



RAVIAMET

# Ravimiohutus

- ohutusmuudatuste esitamine
- inspektsioonid

**Maia Uusküla**

**26.05.2017**

## **C.1.3 ohutus - muudatused**



# RAVIMIAMET



- Ravimiametist
- Inimestel kasutatavad ravimid
- Veterinaarravimid
- Bioloogilised preparaadid
- Õigusaktid
- Järelevalve ja kokkuvõtted

- Ravimid
- Ravimiregister >
- Müügiload >
- Defektsed ja ohtlikud ravimid >
- Farmaatsiterminoloogia
- Ravimiinfo >
- Koodikeskus
- Euroopa farmakopöa >
- Ravimite klassifitseerimine
- Kliinilised uuringud >
- Mittesekkuvad ohutusuuringud
- Ravimiohutus >
- Ravimite käitlemine ja vahendamine >
- Statistika >
- Reklaam >
- Soodusravimid >
- Müügiload ravimid >
- Ravimite sissevedu >
- Ravimite väljavedu



Aptekrile

## Uudised

Ohutuslase 12.07.2016

Ravimite per ohutusaruand 13.06.2016 e andmehoidla 08.06.2016

Kopsupõletik inhaleeritava kortikosteroidi kasutamisel 29.04.2016



Kodanikule Arstile

Tarneraskused

2015. aastal laekunud ravimi kõrvaltoime teatisid 03.02.2016

- Teatis ravimi kõrvaltoimetest
- 2015. aastal laekunud ravimi kõrvaltoime teatisid
- Ohutuslased teabekirjad
- Arstile
- Aptekrile
- Ettevõtjale
- Täiendava järelevalve all olevad ravimid
- Muutused ravimi kõrvaltoimetest teatamisel
- Ohutuslased muudatused

Uudised KKK Viited Sisukaart

OTSI >

- Registrid**
- Humaanravimite register
- Veterinaarravimite register
- Tegevuslubade register
- Koodikeskus
- Euroopa Liidus tsentraliseeritud registreeritud ravimid
- EL kliiniliste uuringute register
- Teatised**
- Ravimi kõrvaltoime teatis
- Taotlus toote määratlemiseks
- Teade puudusest ravimikäitleja tegevuses
- Teade ravimi kvaliteediprobleemist või vales ravimiinfost
- Veterinaarravimi kõrvaltoime teatis
- Vere- ja biovalvsuse teatised ja aruanded
- Kriisikontakt**
- Kriisikontakt

**OTSI RAVIMIT** müügiload humaanravimid >

**OTSI APTEEKRI** >

**OTSI ARJAGA** >

**KLIENDIPORTAAL** >

**TAGASISIDE** >

- Ravimid
- Ravimiregister
  - Mis on ravimiregister?
  - Ravimiregister
- Müügiload
- Defektsed ja ohtlikud ravimid
- Farmaatsiterminoloogia
- Ravimiinfo
- Koodikeskus
- Euroopa farmakopõa
- Ravimite klassifitseerimine
- Kliinilised uuringud
- Mittesekkuvad ohutusuurinud

- Ravimiohutus
  - Teatis ravimi kõrvaltoimetest
  - 2015. aastal laekunud ravimi kõrvaltoime teatised
  - Ohutusosalased teabekirjad
  - Arstile
  - Apteekrile
  - Ettevõtjale
  - Täiendava järelevalve all olevad ravimid
  - Muutused ravimi kõrvaltoimetest teatamisel
  - Ohutusosalased muudatused
- Ravimite käitlemine ja vahendamine
- Statistika

Inimestel kasutatavad ravimid > Ravimiohutus >

# Ohusignaaliide ja perioodiliste ohutusaruannete hindamisest tulenevate muudatuste esitamine

13.11.2015

## Ravimite ohusignaaliide hindamisest tulenevate muudatuste esitamine

Võimalikke ohusignaale analüüsib ning hindab EMA ravimite riskihindamise komitee (PRAC).

Vt infot selle kohta: [Signal management](#)

Ohusignaaliide hindamisest tulenevad PRAC soovitused ja ravimiinfo muudatused avaldatakse EMA veebilehel:

[PRAC recommendations on safety signals](#)

Sellel lehel on kõige all Exceli jooksvalt täiendatav tabel ([List of safety signals discussed since September 2012](#)), kus on kõigi ohusignaaliide loend, mille osas PRAC on soovitus andnud. Tabeli viimases veerus ([Update of product information recommended by PRAC](#)) on info, kas hindamise tulemusel muutub ravimiinfo (No/Yes). Eelviimases veerus ([PRAC meeting](#)) on toodud PRAC soovitus kuupäev ja link vastavale PRAC protokollile (NB! Seal ei ole toodud ravimiinfo muudatuse sisu). Ravimiinfo muudatuse sisu leidmiseks tuleb minna samm tagasi, kus Exceli tabeli ees on pdf formaadis PRAC soovitused ohusignaaliide kohta ([PRAC recommendations on safety signals: monthly overviews](#)). Valida tuleb Exceli tabelis toodud vastava kuu ja aasta pdf dokument „[New product information wording](#)“ ning valida eesti keel.

NB! Muudatuse ettevalmistamisel tuleb tekstides kasutada PRACi soovitustes toodud tõlget.

## Perioodilise ohutusaruande (PSUR) hindamisest tulenevate muudatuste esitamine

Olenevalt sellest, kas PSUSA ([Periodic safety update report single assessments](#)) protseduuris olid ainult tsentraalse müügiloaga, tsentraalse ja riikliku müügiloaga, ainult riikliku müügiloaga ravimid ja kas PSURI hindamine toimus vastavalt EURD

Uudised KKK Viited Sisukaart  
 [»](#)

- Registrid
- Teatised
- Kriisikontakt

**Viimased uudised** [^](#)

- Ravimite Tracrium, Zyrtec, Meglimid ja Alkeran tarneraskus  
09.09.2016
- Infopäev müügiloa hoidjate esindajatele 4. oktoobril  
08.09.2016
- Muutused veterinaarravimite registris augustis 2016  
05.09.2016

[Loe rohkem >](#)

**Ära mängi oma tervisega - ravim osta ainult apteegist!**

- **PRAC ohusignaali ja PSUSA soovitus**
- **Pärast CMDh või CHMP'd**
- **Müügiloa hoidja (MLH) tõlgib**
- **EMA edastab tõlke Ravimiametile**
- **Eestikeelset teksti kontrollitakse (15 päeva), tagasi EMA ja MLH kontaktile**
- **! Kui jõuab Eestisse kontrollimiseks (3-5 päeva aega) – kontrollige, suhelge Ravimiametiga**
- **Kui tekst muutub, edastage MLH'le – EMAle**
- **Tõlked avaldatakse veebis**
- **Muutuse taotluse esitamine (IA või IB C.I.3)**

## C.I.4 - II tüüpi muutus

- **Clinical overview – peab olema lisatud (ei piisa selgitusest, et muutus põhineb CCDS muutusel)**

**SPC/PIL - vaata, kas ja kuhu on uus lõik lisatud, kas olemasolevat teksti tuleks muuta või osa kustutada,**

**Vaata, et uus lõik oleks loogilises kohas**

## C.I.4 - II tüüpi muutus PSUSA ajal

- Soovitan **MITTE** esitada muutust PSUSA protseduuri ajal, sest tekst võib muutuda, hoiatusi võib lisanduda

PSUSA järgselt saab esitada I tüüpi muutuse

## C.I.4 - II tüüpi muutus

- **Ohusignaali** hindamisest tulenev kõrvaltoime (sellega seotud hoiatuste lisamine)

Kui

- Samal ajal on käimas PSUSA protseduur
- KT on tõsine
- MLH on geneerik

Siis võiks MLH esitada WS muutuse ohusignaali LMS riigile või konsulteerida LMS'iga



# C.I.4 - ohusignaal

[Overview](#)[Research and development](#)[Marketing authorisation](#)**▼ [Post-authorisation](#)**[Advanced therapies](#)[Compliance](#)[Data submission on medicines \(Article 57\)](#)[Medicine shortages](#)[Orphan medicines](#)[Improving quality of](#)[▶ Home](#) | [▶ Human regulatory](#) | [▶ Post-authorisation](#) | [▶ Pharmacovigilance](#) | [▶ Signal management](#)

## Signal management

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**A safety signal is information on a new or known adverse event that may be caused by a medicine and requires further investigation. The European Medicines Agency (EMA), together with the regulatory authorities in the Member States and marketing authorisation holders are responsible for detecting and managing safety signals.**

Safety signals can be detected from a **wide range of sources**, such as spontaneous reports, clinical studies and scientific literature. The [EudraVigilance](#) database is an important source of information on suspected adverse reactions and signals.



The presence of a safety signal does not directly mean that a medicine has caused the reported adverse event. An illness or another medicine taken by the patient could also be the cause.

The assessment of safety signals establishes whether or not there is a **causal relationship** between the medicine and the reported adverse event.

### Related content

- ▶ [Pharmacovigilance](#)
- ▶ [Pharmacovigilance legislation](#)
- ▶ [PRAC recommendations on safety signals](#)

### Related documents

-  [Guideline on good pharmacovigilance practices: Module IX – Signal management \(25/06/2012\)](#)
-  [Questions and answers on signal management \(24/08/2016\)](#)

# C.I.4 - ohusignaal

## 4. Who is involved in the signal management process?

*Signal detection* is performed by the EMA, Member States and MAHs. For centrally authorised medicinal products (CAPs), the EMA is responsible for EudraVigilance data monitoring in collaboration with PRAC Rapporteurs. Member States, in collaboration with the EMA are responsible for EudraVigilance data monitoring for medicinal products authorised nationally (NAPs), including those approved via mutual recognition (MRP) and decentralised (DCP) procedures. For NAPs approved in more than one Member State, a worksharing has been organised whereby lead Member States have been appointed to monitor EudraVigilance data on behalf of the other Member States (see [List of substances and products subject to worksharing for signal management](#)). For substances or products for which a lead Member State has not yet been allocated, all Member States are responsible for monitoring EudraVigilance data, until such time as a lead Member State has been allocated.

MAHs shall perform signal detection for their medicinal products using any data sources available to them (e.g. corporate database, scientific literature).

# C.I.4 - ohusignaal

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## European Medicines Agency publishes active substance list with lead Member State responsible for safety monitoring

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### News

05/10/2012

### European Medicines Agency publishes active substance list with lead Member State responsible for safety monitoring

The European Medicines Agency has published the first [list of active substances](#) contained in authorised medicines for which a lead Member State has been appointed to monitor data in [EudraVigilance](#), in order to validate and confirm signals on behalf of the European Union (EU) regulatory network.

### Related information

- ▶ [EudraVigilance](#)
-  [List of substances and products subject to worksharing for signal management \(24/04/2017\)](#)
-  [Guideline on good pharmacovigilance practices: Module IX – Signal management \(25/06/2012\)](#)

20 April 2017  
 EMA/563056/2014 Rev. 4  
 Inspections & Human Medicines Pharmacovigilance Division

## List of substances and products subject to worksharing for signal management

### Introduction:

For medicinal products authorised through the national, mutual recognition or decentralised procedures in more than one Member State and for active substances contained in several medicinal products where at least one marketing authorisation was obtained through the above-mentioned procedures, the legislation foresees that a lead Member State,

### References:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 520/2012 of 19 June 2012 on the performance of pharmacovigilance activities provided for in Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:159:0005:0025:EN:PDF>

Guideline on good pharmacovigilance practices (GVP) - Module IX - Signal management

[http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/document\\_listing/document\\_listing\\_000345.jsp&mid=W0b01ac058058f32c](http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/document_listing/document_listing_000345.jsp&mid=W0b01ac058058f32c)

List of Union reference dates and frequency of submission of periodic safety update reports (PSURs)

[http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en\\_GB/document\\_library/Other/2012/10/WC500133159.xls](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Other/2012/10/WC500133159.xls)

Active substance(s) / product name(s) ▼	Lead Member State ▼
(18f) fludeoxyglucose	France
1,3-butanediol / cinchocaine hydrochloride / dexamethasone	Slovakia
125i-human serum albumin	France
5 fluorouracil	Germany (BfArM)
5 fluorouracil / salicylic acid	Slovakia
abciximab	United Kingdom
acamprosate	Ireland
acarbose	Spain

## 5. What should MAHs do if they detect a signal?

If a MAH detects a signal for one of their medicinal products, they should validate it.

If the MAH considers that the validated signal may qualify as an Emerging Safety Issue (see also [Module VI – Management and reporting of adverse reactions to medicinal products \(Rev 1\)](#) of the GVP), they should notify it immediately in writing to the competent authorities in Member States where the medicinal product is authorised and to the EMA via email ([P-PV-emerging-safety-issue@ema.europa.eu](mailto:P-PV-emerging-safety-issue@ema.europa.eu)). MAHs should provide a precise description of the safety issue, including the available evidence and the proposed regulatory action(s).

All other validated signals should be handled according to available guidelines (see [Module IX – Signal management](#) of the GVP) and if an update to the product information is warranted a variation should be submitted. In line with article 16(3) of [Regulation \(EC\) No 726/2004](#) and article 23(3) of [Directive 2001/83/EC](#), MAHs have a legal obligation to ensure that their product information is kept up to date with the current scientific knowledge.

Validated signals should also be presented in the relevant sections of the periodic safety update report (PSUR) (see also [Module VII - Periodic safety update report \(Rev 1\)](#) of the GVP).

MAHs should keep an audit trail of their signal management activities.

### ***VI.C.2.2.6. Emerging safety issues***

Events may occur, which do not fall within the definition of reportable valid ICSRs, and thus are not subject to the reporting requirements, even though they may lead to changes in the known risk-benefit balance of a medicinal product and/or impact on public health. Examples include:

- major safety findings from a newly completed non-clinical study;
- major safety concerns identified in the course of a non-interventional post-authorisation study or of a clinical trial;
- signal of a possible teratogen effect or of significant hazard to public health;
- safety issues published in the scientific and medical literature;
- safety issues arising from the signal detection activity (see [Module IX](#)) or emerging from a new ICSR and which impact on the risk-benefit balance of the medicinal product and/or have implications for public health;
- safety issues related to the use outside the terms of the marketing authorisation;
- safety issues due to misinformation in the product information;
- marketing authorisation withdrawal, non-renewal, revocation or suspension outside the EU for safety-related reasons;
- urgent safety restrictions outside the EU;
- safety issues in relation to the supply of raw material;
- lack of supply of medicines.

# **PhV inspeksioonid**

**Millele kindlasti keskendume MLH Eesti filiaalides/lepingupartnerite juures:**

- **Kõrvaltoime teatiste haldamine**
- **Ravimiinfo päringute ja kvaliteedi-kaebuste haldamine ja seosed KT teatistega, reconciliation KT teatiste ning ravimininfo päringute ja kvaliteedi-kaebuste andmebaaside vahel**
- **Kohalikud tööprotsessi kirjeldused**
- **Auditid**
- **Koolitused, sh PhV kohustustega seotud töötajate koolitamine**



- **Kirjandusallikate monitoorimine**
- **Ohutusmuudatuste haldamine, sh ravimite riskidega seotud informatsiooni jagamine**
- **Täiendavate riskivähendamise meetmete haldamine – tõestus, et aRMM materjalid on jagatud/levitatud arstidele**
- **aRMM haldamine (erinevad versioonid)**



RAVIMIAMET

**Täna kuulamast!**

**Maia Uusküla**

[maia.uuskula@ravimiamet.ee](mailto:maia.uuskula@ravimiamet.ee)

[pharmacovig@ravimiamet.ee](mailto:pharmacovig@ravimiamet.ee)