

Doctors urged to reconsider controversial acne drug

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Misaki Natsuaki, UC Riverside psychology researcher. Credit: University of California, Riverside

Acne treatment including the highly effective acne medication isotretinoin should be made more readily available despite reports of its association with depression and teen suicide. That's the implication of a study just published in the *Journal of the American Academy of*

Dermatology.

Isotretinoin has been linked to [depression](#) and suicide. But UCR researcher Misaki Natsuaki, one of the study's authors, said [severe acne](#) itself, when left untreated, poses a serious risk for depression and anxiety.

Natsuaki's research team conducted the first meta-analysis, analyzing 42 studies involving more than one million people, to resolve sometimes-conflicting data related to studies of how [acne](#) is related to depression and anxiety. The studies showed a significant association with acne and mental health.

"Acne may not cause [physical pain](#) or impairment, but you do not want to leave acne untreated because that's a risk for [mental health](#)," said Natsuaki, an associate professor of psychology and director of the UCR Developmental Transitions Laboratory. "Undertreatment of acne itself is related to depression and anxiety, especially in females."

Isotretinoin, often referred to by the since-discontinued brand name Accutane, is an effective acne medication that hit the market in 1982. It can reduce the new acne after a standard six months treatment by reducing the size of oil glands and the amount of oil they produce, and making pores less hospitable to the *Propionibacterium acnes* bacteria. In up to 90% of cases, all or nearly all of acne is eliminated. Its brand names include Absorica, Claravis, Amnesteem, Myorisan, and Zenatane.

But in 1998, the Food and Drug Administration issued a warning to doctors regarding a possible association with depression, psychosis, suicidal ideation, and suicide. One estimate—not based on a study—attributed 10 suicides in 2019 to isotretinoin.

The anti-Accutane phenomena, and regulatory action, grew 20 years ago

after a congressman attributed his son's suicide to the medication. A subsequent suit was dismissed years later. In 2006, the FDA created the iPledge monitoring program, a risk management system specifically for Isotretinoin. With a goal of enforcing control over prescribing, dispensing, and using isotretinoin, the program requires all prescribers, pharmacists, and patients to register and log detailed information into the site.

Natsuaki's meta-analysis found both depression and anxiety heightened in acne sufferers at an effect size similar to the ill effect of cyberbullying on victim's depression, anxiety, and loneliness. Contrary to expectations, the researchers found that acne is associated with greater [anxiety](#) and depression among adults than adolescents.

"We speculate that, although no one likes to have acne on his or her face, the prevalence of acne is high in adolescent years and it's somewhat expected to happen in teens," Natsuaki said. "However, for adults, acne may appear as a deviation from social norm."

The study also found the emotional cost of acne is higher in Middle Eastern regions, though that may have been impacted by the inclusion of a disproportionately high number of studies from countries including Turkey, Iran, and Egypt.

The study concludes: "Given the psychiatric risk of acne itself, it is important for clinicians to optimize acne management which may include utilization of isotretinoin."

More information: Danielle V. Samuels et al, Acne vulgaris and risk of depression and anxiety: A meta-analytic review, *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jaad.2020.02.040](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2020.02.040)

Provided by University of California - Riverside

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