



1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Silkis 3 µg/g ointment

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One gram of ointment contains 3 µg of calcitriol (INN). For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Ointment

White, translucent ointment

4.CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic indications

Silkis is indicated in topical treatment of mild to moderately severe plaque psoriasis (psoriasis vulgaris) with up to 35% of body surface area involvement.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Posology

Silkis Ointment should be applied to the psoriasis affected areas twice per day, once in the morning and once in the evening before retiring and after washing.

It is recommended that not more than 35% of the body surface be exposed to daily treatment. Not more than 30 g of ointment should be used per day. There is limited clinical experience available for the use of this dosage regimen of more than 6 weeks.

Paediatric population

There is no experience of the use of Silkis in children (see 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use).

Special population

Patients with kidney or liver dysfunction should not use Silkis (see also 4.3. Contra-indications).

4.3. Contra-indications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s) or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Patients on systemic treatment of calcium homeostasis.

Patients with kidney or liver dysfunction.

Patients with hypercalcaemia and patients known to suffer from abnormal calcium metabolism.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

The ointment can be applied to the face with caution, as there is an increased risk of irritation in this area. Contact with the eyes should be avoided. The hands should be washed after applying the ointment in order to avoid unintentional application to non lesional areas. Not more than 35% of the body surface should be exposed to daily treatment. Not more than 30g of ointment should be used per day.

Due to potential effects on calcium metabolism, substances which stimulate absorption must not be added to the ointment, and the ointment must not be covered with an occlusive dressing.

In case of severe irritation or contact allergy, the treatment with Silkis should be discontinued and the patient should obtain medical advice. If contact allergy is demonstrated this discontinuation is definitive.

Although no clinically significant hypercalcaemia was observed in clinical studies with a dosage under 30 g/day of Silkis ointment, some absorption of calcitriol through the skin does occur and excessive use of the ointment can lead to systemic side-effects, such as an increase in urine and serum calcium levels, which is a known class effect for calcitriol.

There is no information about the use of Silkis in other clinical forms of psoriasis (other than plaque psoriasis) i.e. Psoriasis guttata acuta, pustular psoriasis, psoriasis erythrodermica and rapid progressive plaque psoriasis.

Paediatric population

In view of the particular sensitivity of neonates versus adult rodents to the toxic effects of calcitriol, exposure of children to calcitriol ointment should be avoided (see also 4.2. Posology and method of administration).

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

Silkis must be used with caution in patients receiving medications known to increase the serum calcium level, such as thiazide diuretics, or medications with pharmacological effects impacted by a change in calcium levels, such as digoxin. Caution must also be exercised in patients receiving calcium supplements or high doses of vitamin D. There is no experience of the concurrent use of calcitriol and other medications for the treatment of psoriasis.

Information on interaction of systemic medications after the use of calcitriol ointment is limited.

Silkis Ointment has a slight irritant potential, and therefore, it is possible that concomitant use of peeling agents, astringents or irritants products may produce additive irritant effects.

4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy:

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of Calcitriol in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown developmental toxicity at doses which caused maternal toxicity (see section 5.3). The potential risk for humans is unknown.

Silkis should only be used during pregnancy in restricted amounts when clearly necessary. Calcium levels should be monitored.

Breast-feeding:

Calcitriol has been found in milk of lactating dams. Due to the lack of human data, it should not be used during breastfeeding.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Silkis has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Galderma Laboratories

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