



European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance

## - 14<sup>th</sup> ENCePP Plenary Meeting

#### 6. Methods for measuring impact of pharmacovigilance activities

Session Chair: Luisa Ibañez

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6.2 Evaluation of impact of EMA alerts on health care professionals:

a study in Spain

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluating the Effect of Regulatory Action: Andrew Thomson (15')

Some Recent Case Studies

6.4 Discussion Plenary (15')



# 2012 – EMA Safety Alerts

- QT Prolongation with citalogram >40 mg daily, October 2011
- QT Prolongation with escitalopram >20 mg daily in the elderly, December 2011
- Aliskiren, February 2012







#### Agencia Española de Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios AEMPS

#### CITALOPRAM Y PROLONGACIÓN DEL INTERVALO QT DEL ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA

Fecha de publicación: 27 de octubre de 2011

Categoría: MEDICAMENTOS USO HUMANO, SEGURIDAD.

Referencia: MUH (FV), 19/2011

Citalopram puede provocar prolongación del intervalo QT, siendo el riesgo mayor conforme aumenta la dosis administrada.

Debido a ello, la dosis máxima recomendada de citalopram se reduce a 40 mg al día. En pacientes mayores de 65 años o con disfunción hepática, la dosis máxima no deberá superar los 20 mg diarios.







- Maximum recommended dose :
  - $\Box$  < 65 years-old 40 mg per day
  - $\square \geq 65 \text{ years-old} 20 \text{ mg per day}$
- Contraindicated if concomitant use of other drugs prolonging the QT interval

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#### Agencia Española de Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios AEMPS

#### ESCITALOPRAM: PROLONGACIÓN DEL INTERVALO QT DEL ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA

Fecha de publicación: 2 de diciembre de 2011

Categoría: MEDICAMENTOS USO HUMANO, SEGURIDAD.

Referencia: MUH (FV), 23/2011

Escitalopram puede producir una prolongación dosis dependiente del intervalo QT del electrocardiograma.

Por ello, la dosis máxima recomendada de escitalopram en pacientes mayores de 65 años se reduce a 10 mg al día.





#### Agencia Española de Medicamentos y Productos Sanitarios

- Maximum recommended dose in ≥ 65 years-old:
   20 mg per day
- Contraindicated if concomitant use of other drugs prolonging the QT interval

(Based on a study in healthy volunteers)

Por ello, la dosis máxima recomendada de escitalopram en pacientes mayores de 65 años se reduce a 10 mg al día.





Although the information available at the time was limited, the CHMP gave interim recommendations in December 2011, advising doctors that they should not prescribe aliskiren-containing medicines to diabetic <u>patients</u> in combination with ACE inhibitors or ARBs.

Since then further data and analyses from the ALTITUDE study, alongside all data from other studies and spontaneous reports of suspected adverse drug reactions, have become available and were reviewed by the CHMP. The data suggest a risk of adverse outcomes (hypotension, syncope, stroke, hyperkalaemia and changes in renal function, including acute renal failure) when aliskiren is combined with ACE inhibitors or ARBs, especially in diabetic patients and those with impaired renal function. Although less evidence is available for other patient groups, adverse outcomes cannot be excluded and therefore the CHMP no longer recommends the use of this combination.

Combination of aliskiren with 'ACE' inhibitors and 'ARBs' no longer recommended for patients; contraindication in patients with diabetes or kidney problems

Fundació Institut Català de Farmacologia

I think we will have a very interesting ENCePP plenary meeting. One of the sessions will address the meth pharmacovigilance, which is a "hot" topic currently now among regulators. Luisa has accepted to chair this you could give a presentation about a study done on the impact of EMA alerts on health care professional citalopram/escitalopram and aliskiren. Would it be possible for you to give this presentation (15 minutes)? focus on the methodological aspects and challenges of this study in order to draw lessons for other studies.	session and she proposed that s with the examples of We would appreciate if you could
	_
Thanking you for your consideration to this request,	
Best regards,	
Xavier	
	Fundació Institut Català de Farmacologia



### Institut Català de la Salut Catalan Institute of Health (CIH)





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### Catalan Institute of Health (CIH)

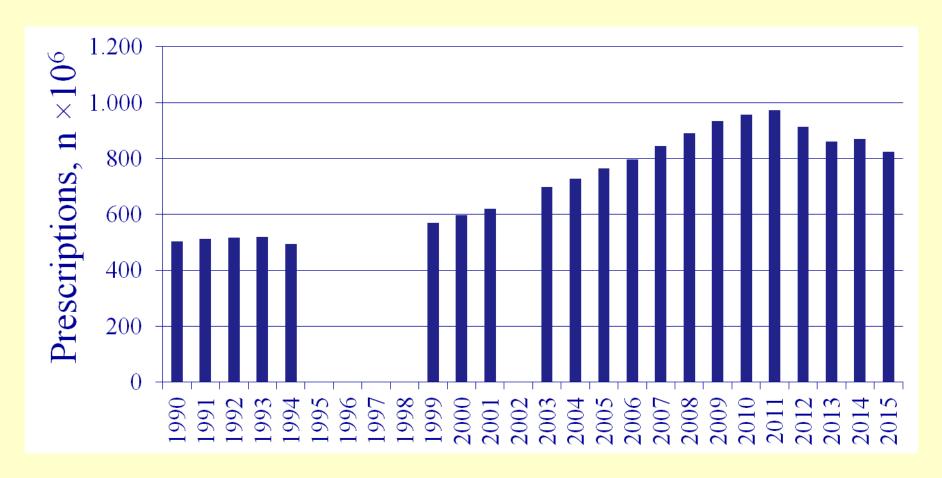


- > 5.9 million citizens covered (85% of PHC)
- 288 PHC teams
- 8 hospitals
- $132 \times 10^6$  prescriptions
- 1,585 M€ (PHC, 1,325 M€, hospitals: 260 M€)



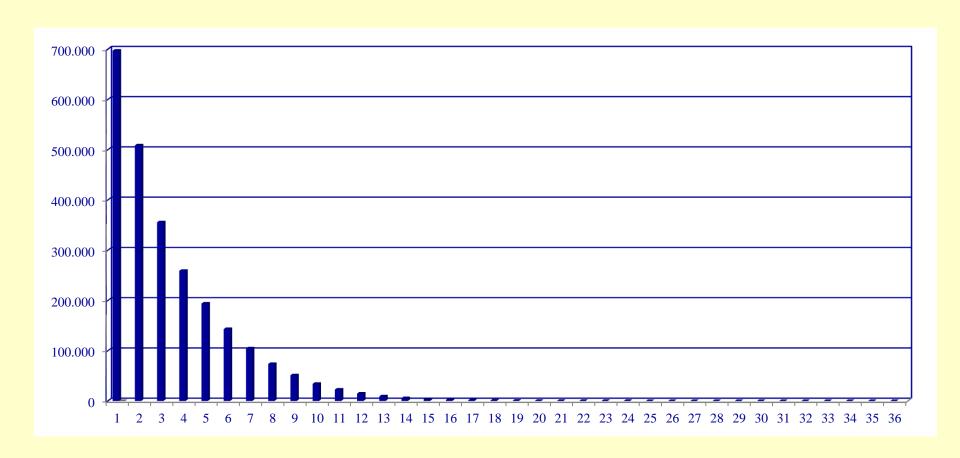
de Farmacologia

# Dispensed prescriptions, Spain, 1990-2015



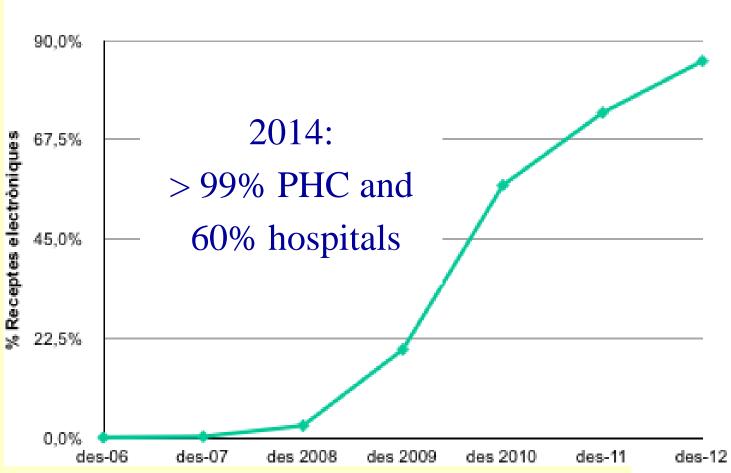


# Polymedication, May 2015





# Electronic prescribing



# ICS Strategy – Healthy medicines prescribing

#### Principles:

- Healthy, safe, and efficient prescribing
- Prescribers participation and co-responsibility





#### **Tools**

- Institutional support to clinicians
- MBO and management agreements
- Use of communication systems and ICTs
- Clinical management of the introduction of new medicines



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## Institutional support to clinicians

- ICS' Pharmacotherapy Committee
- Support tools for electronic prescribing
- Bulletin of the Pharmacotherapy Committee
- Safety Alerts



## ICS Pharmacotherapy Committee

- Formulary
  - Medicines selection
  - Guidelines and recommendations
- Information & communication
- Safe prescribing
- Proactive pharmacovigilance priorities
- Forum for debate and clinicians' participation





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# Support tools for electronic prescribing

@Clinical guidelines

Recommendations for chronic conditions

@Formulary

Recommendations for acute conditions

**PREFASEG** 

Automatic warnings to prevent ADRs and medication errors

Self Audit

Tool to review medicines prescribed to selected patients with recommendations to manage changes

Fundació Institut Català de Farmacologia

# Support tools for electronic prescribing

@Clinical guidelines

Recommendations for chronic conditions

Therapeutic recommendations tailored to the patients' clinical characteristics

**wronnunary** 

Recommendations for acute conditions

**PREFASEG** 

Automatic warnings to prevent ADRs and medication errors

Self Audit

Tool to review medicines prescribed to selected patients with recommendations to manage changes

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# Summary Self-Audit activity, 2012

	N of patients			
	Initial	Reviewed Self Audit	Changed Self Audit	Remaining
Bisphosphonates > 5 years	22,087	6,094	4,288	16,256
Antialzheimer > 2 years	13,580	6,003	1,051	10,108
Double antiplatelet > 12 mo	6,552	5,070	1,464	5,199
Not recommended drugs	33,379	29,634	3,263	28,310



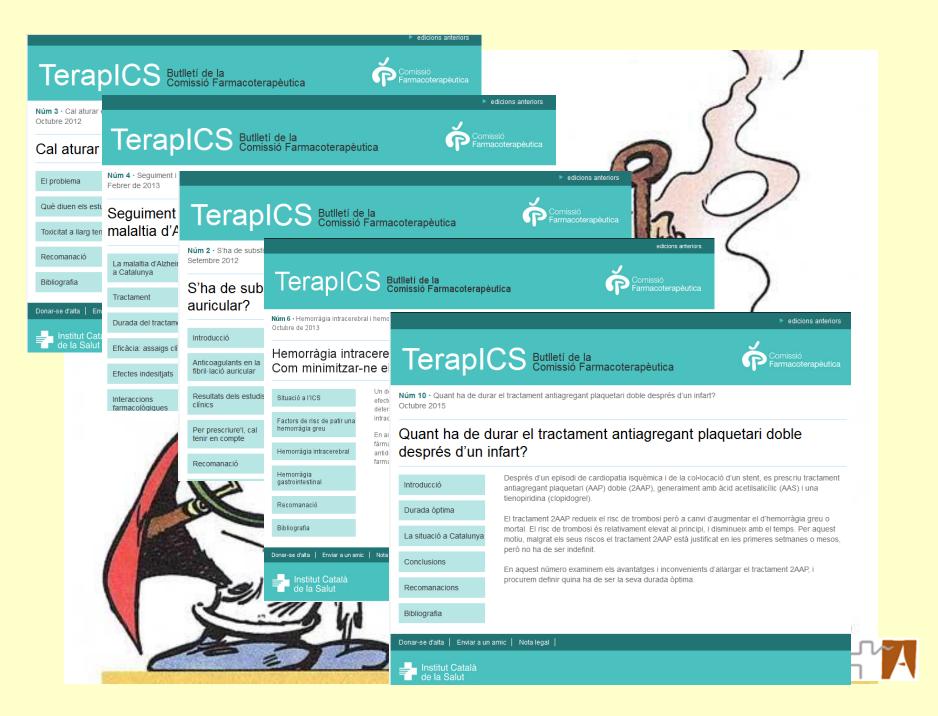


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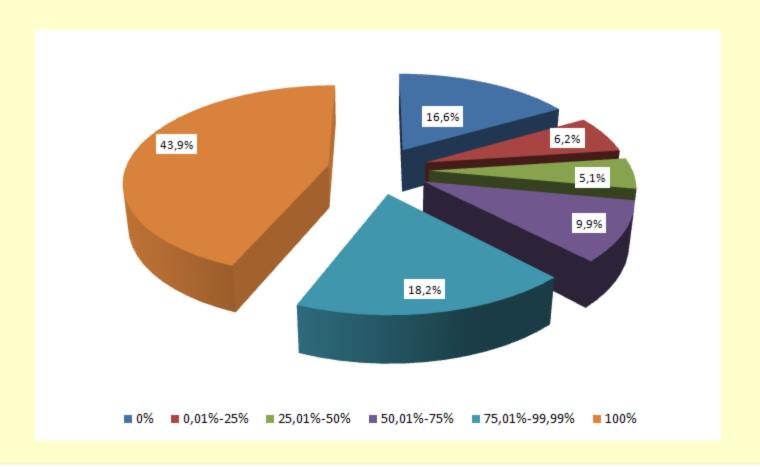


#### **Tools**

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Contract with CHS	Indicators	5%
C4-:1:1:4	Economic balance	15%
Sustainbility	Maximal Authorised Expenditure	10%
	Health Care Quality Standard (HCQS)	25%
	Prescribing Quality Standard (PQS)	15%
Results of Health Care activity and Quality	Safe drug prescribing	10%
	PHC Team Organization	2,5%
	Diagnosis Quality Standard	7,5%
Quality Management	Patient safety  Fundació Institu	10%
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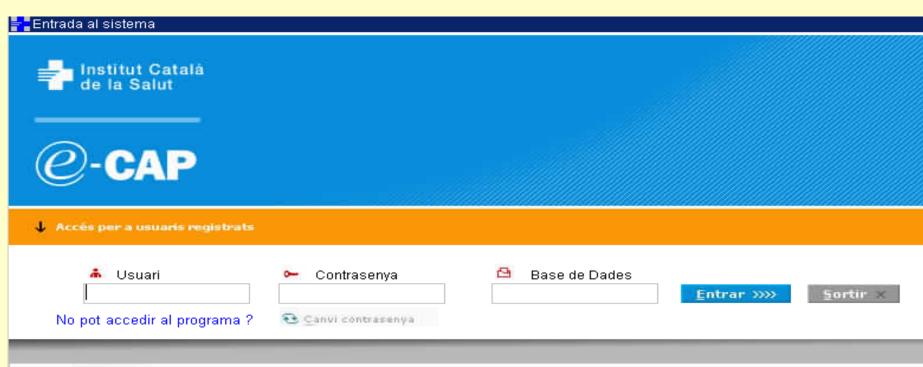
>75% of PHC physicians reach more than 50% of the target in Management by Objectives related to this indicator



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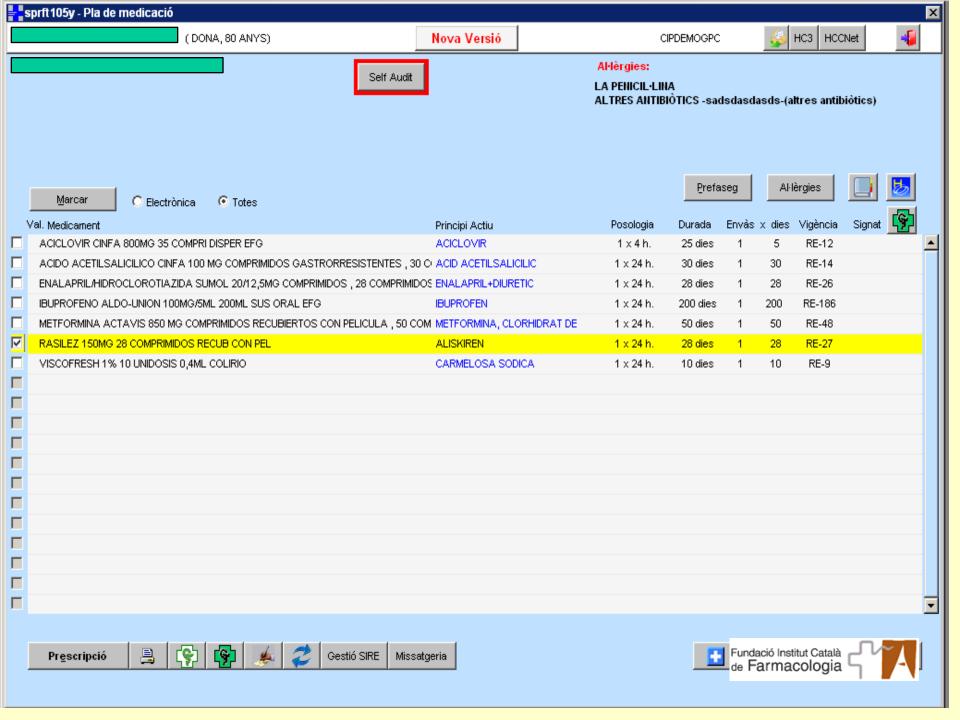


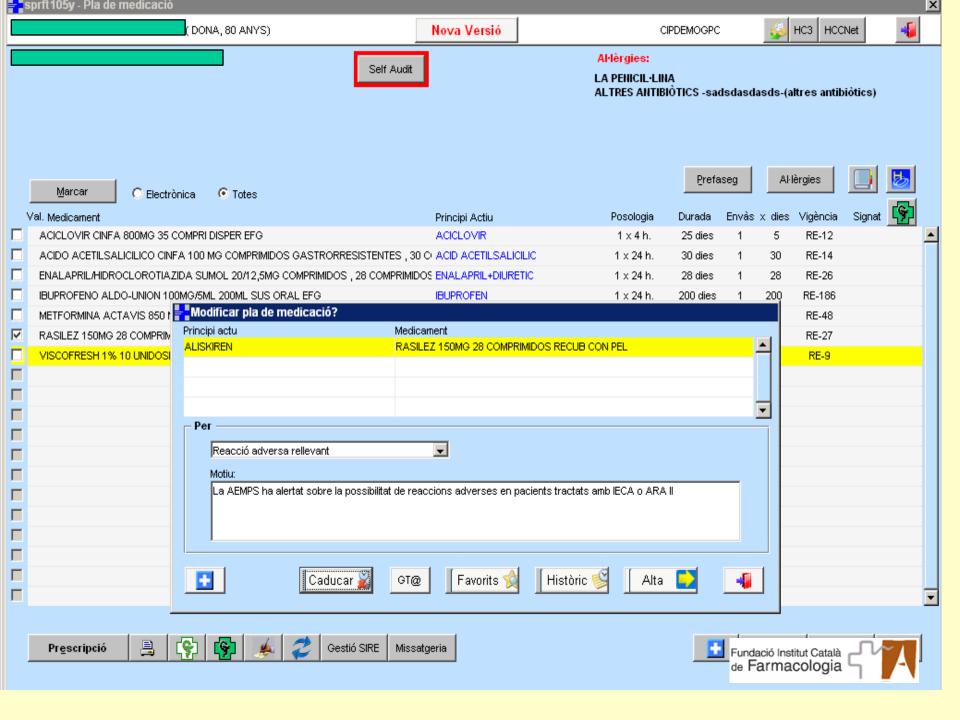


## Per la seguretat dels pacients, utilitza les Guies de Pràctica clínica de l'ICS.

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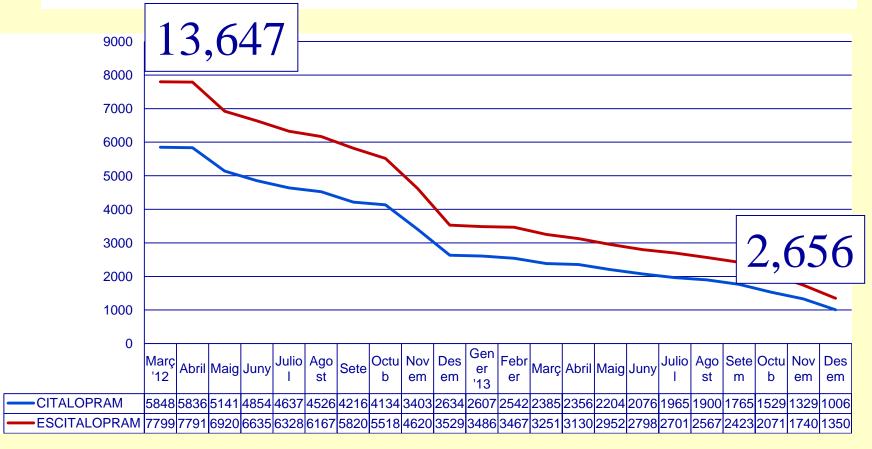


#### **Tools**

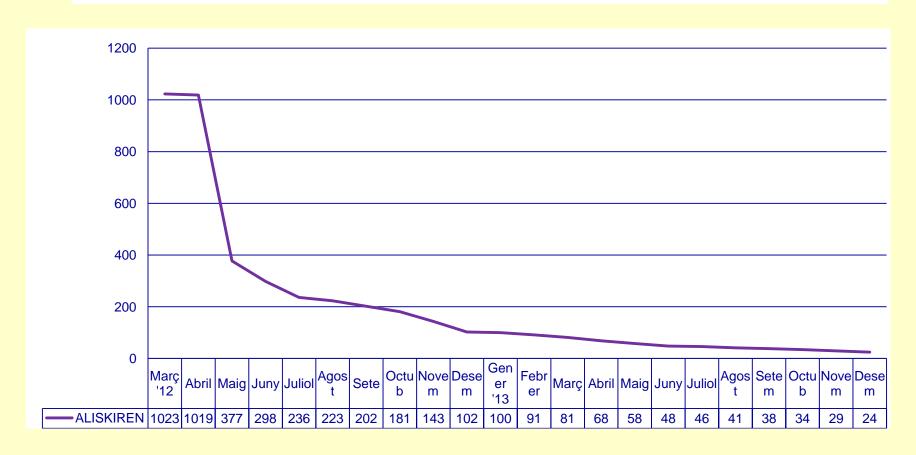
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# EMA/AEMPS alerts in the e-CAP: citalopram & escitalopram



# EMA/AEMPS alerts in the e-CAP: aliskiren





How many prescribers know that safety alerts for these (and other) medicines have been issued?

How many prescribers know that safety alerts exist?

How many prescribers know about pharmacovigilance systems?

How many prescribers know about EMA and national agencies regulatory activities?



#### **Conclusions**

- Safety Alerts are frequently relevant to patients' safety in PHC
- Pharmacovigilance National and Regional Centres should closely collaborate with health care organizations
- Health care provider organizations should promote a healthy use of medicines – they are responsible for patients' safety



### **Conclusions**

- In our experience dissemination of three Safety Alerts was followed by a deep decrease of the alerted practices
- Dissemination of Safety Alerts should be tailored to local conditions: prevalence of use, opportunity, etc.

#### **Conclusions**

• In our experience dissemination of Safety Alerts was part of a general strategy for patients' safety promotion, including financial incentives

• Which role for Regional Pharmacovigilance Centres?



Patients' safety

Medicines safety

# Thank you for your attention

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