

3-year Report on European Union Pharmacovigilance Activities

Pharmaceutical Committee

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Unit B5 - Medicines: policy, authorisation and monitoring





EU pharmaceutical legislation

Directive 2001/83/EC

The core legislation governing the regulation of medicines in EU:

- Title IX Pharmacovigilance
 - Article 108b report on performance of pharmacovigilance tasks by Member States

Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 Sets the procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products at EU level and establishes the European Medicines Agency:

- Title II Chapter 3 Pharmacovigilance
 - Article 29 report on performance of pharmacovigilance tasks by Member States





Commission report

- Report from the Commission (COM(2016) 498 final) and accompanying staff working document (SWD(2016 284 final) adopted 8 August 2016
- Includes pharmacovigilance activities of Member States and the European Medicines Agency
- Mainly covering July 2012 –
 December 2014



Brussels, 8.8.2016 COM(2016) 498 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

Pharmacovigilance related activities of Member States and the European Medicines Agency concerning medicinal products for human use (2012 – 2014)

{SWD(2016) 284 final}





European Union Pharmacovigilance - a network approach

- Member States
- European Medicines Agency (including the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC)
- European Commission

The European Union







Functioning of the system

TRIGGERS OF THE DECISION MAKING PROCEDURE

- Monitoring adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
- Signal of a new adverse event, ADR
- Periodic safety update reports (PSUR)
- Specific procedure: referrals
- Oversight of postauthorisation obligations

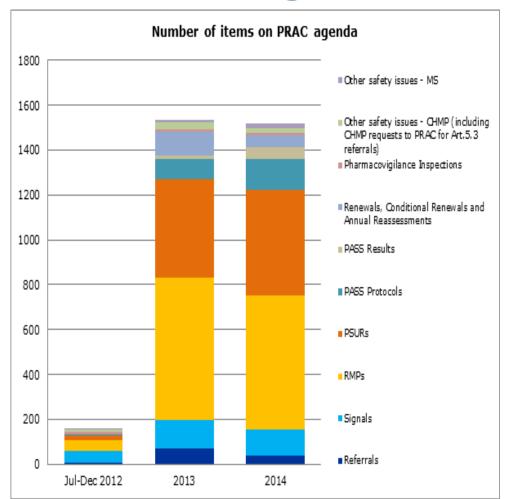
ACTIONS BASED ON PHARMACOVIGILANCE CONCERNS

- Change of marketing authorisation
- Suspension
- Withdrawal
- Revocation
- Non-renewal





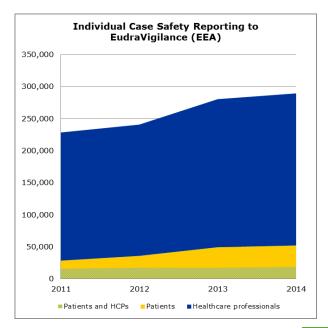
Items on the PRAC agenda

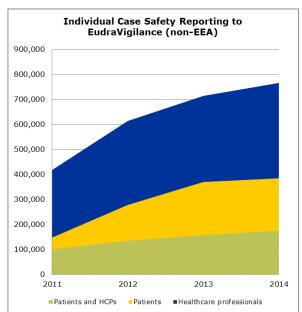




Monitoring adverse drug reactions

- Increasing number of reports
- Patient reporting increased by around 50%







Signal management

Aim

 Signal detection, validation, confirmation, analysis and prioritisation, assessment and recommendation for action

Process

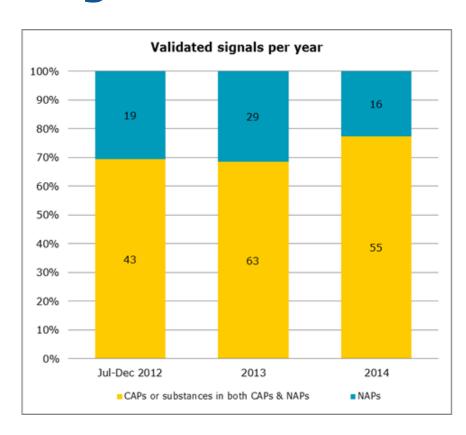
Through signal detection signals are identified. The data is evaluated during signal validation to verify the existence of a new potentially causal association or a new aspect of a known association. Confirmed signals are analysed and prioritisation by PRAC. Following the scientific evaluation of all the evidence available through the signal assessment by PRAC a recommendation is made.

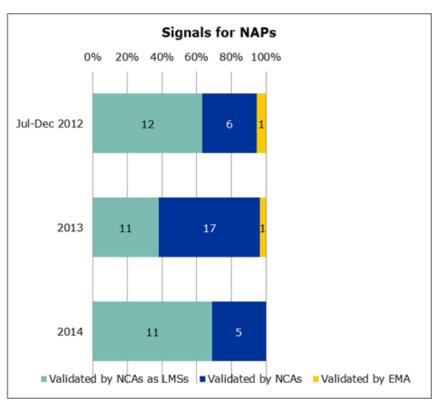
Determined if there are new risks identified for a medicine and if changes to the marketing authorisation are required





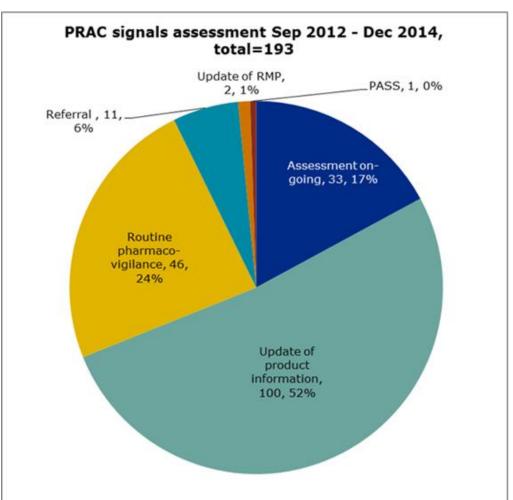
Signals - collaborative validation







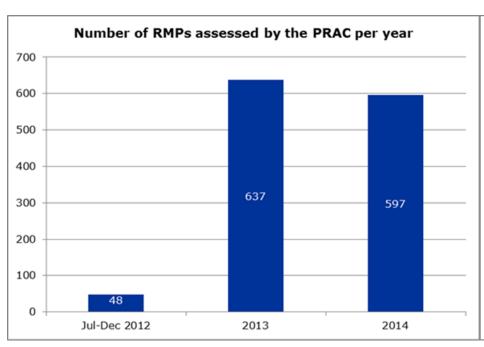
Signal detection recommendations

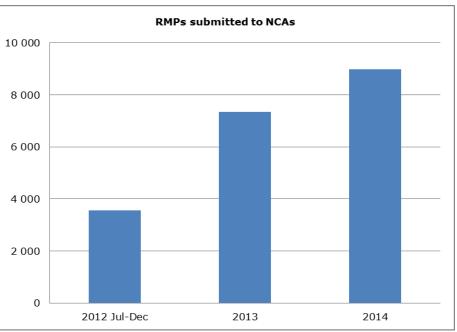






Risk management plans







Periodic Safety Update Reports

Aim

- Periodic safety update reports (PSURs) are reports providing an evaluation of the benefit-risk balance of a medicine
- Marketing authorisation holders must submit PSURs at defined time points following a medicine's authorisation

Scope

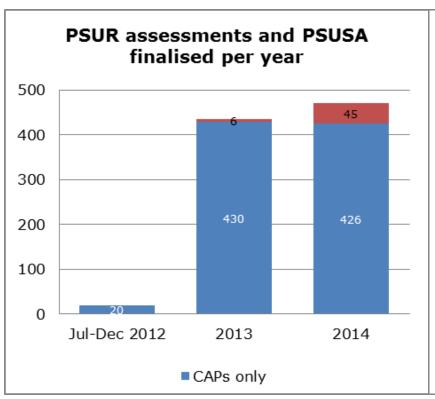
- Cumulative data focus on the new information
- Scientific assessment and integrated benefit-risk evaluation
- Single PSUR for all products containing the same active substance

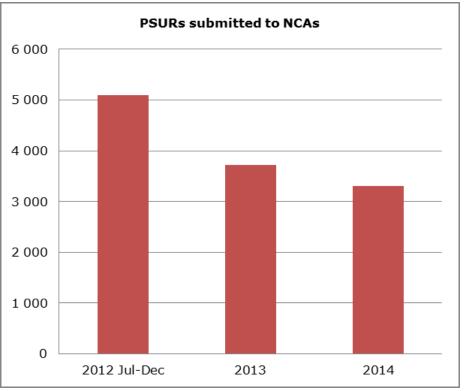
Determined if there are new risks identified for a medicine or whether the balance of benefits and risks has changed





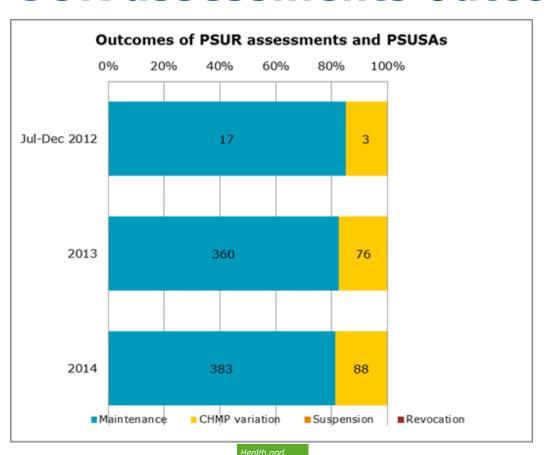
PSUR assessments







PRAC PSUR assessments outcomes



Food Safety



Referral procedures

Aim

- Resolves issues such as concerns over the safety or benefit-risk balance of a medicine or a class of medicines
- EMA conducts a scientific assessment on behalf of the EU and makes a recommendation for a harmonised position across the EU

Safetyrelated referrals

- Based on evidence from pharmacovigilance assessment and recommendation by PRAC, then:
- Centrally authorised or centrally and nationally authorised medicines:
 - Assessed by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)
- Only nationally authorised medicines
 - Assessed by the Coordination Group for Mutual Recognition and Decentralised Procedures Human (CMDh)

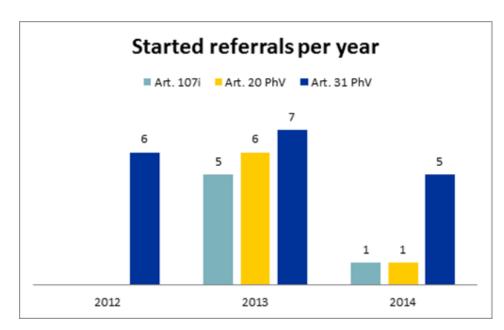
Procedure

- Can be started by the European Commission or any Member State
- For most referrals, the **European Commission issues a decision to all Member States** reflecting the measures to take to implement the Agency's recommendation

Health and Food Safety



Pharmacovigilance referrals



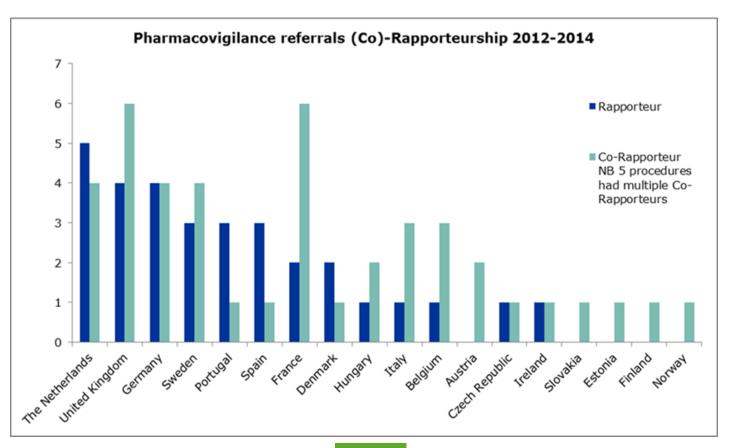
July 2012 – December 2014

- 6 Art. 107i urgent safety referrals for nationally authorised medicines
- 7 Art. 20 related to centrally authorised medicines only
- 18 Art. 31 related to nationally or nationally and centrally authorised medicines





Referrals - collaborative effort





Referrals outcomes

- 24 variations of marketing authorisation (MA)
- 6 suspensions of indication or MA
- 4 revocations of indication or MA



Communications and information

- Information related to the PRAC agendas, minutes
- Public safety communications e.g. concerning referrals
- European database of suspected ADRs
- European Network of Centres in Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance e.g. outcomes of imposed PASS
- Risk management plan summaries





Systems and services

- Database of medicinal products authorised in the EU (Article 57 database)
- EudraVigilance enhancements
- Literature monitoring service
- PSUR repository





Future deliverables

- Continuing process improvements and complete implementation of systems and services (e.g. EudraVigilance, extension of literature monitoring, dedicated European medicines web portal)
- Continue training network
- Strengthening Collaboration for Operating Pharmacovigilance in Europe (SCOPE) Joint Action





Thank you for your attention

European Commission

Public Health information:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/index_en.htm

