13 Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan for Triesence (Triamcinolone)

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

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

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Triesence's RMP.

13.1 Part VI: I. The medicine and what it is used for

Triesence is authorized for treatment of visualisation during vitrectomy. Triesence contains triamcinolone 40 mg/mL suspension for injection to be administered intravitreally.

13.2 Part VI: II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimize or further characterize the risks

Important risks of Triesence, together with measures to minimize such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Triesence's risks, are outlined below.

Measures to minimize 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 minimize its risks.

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.

13.2.1 Part VI – II.A: List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Triesence are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimize the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely administered. 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 Triesence. 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).

Table 13-1 List of important risks and missing information

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	None
Missing information	None

13.2.2 Part VI - II B: Summary of important risks

Not applicable, since there are no important risks/safety concerns.

13.2.3 Part VI – II C: Post-authorization development plan

13.2.3.1 II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorization

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorization or specific obligation of Triesence.

13.2.3.2 II.C.2. Other studies in post-authorization development plan

There are no other studies required for Triesence.