Possible Link Between Breast Implants, Rare Ca

BY KERRI WACHTER

FROM A FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TELECONFERENCE

he Food and Drug Administration is asking health care professionals to report any confirmed cases of anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) in women with silicone gel- or saline-filled breast implants, citing concerns about a possible association.

The agency's announcement during a teleconference is based on a review of scientific literature published between 1997 and 2010, along with information from other international regulators, scientists, and breast implant manufacturers.

"ALCL is rare and has occurred in a very small number of women when compared to the millions who have breast implants," said Dr. William Maisel, chief scientist and deputy director for science in FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. The literature review identified 34 unique cases of this rare cancer in women with both saline and silicone breast implants. There have been roughly 60 cases of ALCL in women with breast implants worldwide, according to the FDA. It's estimated that 5-10 million women have breast implants worldwide.

"Data reviewed by the FDA suggest that patients with breast implants may have a very small but significant risk of ALCL in the scar capsule adjacent to the implant," the agency noted in a press release. Most of the cases reviewed by the agency were diagnosed when patients sought treatment for implantrelated symptoms such as pain, lumps, swelling, or asymmetry.

3-D Mammography System Approved

Hologic's Selenia Dimensions digital breast tomosynthesis system (Dimensions 3-D) is the first three-dimensional mammography system to reach the U.S. market following premarket approval by the Food and Drug Administration. The low-dose x-ray device provides both 2-D and 3-D images of the breast for breast cancer screening and diagnosis.

Conventional 2-D mammography systems have limitations caused by overlapping tissue in the breast that may hide lesions or cause benign areas to appear suspicious, the company explained. Clinical trials of Dimensions 3-D showed significant gains in specificity and other benefits, including improved lesion and margin visibility and the ability to accurately localize structures in the breast, the firm noted.

The approval follows endorsement of the product's safety and efficacy data by the FDA's Radiological Devices advisory panel last September.

OB.GYN. NEWS and "The Pink Sheet" are published by Elsevier.

-Jessica Bylander "The Pink Sheet"

The FDA recommends that health care professionals consider the possibility of ALCL if a patient has late onset, persistent fluid around the implant (periimplant seroma). When implant seroma is found, fresh seroma fluid should be sent for pathology tests to rule out ALCL. Patient information about breast implants and ALCL can be found in the FDA's Consumer Updates

Health care providers should discuss

the risks and benefits with women who are considering breast implant surgery. The FDA published its literature review in a document posted on its Web site titled "Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (ALCL) in Women With Breast Implants: Preliminary FDA Findings and Analy-

The FDA also plans to provide an update on its review of silicone gel-filled breast implants in the spring of 2011.

Health care professionals should report all confirmed cases of ALCL in women with breast implants to Medwatch, the FDA's safety information and adverse event reporting program, either online at www.fda.gov/Safety/ MedWatch/default.htm or by calling

The FDA also provides general information about breast implants to share with patients.

Help her look forward to lighter days

LYSTEDA: The non-hormonal, first-line therapy for women with cyclic heavy menstrual bleeding

• Significant reduction in menstrual blood loss (MBL) by 38% (vs 12% for placebo) in a 6-cycle study



LYSTEDA™ (tranexamic acid) tablets are indicated for the treatment of cyclic heavy menstrual bleeding. Prior to prescribing LYSTEDA. exclude endometrial pathology that can be associated with heavy menstrual bleeding.

Important Safety Information

LYSTEDA is contraindicated in women with active thromboembolic disease or a history or intrinsic risk of thrombosis or thromboembolism, including retinal vein or artery occlusion; or known hypersensitivity to tranexamic acid.

The risk of thrombotic and thromboembolic events may increase further when hormonal contraceptives are administered with LYSTEDA, especially in women who are obese or smoke cigarettes. Women using hormonal contraception should use LYSTEDA only if there is a strong medical need and the benefit of treatment will outweigh the potential increased risk of a thrombotic event. Do not use LYSTEDA in women who are taking more than the approved dose of a hormonal contraceptive.

Concomitant use of LYSTEDA with Factor IX complex concentrates, anti-inhibitor coagulant concentrates or all-trans retinoic acid (oral tretinoin) may increase risk of thrombosis. Visual or ocular adverse effects may occur with LYSTEDA. Immediately discontinue use if visual or ocular symptoms occur. In case of severe allergic reaction, discontinue LYSTEDA and seek immediate medical attention. Cerebral edema and cerebral infarction may be caused by use of LYSTEDA in women with subarachnoid hemorrhage. Ligneous conjunctivitis has been reported in patients taking tranexamic acid.

The most common adverse reactions in clinical trials (≥5%, and more frequent in LYSTEDA subjects compared to placebo subjects) were: headache, sinus and nasal symptoms, back pain, abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain, joint pain, muscle cramps, migraine, anemia, and fatigue.

LYSTEDA has not been studied in adolescents under age 18 with heavy menstrual bleeding.

Please see Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on adjacent page.



Help her look forward to lighter days.

Lysted

(tranexamic acid) tablets