



PROTECT



Pharmacoepidemiological Research on Outcomes of Therapeutics by a European Consortium

Why is PROTECT so important to the EMA and drug safety in Europe?

2013 ISPE Mid Year Meeting
Munich

Declaration

I work for the EMA and am:

Alternate Co-ordinator of PROTECT

Leader of WP4 of PROTECT

Some of my slides are “borrowed” from EMA colleagues and from PROTECT

PROTECT is receiving support from the Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking (www.imi.europa.eu), resources of which are composed of financial contribution from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) and EFPIA companies' in kind contribution.



Rôle of the EMA

To foster scientific excellence in the evaluation and supervision of medicines, for the benefit of public and animal health

Legal requirements

Provide MSs and EU institutions with the **best possible scientific advice** on any question relating to the evaluation of the quality, safety and efficacy of medicinal products for human or veterinary use referred to it in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation relating to medicinal products

Coordination of the monitoring of medicinal products for human use which have been authorised within the Union, and **providing advice on the measures necessary to ensure the safe and effective use** of these medicinal products.....

Main sources of spontaneous adverse reaction reports



What is
**MY
CASE**
Worth?



Eudravigilance Database

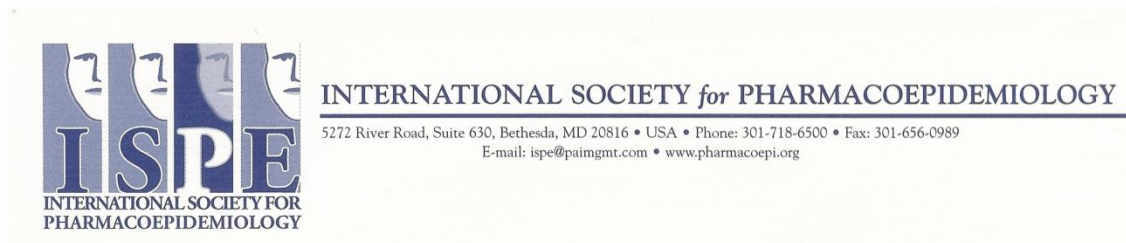
2012 figures

- Approx. 1 million post-marketing ICSRs received
- Approx. 82,000 CT reports received
- On average 92,000 ICSRs per month (72,000 in 2011)
- Almost 100,000 duplicates assessed



6.2 million ICSRs
4 million unique cases

Main sources of observational research



Two studies on the use of statins and the risk of fracture done in GPRD around the same period by two different groups.

	Meier et al., 2000		Van Staa et al., 2011	
Statins only	Current use	0.55 (0.44-0.69)	Current use	1.01 (0.88-1.16)
	N prescriptions		Time since use	
	• 1-4	0.51 (0.33-0.81)	• 0-3 months	0.71 (0.50-1.01)
	• 5-19	0.62 (0.45-0.85)	• 3-6 months	1.31 (0.87-1.95)
	• 20	0.52 (0.36-0.76)	• 6-12 months	1.14 (0.82-1.58)
			• > 12 months	1.17 (0.99-1.40)
	Recent use	0.67 (0.50-0.92)		
	Past use	0.87 (0.65-1.18)	Past use	1.01 (0.78-1.32)
Statins (current) and type of fractures	Femur	0.12 (0.04-0.41)	Hip	0.59 (0.31-1.13)
	Hand, wrist or arm	0.71 (0.52-0.96)	Radius/ulna	1.01 (0.80-1.27)
	Vertebral	0.14 (0.02-0.88)	Vertebral	1.15 (0.62-2.14)
	Other	0.43 (0.23-0.80)		

The PROTECT programme

To strengthen the monitoring of benefit-risk of medicines in Europe by developing innovative methods

to enhance early detection and assessment of adverse drug reactions from different data sources (clinical trials, spontaneous reporting and observational studies)

to enable the integration and presentation of data on benefits and risks

- These methods will be tested in real-life situations.

Partners

Public

Regulators:

EMA (Co-ordinator)
DH#MA (DK)
AEMPS (ES)
MHRA (UK)

Academic Institutions:

Aarhus University
University of Munich
FICF (Barcelona)
INSERM (Paris)
Mario Negri Institute (Milan)
Poznan University of Medical Sciences
University of Groningen
University of Utrecht
Imperial College London
University of Newcastle



Others:

WHO UMC
GPRD
IAPO
CEIFE

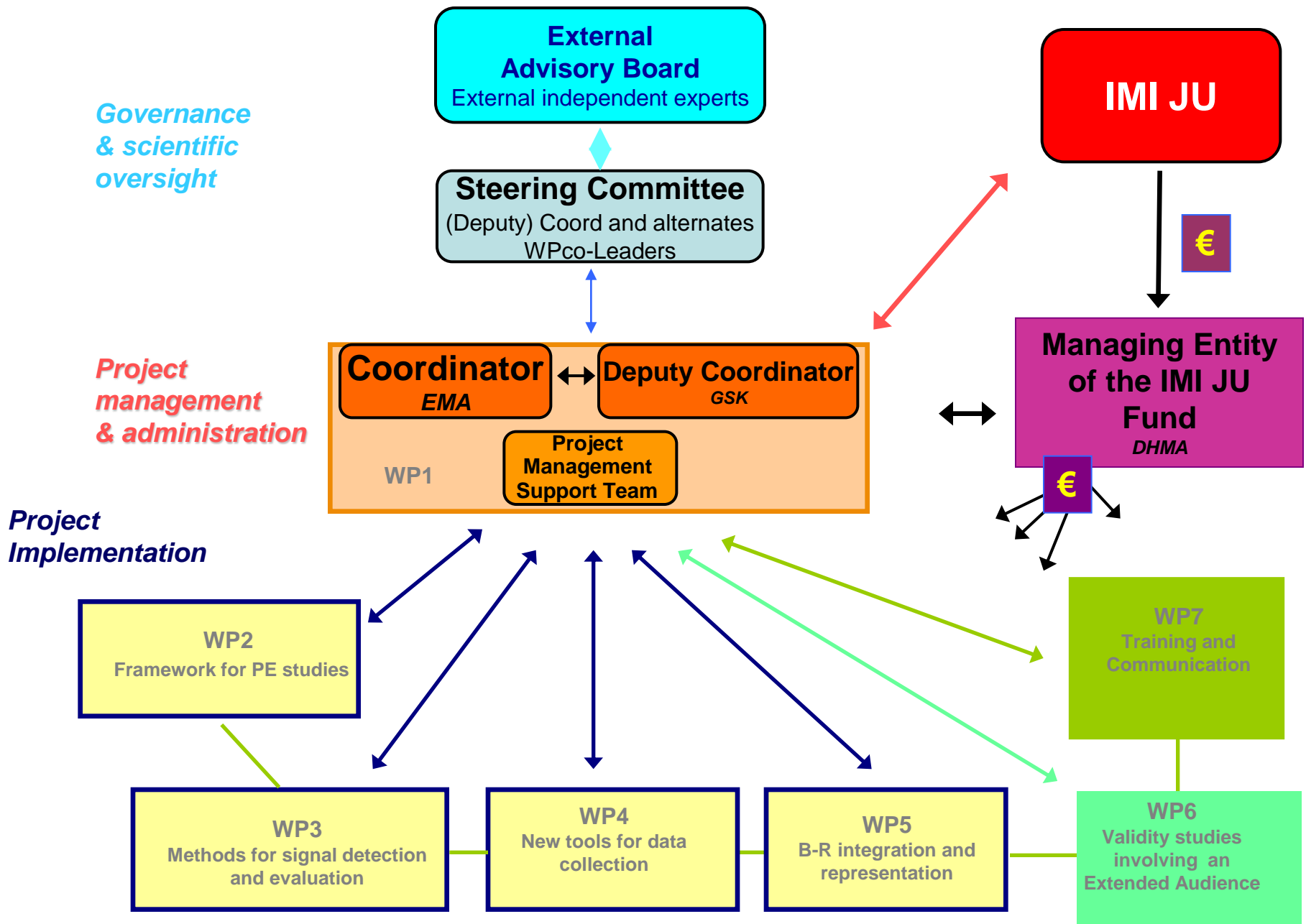
SMEs:

Outcome Europe
LASER

Private

EFPIA companies:

GSK (Deputy Co-ordinator)
Sanofi- Aventis
Roche
Novartis
Pfizer
Amgen
Genzyme
Merck Serono
Bayer
Astra Zeneca
Lundbeck
NovoNordisk
Takeda
Eli Lilly and companies



More information?

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