80**:1691–9.
- 3 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Acne vulgaris: management. NICE guideline NG198. Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng198> (last accessed 13 June 2024).
- 4 Choi JM, Lew VK, Kimball AB. A single-blinded, randomized, controlled clinical trial evaluating the effect of face washing on acne vulgaris. *Pediatr Dermatol* 2006; **23**:421–7.
- 5 Isoda K, Seki T, Inoue Y *et al*. Efficacy of the combined use of a facial cleanser and moisturizers for the care of mild acne patients with sensitive skin. *J Dermatol* 2014; **42**:181–8.

Consistent safety profile with over 8 years of real-world evidence, across licensed indications¹⁻³



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patients treated globally, and counting across indications⁴



150+
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across indications⁵



8+ years of real-world
evidence, worldwide
across indications¹⁻³



8
indications¹⁻³



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Real-world evidence shows a consistent safety profile with long-term use of Cosentyx over 6 years^{6,7}

No trend toward increased AE rates over time (pooled PsA, AS, PsO):*⁶

AEs of select interest (EAIR per 100 PY)	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	Cumulative rate
Serious infections Cases	2.0 n=149	1.7 n=475	0.7 n=649	1.3 n=1,841	1.3 n=2,285	1.1 n=2,226	1.3 n=8,719
Malignant or unspecified tumours Cases	0.2 n=15	0.2 n=50	0.2 n=225	0.3 n=422	0.3 n=520	0.3 n=573	0.3 n=1,896
MACE Cases	0.2 n=15	0.1 n=39	0.2 n=151	0.2 n=238	0.2 n=264	0.1 n=287	0.2 n=1,031
Total IBD Cases	0.2 n=12	0.2 n=46	0.2 n=185	0.3 n=340	0.2 n=312	0.1 n=261	0.2 n=1,291
Exposure (PY)	7,450	28,549	93,744	137,325	182,024	212,636	680,470

Adapted from Novartis Data on File. 2021.⁶

No trend towards increased rates of malignancy, MACE or IBD over time⁶

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are upper respiratory tract infections (17.1%) (most frequently nasopharyngitis, rhinitis).^{1,2} Refer to the prescribing information for a summary of adverse events.

Refer to the Cosentyx Summary of Product Characteristics for full details, dosing and administration, including special populations.

Cosentyx is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe **PsO** in adults, children and adolescents from the age of 6 years who are candidates for systemic therapy; active **PsA** in adult patients (alone or in combination with methotrexate) when the response to previous disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug therapy has been inadequate; active **AS** in adults who have responded inadequately to conventional therapy; active **nr-axSpA** with objective signs of inflammation as indicated by elevated C-reactive protein and/or magnetic resonance imaging evidence in adults who have responded inadequately to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; active moderate to severe **HS** (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy; active **ERA** in patients 6 years and older (alone or in combination with methotrexate) whose disease has responded inadequately to, or who cannot tolerate, conventional therapy; active **JPsA** in patients 6 years and older (alone or in combination with methotrexate) whose disease has responded inadequately to, or who cannot tolerate, conventional therapy.^{1,2}

Prescribing information, adverse event reporting and full indication can be found on the next page.

*Successive time periods of PSUR shown with cumulative rate: 26 Dec 2014 to 25 Dec 2015; 26 Dec 2015 to 25 Dec 2016; 26 Dec 2016 to 25 Dec 2017; 26 Dec 2017 to 25 Dec 2018; 26 Dec 2018 to 25 Dec 2019; 26 Dec 2019 to 25 Dec 2020.⁶

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; EAIR, exposure-adjusted incidence rate; ERA, enthesitis-related arthritis; HCP, healthcare professional; HS, hidradenitis suppurativa; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; JPsA, juvenile psoriatic arthritis; MACE, major adverse cardiac event; nr-axSpA, non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PsO, plaque psoriasis; PY, patient year.

References: 1. Cosentyx® (secukinumab) GB Summary of Product Characteristics; 2. Cosentyx® (secukinumab) NI Summary of Product Characteristics; 3. European Medicines Agency. European public assessment report. Available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/overview/cosentyx-epar-medicine-overview_en.pdf [Accessed August 2024]; 4. Novartis Data on File. Secukinumab – Sec008. 2023; 5. ClinicalTrials.gov. Search results for 'secukinumab', completed, terminated and active, not recruiting trials. Available at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/search?term=Secukinumab.&aggFilters=status.com> [Accessed August 2024]; 6. Novartis data on file. Cosentyx Periodic Safety Update Report (PSUR); 26 December 2019 – 25 December 2020. 22 February 2021; 7. Deodhar A, et al. Arthritis Res Ther 2019;21(1):111.



Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard
 Adverse events should also be reported to Novartis online through the pharmacovigilance intake (PVI) tool at www.novartis.com/report or alternatively email medinfo.uk@novartis.com or call 01276 698370.

Cosentyx® (secukinumab) Northern Ireland Prescribing Information.

Please refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) before prescribing.

Indications: Treatment of: moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults, children and adolescents from the age of 6 years who are candidates for systemic therapy; active psoriatic arthritis in adults (alone or in combination with methotrexate) who have responded inadequately to disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug therapy; active ankylosing spondylitis in adults who have responded inadequately to conventional therapy; active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA) with objective signs of inflammation as indicated by elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) evidence in adults who have responded inadequately to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; active enthesitis-related arthritis and juvenile psoriatic arthritis in patients 6 years and older (alone or in combination with methotrexate) whose disease has responded inadequately to, or who cannot tolerate, conventional therapy; active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy. **Presentations:** Cosentyx 150 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen; Cosentyx 300 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen. **Dosage & Administration:** Administered by subcutaneous injection at weeks 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, followed by monthly maintenance dosing. Consider discontinuation if no response after 16 weeks of treatment. Each 150 mg dose is given as one injection of 150 mg. Each 300 mg dose is given as two injections of 150 mg or one injection of 300 mg. If possible avoid areas of the skin showing psoriasis. **Plaque Psoriasis:** Adult recommended dose is 300 mg monthly. Based on clinical response, a maintenance dose of 300 mg every 2 weeks may provide additional benefit for patients with a body weight of 90 kg or higher. Adolescents and children from the age of 6 years: if weight \geq 50 kg, recommended dose is 150 mg (may be increased to 300 mg as some patients may derive additional benefit from the higher dose). If weight < 50 kg, recommended dose is 75 mg. However, 150mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen is not indicated for administration of this dose and no suitable alternative formulation is available. **Psoriatic Arthritis:** For patients with concomitant moderate to severe plaque psoriasis see adult plaque psoriasis recommendation. For patients who are anti-TNF α inadequate responders, the recommended dose is 300 mg, 150 mg in other patients. Can be increased to 300 mg based on clinical response. **Ankylosing Spondylitis:** Recommended dose 150 mg. Can be increased to 300 mg based on clinical response. **nr-axSpA:** Recommended dose 150 mg. **Enthesitis-related arthritis and juvenile psoriatic arthritis:** From the age of 6 years, if weight \geq 50 kg, recommended dose is 150 mg. If weight < 50 kg, recommended dose is 75 mg. However, 150mg

Cosentyx® (secukinumab) Great Britain Prescribing Information.

Please refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) before prescribing.

Indications: Treatment of: moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults, children and adolescents from the age of 6 years who are candidates for systemic therapy; active psoriatic arthritis in adults (alone or in combination with methotrexate) who have responded inadequately to disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug therapy; active ankylosing spondylitis in adults who have responded inadequately to conventional therapy; active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis (nr-axSpA) with objective signs of inflammation as indicated by elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) evidence in adults who have responded inadequately to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; active enthesitis-related arthritis and juvenile psoriatic arthritis in patients 6 years and older (alone or in combination with methotrexate) whose disease has responded inadequately to, or who cannot tolerate, conventional therapy; active moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (acne inversa) in adults with an inadequate response to conventional systemic HS therapy. **Presentations:** Cosentyx 75 mg solution for injection in pre-filled syringe; Cosentyx 150 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen; Cosentyx 150 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen; Cosentyx 300 mg solution for injection in pre-filled pen. **Dosage & Administration:** Administered by subcutaneous injection at weeks 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, followed by monthly maintenance dosing. Consider discontinuation if no response after 16 weeks of treatment. Each 75 mg dose is given as one injection of 75 mg. Each 150 mg dose is given as one injection of 150 mg. Each 300 mg dose is given as two injections of 150 mg or one injection of 300 mg. If possible avoid areas of the skin showing psoriasis. **Plaque Psoriasis:** Adult recommended dose is 300 mg. Based on clinical response, a maintenance dose of 300 mg every 2 weeks may provide additional benefit for patients with a body weight of 90 kg or higher. Adolescents and children from the age of 6 years: if weight \geq 50 kg, recommended dose is 150 mg (may be increased to 300 mg as some patients may derive additional benefit from the higher dose). If weight < 50 kg, recommended dose is 75 mg. **Psoriatic Arthritis:** For patients with concomitant moderate to severe plaque psoriasis see adult plaque psoriasis recommendation. For patients who are anti-TNF α inadequate responders, the recommended dose is 300 mg, 150 mg in other patients. Can be increased to 300 mg based on clinical response. **Ankylosing Spondylitis:** Recommended dose 150 mg. Can be increased to 300 mg based on clinical response. **nr-axSpA:** Recommended dose 150 mg. **Enthesitis-related arthritis and juvenile psoriatic arthritis:** From the age of 6 years, if weight \geq 50 kg, recommended dose is 150 mg. If weight < 50 kg, recommended dose is 75 mg. **Hidradenitis suppurativa:**

solution for injection in pre-filled pen is not indicated for administration of this dose and no suitable alternative formulation is available. **Hidradenitis suppurativa:** Recommended dose is 300 mg monthly. Based on clinical response, the maintenance dose can be increased to 300 mg every 2 weeks. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to the active substance or excipients. Clinically important, active infection. **Warnings & Precautions:** **Infections:** Potential to increase risk of infections; serious infections have been observed. Caution in patients with chronic infection or history of recurrent infection. Advise patients to seek medical advice if signs/symptoms of infection occur. Monitor patients with serious infection closely and do not administer Cosentyx until the infection resolves. Non-serious mucocutaneous candida infections were more frequently reported for secukinumab than placebo in the psoriasis clinical studies. Should not be given to patients with active tuberculosis (TB). Consider anti-tuberculosis therapy before starting Cosentyx in patients with latent TB. **Inflammatory bowel disease (including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis):** New cases or exacerbations of inflammatory bowel disease have been reported with secukinumab. Secukinumab, is not recommended in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. If a patient develops signs and symptoms of inflammatory bowel disease or experiences an exacerbation of pre-existing inflammatory bowel disease, secukinumab should be discontinued and appropriate medical management should be initiated. **Hypersensitivity reactions:** Rare cases of anaphylactic reactions have been observed. If an anaphylactic or serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue immediately and initiate appropriate therapy. **Vaccinations:** Do not give live vaccines concurrently with Cosentyx; inactivated or non-live vaccinations may be given. Paediatric patients should receive all age appropriate immunisations before treatment with Cosentyx. **Latex-Sensitive Individuals:** The removable needle cap of the 150mg pre-filled pen contains a derivative of natural rubber latex. **Concomitant immunosuppressive therapy:** Combination with immunosuppressants, including biologics, or phototherapy has not been evaluated in psoriasis studies. Cosentyx was given concomitantly with methotrexate, sulfasalazine and/or corticosteroids in arthritis studies. Caution when considering concomitant use of other immunosuppressants. **Interactions:** Live vaccines should not be given concurrently with secukinumab. No interaction between Cosentyx and midazolam (CYP3A4 substrate) seen in adult psoriasis study. No interaction between Cosentyx and methotrexate and/or corticosteroids seen in arthritis studies. **Fertility, pregnancy and lactation:** **Women of childbearing potential:** Use an effective method of contraception during and for at least 20 weeks after treatment. **Pregnancy:** Preferably avoid use of Cosentyx in pregnancy. **Breast feeding:** It is not known if secukinumab is excreted in human breast milk. A clinical decision should be made on continuation of breast feeding during Cosentyx treatment (and up to 20 weeks after discontinuation) based on benefit

Recommended dose is 300 mg monthly. Based on clinical response, the maintenance dose can be increased to 300 mg every 2 weeks. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to the active substance or excipients. Clinically important, active infection. **Warnings & Precautions:** **Infections:** Potential to increase risk of infections; serious infections have been observed. Caution in patients with chronic infection or history of recurrent infection. Advise patients to seek medical advice if signs/symptoms of infection occur. Monitor patients with serious infection closely and do not administer Cosentyx until the infection resolves. Non-serious mucocutaneous candida infections were more frequently reported for secukinumab than placebo in the psoriasis clinical studies. Should not be given to patients with active tuberculosis (TB). Consider anti-tuberculosis therapy before starting Cosentyx in patients with latent TB. **Inflammatory bowel disease (including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis):** New cases or exacerbations of inflammatory bowel disease have been reported with secukinumab. Secukinumab, is not recommended in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. If a patient develops signs and symptoms of inflammatory bowel disease or experiences an exacerbation of pre-existing inflammatory bowel disease, secukinumab should be discontinued and appropriate medical management should be initiated. **Hypersensitivity reactions:** Rare cases of anaphylactic reactions have been observed. If an anaphylactic or serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue immediately and initiate appropriate therapy. **Vaccinations:** Do not give live vaccines concurrently with Cosentyx; inactivated or non-live vaccinations may be given. Paediatric patients should receive all age appropriate immunisations before treatment with Cosentyx. **Latex-Sensitive Individuals:** The removable needle cap of the 75mg and 150 mg pre-filled syringe and 150mg pre-filled pen contains a derivative of natural rubber latex. **Concomitant immunosuppressive therapy:** Combination with immunosuppressants, including biologics, or phototherapy has not been evaluated in psoriasis studies. Cosentyx was given concomitantly with methotrexate, sulfasalazine and/or corticosteroids in arthritis studies. Caution when considering concomitant use of other immunosuppressants. **Interactions:** Live vaccines should not be given concurrently with secukinumab. No interaction between Cosentyx and midazolam (CYP3A4 substrate) seen in adult psoriasis study. No interaction between Cosentyx and methotrexate and/or corticosteroids seen in arthritis studies. **Fertility, pregnancy and lactation:** **Women of childbearing potential:** Use an effective method of contraception during and for at least 20 weeks after treatment. **Pregnancy:** Preferably avoid use of Cosentyx in pregnancy. **Breast feeding:** It is not known if secukinumab is excreted in human breast milk. A clinical decision should be made on continuation of breast feeding during Cosentyx treatment (and up to 20 weeks after discontinuation) based on benefit of breast feeding to the child and benefit of Cosentyx therapy to the woman. **Fertility:** Effect on human fertility not evaluated. **Adverse**

of breast feeding to the child and benefit of Cosentyx therapy to the woman. **Fertility:** Effect on human fertility not evaluated. **Adverse Reactions:** **Very Common (\geq 1/10):** Upper respiratory tract infection. **Common (\geq 1/100 to <1/10):** Oral herpes, headache, rhinorrhoea, diarrhoea, nausea, fatigue. **Uncommon (\geq 1/1,000 to <1/100):** Oral candidiasis, lower respiratory tract infections, neutropenia, inflammatory bowel disease. **Rare (\geq 1/10,000 to <1/1,000):** anaphylactic reactions, exfoliative dermatitis (psoriasis patients), hypersensitivity vasculitis. **Not known:** Mucosal and cutaneous candidiasis (including oesophageal candidiasis). **Infections:** Most infections were non-serious and mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, e.g. nasopharyngitis, and did not necessitate treatment discontinuation. There was an increase in mucosal and cutaneous (including oesophageal) candidiasis, but cases were mild or moderate in severity, non-serious, responsive to standard treatment and did not necessitate treatment discontinuation. Serious infections occurred in a small proportion of patients (0.015 serious infections reported per patient year of follow up). **Neutropenia:** Neutropenia was more frequent with secukinumab than placebo, but most cases were mild, transient and reversible. Rare cases of neutropenia CTCAE Grade 4 were reported. **Hypersensitivity reactions:** Urticaria and rare cases of anaphylactic reactions were seen. **Immunogenicity:** Less than 1% of patients treated with Cosentyx developed antibodies to secukinumab up to 52 weeks of treatment. **Other Adverse Effects:** The list of adverse events is not exhaustive, please consult the SmPC for a detailed listing of all adverse events before prescribing. **Legal Category:** POM. **MA Number & List Price:** EU/1/14/980/005 - 150 mg pre-filled pen x2 £1,218.78; EU/1/14/980/010 - 300 mg pre-filled pen x1 £1218.78. **PL Last Revised:** May 2023. Full prescribing information, (SmPC) is available from: Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Limited, 2nd Floor, The WestWorks Building, White City Place, 195 Wood Lane, London, W12 7FQ. Telephone: (01276) 692255.

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Adverse Event Reporting:

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. Adverse events should also be reported to Novartis via uk.patientsafety@novartis.com or online through the pharmacovigilance intake (PVI) tool at www.novartis.com/report. If you have a question about the product, please contact Medical Information on 01276 698370 or by email at medinfo.uk@novartis.com

Reactions: **Very Common (\geq 1/10):** Upper respiratory tract infection. **Common (\geq 1/100 to <1/10):** Oral herpes, headache, rhinorrhoea, diarrhoea, nausea, fatigue. **Uncommon (\geq 1/1,000 to <1/100):** Oral candidiasis, lower respiratory tract infections, neutropenia, inflammatory bowel disease. **Rare (\geq 1/10,000 to <1/1,000):** anaphylactic reactions, exfoliative dermatitis (psoriasis patients), hypersensitivity vasculitis. **Not known:** Mucosal and cutaneous candidiasis (including oesophageal candidiasis). **Infections:** Most infections were non-serious and mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, e.g. nasopharyngitis, and did not necessitate treatment discontinuation. There was an increase in mucosal and cutaneous (including oesophageal) candidiasis, but cases were mild or moderate in severity, non-serious, responsive to standard treatment and did not necessitate treatment discontinuation. Serious infections occurred in a small proportion of patients (0.015 serious infections reported per patient year of follow up). **Neutropenia:** Neutropenia was more frequent with secukinumab than placebo, but most cases were mild, transient and reversible. Rare cases of neutropenia CTCAE Grade 4 were reported. **Hypersensitivity reactions:** Urticaria and rare cases of anaphylactic reactions were seen. **Immunogenicity:** Less than 1% of patients treated with Cosentyx developed antibodies to secukinumab up to 52 weeks of treatment. **Other Adverse Effects:** The list of adverse events is not exhaustive, please consult the SmPC for a detailed listing of all adverse events before prescribing. **Legal Category:** POM. **MA Number & List Price:** PLGB 00101/1205 - 75 mg pre-filled syringe x 1 - £304.70; PLGB 00101/1029 - 150 mg pre-filled pen x2 £1,218.78; PLGB 00101/1030 - 150 mg pre-filled syringe x2 £1,218.78; PLGB 00101/1198 - 300 mg pre-filled pen x1 £1218.78. **PL Last Revised:** June 2023. Full prescribing information, (SmPC) is available from: Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Limited, 2nd Floor, The WestWorks Building, White City Place, 195 Wood Lane, London, W12 7FQ. Telephone: (01276) 692255.

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Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. Adverse events should also be reported to Novartis via uk.patientsafety@novartis.com or online through the pharmacovigilance intake (PVI) tool at www.novartis.com/report. If you have a question about the product, please contact Medical Information on 01276 698370 or by email at medinfo.uk@novartis.com