### Pharmacovigilance overview in Kenya

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### **Outline**

- Introduction
- Whats is Pharmacovigilance
- Pharmacovigilance in Kenya-where we are
- Some regulatory aspects in Kenya arising from pharmacovigilance
- Way forward.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Board



The PPB is the Drug Regulatory Authority of the Ministry of Medical Services, Kenya.

It was established in 1957 under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act- Cap 244 of the Laws of Kenya, with the mandate:

"to make better provision for the practice and profession of pharmacy and the trade in pharmaceutical products."

# Pharmacovigilance in its broadest terms

- Monitoring medicines to determine unrecognised adverse effects or changes in the patterns of their adverse effects
  - -yellow cards, signals from clinical trials
- Continuously assessing the risks and benefits of medicines, taking action if necessary to improve their safe use
  - -adding information to the information leaflet or packaging, restricting use of a drug, withdrawing a drug

### Post Market Surveillance

 Post-market surveillance ensures that, even after registration, drugs continue to meet the required standards whilst in the market.

Quality.....Safety.....Efficacy

### What is an Adverse Drug Reaction?

### The WHO describes an ADR as ...

'A response to a drug which is noxious and unintended, and which occurs at doses normally used in man for the prophylaxis, diagnoses or therapy of disease, or for the modification of physiological function.'

### Pharmacovigilance in Kenya

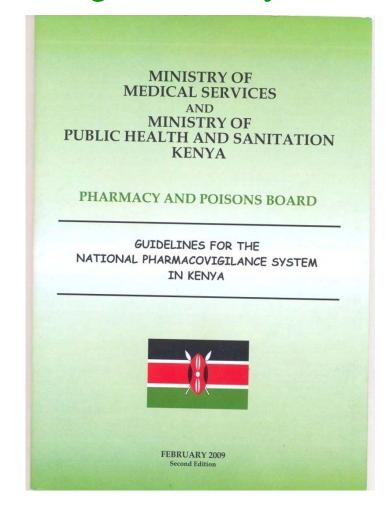
- Guidelines for the National PV System in Kenya developed
- Tools developed:
  - ✓ Suspected ADR Reporting Form
  - ✓ Alert Card
  - √ Form for Reporting Poor Quality Medicinal Products
- 'Field testing' of PV guidelines and tools completed
- Training material developed: training curricula, guides and manuals

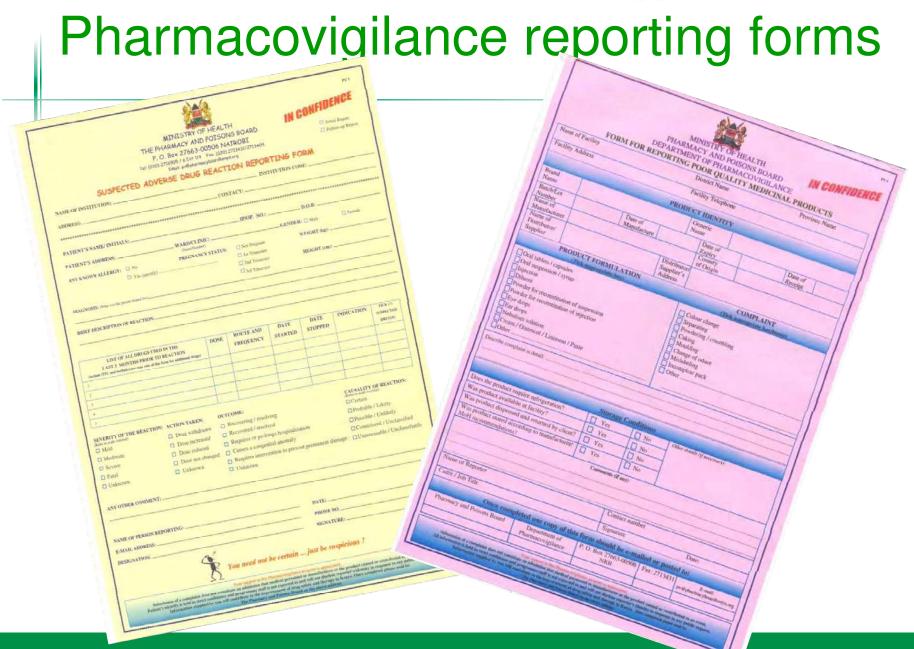
### Pharmacovigilance in Kenya

- Formal launch of the National Pharmacovigilance System in Kenya 9th June 2009, Nairobi
  - Representatives from both MoPHS and MoMS Hq
  - Provincial representatives of both
  - Stakeholders
- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PV Facilitators training (22<sup>nd</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> June and 13<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> July 2009)
  - 4 provinces
  - Clinicians, clinical officers, nurses, pharmacists, pharmtechs
- Preparing for roll-out

# Pharmacovigilance Reporting Tools

### Guidelines for the National Pharmacovigilance System in Kenya





Pharmacy and Poisons Board

## Rear view

More space to fill in more information and list more drugs

**Severity assessment** scale

**Causality assessment** scale

All information collected in this form, identities of the reporter and patient, will remain confidential

An Adversee Drug Reaction (ADR) is defined as a reaction that is noxious and unintended, and occurs at doses normally used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment of a disease, or for modification of physiological

Report all suspected adverse experiences with medications, especially those where the patient outcome is:

- · Life-threatening (real risk of dying)
- · Hospitalization (initial or prolonged)
- Disability (significant, persistent or permanent)
- Congenital anomaly · Required intervention to prevent permanent impairment or damage
- Report even if: You are not certain if the drug caused the reaction
- You do not have all the details

### WHO CAN REPORT

All healthcare professionals (clinicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, community health workers etc) are encouraged to report. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION

All information submitted is handled in strict confidence. The Pharmacy and Poisons Board will assess causality and statistical analysis on each form. Data will periodically be used for review and suggest any jorm. Data with periodically be used for review and suggest any interventions that may be required to the Ministry of Health. Data will also be submitted periodically to the Uppsala Monitoring Centre—the WHO Collaborating Center for International Drug Monitoring in Sweden.

### SUBMISSION OF INITIAL OR FOLLOW-UP REPORTS

It is important to tick the appropriate box on the top-right corner of the front page to indicate whether the report is an initial (original) report or is a

It is very important that follow-up reports are identified and linked to the

After completing this form, please forward the same to your Pharmacy Department for onward submission, or mail directly, to:

### THE PHARMACY AND POISONS BOARD

Lenana Road.

P. O. Box 27663-00506 NAIROBI Tel: (020)-2716905 / 6 Ext 114 Fax: (020)-2713431/2713409

E-mail: pv@pharmacyboardkenya.org

-	LIST OF ALL DRUGS USED IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO REACTION (include OTC and herbals)	DOSE	ROUTE AND FREQUENCY	DATE STARTED	DATE STOPPED	INDICATION	TICK (/) SUSPECTED DRUG(S)
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	8 144			Topic harries	of the first state	an adolesia la la para de la	M-19-15
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Criteria for Asse	essment of Severity of an ADR	The same of the sa	-	-		-	Maria Maria
Mild	The ADR requires no change in treatr						
	The ADR requires that the suspected drug be withheld, discontinued or otherwise changed. No antidote or other treatment is required						
	No increase in length of stay.		-				
Moderate	The ADR requires that the suspected	frug be withheld, discontinued					
	Increases length of stay by at least one	day		The same of	Orner Dive		
	The ADR is the reason for admission.		The state of the s		and the second		
Severe	The ADR requires intensive medical	tare					
	The ADR causes permanent harm to t	he patient			fea G		
Fatal	The ADR either directly or indirectly	leads to the death of the patier	ot				

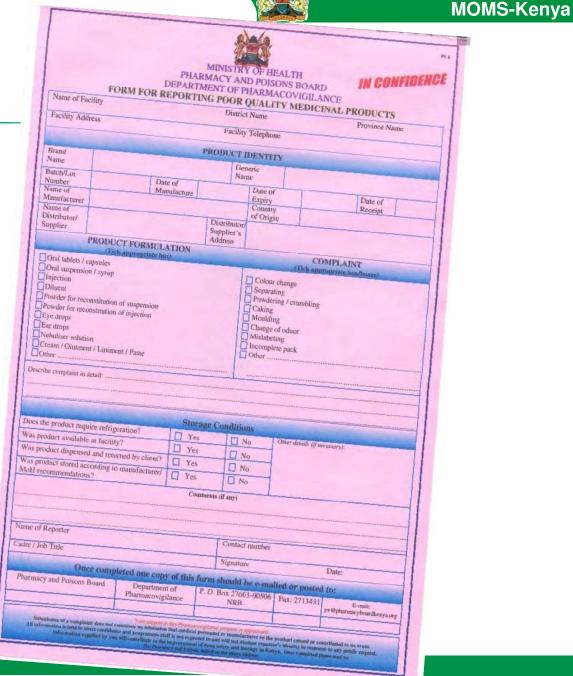
Causality Term	Assessment
Certain	Event of laboratory test abnormality, with plausible time relationship to drug intake     Cannot be explained by disease or other drugs     Response to withdrawal plausible (pharmacologically, pathologically)     Event definitive pharmacologically or phenomenologically (i.e an objective and specific medical disorder or a recognized pharmacological phenomenon)     Rechallenge satisfactory, if necessary.
Probable / Likely	Eivent or laboratory tests abnormality, with reasonable time relationship to drug intake     Unlikely to be attributed to disease or other drugs     Response to withdrawal clinically reasonable     Rechallenge not required
Possible	Event or laboratory tests abnormality, with reasonable time relationship to drug intake     Could also be explained by disease or other drugs     Information on drugs withdrawal lacking or unclear
*'-'ikely	Event or laboratory tests abnormality, with a time to drug intake that makes a relationship improbable (but not impossible)     Disease or other drugs provide plausible explanations
Conditional/ Unclassified	Event or laboratory test abnormality     More data for proper, assessment needed or     Additional data under examination
Unassessable/ unclassifiable	Report suggesting an adverse reaction     Cannot be judged because of insufficient or contradictory information     Data cannot be supplemented or verified.
Subr Patient's i	<ul> <li>Data cannot be supplemented or verified.</li> <li>Your support in this Pharmacovigilance program is appreciated.</li> <li>mission of a report does not constitute an admission that medical personnel or manufacturer or the product caused or contributed to the event.</li> <li>identity is held in strict confidence and programme staff is not expected to and will not disclose reporter's identity in response to any public request.</li> <li>Information supplied by your will contribute to be improvement of drug safety and therapy in Kenyas.</li> </ul>

### Pharmacy and Poisons Board



**PV 6 (PINK FORM)** 

FORM FOR
REPORTING POOR
QUALITY
MEDICINAL
PRODUCTS



Pharmacy and Poisons Board

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