Position Statement



Position Statement on

Isotretinoin

(Approved by the Board of Directors: December 9, 2000; Amended by the Board of Directors March 25, 2003, March 11, 2004, November 13, 2010 and February 19, 2018)

The Association is committed to the safe and responsible use of isotretinoin. Isotretinoin is FDA approved for and generally considered by dermatologists to be the most effective treatment for severe recalcitrant nodular acne. The effectiveness of systemic isotretinoin therapy in the treatment of acne has been demonstrated in randomized, double blinded clinical studies. It is known to effectively reduce acne and lead to a reduction in scarring. 1-4

The Association recognizes there is sufficient evidence for the use of isotretinoin in severe forms of acne, particularly (but not limited to) severe recalcitrant nodular acne or acne which has proven refractory to other forms of therapy. Assessment of severity includes the impact of the disease on the patient, both physical and psychological.¹

The Association recognizes that isotretinoin has been used off-label in the treatment of conditions such as disorders of cornification and in chemoprevention of skin cancer in high risk individuals. The Association believes such off-label uses are permitted under the FDA's "practice of medicine" exception to its drug approval process. Physicians considering the use of isotretinoin in such off-label indications should make the patient aware that off-label usage has not been specifically approved by FDA.

The Association promotes compliance with the manufacturer-sponsored and FDA-approved risk management program for prescribing isotretinoin (iPLEDGE). It opposes on-line Internet dispensing, sharing, or use without physician supervision, because these activities do not provide for sufficient patient education about isotretinoin risks and do not require participation in the iPLEDGE program.

The Association supports a gender-neutral categorization model in iPLEDGE that is based on child-bearing potential and not gender identity.

The Association supports continuing education for physicians, their office staff, allied medical personnel, and patients on the potential risks connected with the use of isotretinoin. In particular, prescribers, patients, pharmacies, and manufacturers must comply with the iPLEDGE risk management program as outlined on the iPLEDGE web site (www.ipledgeprogram.com) to prevent fetal exposure during treatment with isotretinoin.¹

A correlation between isotretinoin use and depression/anxiety symptoms has been suggested but an evidence-based causal relationship has not been established. Other studies give evidence that treatment of acne with isotretinoin was accompanied by improvement of both depressive and anxiety symptoms, as well as improved quality of life of patients with acne. 1 5 6

Current evidence is insufficient to prove either an association or a causal relationship between isotretinoin use and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in the general population. 7, 8 While some recent studies have suggested such a relationship 9,10, further studies are required to conclusively determine if the association or causal relationship exists and/or whether IBD risk may be linked to the presence of severe acne itself.

Owner: Advocacy & Policy Reviewed: 2/19/2018

Position Statement on Isotretinoin Page 2 of 2

The Association concludes that the prescription of isotretinoin for severe nodular acne continues to be appropriate as long as prescribing physicians are aware of the issues related to isotretinoin use, including IBD or psychiatric disturbance, and educate their patients about these and other potential risks. Physicians also should monitor their patients for any indication of IBD and depressive symptoms.

References:

- 1. Strauss JS, Krowchuk DP, Leyden JJ, Lucky AW, Shalita AR, Siegfried EC, Thiboutot DM, Van Voorhees AS, Beutner KA, Sieck CK, Bhushan R. American Academy of Dermatology. Guidelines of care for acne vulgaris management. J Am Acad Dermatol 2007 Apr; 56(4):651-63.
- 2. Strauss JS, Rapini RP, Shalita AR et al. Isotretinoin therapy for acne: results of a multicenter dose-response study. J Am Acad Dermatol 1984; 10: 490-6.
- 3. Strauss JS, Leyden JJ, Lucky AW et al (2001) Safety of a new micronized formulation of isotretinoin in patients with severe recalcitrant nodular acne: A randomized trial comparing micronized isotretinoin with standard isotretinoin. J Am Acad Dermatol 45:196–207
- 4. Goulden V, Clark SM, Mcgeown C, Cunliffe WJ (1997) Treatment of acne with intermittent isotretinoin. Br J Dermatol 137:106–108
- 5. Hahm BJ, Min SU, Yoon MY, Shin YW, Kim JS, Jung JY, Suh DH. Changes of psychiatric parameters and their relationships by oral isotretinoin in acne patients. J Dermatol. 2009 May;36(5):255-61.
- 6. Kaymak Y, Taner E, Taner Y. Comparison of depression, anxiety and life quality in acne vulgaris patients who were treated with either isotretinoin or topical agents. Int J Dermatol. 2009 Jan;48(1):41-6.
- 7. Bernstein CN, Nugent Z, Longobardi T, Blanchard JF. "Isotretinoin Is Not Associated with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Population-Based Case-Control Study." Am J Gastroenterol. 2009 Nov:104(11):2774-8.
- 8. Crockett SD, Gulati A, Sandler RS, Kappelman MD.A causal association between isotretinoin and inflammatory bowel disease has yet to be established. Am J Gastroenterol. 2009 Oct; 104(10):2387-
- 9. Reddy D, Siegel CA, Sands BE, Kane S. Possible association between isotretinoin and inflammatory bowel disease. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2006;101:1569–1573
- 10. Crockett SD, Porter CQ, Martin CF, Sandler RS, Kappelman MD. "Isotretinoin Use and the Risk of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Case-Control Study." Am J Gastroenterol. 2010 Mar 30 online