

# Signal Management – Industry viewpoint

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#### Table of content



- 1. Experience
  - Administrative burden
  - Regulatory action triggered by PSURs
  - Experience from human sector
- 2. Objectives of the new legislation
- 3. Signal Management
- 4. Future vision
  - Change of emphasis
- 5. Proposals

### 1. Experience



### Administrative burden is fast growing

- EPEC/GHK Impact assessment data 2010
- What's missing in the 2010 data?
- Administrative burden 2015

# EPEC/GHK Impact assessment data 2010 – Administrative burden



Source: GHK report, Standard Cost Model 2010

Applying for new MAs EUR 91m p.a.

Directives can add 32% to the administrative burden

Submitting Variations to MAs EUR 134m p.a.

TOTAL EUR 538m p.a.

(13% of sector's annual turnover)

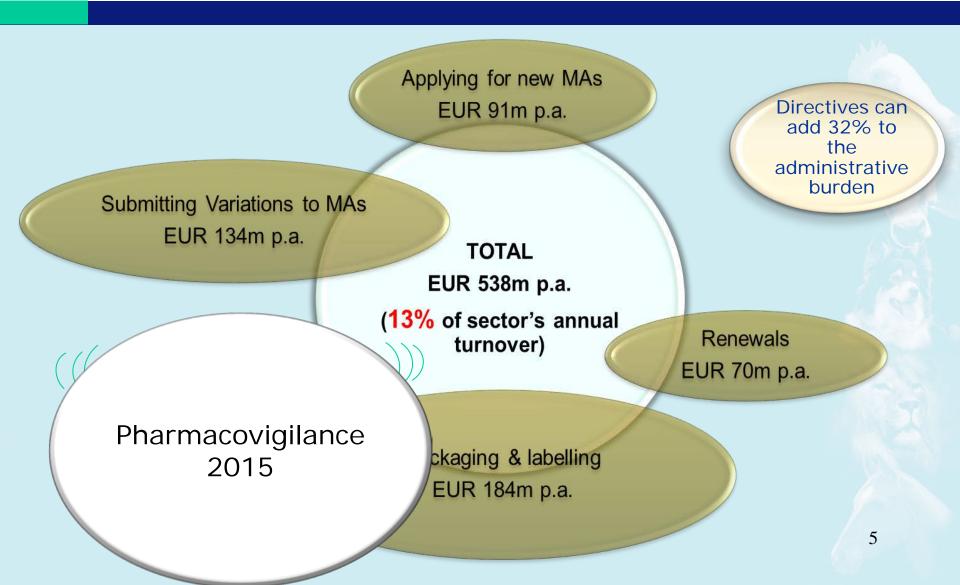
Renewals EUR 70m p.a.

Pharmacovigilance EUR 59m p.a.

Packaging & labelling EUR 184m p.a.

# EPEC/GHK Impact assessment data 2015 – Administrative burden





# EPEC/GHK Impact assessment data 2010 - what's missing? 1/2



#### Included in the calculation (Standard Cost Model - SCM):

- AE reporting
- Serious AE reporting
- PSURs
- For 300 companies and using the same cost/hour

#### What's missing?

- PhV Data-base substantial costs for:
  - set up
  - validation
  - maintenance
  - updates for new requirements/tools (e.g. statistical tools for signal management)
  - Capacity for increased numbers of cases
    - increased reporting
      - VMD (UK) reports a doubling of volumes
      - Time spent by company personnel (field reps and technical services staff)
    - increasing geographical scope, new country requirements
  - Either
    - full time internal IT support or
    - user-license fees and maintenance fees
  - Increased PhV resource requirement
  - Access to literature databases

# EPEC/GHK Impact assessment data 2010 – what's missing? 2/2



#### More...

#### Activities

- Inspections and audits costs of personnel, time, flights/hotels etc for auditors
- Training: cost and time for QPPV and staff
- Increased PhV resources requirement

#### Documentation

- Written Procedures: Detailed Description of Pharmacovigilance System (DDPS)/SOPs/Forms/etc.
- Contracts: PhV exchange agreements with distributors etc.

#### Costs

- Change of Qualified Person PhV (QPPV) or DDPS Variations
- Accounts staff payment of invoices

# IFAH-Europe impact assessment data package, estimated 2010



Summary of days per annum (& FTEs) attributed to pharmacovigilance tasks

Main task	Estimated total days per year	
1. Detailed description of the pharmacovigilance system	48	
2. DB management	120	
3. Inspections	30	
4. Case handling (AE and serious AE)	250	
5. Prepare PSURs	500 (50 PSURs)	
Total days p.a. (FTEs)	948 (4.3)	
Cost for average company	€803,000	Nearly
Cost for 300 companies	€240 million <	⅃ 50%( ⅂ SCM*

It is urgent to tackle this together and cut this figure down!

### 1. Experience



#### Very small % of PSURs lead to regulatory action

- Only 6% for CP
- Overall <<6% and probably <1%</li>

i.e. >99% of PSURs are generated and assessed without triggering regulatory action

# 1. Experience



- Experience from Human sector:
- → Signal detection and PSURs systems in parallel is huge burden

# 2. Objectives of the new legislation for VMPs



#### Objectives of the new legislation

- Reduce administrative burden
- Efficient and effective system
- → Will bring benefits for both MAHs and Authorities

#### Proposal from the Commission

- Move from routine PSURs(\*) to <u>Signal Management</u>
- → Industry is very supportive
- → Big concern from Authorities on reporting in the future but Signal Management includes reporting (see next slide)

#### Note:

(\*) P stands for periodic

# 3. Signal Management



#### What is Signal Management?

Signal Management is a <u>system</u> covering:

- Signal detection
- Signal validation
- Signal confirmation
- Signal analysis and prioritisation
- Signal assessment
- Actions
- Reporting
- → Reporting yes but Risk-based reporting!

#### 4. Future vision



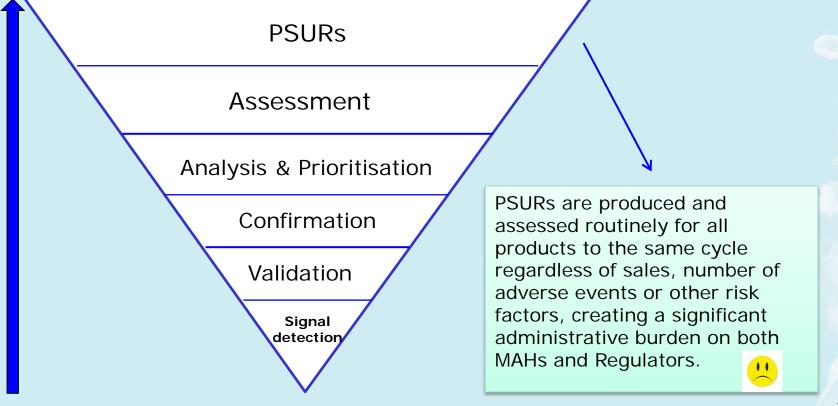
#### **FUTURE VISION**

- Future Regulation: high level no details
- Details in the implementing acts
- Change of emphasis:
  - Signal Management system
    - ✓ Risk-based evaluation
    - ✓ Risk-based reporting

### Change of emphasis



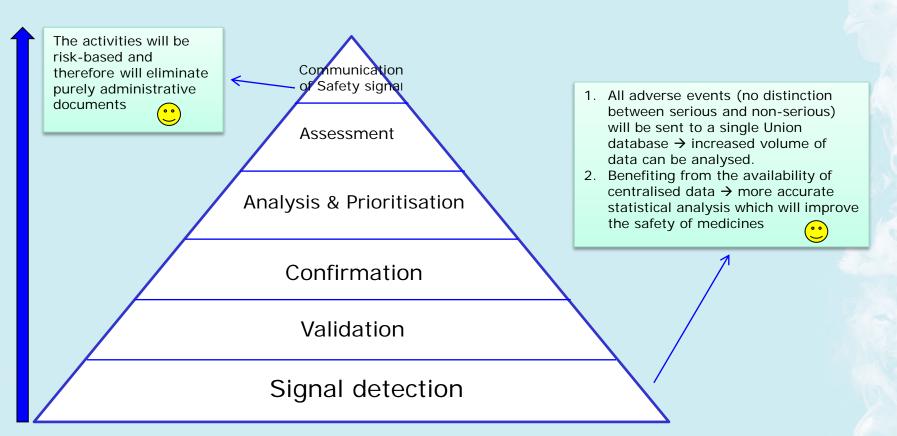
<u>TODAY</u>: periodic reporting = significant administrative burden & not targeted approach



### Change of emphasis



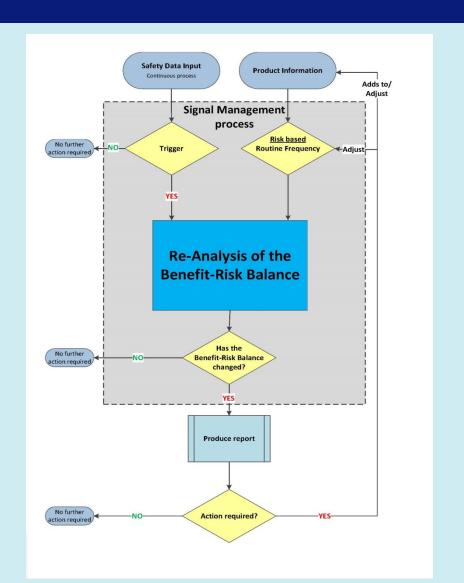
#### <u>TOMORROW</u>: Signal management process = <u>RISK – BASED surveillance</u>\*



<sup>\*</sup>The adoption of <u>risk-based surveillance</u> will result in efficient utilisation of limited PhV resources of both regulators and MAHs while at the same time increasing focus on areas where significant changes in benefit-risk balance are most likely to occur. Hence, facilitating most rapid/effective mitigation of significant risks.

#### 4. Future vision





#### 4. Future vision



#### **Industry supports:**

- Risk-based; focussed; no administrative reporting
- Single EU PhV database
  - ✓ one point of data entry; (no national databases)
- Signal management process
  - ✓ Signal detection, follow-up
  - ✓ Risk-based evaluation
  - ✓ Risk-based reporting

#### Industry does not want:

Signal management + other systems running in parallel

### 5. Proposals



#### What is needed?

- COM proposal: Dialogue with MAH during signalling and trending and before action is taken → WIN-WIN
- Work together on developing the future system to ensure
  - Minimisation of administrative burden
  - needs of all stakeholders are addressed
  - all opportunities for increased efficiency are taken
  - can evolve with new technologies/approaches

→ WIN-WIN

- Retain compatibility with VICH / global PhV vision
  - Definitions need for global harmonisation
  - Open regulatory framework



# Thank you for your attention!

