







Pharmacovigilance Veterinary pharmacovigilance

Outline of the EU pharmacovigilance system

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Pharmacovigilance

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pharmacovigilance (abbreviated PV or PhV) is the <u>pharmacological science</u> relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of <u>adverse effects</u>, particularly long term and short term side effects of <u>medicines</u>. [1]

Source: The Importance of Pharmacovigilance, WHO 2002



Pharmacovigilance

Generally speaking, pharmacovigilance is the science of collecting, monitoring, researching, assessing and evaluating information from *healthcare providers* (veterinarian) and *patients* (animal owner) on the adverse effects of medications, with a view to:

- identifying new information about hazards associated with medicines
- preventing harm to patients.



Spontaneous reporting

Spontaneous reporting is the core data-generating system of pharmacovigilance, relying on veterinarians and other animal health professionals, animal owners to identify and report any suspected adverse drug reaction to the Marketing Authorisation Holders or the National Competent Authority.



Improve reporting

Information

- Veterinarians
- Students

Feedback

- Publications of reports
- Access to data base

Promotional effort

Make reporting easy

Easy forms, electronic



Community legislation

Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC

Title VII Pharmacovigilance

Article 72 - 79

Regulation (EC) No 726/2004

Chapter 3 Pharmacovigilance

Article 46 – 54, Article 57 (d)



The EU pharmacovigilance system

www.ema.europa.eu

The veterinary pharmacovigilance system in the European Union (EU) operates with the management and involvement of national competent authorities, the European Commission as the competent authority for medicinal products authorised centrally for the whole EU and European Medicines Agency, in collaboration with the marketing authorisation holders (MAHs) for the medicinal products.

The Agency has a co-ordinating role within the EU veterinary pharmacovigilance system and provides advice to ensure the safe and effective use of veterinary medicinal products.



Post-authorisation monitoring

- What is monitored?
- How frequent / which procedures?
- What are the tools?
- Future



What is monitored?

Adverse reaction:

A <u>reaction</u> to a veterinary medicinal product which is <u>harmful and unintended</u> and which occurs at <u>doses normally used</u> in animals for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment of disease or to restore, correct or modify a physiological function



What is monitored?

Serious adverse reaction:

An adverse reaction which results in <u>death</u>, is <u>life</u>threatening, results in significant <u>disability or</u> incapacity, is a congenital anomaly / birth defect, or which results in <u>permanent or prolonged signs</u> in the animals treated.



What is monitored?

Human adverse reaction:

A reaction which is noxious and unintended and which occurs in a human being following exposure to a veterinary medicine.



What else is monitored?

- Lack of expected efficacy
- Adverse reaction reports related to off-label use
- > Violations of approved residue limits validity of withdrawal times (consumer safety)
- Potential environmental problems



How frequent / which procedures?

Expedited reporting SAR (suspected serious adverse reaction report)

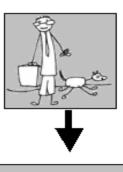
Periodic reporting PSUR (periodic safety update report)



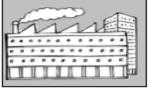
Expedited reporting

- Serious Adverse reaction reports
- Human Adverse reactions
- 15-day reporting
- > also for SARs from third countries





Primary Source: veterinarian, owner, health care professional, reports directly to MAH

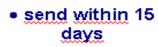


MAH suspect product A











Competent Authority on whose territory the SADR occurred

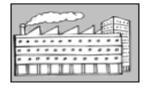














PSURS

- ➤ All SARS and other information
- ➤ Sales figures / calculation of incidence
- Overall Safety information
- ➤ Benefit / Risk evaluation



PSUR timing

- ➤6-monthly before on the market
- ➤ 6-6-6 monthly after placing on the market
- > then yearly for the next two years
- thereafter at three-yearly intervals



Reporting tools

Expedited reports Electronic reporting since November 2005

PSUR reports

paper reporting

electronically/CD



TOOLS

EUDRAVIGILANCE VETERINARY (EVVet)



PRODUCTS DATABASE

DATA WAREHOUSE

CENTRAL DATABASE

EVWEB

GATEWAY



REPORTING ROUTES

- Gateway
- EVWEB (EudraVigilance Web application)
- Simplified Electronic Reporting Form
- Future

Electronic reporting tool for Veterinarians?



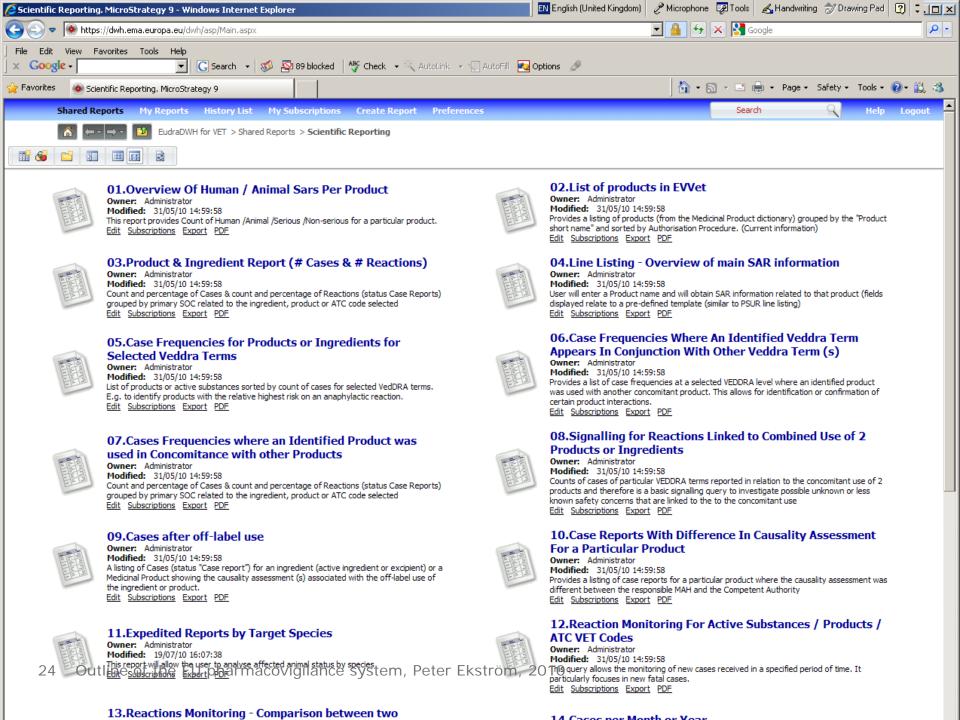
Data in EVVet?

- Suspected ARs
 - Serious
 - Human
 - Future
 - Non-serious
- PRODUCTS
 - CAPS
 - Future
 - Nationally authorised products



Use of EVVet

- ➤ Monthly monitoring of CAPs
 - Rapporteur/Phvig expert
- Signal detection
- > Help for PSUR assessment





Signal detection

Signal detection

- unexpected/unlisted SARs
- VeDDRA terms
 - System Organ Classes (SOC)
 - Preferred Term (PT)
- Proportional Reporting Ratio (PRR)
 - compare reports for a particular medical term, as the proportion of all reports



Data Warehouse

What are we looking for?

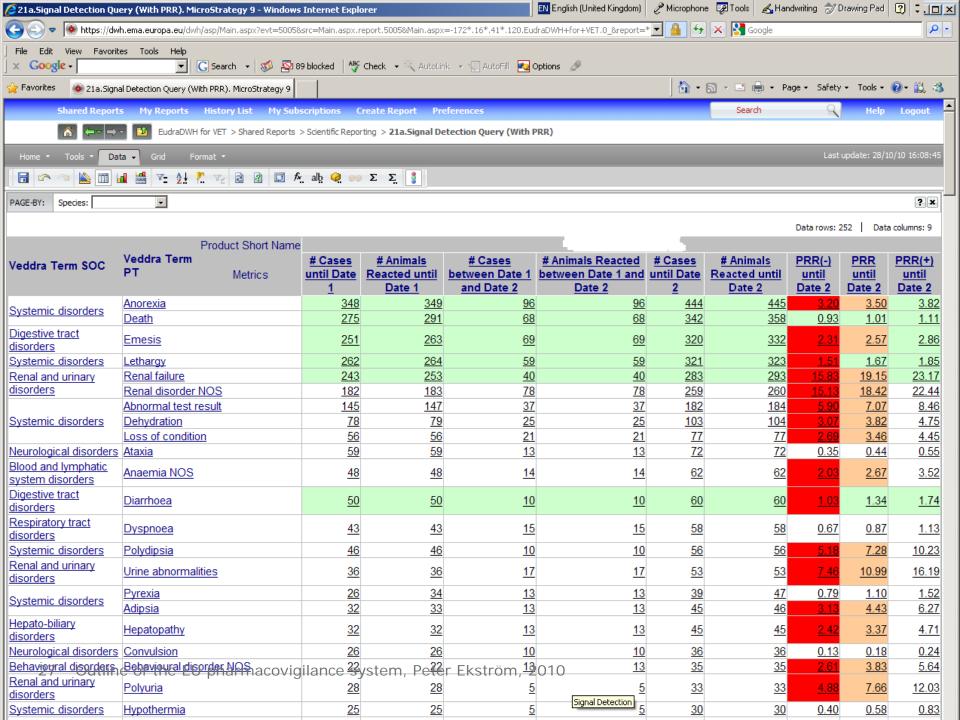
- Adverse reactions not yet in SPC
- Increased frequency of known reactions
- reactions occurring after combined use

How?

- Veddra terms frequencies
 - Per Product Name
 - Per Active Substance

Who?

Pilot signal detection group

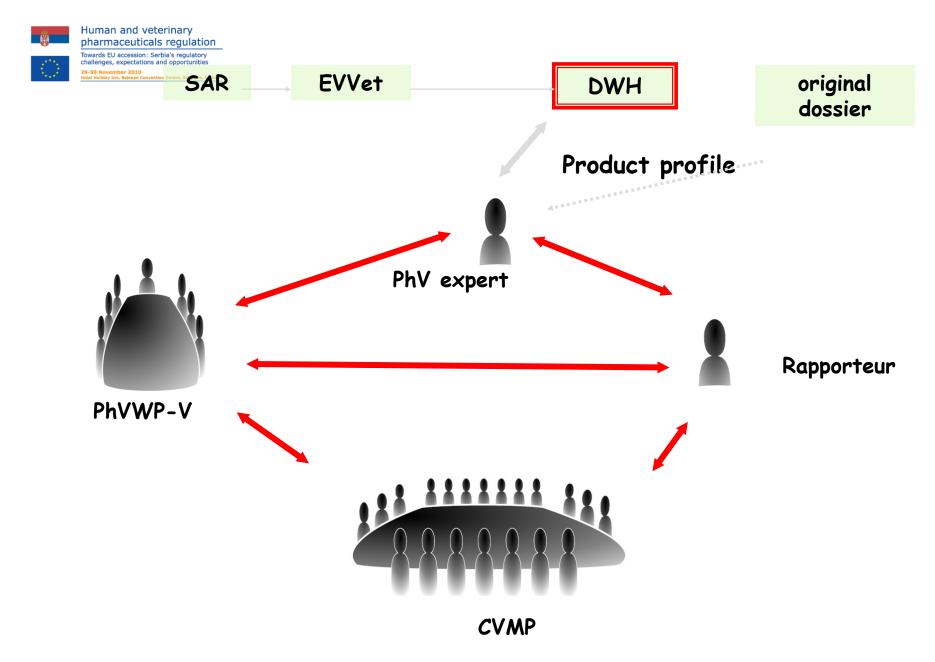






CVMP Pharmacovigilance Working Party

- Core group of veterinary pharmacovigilance expertise in EU
- dual mandate, reporting to CVMP and HMA
- advice on the safety of veterinary medicinal products
- overall surveillance of the adverse reactions of veterinary medicinal products
- development of pharmacovigilance guidelines
- 6 meetings per year





Regulatory actions on basis of pharmacovigilance data

- Continued surveillance
- Requests for data
- Recommendations for amendments of the authorisation / product literature
- Suspension of authorisation
- Withdrawal of authorisation
- Referral procedures



Thank you for your attention

http://www.ema.europa.eu/

