

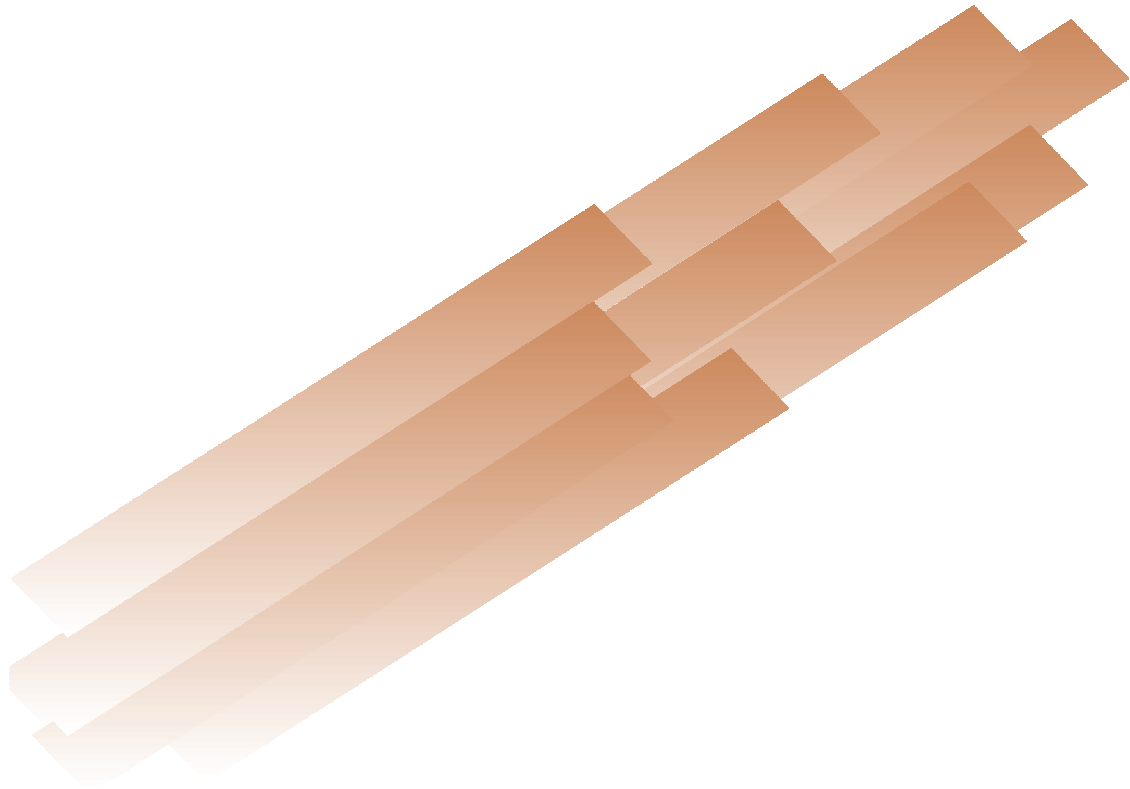
Guidance for Industry

E2C Clinical Safety Data

Management: Periodic Safety

Update Reports for Marketed

Drugs



November 1996
ICH

Guidance for Industry

E2C Clinical Safety Data Management: Periodic Safety Update Reports for Marketed Drugs

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**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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GUIDANCE FOR INDUSTRY¹

E2C Clinical Safety Data Management: Periodic Safety Update Reports for Marketed Drugs

I. INTRODUCTION (1)

A. Objectives of the Guidance (1.1)

The main objective of ICH is to make recommendations to harmonize technical requirements for registration or marketing approval. However, because new products are introduced at different times in different markets and the same product may be marketed in one or more countries and still be under development in others, reporting and use of clinical safety information should be regarded as part of a continuum.

The regulatory requirements, particularly regarding frequency of submission and content of periodic safety updates, are not the same in the three regions (EU, Japan, United States). To avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that important data are submitted with consistency to regulatory authorities, this guidance on the format and content for comprehensive periodic safety updates of marketed medicinal products has been developed.²

B. Background (1.2)

When a new medicinal product is submitted for marketing approval, except in special situations, the demonstration of its efficacy and the evaluation of its safety are based at most on several thousand patients. The limited number of patients included in clinical trials, the exclusion at least initially of certain patients at-risk, the lack of significant long-term treatment experience, and the limitation of concomitant therapies do not allow a

¹ This guidance was developed within the Expert Working Group (Efficacy) of the International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) and has been subject to consultation by the regulatory parties, in accordance with the ICH process. This document has been endorsed by the ICH Steering Committee at *Step 4* of the ICH process, November 1996. At *Step 4* of the process, the final draft is recommended for adoption to the regulatory bodies of the European Union, Japan and the United States. This guidance was published in the *Federal Register* on May 19, 1997 (62 FR 27470), and is applicable to drug and biological products. This guidance represents the Agency's current thinking on periodic safety update reports for marketed drugs. It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and does not operate to bind FDA or the public. An alternative approach may be used if such approach satisfies the requirements of the applicable statute, regulations, or both.

² Guidances are not legally binding. Some portions of this guidance may not be reflected in existing regulations. To that extent, until the regulations are amended, marketing authorization holders (MAHs) must comply with existing regulations.

thorough evaluation of the safety profile. Under such circumstances, the detection or confirmation of rare adverse reactions is particularly difficult, if not impossible.

In order to develop a comprehensive picture of clinical safety, medicinal products should be closely monitored, especially during the first years of commercialization. Surveillance of marketed drugs is a shared responsibility between regulatory authorities and MAHs. They record information on drug safety from different sources and procedures have been developed to ensure timely detection and mutual exchange of safety data. Because all information cannot be evaluated with the same degree of priority, regulatory authorities have defined the information to be submitted on an expedited basis; in most countries this rapid transmission is usually focused on the expedited reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) that are both serious and unexpected.

Reevaluation of the benefit/risk ratio of a drug is usually not possible for each individual ADR case, even if serious. Therefore, periodic safety update reports (PSURs) present the worldwide safety experience of a medicinal product at defined times postauthorization, in order to:

- Report all the relevant new information from appropriate sources;
- Relate these data to patient exposure;
- Summarize the market authorization status in different countries and any significant variations related to safety;
- Create periodically the opportunity for an overall safety reevaluation;
- Indicate whether changes should be made to product information in order to optimize the use of the product.

However, if PSURs required in the different countries where the product is on the market require a different format, content, period covered, and filing date, MAHs would need to prepare on an excessively frequent basis different reports for the same product. In addition, under such conditions, different regulators could receive different kinds and amounts of information at different times. Thus, efforts are needed to harmonize the requirements for PSURs, which will also improve the efficiency with which they are produced.

The current situation for periodic safety reports on marketed drugs is different among the three ICH regions. For example:

- The U.S. regulations require quarterly reports during the first 3 years, then annual reports. FDA has recently published proposed rules³ that take into account the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) Working Group II proposals.⁴
- In the EU, Council Directive 93/39/EEC and Council Regulation 2309/93 require reports with a periodicity of 6 months for 2 years, annually for the 3 following years, and then every 5 years, at the time of renewal of registration.
- In Japan, the authorities require a survey on a cohort of a few thousand patients established by a certain number of identified institutions during the 6 years following authorization. Systematic information on this cohort, taking into account a precise denominator, must be reported annually. Regarding other marketing experience, adverse reactions that are nonserious, but both mild in severity and unlabeled, must be reported every 6 months for 3 years and annually thereafter.

Following a discussion of the objectives and general principles for preparing and submitting PSURs, a model for their format and content is presented.

Appended is a glossary of important relevant terms.

C. Scope of the Guidance (1.3)

This guidance on the format and content of PSURs is considered particularly suitable for comprehensive reports covering short periods (e.g., 6 months, 1 year) often prepared during the initial years following approval/authorization.

This guidance might also be applicable for longer term reporting intervals; however, other options may be appropriate.

D. General Principles (1.4)

1. One report for one active substance (1.4.1)

Ordinarily, all dosage forms and formulations as well as indications for a given pharmacologically active substance should be covered in one PSUR. Within the

³ Adverse Experience Reporting Requirements for Human Drug and Licensed Biological Products; Proposed Rule, *Federal Register*, October 27, 1994 (59 FR 54046 to 54064).

⁴ International Reporting of Periodic Drug-Safety Update Summaries; Final Report of CIOMS, Working Group II, CIOMS, Geneva, 1992.

single PSUR, separate presentations of data for different dosage forms, indications, or populations (e.g., children versus adults) may be appropriate.

For combinations of substances also marketed individually, safety information for the fixed combination may be reported either in a separate PSUR or included as separate presentations in the report for one of the separate components, depending on the circumstances. Cross-referencing all relevant PSURs is considered important.

2. General scope of information (1.4.2)

All relevant clinical and nonclinical safety data should cover only the period of the report (interval data) with the exception of regulatory status information on authorization applications and renewals, as well as data on serious, unlisted ADRs (see section I.D.5 (1.4.5)), which should be cumulative.

The main focus of the report should be ADRs. For spontaneous reports, unless indicated otherwise by the reporting health-care professional, all adverse experiences should be assumed to be ADRs; for clinical study and literature cases, only those judged not related to the drug by both the reporter and the manufacturer/sponsor should be excluded.

Reports of lack of efficacy specifically for drugs used in the treatment of life-threatening conditions may represent a significant hazard and, in that sense, be a "safety issue." Although these types of cases should not be included with the usual ADR presentations (i.e., line listings and summary tabulations), such findings should be discussed within the PSUR (see section II.H (2.8)), if deemed medically relevant.

Increase in the frequency of reports for known ADRs has traditionally been considered as relevant new information. Although attention should be given in the PSUR to such increased reporting, no specific quantitative criteria or other rules are recommended. Judgment should be used in such situations to determine whether the data reflect a meaningful change in ADR occurrence or safety profile and whether an explanation can be proposed for such a change (e.g., population exposed, duration of exposure).

3. Products manufactured and/or marketed by more than one company (1.4.3)

Each MAH is responsible for submitting PSURs, even if different companies market the same product in the same country. When companies are involved in contractual relationships (e.g., licensor-licensee), arrangements for sharing safety information should be clearly specified. In order to ensure that all relevant data

will be duly reported to appropriate regulatory authorities, respective responsibilities for safety reporting should also be clearly specified.

When data received from a partner company(ies) might contribute meaningfully to the safety analysis and influence any proposed or effected changes in the reporting company's product information, these data should be included and discussed in the PSUR, even if it is known that they are included in another company's PSUR.

4. International birth date and frequency of review and reporting (1.4.4)

Each medicinal product should have as an international birth date (IBD) the date of the first marketing authorization for the product granted to any company in any country in the world. For administrative convenience, if desired by the MAH, the IBD can be designated as the last day of the same month. When a report contains information on different dosage forms, formulations, or uses (indications, routes, populations), the date of the first marketing authorization for any of the various authorizations should be regarded as the IBD and, therefore, determine the data lock point for purposes of the unified PSUR. The data lock point is the date designated as the cutoff for data to be included in a PSUR.

The need for a report and the frequency of report submission to authorities are subject to local regulatory requirements. The age of a drug on the market may influence this process. In addition, during the initial years of marketing, a drug will ordinarily receive authorizations at different times in different countries; it is during this early period that harmonization of reporting is particularly important.

However, independent of the required reporting frequency, regulatory authorities should accept PSURs prepared at 6-month intervals or PSURs based on multiples of 6 months. Therefore, it is recommended that the preparation of PSURs for all regulatory authorities should be based on data sets of 6 months or multiples thereof.

Once a drug has been marketed for several years, the need for a comprehensive PSUR and the frequency of reporting may be reviewed, depending on local regulations or requests, while maintaining one IBD for all regulatory authorities.

In addition, approvals beyond the initial one for the active substance may be granted for new indications, dosage forms, populations, or prescription status (e.g., children versus adults; prescription to nonprescription status). The potential consequences on the safety profile raised by such new types and extent of population exposures should be discussed between regulatory authorities and MAHs since they may influence the requirements for periodic reporting. The MAH should submit a PSUR within 60 days of the data lock point.

5. Reference safety information (1.4.5)

The objective of a PSUR is to establish whether information recorded during the reporting period is in accord with previous knowledge on the drug's safety, and to indicate whether changes should be made to product information. Reference information is needed to perform this comparison. Having one reference source of information in common for the three ICH regions would facilitate a practical, efficient, and consistent approach to the safety evaluation and make the PSUR a unique report accepted in all areas.

It is a common practice for MAHs to prepare their own "Company Core Data Sheet" (CCDS) which covers material relating to safety, indications, dosing, pharmacology, and other information concerning the product. In practical option for the purpose of periodic reporting is for each MAH to use, as a reference, the safety information contained within its central document (CCDS), which would be referred to as "Company Core Safety Information" (CCSI).

For purposes of periodic safety reporting, CCSI forms the basis for determining whether an ADR is already *Listed* or is still *Unlisted*, terms that are introduced to distinguish them from the usual terminology of "expectedness" or "labeledness" that is used in association with official labeling. Thus, the local approved product information continues to be the reference document upon which labeledness/expectedness is based for the purpose of local *expedited* postmarketing safety reporting.

6. Presentation of data on individual case histories (1.4.6)

Sources of information

Generally, data from the four following sources of ADR case information are potentially available to an MAH and could be included in the PSUR:

- a. Direct reports to MAHs (or under MAH control):
- Spontaneous notifications from health care professionals;
 - Spontaneous notifications from nonhealth care professionals or from consumers (nonmedically substantiated);
 - MAH-sponsored clinical studies⁵ or named-patient ("compassionate") use.

⁵ What constitutes a clinical study may not always be clear, given the recent use of, for example, stimulated reporting and patient-support programs. In some of these circumstances, the distinction between spontaneous reporting and a clinical study is not well defined. The MAH should specify how relevant data from such sources are included.

- b. Literature.
- c. ADR reporting systems of regulatory authorities.
- d. Other sources of data:
 - Reports on ADRs exchanged between contractual partners (e.g., licensors-licensees);
 - Data in special registries, such as maintained in organ toxicity monitoring centers;
 - Reports created by poison control centers;
 - Epidemiological data bases.

Description of the reaction

Until an internationally agreed coding terminology becomes available and its use broadly implemented, the event terms used in the PSUR will generally be derived from whatever standard terminology ("controlled vocabulary" or "coding dictionary") is used by the reporting company.

Whenever possible, the notifying reporter's event terms should be used to describe the ADR. However, when the notifying reporter's terms are not medically appropriate or meaningful, MAHs should use the best alternative compatible event terms from their ADR dictionaries to ensure the most accurate representation possible of the original terms. Under such circumstances, the following should be borne in mind:

- To make it available on request, the "verbatim" information supplied by the notifying reporter should be kept on file (in the original language and/or as a medically sound English translation, if applicable).
- In the absence of a diagnosis by the reporting health-care professional, a suggested diagnosis for a symptom complex may be made by the MAH and used to describe a case, in addition to presenting the reported individual signs, symptoms, and laboratory data.
- If an MAH disagrees with a diagnosis that is provided by the notifying health-care professional, it may indicate such disagreement within the line listing of cases (see below).
- MAHs should report and try to understand all information provided within a case report. An example is a laboratory abnormality not addressed/evaluated by the notifying reporter.

Therefore, when necessary and relevant, two descriptions of the signs, symptoms, or diagnosis could be presented in the line listing: First, the reaction as originally reported; second, when it differs, the MAHs medical interpretation (identified by asterisk or other means).

Line listings and/or summary tabulations

Depending on their type or source, available ADR cases should be presented as individual case line listings and/or as summary tabulations.

A line listing provides key information but not necessarily all the details customarily collected on individual cases; however, it does serve to help regulatory authorities identify cases that they might wish to examine more completely by requesting full case reports.

MAHs can prepare line listings of consistent structure and content for cases directly reported to them (or under their control) (see section I.D.6(a) (1.4.6(a))) as well as those received from regulatory authorities. They can usually do the same for published cases (ordinarily well documented; if not, followup with the author may be possible). However, inclusion of individual cases from second- or third-hand sources, such as contractual partners and special registries (see section I.D.6(d) (1.4.6(d))) might not be (1) possible without standardization of data elements, or (2) appropriate due to the paucity of information, and might represent unnecessary re-entry/reprocessing of such information by the MAH. Therefore, summary tabulations or possibly a narrative review of these data is considered acceptable under these circumstances.

In addition to individual case line listings, summary tabulations of ADR terms for signs, symptoms, and diagnoses across all patients should usually be presented to provide an overview. Such tabulations should be based on the data in line listings (e.g., all serious ADRs and all nonserious unlisted ADRs), but also on other sources for which line listings are not requested (e.g., nonserious listed ADRs). Details are found in section II.F.4 (2.6.4).

II. MODEL FOR A PSUR (2)

The following sections are organized as a sample PSUR. In each of the sections, guidance is provided on what should be included.

Sample Title Page

- Periodic safety update report for: (product);

- MAH's name and address (corporate headquarters or other company entity responsible for report preparation);
- Period covered by this report: (dates);
- International birth date: date (country of IBD);
- Date of report;
- (Other identifying information at the option of MAH, such as report number).

Table of Contents for Model PSUR

- Introduction;
- Worldwide market authorization status;
- Update of regulatory authority or MAH actions taken for safety reasons;
- Changes to reference safety information;
- Patient exposure;
- Presentation of individual case histories;
- Studies;
- Other information;
- Overall safety evaluation;
- Conclusion;
- Appendix: Company Core Data Sheet.

A. Introduction (2.1)

The MAH should briefly introduce the product so that the report "stands alone" but is also placed in perspective relative to previous reports and circumstances.

Reference should be made not only to product(s) covered by the report but also to those excluded. Exclusions should be explained; for example, they may be covered in a separate report (e.g., for a combination product).

If it is known that a PSUR on the same product(s) will be submitted by another MAH, some of whose data are included in the report (see section I.D.6 (1.4.6)), the possibility of data duplication should be noted.

B. Worldwide Market Authorization Status (2.2)

This section of the report provides cumulative information.

Information should be provided, usually as a table, on all countries in which a regulatory decision about marketing has been made related to the following:

- Dates of market authorization, and subsequent renewal;
- Any qualifications surrounding the authorization, such as limits on indications if relevant to safety;
- Treatment indications and special populations covered by the market authorization, when relevant;
- Lack of approval, including explanation, by regulatory authorities;
- Withdrawal by the company of a license application submission if related to safety or efficacy;
- Dates of launch when known;
- Trade name(s).

Typically, indications for use, populations treated (e.g., children versus adults), and dosage forms will be the same in many or even most countries where the product is authorized. However, when there are important differences, which would reflect different types of patient exposure, such information should be noted. This is especially true if there are meaningful differences in the newly reported safety information that are related to such different exposures. If more convenient and useful, separate regulatory status tables for different product uses or forms would be considered appropriate.

Country entries should be listed in chronological order of regulatory authorizations. For multiple authorizations in the same country (e.g., new dosage forms), the IBD for the active substance and for all PSURs should be the first (initial) authorization date.

Table 1 is an example, with fictitious data for an antibiotic, of how a table might be organized. The drug was initially developed as a solid oral dosage form for outpatient treatment of various infections.

C. Update of Regulatory Authority or MAH Actions Taken for Safety Reasons (2.3)

This section should include details on the following types of actions relating to safety that were taken during the period covered by the report and between data lock point and report submission:

- Marketing authorization withdrawal or suspension;
- Failure to obtain a marketing authorization renewal;
- Restrictions on distribution;
- Clinical trial suspension;
- Dosage modification;
- Changes in target population or indications;
- Formulation changes.

The safety related reasons that led to these actions should be described and documentation appended when appropriate; any communication with the health profession (e.g., Dear Doctor letters) as a result of such action should also be described with copies appended.

D. Changes to Reference Safety Information (2.4)

The version of the CCDS with its CCSI in effect at the beginning of the period covered by the report should be used as the reference. It should be numbered, dated, and appended to the PSUR and include the date of last revision.

Changes to the CCSI, such as new contraindications, precautions, warnings, ADRs, or interactions, already made during the period covered by the report, should be clearly described, with presentation of the modified sections. The revised CCSI should be used as the reference for the next report and the next period.

With the exception of emergency situations, it may take some time before intended modifications are introduced in the product-information materials provided to prescribers, pharmacists, and consumers. Therefore, during that period the amended reference document (CCDS) may contain more "listed" information than the existing product information in many countries.

When meaningful differences exist between the CCSI and the safety information in the official data sheets/product information documents approved in a country, a brief comment should be prepared by the company, describing the local differences and their consequences on the overall safety evaluation and on the actions proposed or initiated. This commentary may be provided in the cover letter or other addendum accompanying the local submission of the PSUR.

E. Patient Exposure (2.5)

Where possible, an estimation of accurate patient exposure should cover the same period as the interim safety data. While it is recognized that it is usually difficult to obtain and validate accurate exposure data, an estimate of the number of patients exposed should be provided along with the method used to derive the estimate. An explanation and justification should be presented if the number of patients is impossible to estimate or is a meaningless metric. In its place, other measures of exposure, such as patient-days, number of prescriptions, or number of dosage units are considered appropriate; the method used should be explained. If these or other more precise measures are not available, bulk sales (tonnage) may be used. The concept of a defined daily dose may be used in arriving at patient exposure estimates. When possible and relevant, data broken down by sex and age (especially pediatric versus adult) should be provided.

When a pattern of reports indicates a potential problem, details by country (with locally recommended daily dose) or other segmentation (e.g., indication, dosage form) should be presented if available.

When ADR data from clinical studies are included in the PSUR, the relevant denominator(s) should be provided. For ongoing and/or blinded studies, an estimation of patient exposure may be made.

F. Presentation of Individual Case Histories (2.6)

1. General considerations (2.6.1)
 - Followup data on individual cases may be obtained subsequent to their inclusion in a PSUR. If such information is relevant to the interpretation of the case (significant impact on the case description or analysis, for example), the new information should be presented in the next PSUR, and the correction or clarification noted relative to the earlier case description.
 - With regard to the literature, MAHs should monitor standard, recognized medical and scientific journals for safety information on their products and/or make use of one or more literature search/summary services for that purpose. Published cases may also have been received as spontaneous

cases, be derived from a sponsored clinical study, or arise from other sources. Care should be taken to include such cases only once. Also, no matter what "primary source" is given a case, if there is a publication, it should be noted and the literature citation given.

- In some countries, there is no requirement to submit medically unconfirmed spontaneous reports that originate with consumers or other nonhealth care professionals. However, such reports are acceptable or requested in other countries. Therefore, medically unconfirmed reports should be submitted as addenda line listings and/or summary tabulations only when required or requested by regulatory authorities. However, it is considered that such reports are not expected to be discussed within the PSUR itself.

2. Cases presented as line listings (2.6.2)

The following types of cases should be included in the line listings (Table 2); attempts should be made to avoid duplicate reporting of cases from the literature and regulatory sources:

- All serious reactions, and nonserious unlisted reactions, from spontaneous notifications;
- All serious reactions (attributable to drug by either investigator or sponsor), available from studies or named-patient ("compassionate") use;
- All serious reactions, and nonserious unlisted reactions, from the literature;
- All serious reactions from regulatory authorities.

Collection and reporting of nonserious, listed ADRs may not be required in all ICH countries. Therefore, a line listing of spontaneously reported nonserious listed reactions that have been collected should be submitted as an addendum to the PSUR only when required or requested by a regulatory authority.

3. Presentation of the line listing (2.6.3)

The line listing(s) should include each patient only once regardless of how many adverse event/reaction terms are reported for the case. If there is more than one event/reaction, they should all be mentioned but the case should be listed under the most serious ADR (sign, symptom, or diagnosis), as judged by the MAH. It is possible that the same patient may experience different ADRs on different occasions (e.g., weeks apart during a clinical trial). Such experiences would probably be treated as separate reports. Under such circumstances, the same

patient might then be included in a line listing more than once, and the line listings should be cross-referenced when possible. Cases should be organized (tabulated) by body system (standard organ system classification scheme).

The following headings should usually be included in the line listing:

- MAH case reference number;
- Country in which case occurred;
- Source (e.g., clinical trial, literature, spontaneous, regulatory authority);
- Age and sex;
- Daily dose of suspected drug (and, when relevant, dosage form or route);
- Date of onset of the reaction. If not available, best estimate of time to onset from therapy initiation. For an ADR known to occur after cessation of therapy, estimate of time lag if possible (may go in Comments section);
- Dates of treatment. If not available, best estimate of treatment duration;
- Description of reaction as reported, and when necessary as interpreted by the MAH (English translation when necessary). See section I.D.6 (1.4.6) for guidance;
- Patient outcome (at case level) (e.g., resolved, fatal, improved, sequelae, unknown). This field does not refer to the criteria used to define a "serious" ADR. It should indicate the consequences of the reaction(s) for the patient, using the worst of the different outcomes for multiple reactions;
- Comments, if relevant (e.g., causality assessment if the manufacturer disagrees with the reporter; concomitant medications suspected to play a role in the reactions directly or by interaction; indication treated with suspect drug(s); dechallenge/rechallenge results if available).

Depending on the product or circumstances, it may be useful or practical to have more than one line listing, such as for different dosage forms or indications, if such differentiation facilitates presentation and interpretation of the data.

4. Summary tabulations (2.6.4)

An aggregate summary for each of the line listings should usually be presented. These tabulations ordinarily contain more terms than patients. It would be useful to have separate tabulations (or columns) for serious reactions and for nonserious reactions, for listed and unlisted reactions; other breakdowns might also be appropriate (e.g., by source of report). See Table 3 for a sample data presentation on serious reactions.

A summary tabulation should be provided for the nonserious, listed, spontaneously reported reactions (see also section II.F.2 (2.6.2)).

The terms used in these tables should ordinarily be those used by the MAH to describe the case (see section I.D.6 (1.4.6)).

Except for cases obtained from regulatory authorities, the data on serious reactions from other sources (see section I.D.6(c) (1.4.6(c))) should normally be presented only as a summary tabulation. If useful, the tabulations may be sorted by source of information or country, for example.

When the number of cases is very small, or the information inadequate for any of the tabulations, a narrative description rather than a formal table is considered suitable.

As previously described, the data in summary tabulations should be interval data, as should the line listings from which they are derived. However, for ADRs that are both serious and unlisted, a cumulative figure (i.e., all cases reported to date) should be provided in the table(s) or as a narrative.

5. MAH's analysis of individual case histories (2.6.5)

This section may be used for brief comments on the data concerning individual cases. For example, discussion can be presented on particular serious or unanticipated findings (e.g., their nature, medical significance, mechanism, reporting frequency, etc.). The focus here should be on individual case discussion and should not be confused with the global assessment in the Overall Safety Evaluation (section II.I. (2.9)).

G. Studies (2.7)

All completed studies (nonclinical, clinical, epidemiological) yielding safety information with potential impact on product information, studies specifically planned or in progress, and published studies that address safety issues, should be discussed.

1. Newly analyzed company-sponsored studies (2.7.1)

All relevant studies containing important safety information and newly analyzed during the reporting period should be described, including those from epidemiological, toxicological, or laboratory investigations. The study design and results should be clearly and concisely presented with attention to the usual standards of data analysis and description that are applied to nonclinical and clinical study reports. Copies of full reports should be appended only if deemed appropriate.

2. Targeted new safety studies planned, initiated, or continuing during the reporting period (2.7.2)

New studies specifically planned or conducted to examine a safety issue (actual or hypothetical) should be described (e.g., objective, starting date, projected completion date, number of subjects, protocol abstract).

When possible and relevant, if an interim analysis was part of the study plan, the interim results of ongoing studies may be presented. When the study is completed and analyzed, the final results should be presented in a subsequent PSUR as described under section II.G.1 (2.7.1).

3. Published safety studies (2.7.3)

Reports in the scientific and medical literature, including relevant published abstracts from meetings, containing important safety findings (positive or negative) should be summarized and publication reference(s) given.

H. Other Information (2.8)

1. Efficacy-related information (2.8.1)

For a product used to treat serious or life-threatening diseases, medically relevant lack of efficacy reporting, which might represent a significant hazard to the treated population, should be described and explained.

2. Late-breaking information (2.8.2)

Any important, new information received after the data base was frozen for review and report preparation may be presented in this section. Examples include significant new cases or important followup data. These new data should be taken into account in the Overall Safety Evaluation (section II.I (2.9)).

I. Overall Safety Evaluation (2.9)

A concise analysis of the data presented, taking into account any late-breaking information (section II.H.2 (2.8.2)), and followed by the MAH assessment of the significance of the data collected during the period and from the perspective of cumulative experience, should highlight any new information on:

- A change in characteristics of listed reactions, e.g., severity, outcome, target population;
- Serious unlisted reactions, placing into perspective the cumulative reports;
- Nonserious unlisted reactions;
- An increased reporting frequency of listed reactions, including comments on whether it is believed the data reflect a meaningful change in ADR occurrence.

The report should also explicitly address any new safety issue on the following (lack of significant new information should be mentioned for each):

- Drug interactions;
- Experience with overdose, deliberate or accidental, and its treatment;
- Drug abuse or misuse;
- Positive or negative experiences during pregnancy or lactation;
- Experience in special patient groups (e.g., children, elderly, organ impaired);
- Effects of long-term treatment.

J. Conclusion (2.10)

The conclusion should:

- Indicate which safety data do not remain in accord with the previous cumulative experience, and with the reference safety information (CCSI);
- Specify and justify any action recommended or initiated.

Appendix: Company Core Data Sheet

The Company Core Data Sheet in effect at the beginning of the period covered should be appended to the PSUR.

III. GLOSSARY OF SPECIAL TERMS (3)

Company Core Data Sheet (CCDS): A document prepared by the MAH containing, in addition to safety information, material relating to indications, dosing, pharmacology, and other information concerning the product.

Company Core Safety Information (CCSI): All relevant safety information contained in the CCDS prepared by the MAH and which the MAH requires to be listed in all countries where the company markets the drug, except when the local regulatory authority specifically requires a modification. It is the reference information by which listed and unlisted are determined for the purpose of periodic reporting for marketed products, but not by which expected and unexpected are determined for expedited reporting.

Data Lock Point (Data Cut-off Date): The date designated as the cut-off date for data to be included in a PSUR. It is based on the international birth date (IBD) and should usually be in 6-month increments.

International Birth Date (IBD): The date of the first marketing authorization for a new medicinal product granted to any company in any country in the world.

Listed Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR): An ADR whose nature, severity, specificity, and outcome are consistent with the information in the CCSI.

Spontaneous Report or Spontaneous Notification: An unsolicited communication to a company, regulatory authority, or other organization that describes an adverse reaction in a patient given one or more medicinal products and which does not derive from a study or any organized data collection scheme.

Unlisted Adverse Drug Reaction: An ADR whose nature, severity, specificity, or outcome are not consistent with the information included in the CCSI.

Table 1 — Example of Presentation of Worldwide Market Authorization Status

Country	Action-Date	Launch Date	Trade Name(s)	Comments
Sweden	A ¹ - 7/90 AR - 10/95	12/90 -	Bacteroff -	- -
Brazil	A - 10/91 A - 1/93	2/92 3/93	Bactoff Bactoff-IV	- IV dosage form
United Kingdom	AQ - 3/92 A - 4/94	6/92 7/94	Bacgone Bacgone-C (skin infs)	Elderly (> 65) excluded (PK) Topical cream
Japan	LA - 12/92	-	-	To be refiled
France	V - 9/92	-	-	Unrelated to safety
Nigeria	A - 5/93 A - 9/93	7/93 1/94	Bactoff Bactoff	- New indication
Etc...				

¹ Abbreviations for Action: A = authorized; AQ = authorized with qualifications; LA = lack of approval; V = voluntary marketing application withdrawal by company; AR = authorization renewal.

Table 2 — Presentation of Individual Case Histories
(See sections II.F.2 (2.6.2) and II.F.4 (2.6.4) for full explanation)

Source	Type of Case	Only Summary Tabulation	Line Listing and Summary Tabulation
1. Direct Reports to MAH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spontaneous ADR reports¹ 	S	-	+
	NS U	-	+
	NS L ²	+	-
	SA	-	+
2. Literature	S	-	+
	NS U	-	+
3. Other sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulatory authorities ● Contractual partners ● Registries 	S	-	+
	S	+	-
	S	+	-

¹ Medically unconfirmed reports should be provided as a PSUR addendum only if required or requested by regulatory authorities, as a line listing and/or summary tabulation.

² Line listing should be provided as PSUR addendum only if required or requested by regulatory authority.

S = serious; L = listed; A = attributable to drug (by investigator or sponsor); NS = nonserious; U = unlisted.

**Table 3 — (Example of summary tabulation)¹
 Number of Reports by Term (Signs, Symptoms and Diagnoses)
 from Spontaneous (Medically Confirmed), Clinical Study
 and Literature Cases: All Serious Reactions**

(An * indicates an unlisted term)

Body system/ ADR term	Spontaneous/ Regulatory bodies	Clinical trials	Literature
CNS hallucinations* etc. etc.	2	0	0
_____	_____	_____	_____
Sub-total			
CV etc. etc.			
_____	_____	_____	_____
Sub-total			
Etc.			
TOTAL			

¹ This table is only one example of different possible data presentations which are at the discretion of the MAH (e.g., serious and nonserious in the same table or as separate tables, etc).

In a footnote (or elsewhere), the number of patient-cases that represent the tabulated terms might be given (e.g., x-spontaneous/regulatory, y-clinical trial, and z-literature cases).