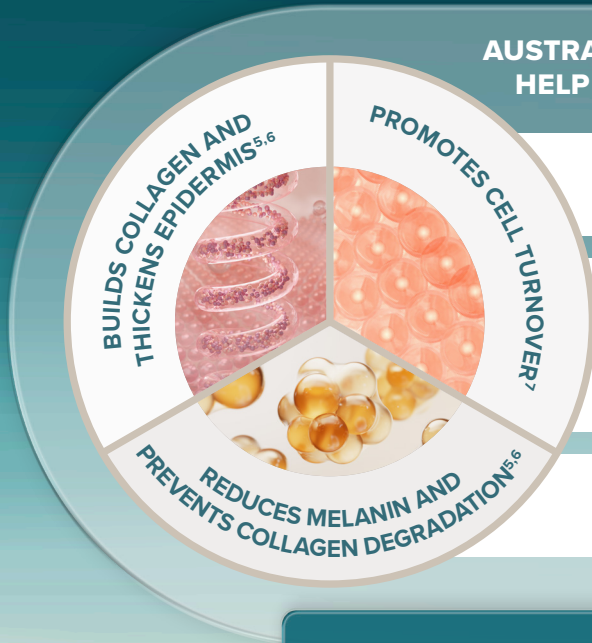


ReTrieve is the only prescription tretinoin cream approved in Australia for photoageing^{1,2}

AUSTRALIA'S GOLD STANDARD TOPICAL THERAPY TO HELP REVERSE EARLY SIGNS OF PHOTOAGEING¹⁻⁴



The most potent, biologically active retinoid (retinoic acid) indicated for photoageing^{3,8}

Restores skin to significantly improve histological* and visible signs of photodamage from 4 months, including wrinkling, hyperpigmentation, and skin texture^{4-6,9}

Proven tolerability and safety with up to 4 years of continuous treatment^{4,5}



Help patients reverse early signs of photodamage with ReTrieve¹

*Histological evaluation demonstrated a statistically significant increase in facial procollagen synthesis at 12 months ($p = 0.0074$).⁹ Over 4 years, additional histological findings were observed, with no evidence of atypia, dermal elastosis, or other adverse histological changes compared with placebo.⁵

ReTrieve[®]
(Tretinoin 0.05%)

83% of Australian adults (20-54 yrs) have moderate-to-severe photoageing⁺¹⁶

CONCERNS ABOUT EARLY PHOTODAMAGE IN:

WOMEN



Compared with women from other countries, **Australian women** experience:⁺¹⁷

- **More severe facial lines** and greater degree of change with age
- Appearance of **moderate-to-severe signs** of photoageing 10 to 20 years earlier

MEN



3 in 5 men aged over 40 years are concerned about photodamage^{s18}

49% worry about rough, dry skin while only **25% worry about wrinkles**^{s18}

1 in 3 men worry about age spots and dark spots^{s18}

The images are for illustrative purposes only and not medically validated

⁺Cross-sectional study of 1400 men and women aged 20 to 54 years living in Queensland using surface microtopography on backs of hands showed 83% had moderate to severe photoageing (grades 4–6), with odds of higher grades of photoageing significantly increased by ~14% with every year of age from 30 to 54 years ($p < 0.001$).¹⁶ ⁺Cross-sectional online survey of 1472 Caucasian and Asian women with Fitzpatrick skin types I, II, and III aged 18 to 75 years living in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Participants self-rated facial features against photonumeric rating scales of facial lines and volume-related changes.¹⁷ ^sData from an online market research survey conducted in December 2022 of 1000 Australian adult women (aged 20–75 years, $n=800$) and men (aged 40–75 years, $n=200$) who were concerned with photoageing or related conditions. Women of all ages were concerned with fine lines and wrinkles (63%–77%) and rough dry patches (43%–59%), while women aged 40+ years ($n=300$) were more concerned than women aged 20 to 39 years ($n=500$) about pigmentation changes including melasma 28% vs 12–19%, respectively) and lentigenes 38% vs 7–12%, respectively).¹⁸

GPs are at the frontline of managing patients' skin concerns¹⁰



of all presentations seen in general practice are skin-related conditions, with many related to significant solar damage.^{10,11}

It is important to recognise the **emotional and psychological impact of photoageing and offer support**^{#13,14}

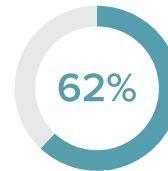
GPs play a crucial role in educating patients about photodamage and early identification of sun damage-related skin conditions, such as Photoageing.^{11,12}



Visible signs include:

- Dark spots
- Fine lines / wrinkles
- Broken capillaries
- Rough, dry skin

In a survey of Australian adults (October 2024, n=1565):¹³



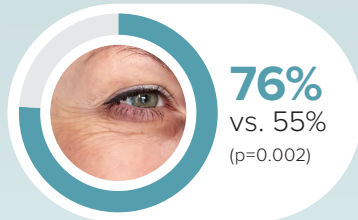
say facial ageing signs **affect their confidence or the way they feel about themselves**

Australian GPs can confidently recognise and treat most sun-related skin conditions and refer for more complex cases^{10,15}

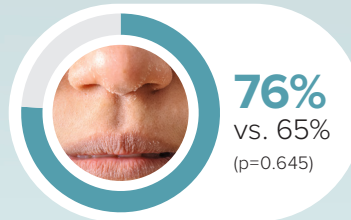
[#]In a survey of Australian adults (October 2024, n=1565) 62% say facial ageing signs affect their confidence or the way they feel about themselves, 67% were concerned about the effects of photoageing on their face, 47% agree facial ageing signs affect their mental health and well-being, and 66% feel that facial ageing signs make them feel older than they are.¹³

Tretinoin histologically and visibly improves signs of facial photodamage in women and men^{^9}

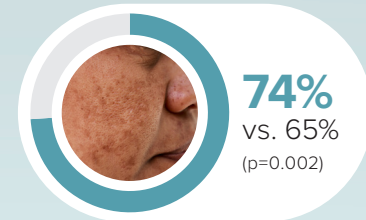
IMPROVED SIGNS OF PHOTOAGEING WITH TRETINOIN 0.05% (N=101) VS. PLACEBO (N=103) FROM BASELINE TO MONTH 24 (PRIMARY EFFICACY VARIABLES):⁹



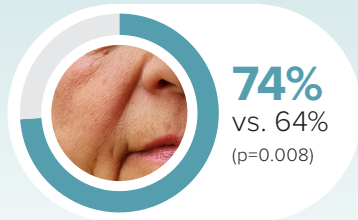
Fine wrinkling



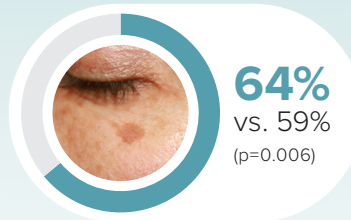
Tactile roughness



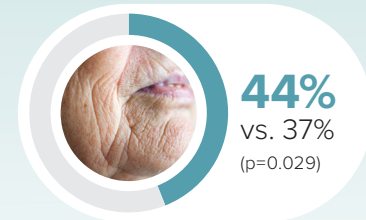
Mottled hyperpigmentation



Sallowiness



Lentigines



Coarse wrinkling

Overall incidence of adverse events similar between groups, but more skin irritation with tretinoin (30%) than placebo (9%).⁹

Adapted from Kang S, *et al.* 2005.

[^]Compared to placebo, treatment with tretinoin demonstrated no histological increase in keratinocytic or melanocytic atypia, dermal elastosis, or untoward effects on stratum corneum and significantly (p<0.05) improved the clinical signs of photodamage (fine and coarse wrinkling, mottled hyperpigmentation, lentigines, and sallowness).¹

Prospective randomised placebo-controlled trial of tretinoin 0.05% for photodamage: Investigator-assessed clinical and histological effects of tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% (n=101) vs vehicle emollient cream (n=103) applied to entire face once per day for up to 2 years in 204 adult women (n=183) and men (n=21) with moderate to severe facial photodamage.⁹

The images included are not of actual patients from the study, are not medically validated, and are for illustrative purposes only.

IMPORTANT patient education

APPLICATION



- Apply a **thin layer of ReTrieve to clean, dry treatment areas once daily at bedtime** and leave on for the time specified in the dosing regimen before washing it off¹
 - Avoid the eyes, mouth, lips, mucosa, or angles of the nose
- Application duration should increase slowly over the first week, building to overnight application¹



If no irritation develops after 2 hours, ReTrieve may be left on overnight and washed off the following morning¹



PROTECT SKIN FROM UV RADIATION

- Minimise sun exposure and protect skin with sunscreen and clothing¹⁹
- ReTrieve may increase skin's susceptibility to effects of UV radiation, especially during the first 2 to 3 weeks²⁰



THINGS TO AVOID DURING TREATMENT

- Avoid applying other topical preparations with ReTrieve (may use suitable moisturisers during the day)¹
- Avoid cleansers with strong drying effects and keratolytic agents (e.g., salicylic acid) and not initiate ReTrieve until effects of any peeling agents subside¹



SIDE EFFECTS MAY OCCUR

- Limited to mild irritation, evidenced by peeling and erythema, especially in early stages of treatment¹
- Transitory sensation of warmth or slight stinging after application¹
- Temporary hyperpigmentation or hypopigmentation¹

Note: Patients with very sensitive skin or unresolved concurrent skin condition (e.g., rosacea, eczema, seborrhoeic dermatitis) should consult a dermatologist before starting treatment with ReTrieve.^{1,21}

INDICATED FOR TREATMENT
OF DRY PHOTOAGED SKIN¹



EARLY SIGNS OF PHOTODAMAGE INCLUDE:⁶

- Fine lines and wrinkles
- Loss of skin elasticity
- Rough, dry skin
- Dark spots or hyperpigmentation
- Broken capillaries

Visit **iNovaConnect**
for more information



ReRetrieve is contraindicated in pregnancy and women planning a pregnancy¹



PBS Information: ReRetrieve is not listed on the PBS.

Please review the full Product Information before prescribing. Scan the QR code to see full Product Information or call iNova Pharmaceuticals on 1800 630 056.

Abbreviations: UV, ultraviolet. **References:** **1.** ReRetrieve® (tretinoin) Product Information. **2.** The Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods. Search: "Tretinoin". Available from: <https://www.tga.gov.au/> (Accessed January 2026). **3.** Milosheska D, Roškar R. *Adv Ther* 2022;39(12):5351–5375. **4.** Sitohang IBS, et al. *Int J Womens Dermatol* 2022;8(1):e003. **5.** Bhawan J. *Int J Dermatol* 1998;37(4):286–292. **6.** Mukherjee S, et al. *Clin Interv Aging* 2006;1(4):327–348. **7.** Motamedi M, et al. *J Cutan Med Surg* 2022;26(1):71–78. **8.** Siddiqui Z, et al. *Am J Clin Dermatol* 2024;25(6):873–890. **9.** Kang S, et al. *Am J Clin Dermatol* 2005;6(4):245–253. **10.** Royal College of General Practitioners (RACGP). 2022 RACGP curriculum and syllabus for Australian general practice. Available at: <https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/7689d55e-8794-40b1-addr-2af62a018328/attachment.aspx> (Accessed January 2026). **11.** Ayesa C. *Aust J Gen Pract* 2024;53(8):547–553. **12.** The Australasian College of Dermatologists. A-Z of Skin. Ageing Skin. Available from: <https://www.dermcoll.edu.au/atoz/ageing-skin/> (Accessed January 2026). **13.** Data on File. YouGov Survey; October 2024. **14.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Mental health-related services provided by general practitioners. Available at: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/9fe70a73-e1c5-4139-8f3b-12f144c663d9/mental-health-services-provided-by-general-practitioners.pdf.aspx> (Accessed January 2026). **15.** Willems A, et al. *Fam Pract* 2025;42(4):cmaf053. **16.** Green AC, et al. *Dermatology* 2011;222(1):74–80. **17.** Goodman GJ, et al. *Australas J Dermatol*. 2018;59(2):108–117. **18.** Data on File. Retinoid Market Landscape 2022. **19.** Chien AL, Kang S. *Photoaging*. UpToDate [Internet]. Literature review current through August 2024 (Accessed January 2026). **20.** Mayo Clinic Drugs & Supplements. Tretinoin (topical route). February 2024. Available from: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugssupplements/tretinoin-topical-route/description/drg-20066521> (Accessed January 2026). **21.** Kligman AM. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1989;21(3 Pt 2):650–654.