

# Alfacalcidol

REJECTED

The Expert Committee, after evaluation, declines to list the medicine proposed in the application. The Model List of Essential Medicines reports reasons that Committee Members have identified for denying listing.

## Section: 18. Medicines for endocrine disorders

		EMLc	ATC codes: <a href="#">A11CC03</a>
Indication	Disorders of vitamin D metabolism or transport	ICD11 code: <a href="#">5C63.2</a>	
INN	Alfacalcidol		
Medicine type	Chemical agent		
List type	Complementary (EML) (EMLc)		
Formulations	Oral > Liquid: 2 µg per mL Oral > Solid > capsule: 0.25 µg ; 1 µg		
EML status history	Application rejected in 2023 ( <a href="#">TRS 1049</a> )		
Sex	All		
Age	Also recommended for children		
Therapeutic alternatives	The recommendation is for this specific medicine		
Patent information	Patents have expired in most jurisdictions Read more <a href="#">about patents</a> . <a href="#">↗</a>		
Wikipedia	<a href="#">Alfacalcidol</a> <a href="#">↗</a>		
DrugBank	<a href="#">Alfacalcidol</a> <a href="#">↗</a>		

## Summary of evidence and Expert Committee recommendations

The Expert Committee did not recommend inclusion of the vitamin D analogues alfacalcidol and calcitriol on the complementary list of the EML and EMLc, for the proposed indications of hypoparathyroidism, hypophosphataemic rickets, hypocalcaemic vitamin D dependent/resistant rickets, neonatal hypocalcaemia, chronic kidney disease, and other disorders of vitamin D metabolism or transport at this time. While the application included reference to conditional guideline recommendations for the use of vitamin D analogues in chronic kidney disease, hypophosphataemic rickets and hypoparathyroidism, overall, the Committee noted that evidence base was uncertain due to risk of bias, indirectness when assessing patient-important outcomes, inconsistencies, and imprecision. The Committee considered that the limited likelihood of influencing important clinical outcomes was potentially outweighed by the risks associated with the use of alfacalcidol and calcitriol, such as hypercalciuria, decrease in renal function and cardiovascular risk.

