

Navigating the Landscape – Acthar Gel and Its Role in Dermatomyositis and Polymyositis Treatment

Acthar GEL
(repository corticotropin injection) 80 U/mL

Presentation by

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WHEN

Saturday, February 28, 2026
7:30 AM Pacific

WHERE

Caesars Palace Convention Center: Milano I
3570 South Las Vegas Boulevard
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109



RSVP

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INDICATIONS

Acthar® Gel is indicated for:

- Treatment during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of systemic lupus erythematosus
- Treatment during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of dermatomyositis (polymyositis)
- Adjunctive therapy for short-term administration (to tide the patient over an acute episode or exacerbation) in: psoriatic arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis, including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (selected cases may require low-dose maintenance therapy); ankylosing spondylitis
- Symptomatic sarcoidosis

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Contraindications

Acthar is contraindicated:

- For intravenous administration
- In infants under 2 years of age who have suspected congenital infections
- With concomitant administration of live or live attenuated vaccines in patients receiving immunosuppressive doses of Acthar
- In patients with scleroderma, osteoporosis, systemic fungal infections, ocular herpes simplex, recent surgery, history of or the presence of a peptic ulcer, congestive heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, primary adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenocortical hyperfunction, or sensitivity to proteins of porcine origin

Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information or visit

<https://www.acthar.com/pdf/Acthar-PI.pdf>.

Reminder: This event is only intended for appropriate US healthcare professionals (HCPs). No guests or relatives of HCPs are permitted unless they are also an appropriate HCP attendee. HCPs in any of the following categories are prohibited from participating in a meal and must select "Meal Opt Out" on the Sign-in Sheet: Federal employees, Minnesota prescribers, and Vermont-licensed HCPs. For prescribers licensed in states with regulatory limits on the value of meals, please ensure you comply with your individual state meal mandates. Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals is required to report all payments or exchanges of value (eg, meals) in compliance with the Sunshine Act and state laws.

Per PhRMA guidelines: No alcohol will be served at this event.

Warnings and Precautions

- The adverse effects of Acthar are related primarily to its steroidogenic effects
- Acthar may increase susceptibility to new infection or reactivation of latent infections
- Suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis may occur following prolonged therapy with the potential for adrenal insufficiency after withdrawal of the medication. Adrenal insufficiency may be minimized by tapering of the dose when discontinuing treatment. During recovery of the adrenal gland patients should be protected from the stress (e.g., trauma or surgery) by the use of corticosteroids. Monitor patients for effects of HPA axis suppression after stopping treatment
- Cushing's syndrome may occur during therapy but generally resolves after therapy is stopped. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms
- Acthar can cause elevation of blood pressure, salt and water retention, and hypokalemia. Monitor blood pressure and sodium and potassium levels
- Acthar often acts by masking symptoms of other diseases/disorders. Monitor patients carefully during and for a period following discontinuation of therapy
- Acthar can cause gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding and gastric ulcer. There is also an increased risk for perforation in patients with certain GI disorders. Monitor for signs of perforation and bleeding
- Acthar may be associated with central nervous system effects ranging from euphoria, insomnia, irritability, mood swings, personality changes, and severe depression to psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated
- Patients with comorbid disease may have that disease worsened. Caution should be used when prescribing Acthar in patients with diabetes and myasthenia gravis
- Prolonged use of Acthar may produce cataracts, glaucoma, and secondary ocular infections. Monitor for signs and symptoms

Warnings and Precautions (cont'd)

- Acthar is immunogenic and prolonged administration of Acthar may increase the risk of hypersensitivity reactions. Cases of anaphylaxis have been reported in the postmarketing setting. Neutralizing antibodies with chronic administration may lead to loss of endogenous ACTH and Acthar activity
- There may be an enhanced effect in patients with hypothyroidism and in those with cirrhosis of the liver
- Long-term use may have negative effects on growth and physical development in children. Monitor pediatric patients
- Decrease in bone density may occur. Bone density should be monitored in patients on long-term therapy

Adverse Reactions

- Commonly reported postmarketing adverse reactions for Acthar include injection site reaction, asthenic conditions (including fatigue, malaise, asthenia, and lethargy), fluid retention (including peripheral swelling), insomnia, headache, and blood glucose increased
- The most common adverse reactions for the treatment of infantile spasms (IS) are increased risk of infections, convulsions, hypertension, irritability, and pyrexia. Some patients with IS progress to other forms of seizures; IS sometimes masks these seizures, which may become visible once the clinical spasms from IS resolve

Pregnancy

- Acthar may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman

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