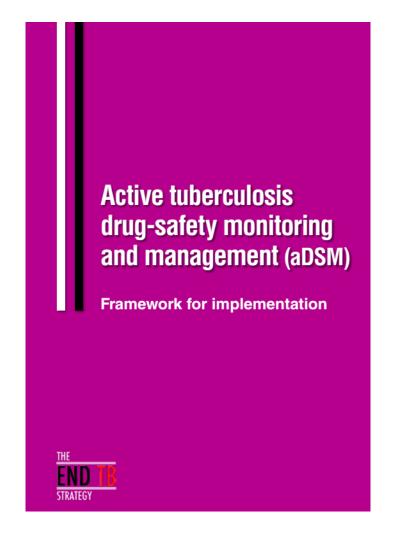
Active TB Drug Safety Monitoring and Management

aDSM

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Active TB drug safety monitoring and management (aDSM)



"Active and systematic clinical and laboratory assessment of patients on treatment with new TB drugs, novel MDR-TB regimens or XDR-TB regimens to detect, manage and report suspected or confirmed drug toxicities"

apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/204465/1/WHO_HTM_TB_2015.28_eng.pdf

WHO interim policy guidance: BEDAQUILINE (June 2013) and DELAMANID (October 2014)

<u>Bedaquiline</u> and <u>delamanid</u> may be added to a WHOrecommended regimen in adult patients with pulmonary MDR-TB

conditional recommendation, very low confidence in estimates of effect

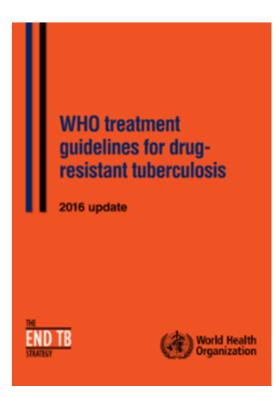
Subject to the following 5 conditions:

- 1. Treatment under close monitoring
- 2. Proper patient selection
- 3. Patient informed consent
- 4. Treatment as per WHO recommendations
- 5. Active pharmacovigilance in place

WHO guidelines for the treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis. 2016 update

Key changes relevant to aDSM

- A shorter MDR-TB treatment regimen recommended for rifampicin-resistant (RR-TB) and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients, under eligibility criteria
- Longer MDR-TB regimens uses a different regrouping of component medicines from previously



Regrouping of medicines used in MDR-TB regimens, 2016

GROUP A		Levofloxacin		
Fluoroquinolones	Moxifloxacin Gatifloxacin			
GROUP B Second-line injectable agents	Amikacin Capreomycin Kanamycin			
		(Streptomycin) Ethionamide / Prothionamide		
GROUP C	Cycloserine / Terizidone			
Other Core Second-line Agents	Linezolid			
	Clofa	zimine		
GROUP D Add-on agents		Pyrazinamide Ethambutol		
		High-dose isoniazid		
(not core MDR-TB regimen components)	D2	Bedaquiline Delamanid		
	D3	p-aminosalicylic acid Imipenem-Cilastatin Meropenem Amoxicillin-Clavulanate (Thioacetazone)		

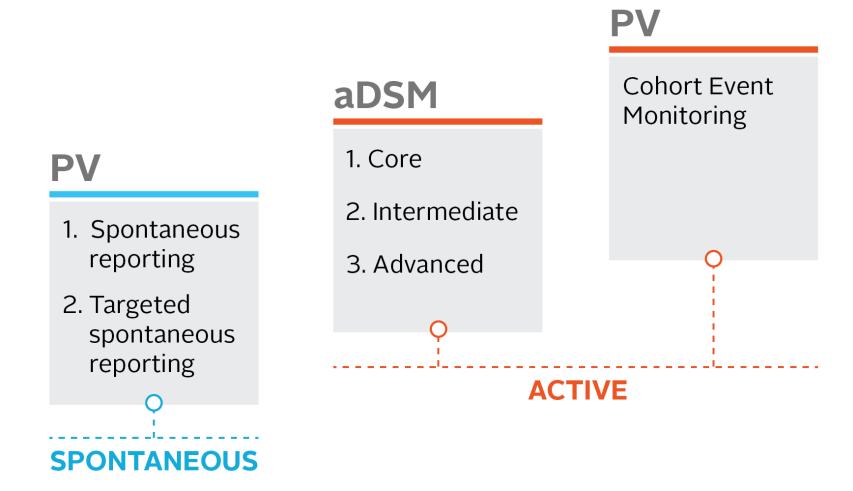
Why monitor safety for new TB drugs and regimens? (1)

- New TB drugs used only in limited numbers of selected patient groups (phase IIb trials)
 - Insufficient data to capture rare events
 - Limited experience in programmatic use
- Safety in specific patient populations is unclear
 - Elderly (65+)
 - Children
 - Pregnant & lactating women
 - PLHIV

Why monitor safety for new TB drugs and regimens? (2)

- "Off-label" inclusion of some repurposed medicines (linezolid, clofazimine)
- Risks for public confidence if safety signals are not detected in a timely fashion
- Drug safety has not been a standard monitoring requirement for TB programs

Spectrum of aDSM and pharmacovigilance



Spontaneous reporting

- Also called "passive" or "voluntary" reporting
- Most common form of pharmacovigilance
 - In some countries it is mandatory
- Reporting depends on the motivation of the reporter

But ...

- Reporting rates generally very low and subject to bias
- No database of users or information on overall drug utilization

Active drug-safety monitoring

- Events detected by asking patients directly and by actively screening patient records
- Follow-up for AEs may continue after treatment ends (e.g. when medicines with long half-life are used)

Active drug-safety monitoring

Observe and listen

- Detection of adverse event depends upon reporting from patient, nurses, doctors, counsellors, etc.
- Perform routine clinical assessments
 - e.g. for treatment adherence and tolerance, psychosocial, psychiatrist, ophthalmologist, HIV specialist, toxicologist
- Schedule regular laboratory screening,
 - Even if the patient has no specific complaints (e.g. ECG, liver function tests)
 - Enables early detection of AE

PV Cohort Event Monitoring

- Prospective observational study of adverse events (AE) associated with medicine of interest
- Active observation of cohort
 - All AE followed, regardless of severity or seriousness
 - All AE followed at all visits: treatment initiation, monthly follow-up, and additional visits
- CEM protocol: defines cohort, duration of monitoring, data collected, etc.
 - Similar to clinical study protocol (except ethics approval normally *not* required for CEM)
 - Duration of monitoring is tailored to the drug

What types of patients are eligible for PV/aDSM monitoring?

- 1. MDR-TB patients treated with new medicines (e.g., bedaquiline, delamanid)
- 2. MDR-TB patients treated with **novel regimens** (including the shorter MDR-TB regimen);
- 3. All XDR-TB patients on second-line treatment (multiple repurposed drugs)

Once coverage of these patients groups is adequate, aDSM can extend to other MDR-TB patients on treatment

ACTIVE PV/aDSM REPORTING FORMS	DESCRIPTION
	Record patient's information at treatment
Section 1: TREATMENT INITIATION	initiation, drug prescription for the initiated
	treatment, other medicines/supplements/herbs
Record at treatment initiation	that the patient has been taking in the past month.
	Record clinical information of the patient,
Section 2: MONTHLY VISIT FORM	treatment regimen for the reporting visit and any
	changes to the regimen, including the rationale
Record at all visits and submit the	for those changes, patient's compliance
forms to the BTB	assessment and other medicines, supplements,
	or herbs that the patient is currently taking
Section 3: LABORATORY RESULTS	
	Record laboratory tests (AFB, culture, etc.)
Record at all visits and submit the	performed and the results, baseline data and
forms to the BTB	results of the subsequent months.

Section 4: ADVERSE EVENTS-TB FORM:

Record at all visits whether AE is present or not. If no AE, submit to the BTB once per month.

Record adverse events, if any. Pharmacist to assess the symptoms according to Section 4

Serious adverse event

An adverse event that leads to any of the following:

- 1. Death
- 2. Immediately life-threatening
- 3. Hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization
- 4. Persistent or significant disability
- 5. Congenital anomaly
- 6. <u>Also included</u>: AEs that do not immediately result in any of the above but require intervention to prevent the above

Management of AEs

- Grading severity helps to guide management
- AEs are classified by clinical and laboratory data

Gastrointestinal disorders								
		Grade						
Adverse Event	1	2	3	4	5			
Nausea	Loss of appetite without alteration in eating habits	Oral intake decreased without significant weight loss, dehydration or malnutrition	Inadequate oral caloric or fluid intake; tube feeding, TPN, or hospitalization indicated	-	-			
Definition: A disorder characterized by a queasy sensation and/or the urge to vomit.								
Vomiting	1 - 2 episodes (separated by 5 minutes) in 24 hrs	3 - 5 episodes (separated by 5 minutes) in 24 hrs	>=6 episodes (separated by 5 minutes) in 24 hrs; tube feeding, TPN or hospitalization indicated	Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated	Death			

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE)

Level of relationship: drug and event

- Certain <u>Clearly caused</u> by the exposure
- Probable <u>Likely to be related</u> to the exposure
- Possible May be related to the exposure
- Unlikely <u>Doubtfully related</u> to the exposure
- Unrelated Clearly not related to the exposure

aDSM for TB control in Thailand

1. New drug: Bedaquiline for XDR-TB control 16 Hospitals

2. New regimen: Shorter course regimen for MDR-TB.....16 Hospitals

Website online: Thai HPVC

http://thaihpvc.fda.moph.go.th/thaihvc/index.jsf



จำนวนผู้เข้าชม นับตั้งแต่วันที่ 1 ตุลาคม 2558 0 3 1 0 9 0

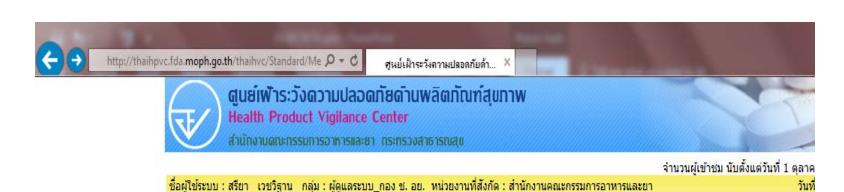
ชื่อผู้ใช้ระบบ : สรียา เวชวิฐาน กลุ่ม : ผู้ดูแลระบบ_กอง ช. อย. หน่วยงานที่สังกัด : สำนักงานคณะกรรมการอาหารและยา วันที่ 26/06/2016 14:03:35

ออก บริการข้อมูล AE Signal Detection เว็บบอร์ด หน้าหลัก สารสนเทศ AE Signal Filter รายงานสถิติ แบบสรุปรายงาน Infographic งานดูแลระบบ จาก Analysis ระบบ

การประเมินคณะผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

เมนูหลัก

ล่าดับที่	เลขที่รับ วันที่รับ ชื่อ-นามเ		ชื่อ-นามสกุลผู้ป่วย	ลผู้ป่วย ชื่อรพ.ที่ผู้ป่วยรักษา	
1	TB1-59000001	25/06/2016	นายทดสอบ ระบบ	โรงพยาบาลกรุงเทพจันทบุรี	อยู่ระหว่างพิจารณา
2	TB1-59000002	25/06/2016	นางฟฟฟฟ ฟฟฟฟ	งฟฟฟฟ ฟฟฟฟ โรงพยาบาลกรุงเทพพระประแดง	
3	TB1-59000003	25/06/2016	นายพพพ พพพ	โรงพยาบาลนราธิวาสราชนครินทร์	อนุมัติ
4	TB1-59000004	26/06/2016	นางสาววัณโรค ปอด null		อยู่ระหว่างพิจารณา
5	TB1-59000005	26/06/2016	นางสาววัณโรค ปอด โรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระบรมราชเทวี ณ ศรีราชา		อนุมัติ



หน้าหลัก สารสนเทศ AE บริการข้อมูล AE Signal Detection Signal Filter รายงานสถิติ งานดูแลระบบ เว็บบอร์ด แบบสรุปรายงาน

โครงการเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงค์จากการใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์สุขภาพในผู้ป่วยวัณโรคดื้อยา (โครงการ TB)





Thank you for your kind attention

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