





#### Perspectives from a new Member State

#### Accession preparation I Reinforcing patient safety in Europe

Romaldas **Maciulaitis** and Gintautas **Barcys** State Medicines Control Agency







### **Topics**

 Phasing-in Lithuanian national competent authority (SMCA) to EU network

Main safety activities

Lessons learned





## Lithuanian NCA: Small Agency in a Small Country



#### **Population** (in millions):

~3.0 (in 2011) from

~3.7 in 1990)

## Experts' monthly salaries (netto)

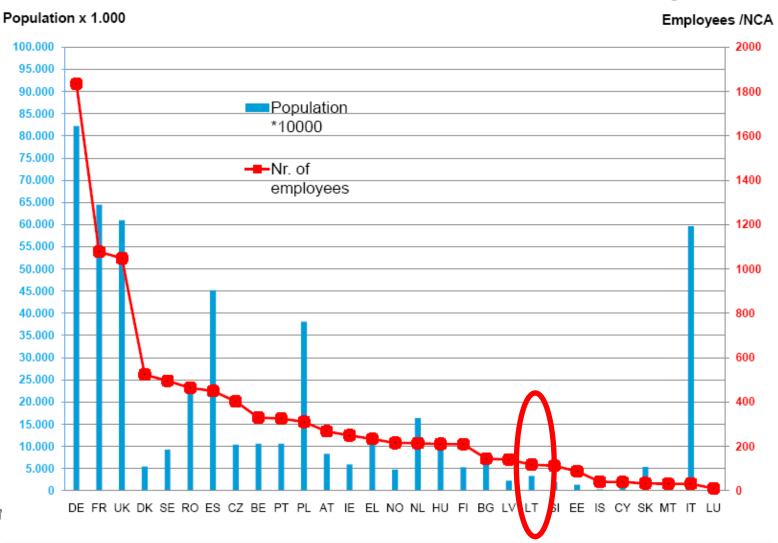
- ~ \$1000 (in 2010) from
- ~ \$100 (in 1995)



4



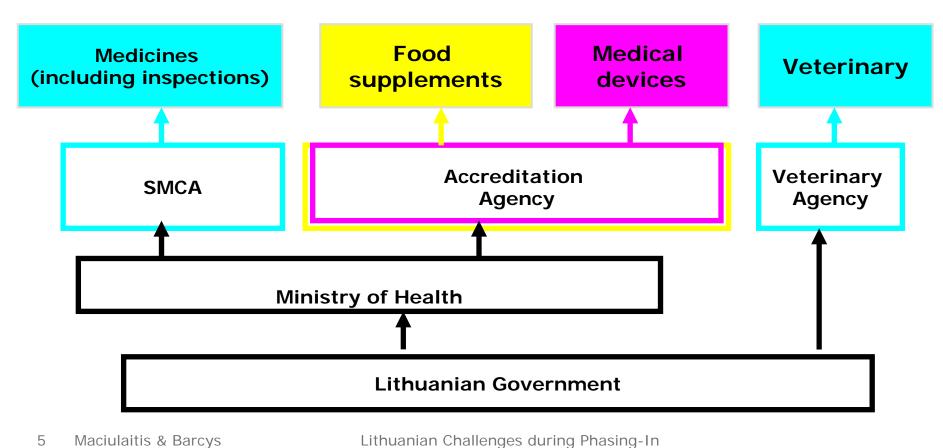
### Populations and employees per Agencies

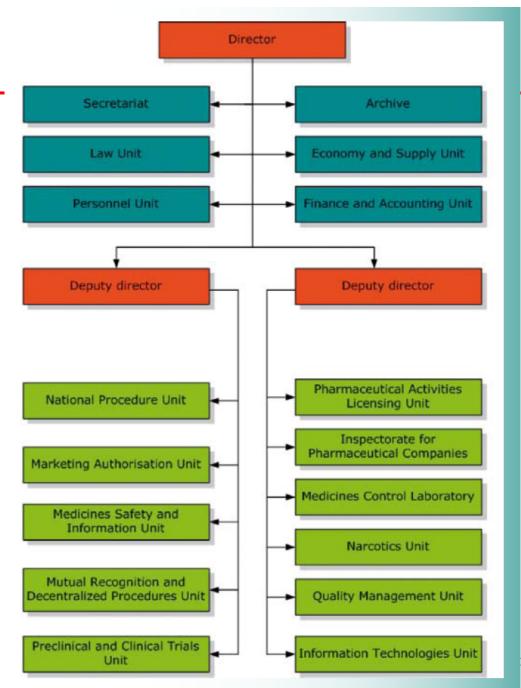






### State Medicines Control Agency (SMCA) and regulatory framework







#### **SMCA**

- ~100 internal employees
- ~130 before crisis

- + 8 external contractors
- + 2 external experts

during Phasing-In





# Challenges during "Phasing-in" and implementing ACQUIS (1/2)

- Continuously changing ACQUIS
  - (2 Pharma laws → 1 Consolidated law + Orders)
- Challenges with SOPs, deadlines, communication with applicants
  - => Do not intent to be ideal everywhere from the very beginning
  - => Do not just simply copy CRP practices for NRP purposes
- Too limited number of priorities from the activities expected by upper government bodies





# Challenges during "Phasing-in" and implementing ACQUIS (2/2)

- Too long time for MA procedures and sometimes just minimal quality in performances
- Too big turnover of experts makes additional burdens to keep constant national competence

 Need for competence development for active participation in EU regulatory framework





#### Impact on national authorizations

- Conversion of numbers of herbal and "medical purpose" products based on revised benefit/risk assessments
- Not-upgraded dossiers
  - => Do not mix regulatory pharma science with economic politics
  - => Do not assume that applicants always know what they are doing
  - => Learn how to translate scientific judgment into legal language
- Authorization of "ex-concertation" type of products
- Availability problems, including limited consistency in supplies to pharmacies





# After 5 years we finally confirmed a status of food supplement for popular MP

#### Validolis – ne vaistas, o maisto papildas

2009-07-21

Valstybinė visuomenės sveikatos priežiūros tarnyba prie Sveikatos apsaugos ministerijos (VVSPT) informuoja, kad nuo š. m. liepos 1 dienos validoliu prekiaujama kaip maisto papildu. VVSPT atkreipia dėmesį į tai, kad maisto papildas yra ne vaistas, o maisto produktas, neturintis gydomojo poveikio ir nevartotinas jokioms ligoms gydyti.

Lietuvoje validolis nebepriskiriamas vaistams nuo 2003 m. Valstybinė vaistų kontrolės tarnyba atsisakė jį registruoti kaip vaistą, nes nėra įrodyta, kad jis padėtų sergant kokia nors liga. 2004-aisiais validolis buvo įtrauktas į medicininės paskirties produktų sąrašą, kuris š. m. liepos 1 dieną panaikintas.

Ilga laika validolis vartotas esant širdies veiklos sutrikimams.







# Food supplement





Iron products





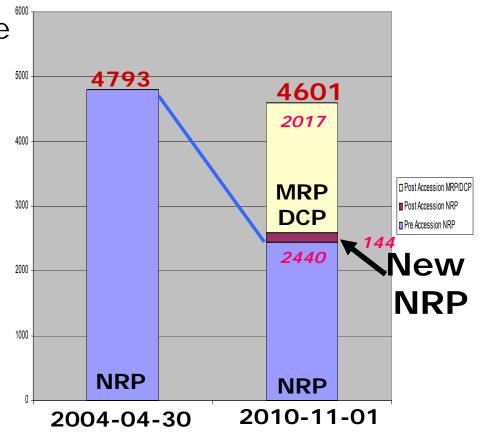


#### Impact on National MA procedures

**Evolution of MA in Lithuania** (including all strengths and forms)

Dramatically changed profile of procedures:

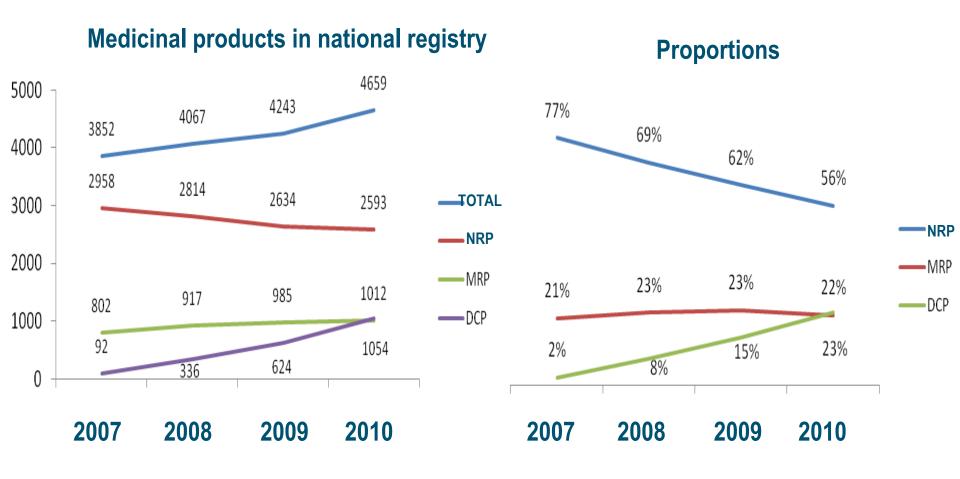
- decrease in NRPs
- constant increase in MRP/DCP
  - introduction of CRPs







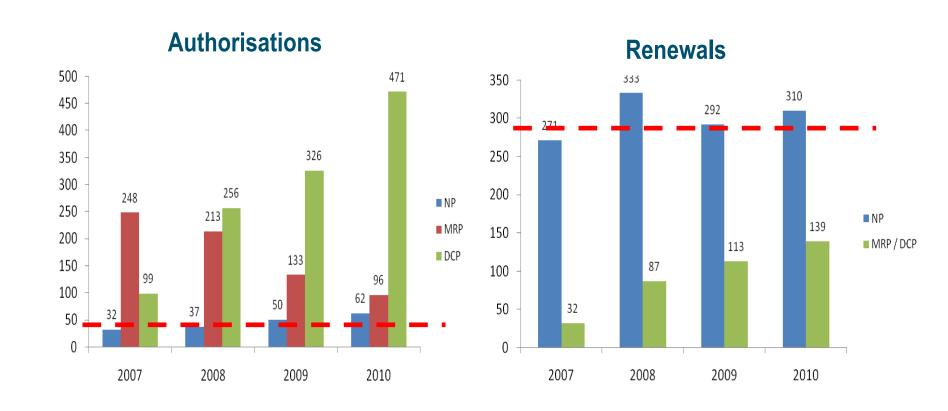
#### Tendencies in procedures







#### Tendencies in procedures







## Availability problems used to be observed once upon a time....

As a consequence, medicines availability is not always sufficient: the absence of essential ones, such as:

- Anticoagulants <u>heparinum</u>
- Hormones <u>hydrocortisonum</u>
- Antibiotics *izoniazidum*, *amphotericinum*, *tazocinum*
- Cardiovasculars <u>nitroglycerinum</u>, <u>clonidinum</u>, <u>labetololum</u>, prazosinum, norepinephrinum, digoxinum inj., verapamilum inj.
- Immunosuppressants: tacrolimus (all formulations), MMF i/v, ciclosporinum i/v
- Other 40% glucosum, calcium i/v, and various antidotes





# Employed solutions to availability problems in Lithuania

Different <u>additional measures</u> have to be introduced to overcome the shortages putting with an additional burden to all stakeholders:

- Patient named supply chains
- Special <u>hospital supply</u> arrangements
- Prioritizations in MA procedures, including the for variations





#### **Topics**

 Phasing-in Lithuanian national competent authority (SMCA) to EU network

- Main safety activities
  - Safe, or not safe: that is a very relative question... like beauty...
- Lessons learned





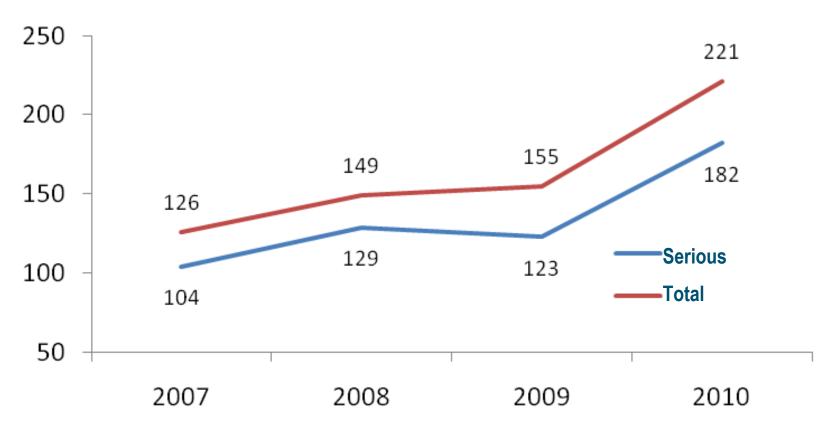
### Main regulatory activities for safety

- Pre-marketing safety evaluations
  - NRP
  - MRP/DCP
  - CRP
  - Pre-marketing clinical trials
- Post-marketing safety evaluations
  - ADR reporting and proceedings
  - PSUR, including EU Worksharing
  - PhW systems
  - DHCP, "Dear Patient" letters, teaching materials
  - Post-marketing safety trials
  - Quality inspections in pharmacies

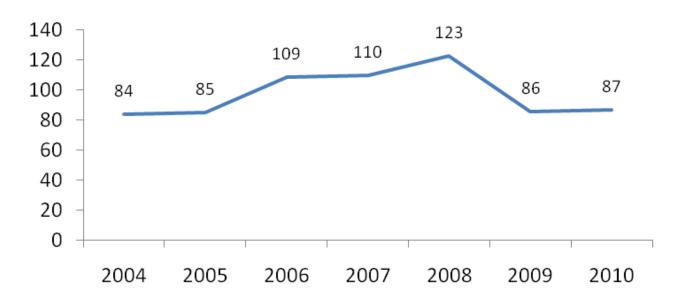




#### **ADR** reporting



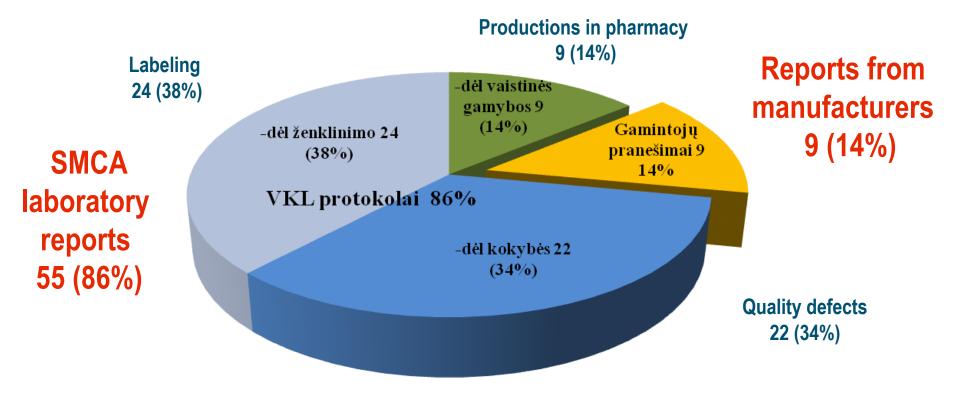
### **Applications for Clinical trials**







### Reports about quality defects (in 2010) n=64







### **Quality inspections and defects**

	Medicines		Extemporal production		Pure/Water for injection		Active substances	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2007	12	17,1	15	29,4	4	20,0	-	-
2008	-	-	4	22,2		16,7	-	
2009	2	3,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	3	4,6	9	36,0	-	-	19	70,4
	Labeling							
_	n				Non-complian			
2007	91					49 (53,8 %)		
2008	41					21 (5	1,2 %)	
2009	66					34 (5	1,5 %)	
2010	59					33 5	5,9 %)	





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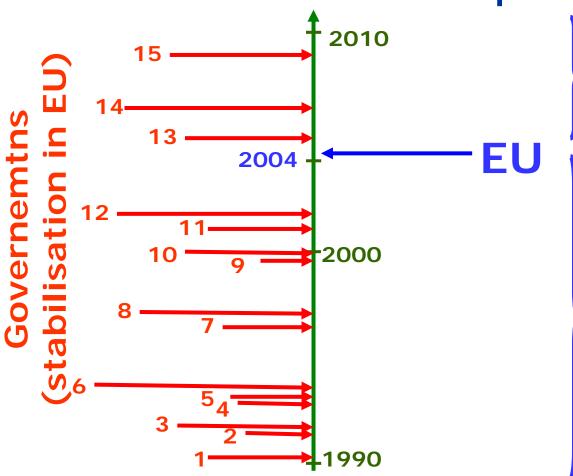
#### Lessons learned: 10 "DOs"

- (1) Strategic positioning of NCA in Big EU
- => Do not limit NCA to national competences only
- (2) Follow examples of those NCAs that do control flow of their budgets
- (3) Invest into key national scientific competences
- (4) Make use of administrative support available from EU, including IT developments
- (5) Utilize worksharing opportunities of EU regulatory framework





.. Firstly, negotiate the strategic balance between national and EU priorities

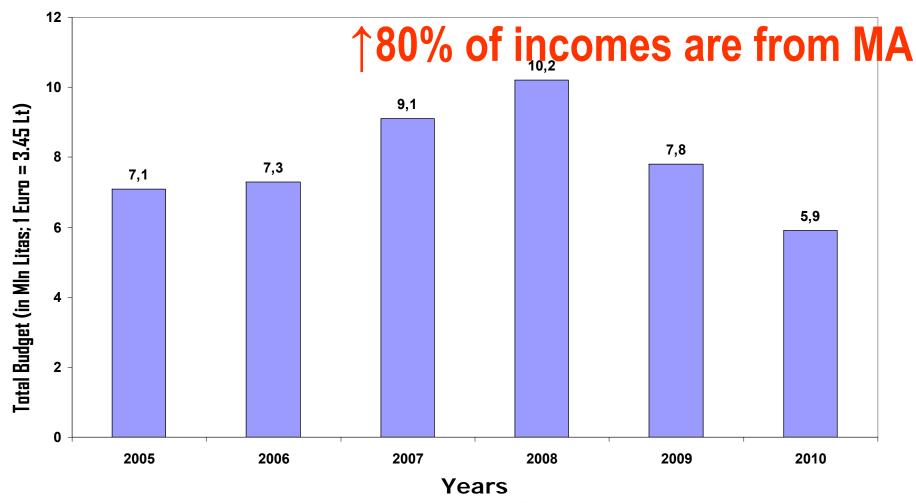


=> Do not experiment in key areas





### **Budgetary Conditions of the Agency**

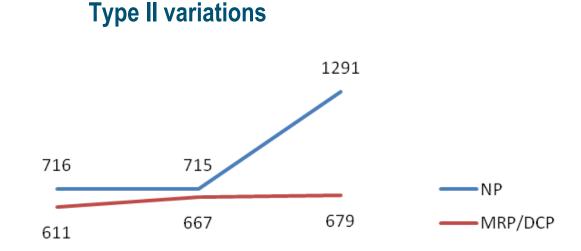






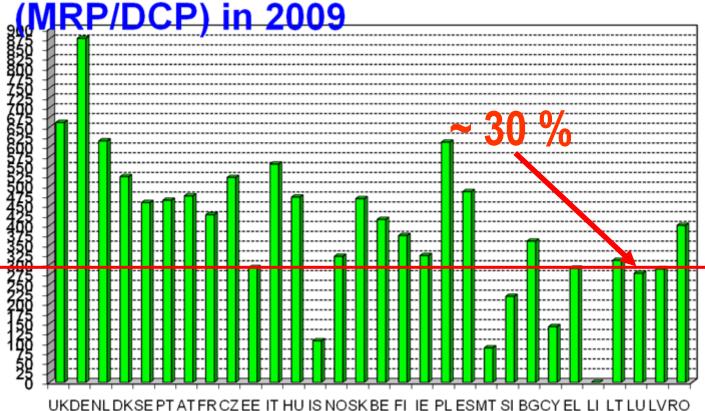
### .. E.g., by avoiding unnecessary work

.. Breakthrough implementing fast-track procedures



=> Do not spend too much effort on not essential activities

**CMS** for MA-Applications







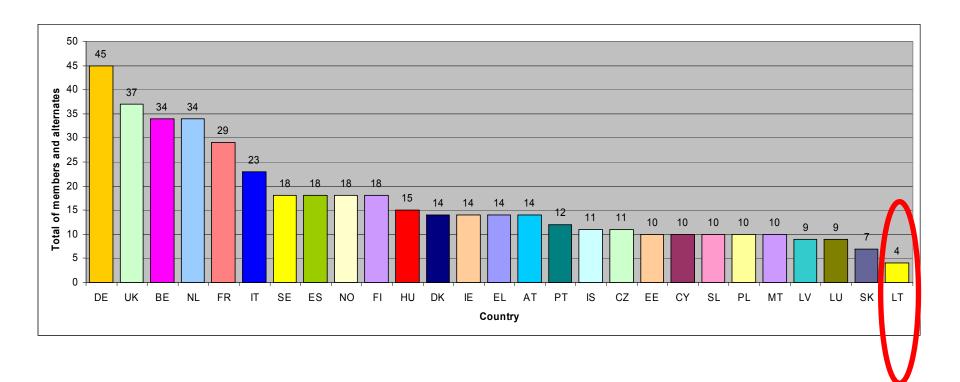
#### Lessons learned: 10 "DOs"

- (6) Start contributing to EU network asap
- (7) Employ regional initiatives (multilingual packages, GMP inspections)
- (8) Initiate pro-active agreements with other stakeholders, including the applicants
- => e.g., do not employ WEU to replace generic application or MRP/DCP
- => e.g., consolidate non-essential SmPC changes during renewal
- (9) Select 4 5 persons for key areas and motivate them to do long-term commitments





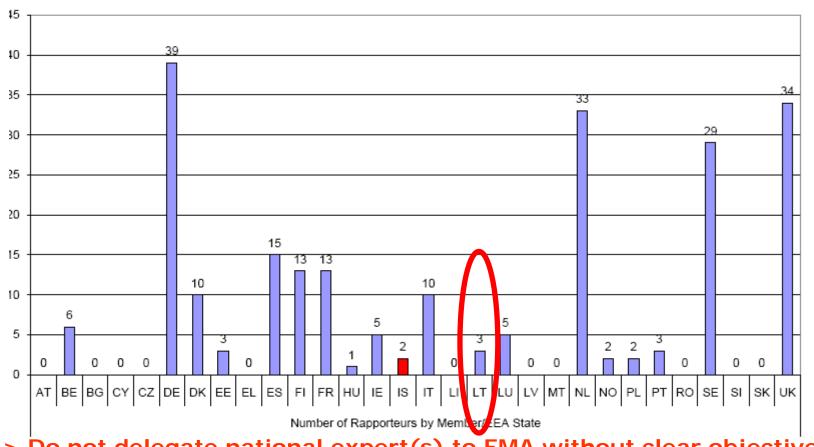
# Count of members and alternates in the CHMP and WPs



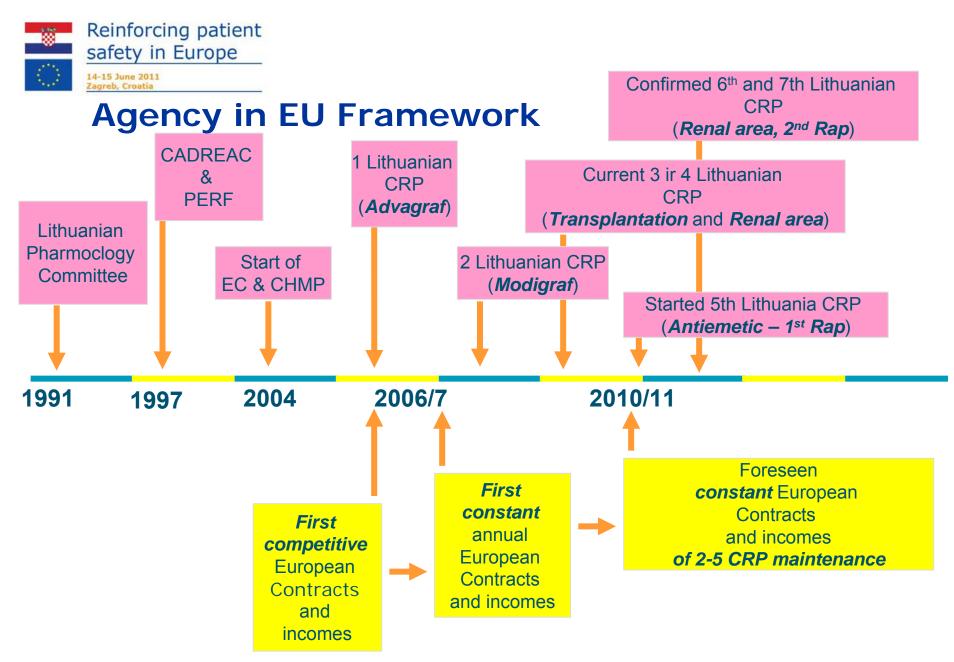




# Concept papers / Guidelines developed by the CHMP in 2007



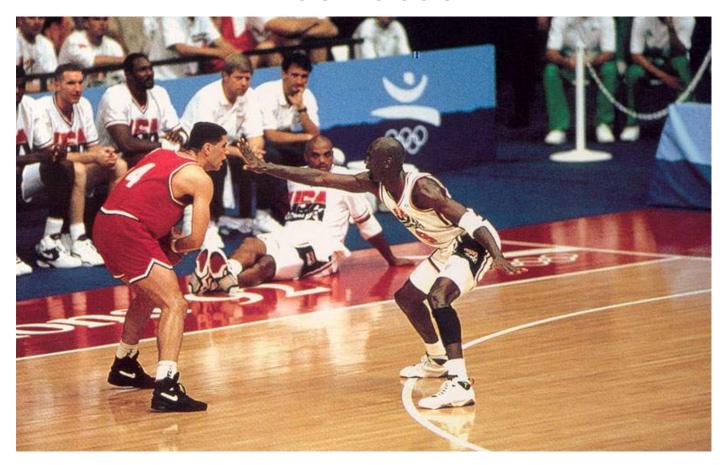
=> Do not delegate national expert(s) to EMA without clear objectives







## ... just manage the risks to keep experts motivated





# 10. Arrange consultations within a EU regulatory framework

Thus, You are welcome to meet
the experts of
The State Medicines Control Agency



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#### **Conclusions**

 Phasing-in to EU regulatory system harmonize the *principles* of evaluations and activities

 Safety evaluation remains one of key national duties

Invest into local competences and explore EU commitments and opportunities



#### Special thanks to:

- Dr *Sif Ormarsdóttir*, Islandic MCA, CHMP London
- Dr <u>Truus (G.M.) Janse-de Hoog</u>, Chair CMD (h), London
- Dr <u>Daniel Brasseur</u>, Former Chair of CHMP, London





## Croatia, let's contribute to the development of EU regulatory competence



Thank you

Lithuanian Challenges during Phasing-In