

Dorothea Köppe Liability Insurance: The Never-ending Story September 9th, 2009



— WER

— WAS

— WANN

- WO

— WIE

— WARUM

— WHO

— WHAT

— WHEN

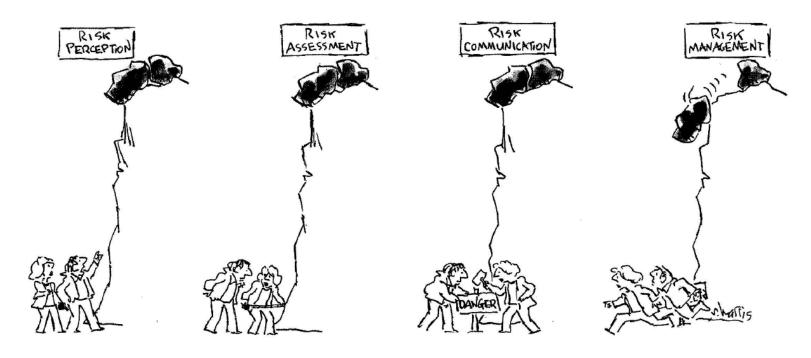
— WHERE

- HOW

— WHY



### **Definitions**



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#### **Definitions**

- Risk Analysis
- Risk Assessment
  - A systematic process of organizing information to support a risk decision to be made within a risk management process. It consists of the identification of the hazards, and the analysis and evaluation of risks associated with the exposure to these hazards (ICH Q9)
- Risk Communication
- Risk Evaluation
- Risk Identification
- Risk Management
- Risk Reduction



Mission and Vision of a pharmaceutical company

 We will bring to the world pharmaceutical and health care products that improve lives and deliver outstanding value to our customers and shareholders



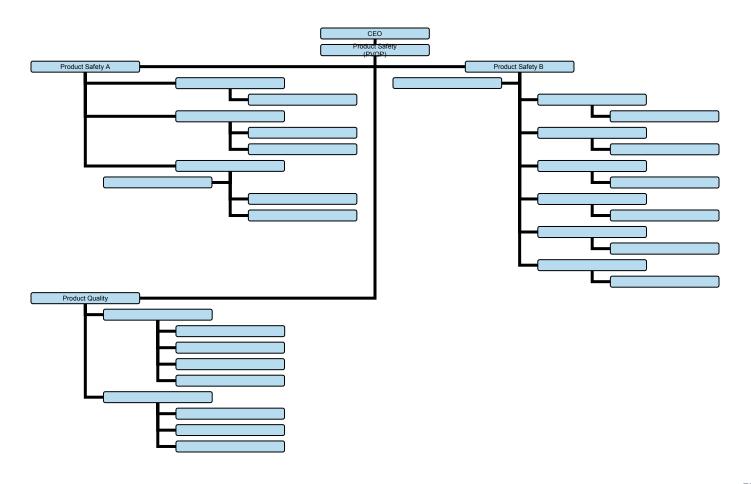
Pharmaceutical industry is driven by regulations and guidelines

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WHO
ICH
FDA / EMEA

Quality
Efficacy
Safety
```

- No formal risk management tools adopted
- From retrospective data to pro-active approach
  - "Design space" approach manufacturing
  - RMP (EU) Risk Management Plan
  - REMS (US) Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy







- Safety/Pharmacovigilance team
  - Identification of adverse events and evaluation of safety signals
  - Safety reports for Health Authorities and Top Management
- Pharmacologists/Toxicologists
- Investigators/Physicians treating patients
- Drug Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB)
- Global interdisciplinary project teams



#### Risk or Risk-Benefit assessment?

- Separate risk and benefit assessment
  - Clinical efficacy vs. adverse events
- Quantification of benefits and risks
  - Measured and valued differently
    - Patient & disease characteristics (age of patients, severity of disease)
    - Benefit-risk over time
    - Risks of non-treatment or alternative products
    - Population risks and benefits



Page 10 \_10-Sep-09

- Important non-clinical safety findings
  - Toxicity
  - General pharmacology
  - Drug interactions
- Important clinical safety finding
  - Adverse reactions
  - Interactions

- Important potential risks
  - Off-label use
  - Overdose, misuse, abuse
- Important missing information
  - Non-clinical safety findings not addressed by clinical data -> relevance to the use in humans?
  - Age, gender, race



- From safety signals to potential safety risks
- Safety signals that may warrant further investigation
  - new unlabeled adverse events, especially if serious
  - apparent increase in the severity of a labeled event
  - occurrence of serious events thought to be extremely rare in the general population
  - new product-product, product-device, product-food, or product-device dietary supplement interactions
  - identification of a previously unrecognized at-risk population (e.g., populations with specific racial or genetic predispositions or comorbidities)



#### Important risk factors

- Strength of the association (e.g. relative risk of the adverse event associated with the product);
- Temporal relationship of product use and the event;
- Consistency of findings across available data sources;
- Evidence of a dose-response for the effect;
- Biologic plausibility;
- Seriousness of the event relative to the disease being treated;
- Potential to mitigate the risk in the population;



Factors influencing the likelihood that the adverse event represents a potential safety risk:

- The frequency with which the event occurs (e.g., incidence rate, reporting rate, or other measures available);
- The severity of the event;
- The nature of the population(s) at risk;
- The range of patients for which the product is indicated (broad range or selected populations only); and
- The method by which the product is dispensed (through pharmacies or performance linked systems only).



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- Throughout the product's life-cycle from early development to ceasing the product's marketing authorization
- Key stop-go milestones
  - before FHD
  - before start of phase III clinical trials
  - before filing
- ...Product labeling is the cornerstone of risk management efforts for prescription drugs... (FDA RiskMAPS)



### Risk assessment in the pharmaceutical industry - Conclusion

- \_ who key role of pharmacovigilance
- WHATsafety signals
- WHEN
   occurs during the whole product's life-cycle
- WHEREglobally
- HOW
   guideline driven, no specific risk assessment tools
- WHY— safe and effective products
  - Patients
  - shareholders

