



Académie nationale
de Pharmacie

THE NEW QUESTIONS ON THE SAFETY AND RISK OF MEDICINES

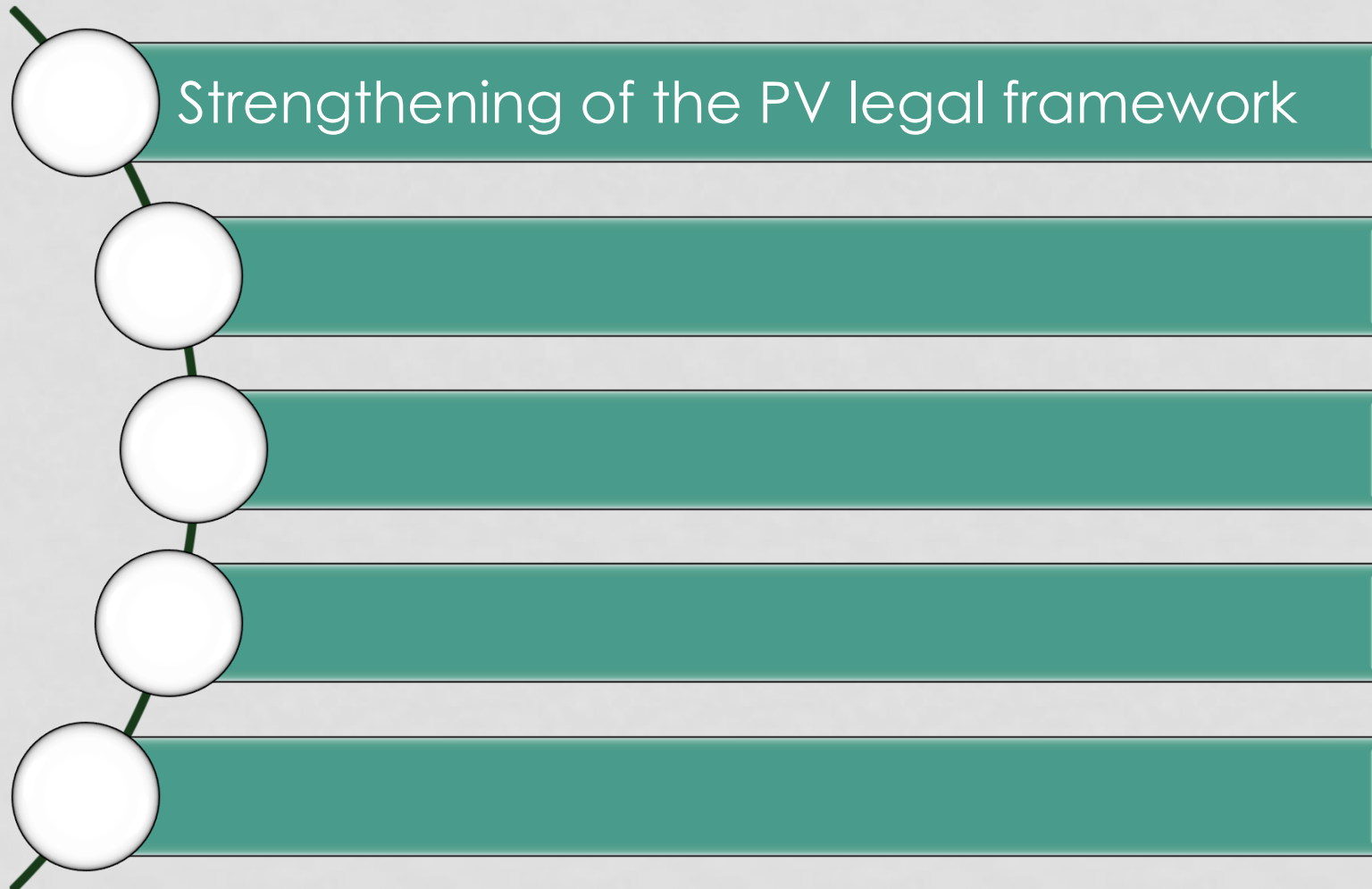
**Meeting in Lisbon
February 16th, 2018
Portuguese Pharmaceutical Society**

Veronique Lamarque-Garnier, MD



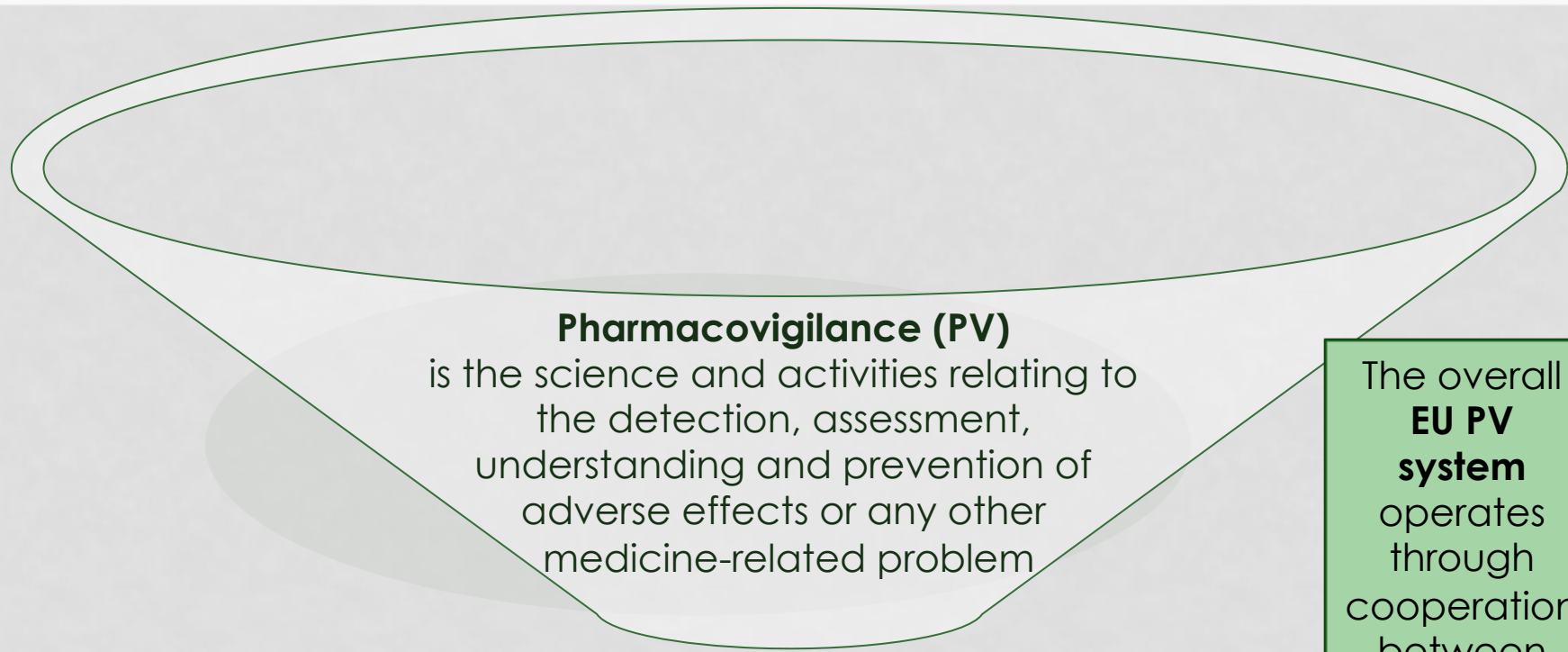
AGENDA

- Strengthening of the PV legal framework
- PV process improvements
- Involvement of patients
- Social media a new actor
- New challenges





SAFETY AND RISK OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS



Pharmacovigilance (PV)

is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine-related problem



PHARMACOVIGILANCE, SAFETY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, SURVEILLANCE OF THE RISKS

The overall **EU PV system** operates through cooperation between the EU Member States, EMA and the European Commission



FEW KEY EVENTS

**Withdrawal of
cerivastatin**

in August 2001

**Withdrawal of
rofecoxib**

in September 2004



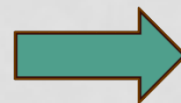
Regulation amended in 2004, new
guidelines on **Risk Management Plan
(RMP)**

Audit of the EU PV
system in 2005 and
public consultation in
2006



New 2008 **Pharmaceutical
Legislation**, adopted in 2010,
effective in **2012**

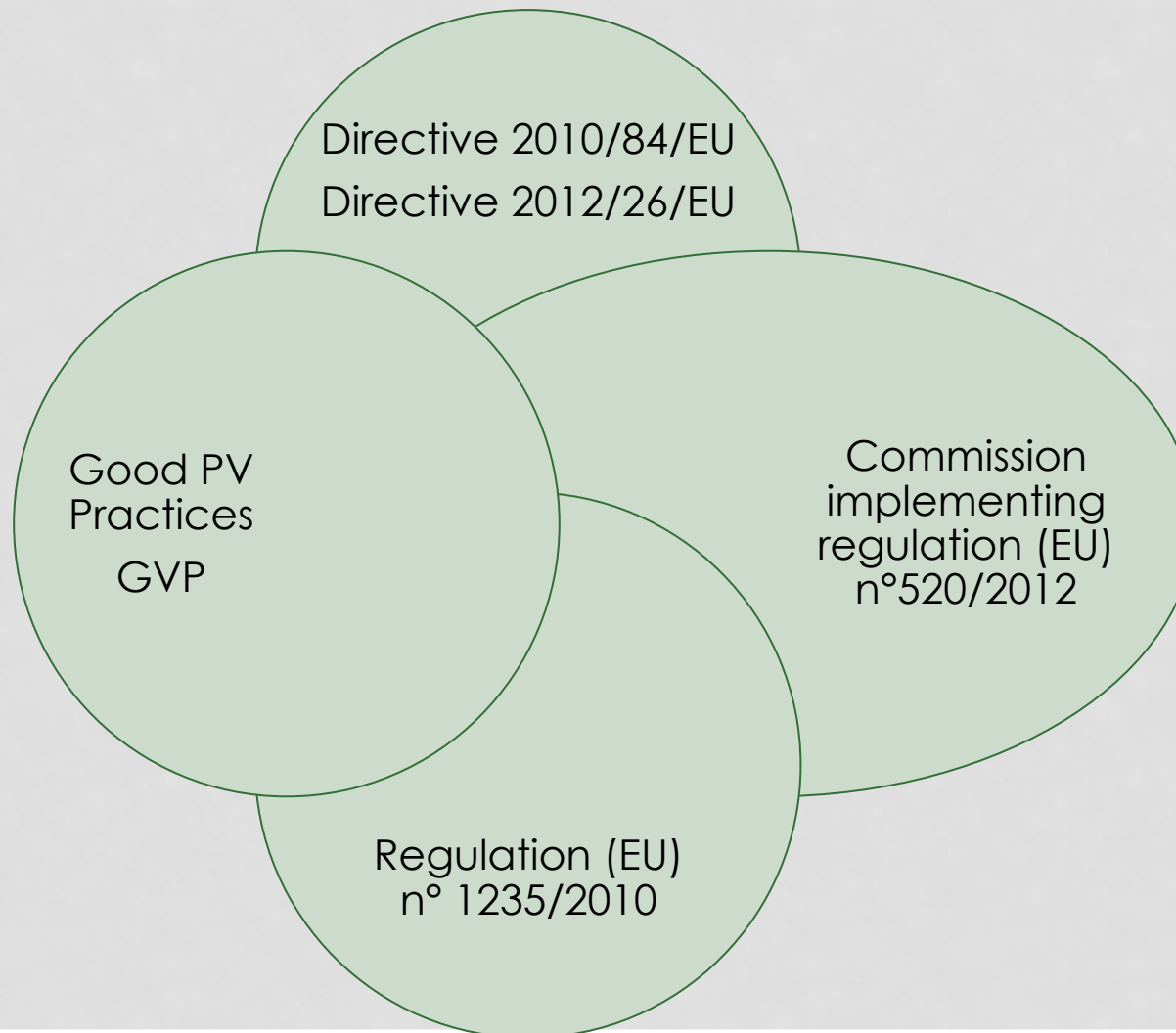
Mediator (benfluorex)
in France in 2010-2011



Law of health safety strengthening
(France) in 2011 and adoption of
new **measures by the EU parliament**
(2012)



STRENGTHENING OF THE EUROPEAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK





STRENGTHENING OF THE EUROPEAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK – NEW PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION IN 2010

Better definition of
**roles and
responsibilities** of
the stakeholders

Collection of **better
data on medicines
and their safety**

**Rapid and robust
assessment** of issues
related to the safety
of medicines

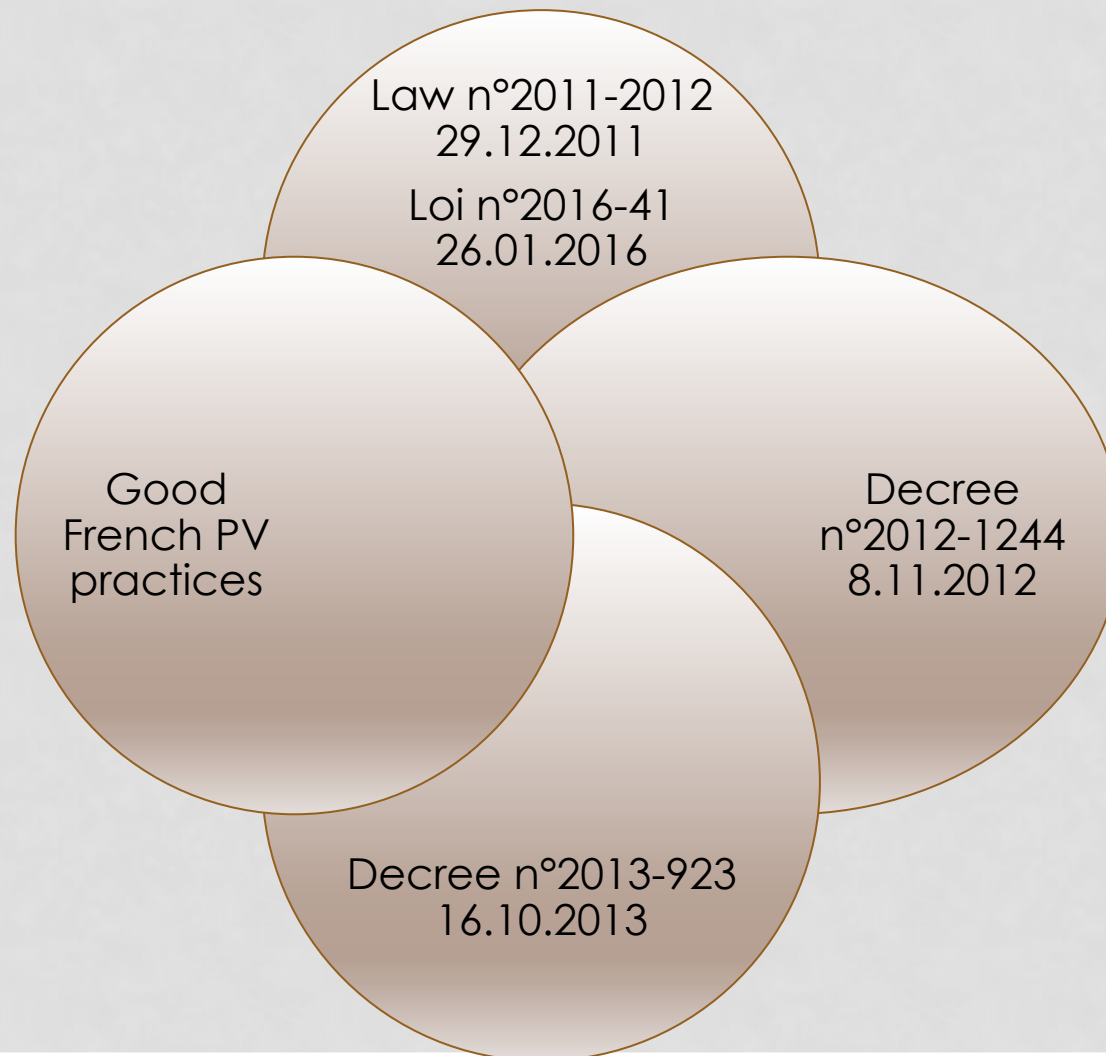
**Effective regulatory
action** to deliver
safe and effective
use of medicines

**Empowerment of
patients** through
reporting and
participation

Increased levels of
**transparency and
better
communication**



STRENGTHENING OF THE FRENCH LEGAL FRAMEWORK





STRENGTHENING OF THE FRENCH LEGAL FRAMEWORK –

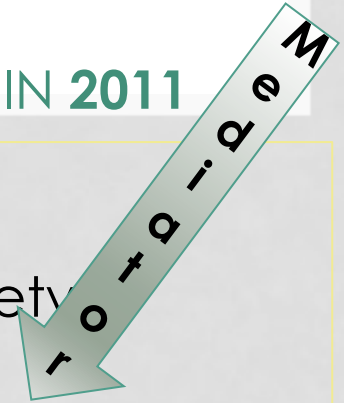
« LOI DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA SÉCURITÉ SANITAIRE » IN 2011

- **Among several issues**

- Strengthening of the pharmaceutical product safety

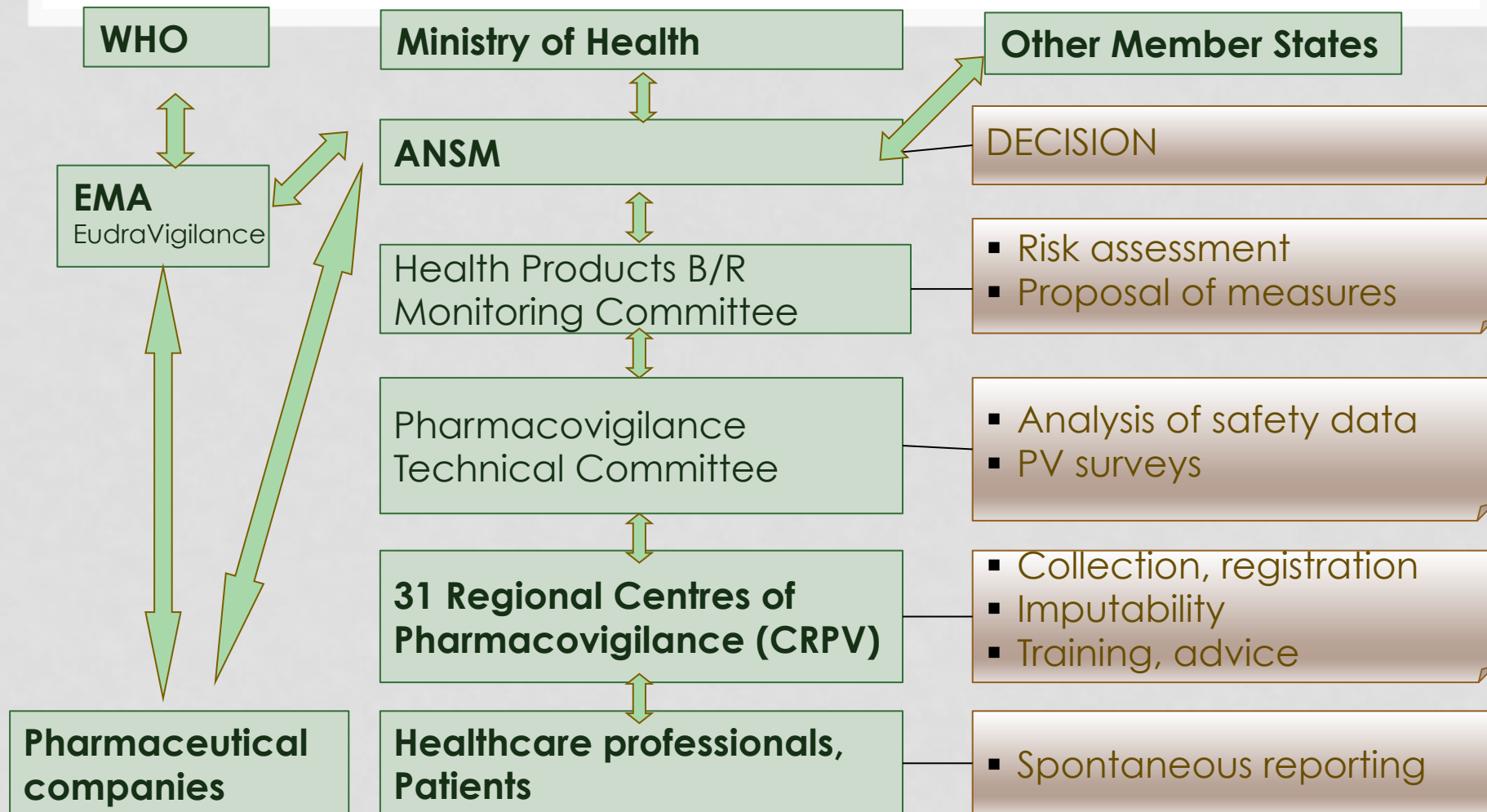


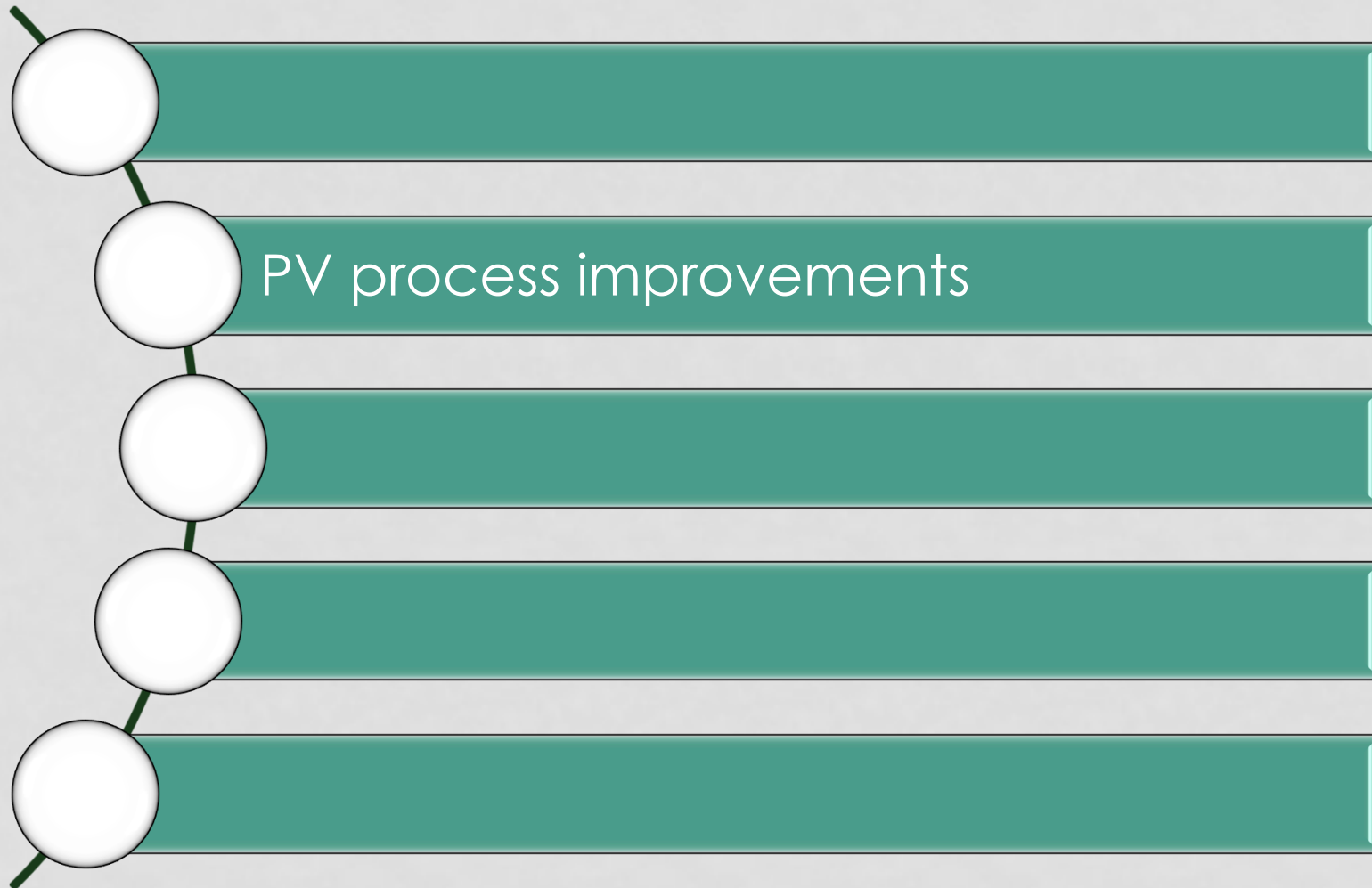
Mainly transposition into the French law
of the EU 2010 Directive





INTERACTION BETWEEN NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN PV SYSTEM







SOPHISTICATED EU PV SYSTEM

**Strengthened monitoring of medicines
throughout lifecycle in clinical
practice
through improved processes and EU
initiatives**



EMA-ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Number of RMP :



266

Number of safety studies



(imposed PASS) : 10

Number of product withdrawals for safety reasons

Notifications of withdrawn products for safety reasons

2014	2015	2016
132	160	118



EMA-ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Number of signals :

94 confirmed signals prioritised
and assessed by the PRAC

48 signals detected
and validated by EMA

46 signals detected and validated
by EU Member States

Signal detection (2012-2016)



4 signals led
to a referral
procedure to
further investigate
the issue

2 signals triggered
another regulatory
action such as a
recommendation
to update the
risk management
plan (RMP) or
assessment
through a study

28 signals led to
an update to the
product information

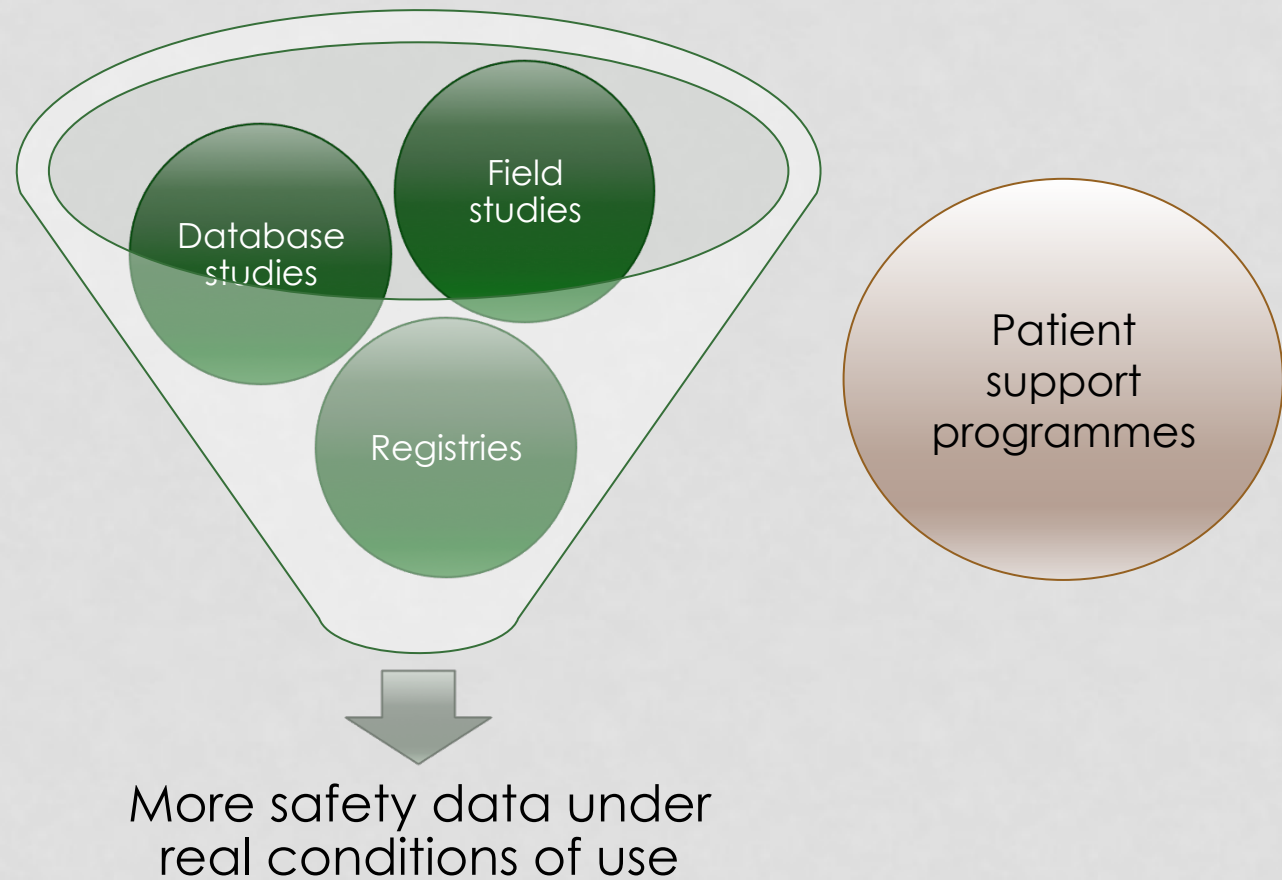
3 of these also
included a Direct
Healthcare
Professional
Communication
(DHPC) to highlight
important new
safety information
to prescribers

30 signals were
still under review
by the PRAC at
the end of 2016
as further data
were required

30 signals led to
recommendation
for routine
pharmacovigilance



MORE REAL WORLD DATA IN PHARMACOVIGILANCE





EU NETWORK PROJECTS ON PV

Since
2009



- **PROTECT :**

- Objective :

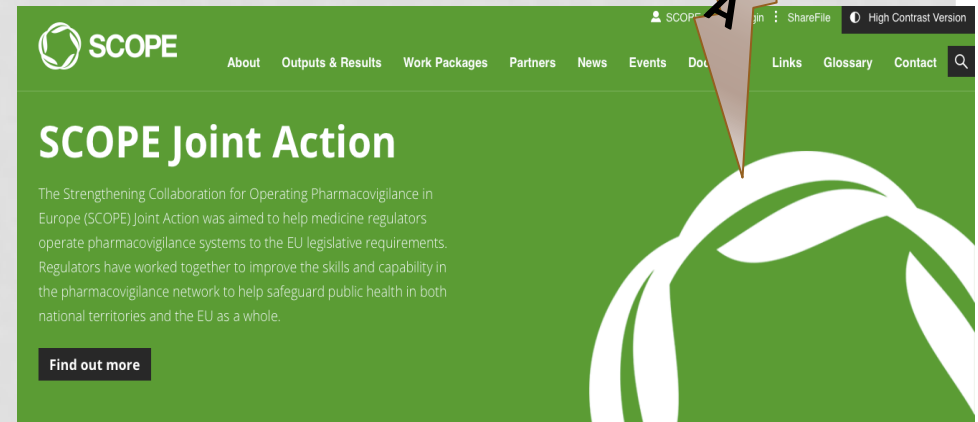
- Pharmacoepidemiological Research on Outcomes of Therapeutics by the IMI (Innovative Medicines initiatives) European Consortium: collaborative European project that comprises a programme to address limitations of current methods in the field of pharmacoepidemiology and pharmacovigilance

- New methods for data collection from consumers, Adverse Drug Reactions Reference Dataset, Drug Consumption Databases, Signal detection algorithm performance...
> 74 articles



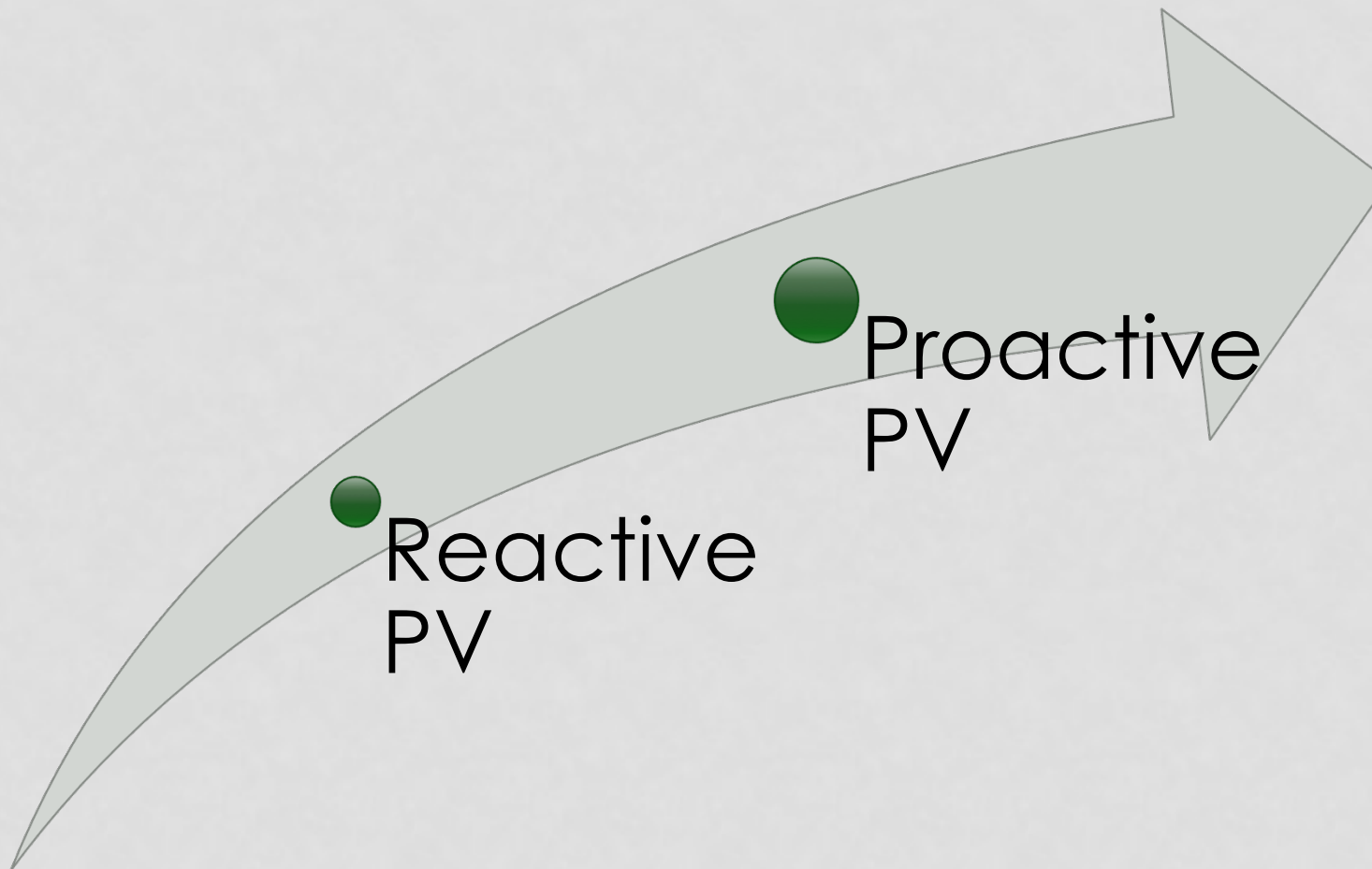
EU NETWORK PROJECTS ON PV

- **SCOPE** « Strengthening Collaboration to Operate Pharmacovigilance in Europe » :
 - SCOPE gathered information and expertise on how regulators in Member States run their national PV systems. Using this information, a variety of tools were developed including guidance documents, PV training materials and other tools to support best practice.
 - 5 PV work packages
 - WP4 ADR collection
 - WP5 Signal management
 - WP6 Risk communication
 - WP7 Quality Management systems
 - WP8 Lifecycle PV





EVOLUTION OF THE PHARMACOVIGILANCE





STENGTHENING AGAIN



Go-live of the new
EudraVigilance system
on 22.11.2017

La Grande Vague de Kanagawa-Hokusai

WHY A NEW EUDRAVIGILANCE SYSTEM?

Benefits of the new EudraVigilance system

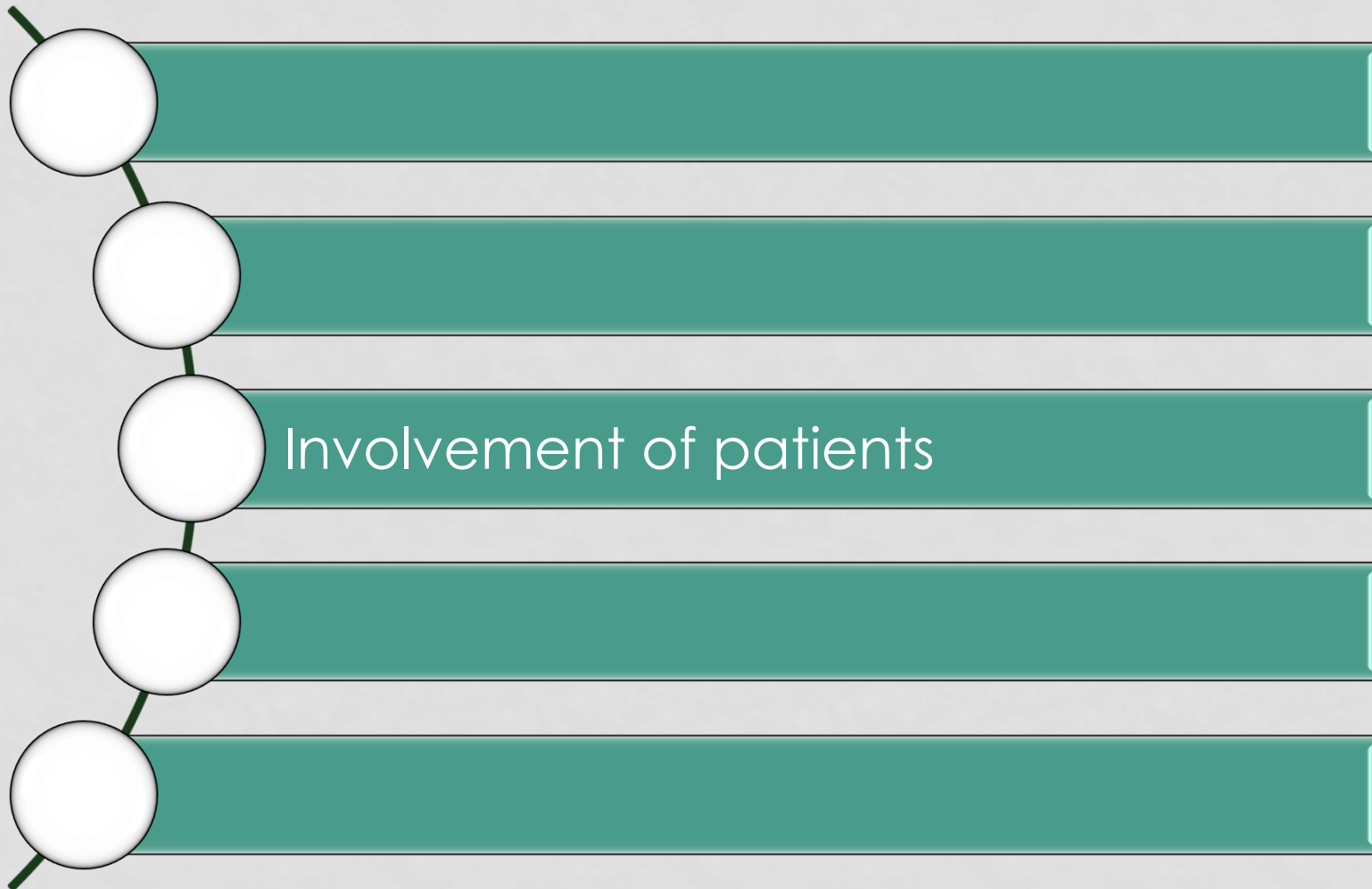
The new EudraVigilance system will have several significant benefits, including:

New feature	Benefit
▶ Enhanced signal-detection and data-analysis tools to support safety monitoring directly by Member States and <u>marketing authorisation holders</u>	▶ Better detection of new or changing safety issues, enabling rapid action to protect public health
▶ Improved quality and completeness of ICSR data	▶ Better searchability and more efficient data analysis
▶ Enhanced scalability of the <u>EudraVigilance</u> system	▶ Able to support an increased number of ICSRs due to the new requirement to report non-serious cases to <u>EudraVigilance</u>
▶ Simplified reporting of ICSRs to <u>EudraVigilance</u> and the rerouting of ICSRs to Member States	▶ Reduced duplication of efforts ▶ <u>Marketing authorisation holders</u> no longer have to provide ICSRs to national competent authorities, they have to submit these to <u>EudraVigilance</u> only
▶ EMA will provide data to the World Health Organization (WHO) Uppsala Monitoring Centre directly from <u>EudraVigilance</u>	▶ Enhanced collaboration between EMA and WHO ▶ Member States will no longer need to carry out this task



HEALTH AUTHORITIES STAND POINT

- More proactive PV (impact of the risk management plans..)
- Strengthening of signal detection
- Improvement of the benefit/risk ratio of medicines
- Greater patient involvement
- Greater transparency, more safety communication





INVOLVEMENT IN PV OF PATIENTS AND PATIENT ASSOCIATIONS

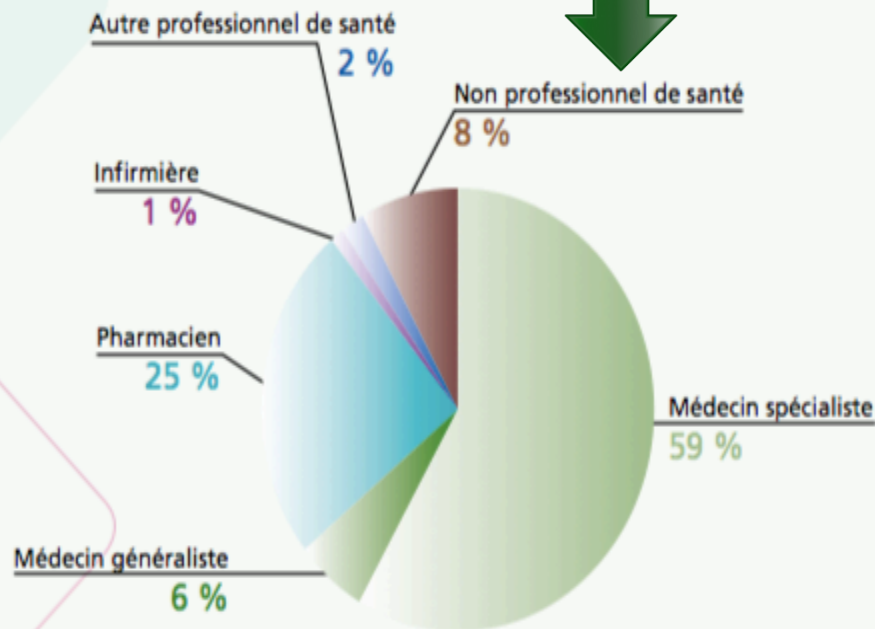
- At French level
 - Incentivise to report AEs to regional PV centres
 - Participation in advisory committees and board of directors of ANSM
 - Contribution to the review of risk minimization measures (RMPs) or the review of patient learning programs or the development of public information documents
 - Transmission to ANSM of any new information on the safety of medicines
 - Dissemination and relay to members of patient associations of safety information



SPONTANEOUS CASES TO REGIONAL PV CENTRES (CRPV)

Qui déclare des effets indésirables médicamenteux au réseau national de pharmacovigilance?

(1^{er} janvier – 31 mars 2017)



- ▶ Les médecins sont à l'origine de 65 % des signalements aux CRPV. Les pharmaciens sont à l'origine de 25 % des signalements aux CRPV.
- ▶ Le pourcentage de signalements de patients est en augmentation, ils représentent environ 8 % des déclarations.
- ▶ Approximativement 65 % des signalements concernent des effets indésirables graves.



INVOLVEMENT IN PV OF PATIENTS AND PATIENT ASSOCIATIONS

- At European level
 - Incentivise to report AEs
 - Participation in several committees including the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC)
 - Public hearing
 - Involvement in several IMI projects and European initiatives; POTECT, WEB-RADR, PREFER, SCOPE, graphic visualisation of risk, electronic package leaflet...
 - Thinking on having a PV contact in patient associations



EMA-ANNUAL REPORT 2016



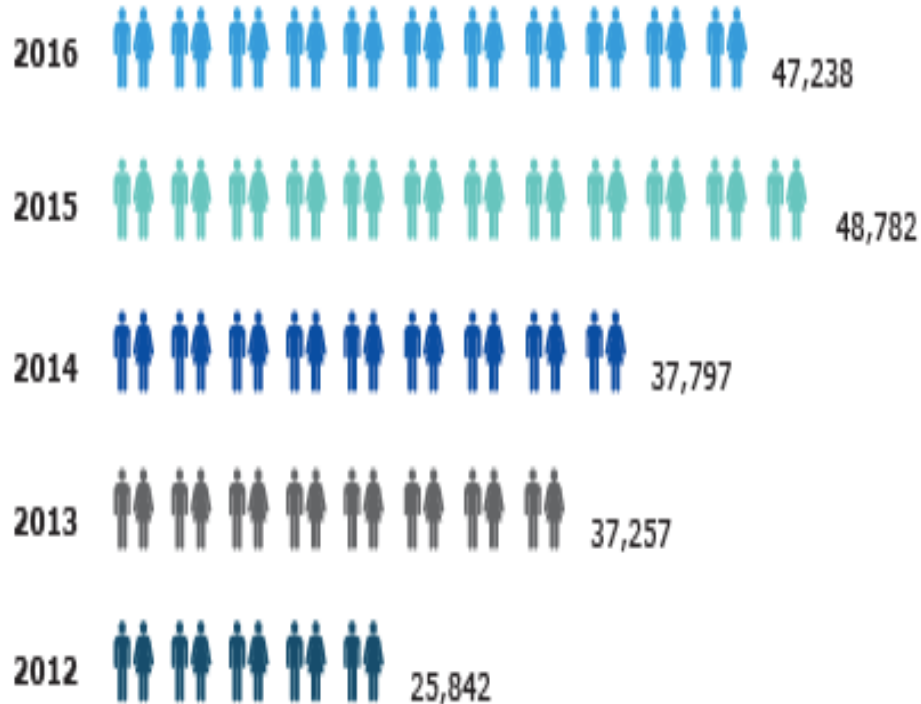
EudraVigilance



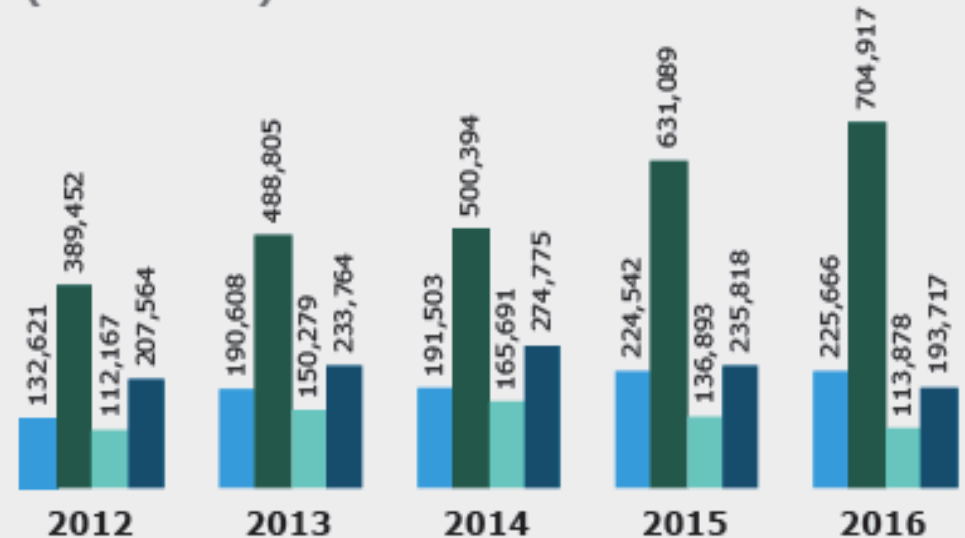
> 12 millions of Individual case safety reports

Number of reports from patients

13%



EEA and non-EEA ADR reports received (2012-2016)



- centrally authorised products EEA ADRs
- centrally authorised products non-EEA ADRs
- nationally authorised products EEA ADRs
- nationally authorised products non-EEA ADRs



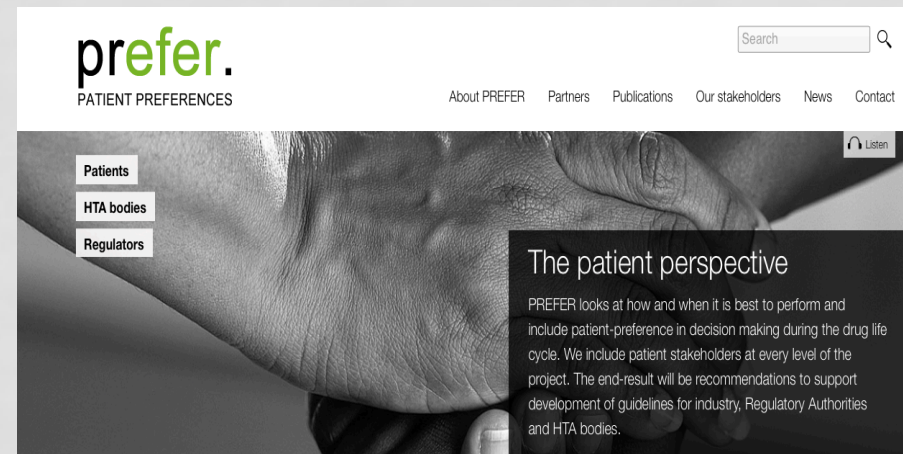
INVOLVEMENT IN PV OF PATIENTS AND PATIENT ASSOCIATIONS

- **First public hearing** on valproate risk minimisation at EMA (26.09.17)
 - Objectives
 - Perception of risks by patients
 - Evaluation of risk minimization measures
 - Attendees:
 - during the public hearing, speakers from six EU Member States shared their experience directly with the members of the PRAC. A total of 25 speaker contributions, grouped into 16 speaker slots. An additional number of individuals attended the hearing as observers, making a total of 84 participants



EU NETWORK PROJECTS

- **PREFER** : looks at how and when it is best to perform and include patient-preference in decision making during the drug life cycle. Inclusion of patient stakeholders at every level of the project. The end-result will be recommendations to support development of guidelines for industry, Regulatory Authorities and HTA bodies
 - Amongst several objectives : new approaches to benefit risk decision





EU NETWORK PROJECTS ON PV

- **WEB-RADR** : « Recognising Adverse Drug Reactions »
 - Launched in September 2014
 - WEB-RADR is developing a mobile app for patients and healthcare professionals to report suspected adverse drug reactions to national EU regulators (UK, NL, Croatia...), and investigating the potential for publicly available social media data for identifying drug safety issues





AGENDA

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- Social media a new actor
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FRENCH EXAMPLE OF MIRENA®

- MIRENA 52 mg (20 microgrammes/24 heures), intra-uterine device- Levonorgestrel
 - Marketing authorisation date: 21.07.1995
- Spring 2017, creation of FaceBook groups “les victimes du stérilet” : reporting of many adverse events/ effects (AE): dizziness, anxiety disorders and arthritis...
- Dissemination to other social medias
- Reporting of many AE to the new official portal dedicated to health events reporting (launched in March 13th, 2017)
- Surprise and denial of the gynaecologists community



4 154: 
4 503: subscribers



FRENCH EXAMPLE OF MIRENA®

- Results of the ANSM survey: 99% of patient reports
 - 510 AE between 1997 and 15.05.2017
 - 2714 AE between 16.05.2017 and 04.08.2017 (1789 reported as serious by patients)
- Patient initiatives in x countries, especially in Germany but highest peak of AE reporting in France in May 2017
- PRAC assessment: at this stage no association between MIRENA and "psychiatric disorders"

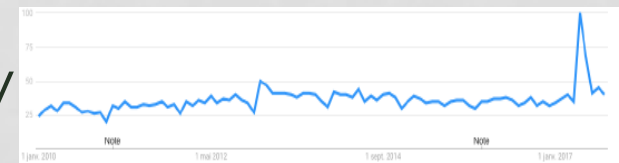


Figure 2. Tendence concernant le volume de requête mentionnant Mirena® en France depuis le 01/01/2010 – Données issues de Google Trends®



Figure 3. Tendence concernant le volume de requête mentionnant Mirena® dans le Monde depuis le 01/01/2010 – Données issues de Google Trends®



FRENCH EXAMPLE OF LEVOTHYROX® (LEVOTHYROXINE SODIQUE)

- 2 medicines on the French market to treat 2.6 million patients with hypothyroidism, including one formulation of drops reserved for children and people who can not swallow
- Medicine with a narrow therapeutic margin
- Unstable product within and between batches
- Decision of the ANSM in 2013 to ask the firm to modify the formulation of the product
 - Change only of the lactose excipient replaced by mannitol and citric acid
- As of March 2nd, 2017, >400,000 letters sent to health professionals / Q&A document...
- March 27th, 2017: release of the new formulation and start of the official PV survey



FRENCH EXAMPLE OF LEVOTHYROX® (LEVOTHYROXINE SODIQUE)

- From May 2017 but especially in August, large media coverage, patient testimonials on social medias and media communication of a famous actress
- Between March 27th and September 10th: 8952 cases of PV were recorded including 1150 cases suggestive of a dysthyroidism with probable amplifying effect of the reporting portal of the AEs : “signalement-sante.gouv.fr”
- 0.59% of patients reporting an AE
 - 1200 reports on one day 16.08.17
 - As of 15.09.17 number of reports was 14633 of which 5062 were registered in the National PV database
- Comparable safety profile between old and new formulation but much higher frequency of adverse events reporting with the new formulation



FRENCH EXAMPLE OF LEVOthyrox® (LEVthyroxine SODIQUE)

- October 2nd, 2017, temporary marketing of limited quantities of the old Levothyrox, gradual marketing of new generics
- Numerous reactions of pharmacists, creation of FB group, open letters to the Health minister
- Update of the PV survey from 15.09.17 to 30.11.17
 - 12 248 new cases (90% of patient reports), 0,75% of treated patients
 - Same conclusion to the first part of the PV survey
 - Pharmacoepidemiology study expected in the first quarter of 2018



FRENCH EXAMPLE OF LEVOTHYROX® (LEVTHYROXINE SODIQUE)

- Amongst many ANSM and Ministry of Health reactions/decisions
 - Several press releases
 - Setting-up of **an information mission** to improve information on the medicines, co-chaired by a physician together health columnist for the media and a president of a patient association + 4 other members
 - A pharmacist
 - A general practitioner
 - A representative of a patient association
 - A sociologist

Report expected for May 31st, 2018

Health crisis, media crisis or communication crisis?



SOCIAL MEDIA AS FACILITATOR

- Tool to
 - motivate communities in patient support programmes...
 - facilitate recruitment of patients, healthcare professionals in non-interventional studies
 - Support questionnaires in surveys...
 - Disseminate educational information, safety messages...



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EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DISSEMINATING SAFETY MESSAGE

JMIR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SURVEILLANCE

Sinha et al

Original Paper

Social Media Impact of the Food and Drug Administration's Drug Safety Communication Messaging About Zolpidem: Mixed-Methods Analysis

Michael S Sinha¹, MD, JD, MPH; Clark C Freifeld², PhD; John S Brownstein³, PhD; Macarius M Donneyong⁴, MPH, PhD; Paula Rausch⁵, PhD, RN; Brian M Lappin⁵, MA; Esther H Zhou⁵, MD, PhD; Gerald J Dal Pan⁵, MD, MHS; Ajinkya M Pawar¹, PhD; Thomas J Hwang¹; Jerry Avorn¹, MD; Aaron S Kesselheim¹, MD, JD, MPH



EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DISSEMINATING SAFETY MESSAGE

- FB and Twitter posts, google trends analysis following safety communication by FDA on zolpidem risks using social media dissemination

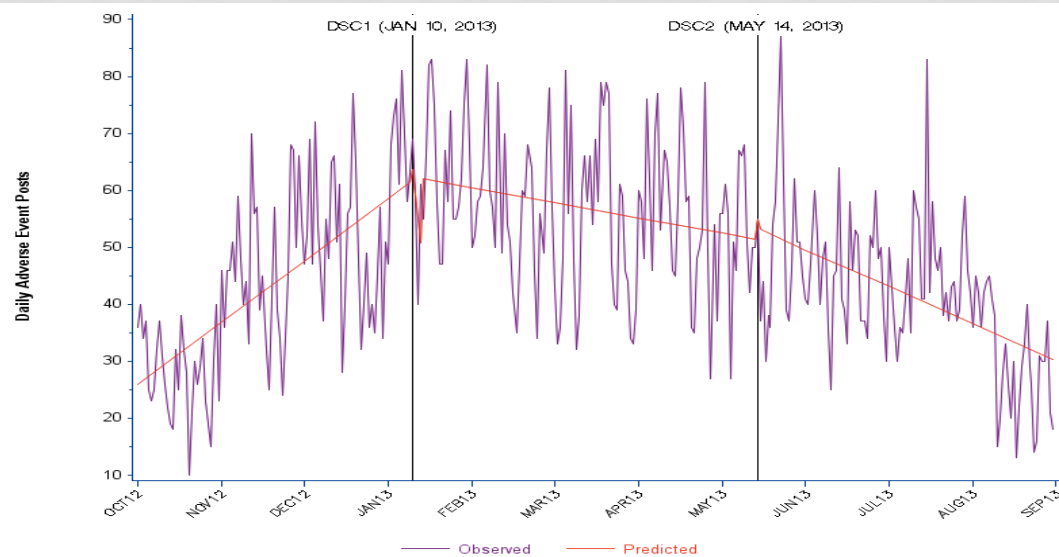


Figure 1: Daily Twitter adverse event posts about zolpidem from October 2012 to August 2013



MAJOR QUESTION

- **Safety information / safety communication**



ADEQUATE, TIMELY, FAIR, RELEVANT, OBJECTIVE AND QUALITY INFORMATION

Information

- When?
- Who?
- How?

Communication

- Communication of health authorities with health professionals
- Communication from health authorities with patients and the general public
- Communication of health professionals with patients and the general public
- Communication of health professionals among themselves
- Patient communication with each other

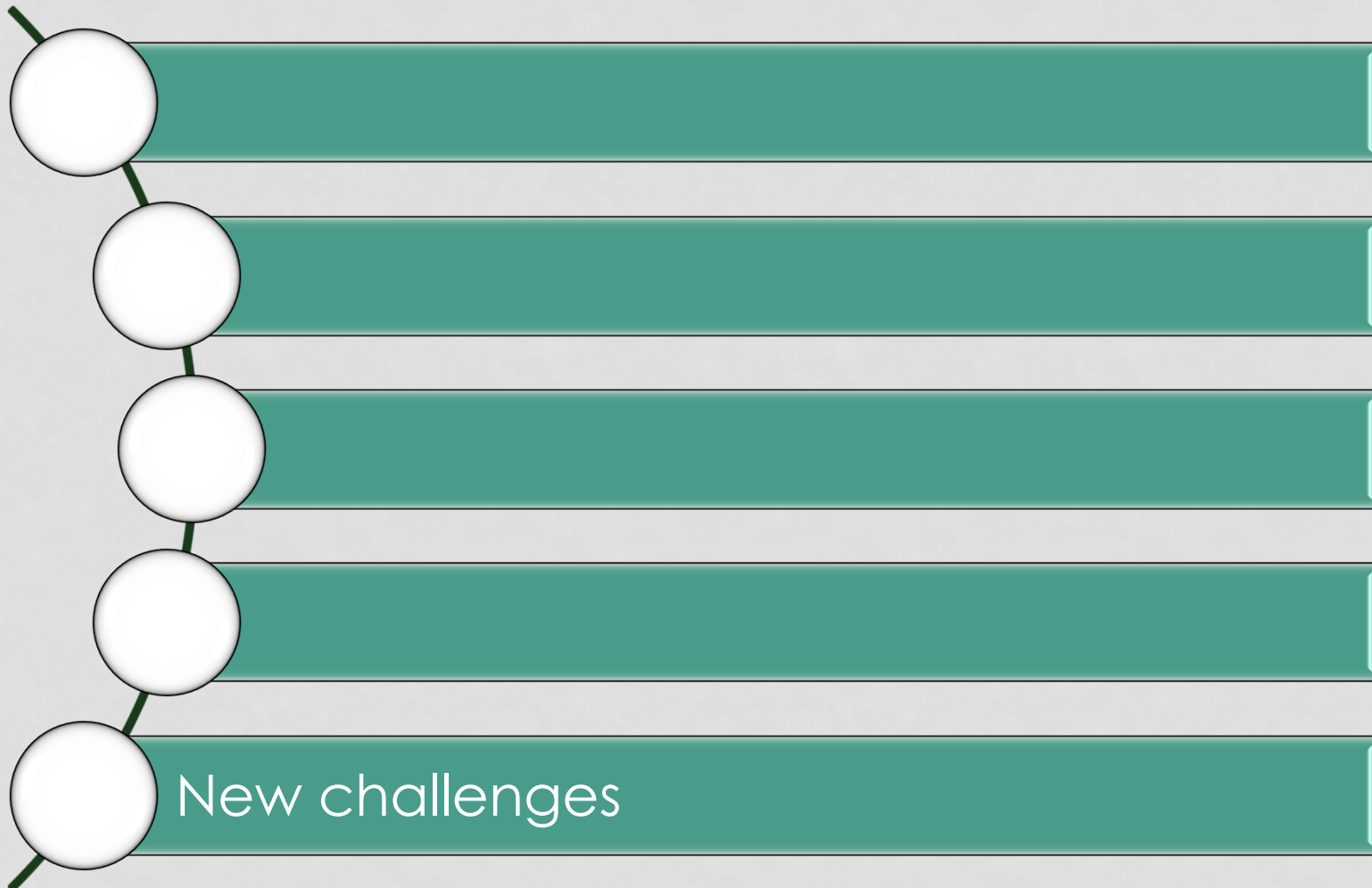


MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE SAFETY COMMUNICATION¹

- Clear, accurate and consistent messages and reach the right audiences at the right time for them to take appropriate action
- Information on risks should be presented in the context of the benefits of the medicine
- Should address the uncertainties related to a safety concern
- Patients and healthcare professionals should, where possible, be consulted and messages pre- tested early in the preparation
- Should comply with relevant requirements relating to individual data protection and confidentiality
- The effectiveness of safety communication should be evaluated where appropriate and possible ...



AGENDA





NEW CHALLENGES

- At public and patient level
 - New medical encyclopaedia is Internet and social media
 - Lack of knowledge/understanding of national and European medicine agencies responsibilities
 - Lack of trust in industry based information
- At media level
 - Everything related to drugs is a potential scandal for media
 - Lack of knowledge/understanding of national and European medicine agencies responsibilities
 - Amplification and biased information in social media. Medias pushed to take quick positions without control



NEW CHALLENGES

- At healthcare professionals level
 - Medical knowledge regularly questioned, but the information by the pharmacist is always sought by patients
 - Loss of trust in experts with suspicion of permanent conflicts of interest
 - Lack of knowledge/understanding of national and European medicine agencies responsibilities
 - Learn about the use of new applications and / or connected tools in safety area
 - Need to have time to understand and integrate new safety message into professional practice

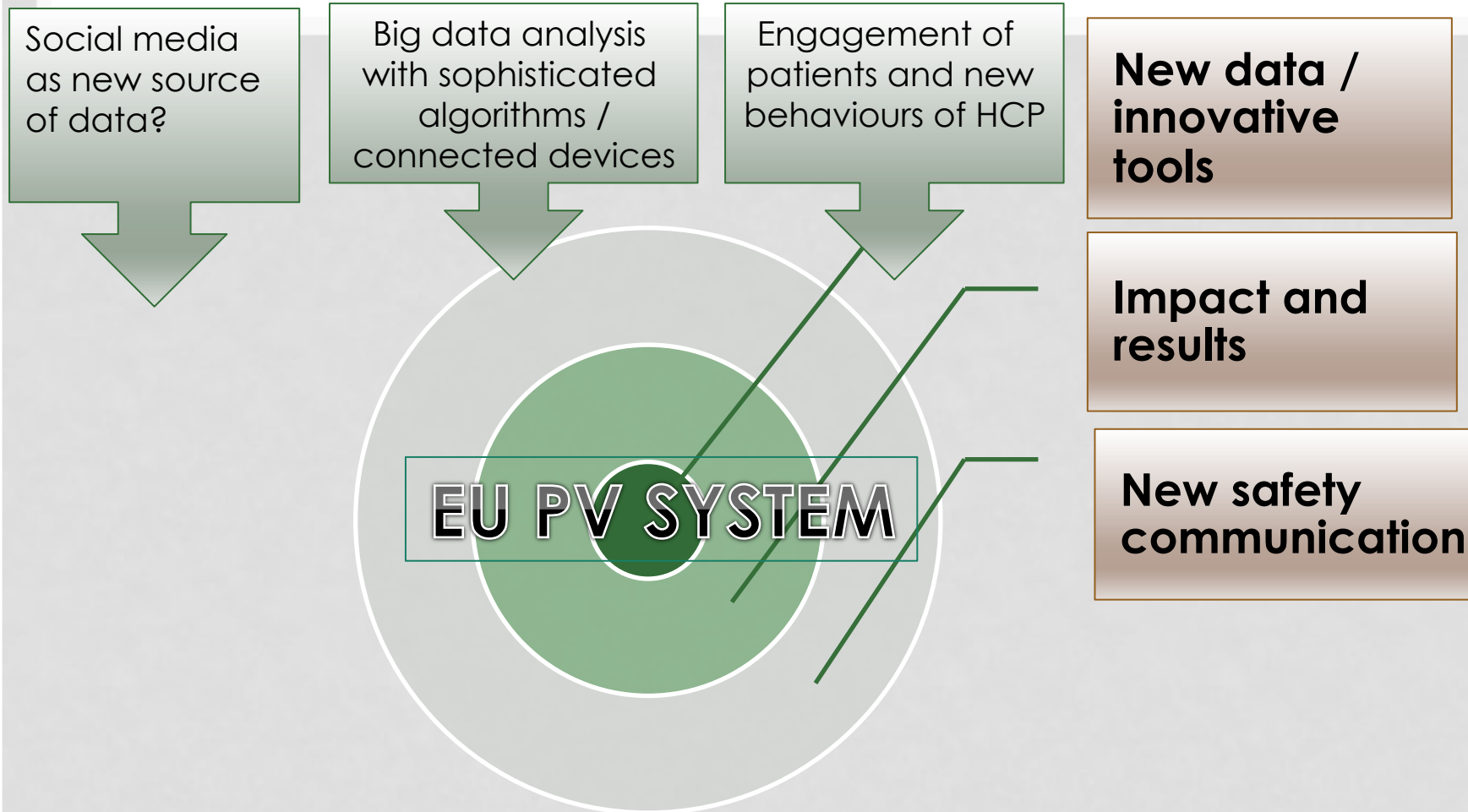


NEW CHALLENGES

- At health authorities level
 - Classical methods of PV are not always adapted to certain situations (look at social media analysis, google trends ...).
Need to train safety professionals on new methods
 - Speed and amplification of non scientifically rigorous information in social media
 - Weight of poorly documented AE patient reports
 - The usual means of communication (letters, emails to health professionals ...) on the safety of medicines are necessary but not sufficient



DIFFICULTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES





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