# Risk Benefit Assessment and Risk Management

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#### **Outline**

- Risk versus perception
- How much risk is acceptable?
- Risk assessment
- PV Planning and risk management: ICH E2E
- Risk minimizing action
- The power of communication



#### Risk

- a situation involving exposure to danger (Oxford Dictionary)
- A probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss, or any other negative occurrence that is caused by external or internal vulnerabilities, and that may be avoided through preemptive action (http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/risk. html#ixzz2MxJoKUms)



# **Risk Perception**

#### Individual judgement influenced by

- Quality of risk
  - Natural/human made
  - Catastrophic/chronic
  - Familiar/new
  - Imposed/voluntary
- Population affected
  - Vulnerable (children, pregnant)
  - Known victims



- Control
- Uncertainty
- Awareness
- Risk vs benefit

www.nieman.harvard.edu/reportsitem.aspx



# How much risk is acceptable?

- Choice made by individuals for themselves
  - Risk- benefit analysis at personal level
- Choice made by institution/authority for the population
  - Risk –benefit anlalysis at population level

→ Different conclusions possible



#### **Risk Assessment**

- Severity and seriousness of ADR
- Preventability
- Size of population exposed
  - Vulnerable populations?
- Essential medicine?
- Therapeutic alternatives
- Rapid increase of ADR reports
- Impact on public opinion



#### **ICH Guideline E2E**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HARMONISATION OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS FOR HUMAN USE

# ICH HARMONISED TRIPARTITE GUIDELINE PHARMACOVIGILANCE PLANNING E2E



#### ICH E2E

- Recommended for adoption November 2004
- Focus on documents to be submitted when apllying for a marketing authorization
  - Safety Specification
  - Pharmacovigilance Plan
- For new chemical entities or products with major changes
  - Populations, indications, dosage, formulation, manufacturing etc



# **Safety Specification**

- Identified risks
  - Preclinical findings not adressed/resoved in clinical phase
- Potential risks
  - General pharmacology
  - Interactions
  - Toxicity
- Important missing information
  - Populations not studied



# Pharmacovigilance Plan

- Based on Safety Specification
- Ongoing safety issues
  - From clinical development and/or postauthorization
- Routine PV
  - Spontaneous reporting
  - PBRER
- Action plan for safety issues incl. Milestones
  - Objective/rationale/monitoring
  - Milestones for evaluation and reporting



## Benefit/risk balance

- Benefit/risk balance must always be favourable but
  - Benefit at individual level and
  - Benefit at population level

can differ



# **Benefit/Risk Assessment**

- Natural course and epidemiology of disease
- Who is at risk/who benefits?
  - Special populations?
  - Risk factors?
- Magnitude of risk/of benefit?
  - Efficacy = benefit?
  - Surrogate markers
- Preventability/risk mitigation
- Risks/benefits of alternative treatments



# **Comparative Risk Evaluation**

- Medicinal products with different time on the market
- Information mainly from spontaneous reporting systems
- ADRs may differ in clinical significance and not be easily comparable



## **Transparency**

- Publication of PV Plans
  - ANSM (DRA France)
- Publication of Evaluation Reports
  - EMA: EPAR (European Public Assessment Report)
- Approved Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS)
  - US FDA Website



# **Risk Minimizing Action**

- Watch and wait
- Gather more information
- Inform
- Restrict use
- Restrict availability
- Suspend
- Withdraw



# **But above all...**





#### Communication

- Product information
- Health Care Professional Communication
- Scientific paper
- DRA website
- PV Newsletter
- Press release
- Stable working relationship with media



#### The "side effects" of information

#### Well informed

- HCP will prescribe more rationally
- Patients/consumers will be more alert

More reports on potential safety issues will reach the PV centre/DRA (reporting bias)

Better collaboration within the PV community



#### **Conclusions**

- Risk perception is as important as absolute risk
- Acceptabilty of risk is difficult to quantify
- Risk and benefit go hand in hand
- Comparative assessment is a difficult "must"
- Transparency and communication are our best friends





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