

Disclaimer

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Outline

What is a signal?

Signal sources

Triggers

Assessment of potential risk

Signal evaluation

Outcome



What is a signal?

Reported information on a possible causal relationship between an adverse event and a drug, the relationship being unknown or incompletely documented previously.

Usually more than one report is required to generate a signal, depending on the seriousness of the event and the quality of the information.

WHO

http://www.who-umc.org/DynPage.aspx?id=115092&mn1=7347&mn2=7252&mn3=7613&mn4=7614



or

A safety signal is information on a new or known adverse event that is potentially caused by a medicine and that warrants further investigation. Signals are generated from several sources such as spontaneous reports, clinical studies and the scientific literature.

EMA

http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Scientific_guideline/2012/06/WC500129138.pdf



UMC website

A signal is a hypothesis with data and arguments that support it, derived from data from one or more of many possible sources. The evidence in a signal is not conclusive (...), and is only an early indication (preliminary), as it may change substantially over time as more data accumulates.....



Signal sources

Individual Case Safety Reports

Clinical studies

Literature

WHO Programme-UMC

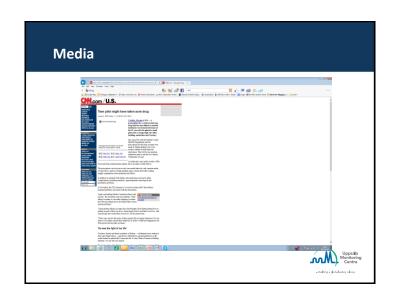
Scientific conferences

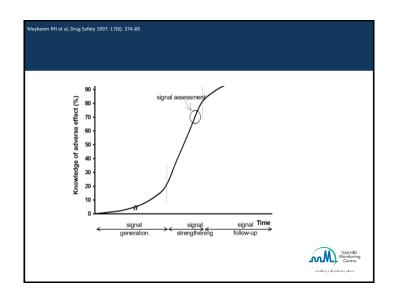
Drug Regulatory Authorities

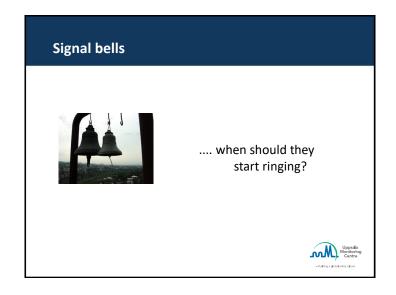
Media

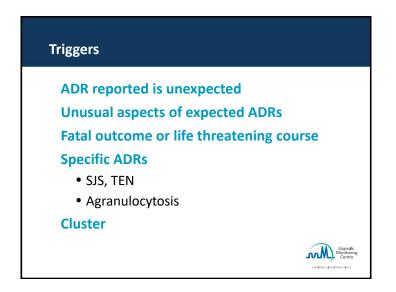


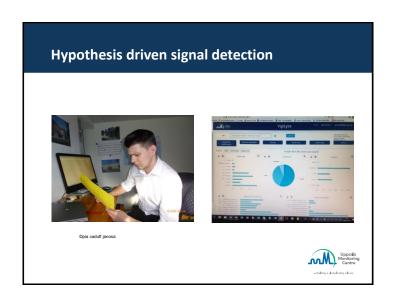


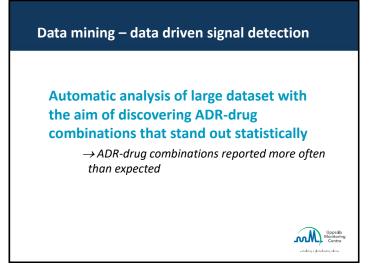


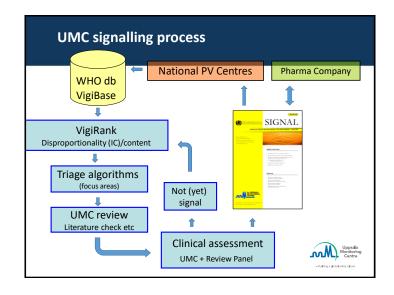


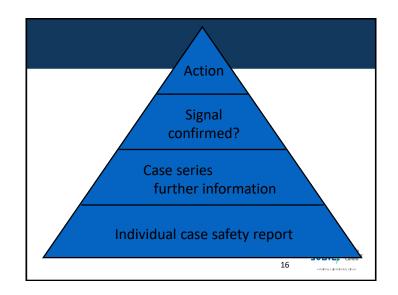












How many reports make a signal?

More than one

Confirmed signals usually have

- A few index cases
 - Completely documented
 - No or only minimal confounders
 - Positive de-/rechallenge

Lancet 1990 Jul 21;336(8708):156-8

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"Further information"?

What do we know about the drug itself?

What do we know about the way it is used?

What do we know about similar drugs (class effects)?

Is there a reasonable causal relationship between drug and reaction in our case reports?

Signal assessment => causality assessment

Signal assessment

Case series in databases?

- Local database
- International databases

Labelling

· national and international

Literature

Evidence from pre/postapproval studies (incl preclinical studies)

a



Identification and assessment of potential signals

Small database

- Identification mostly hypothesis driven
- Clinical assessment

Large database

- Identification mostly data driven
- Clinical assessment



Single case assessment

Demographic data

Medical history

Chronology

Risk factors

Differential diagnosis

De-/Rechallenge

Concomitant medication

Other confounders/bias

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Signal assessment is about pattern recognition - who is at risk?

Are there patient specific risk factors?

- Demographics
- Medical history
- Genetic factors
- · Recreational habits
- Indication for treatment

Are there drug specific risk factors?

- Dosage and interval
- Formulation
- Concomitant therapy



Is there a geographical pattern?

- Across borders
- Within the country

Does the ADR follow a pattern?

- Time to onset
- Clinical features
- Development over time
- Outcome



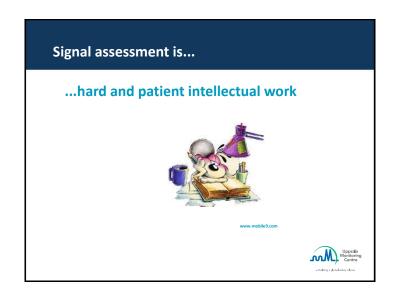
Signal assessment

There is no magic button...



www.automotivedigitalmarketing.com







A signal should be identified as soon as possible to allow early warning but should be documented as well as possible (credibility) → When is there ENOUGH evidence?

