

Uppsala Monitoring Centre

A short introduction



– Building a global safety culture

Our vision



a world where all patients and
health professionals make wise
therapeutic decisions in their use
of medicines

We achieve this by



supporting and promoting patient
safety through building sustainable
and effective pharmacovigilance
practices globally

Pharmacovigilance

WHO definition

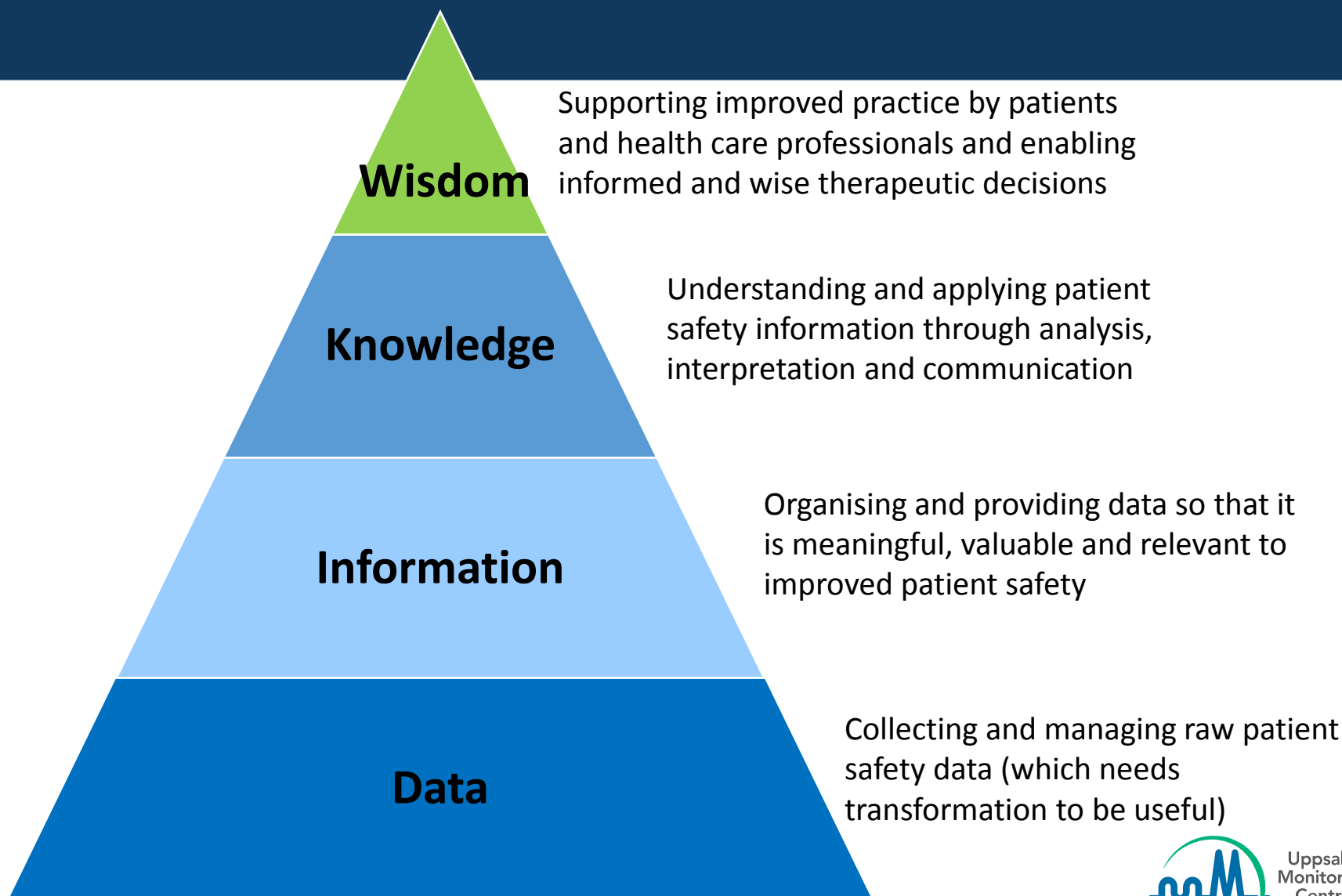
Science and activities related to

- detection, assessment, understanding, prevention of

adverse effects or any other possible drug-related problems

- scope also includes
 - *SSFFC (spurious, substandard, falsely labeled, falsified, counterfeit medicines)*
 - *Antimicrobial resistance*
 - *Medication errors*
 - *Misuse*

The pharmacovigilance value chain



Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC)

A foundation based in Uppsala, Sweden

- Not-for-profit, independent, self-financing

Set up in 1978 as the WHO Collaborating Centre for International Drug Monitoring

- by agreement between Swedish government and World Health Organization (WHO)

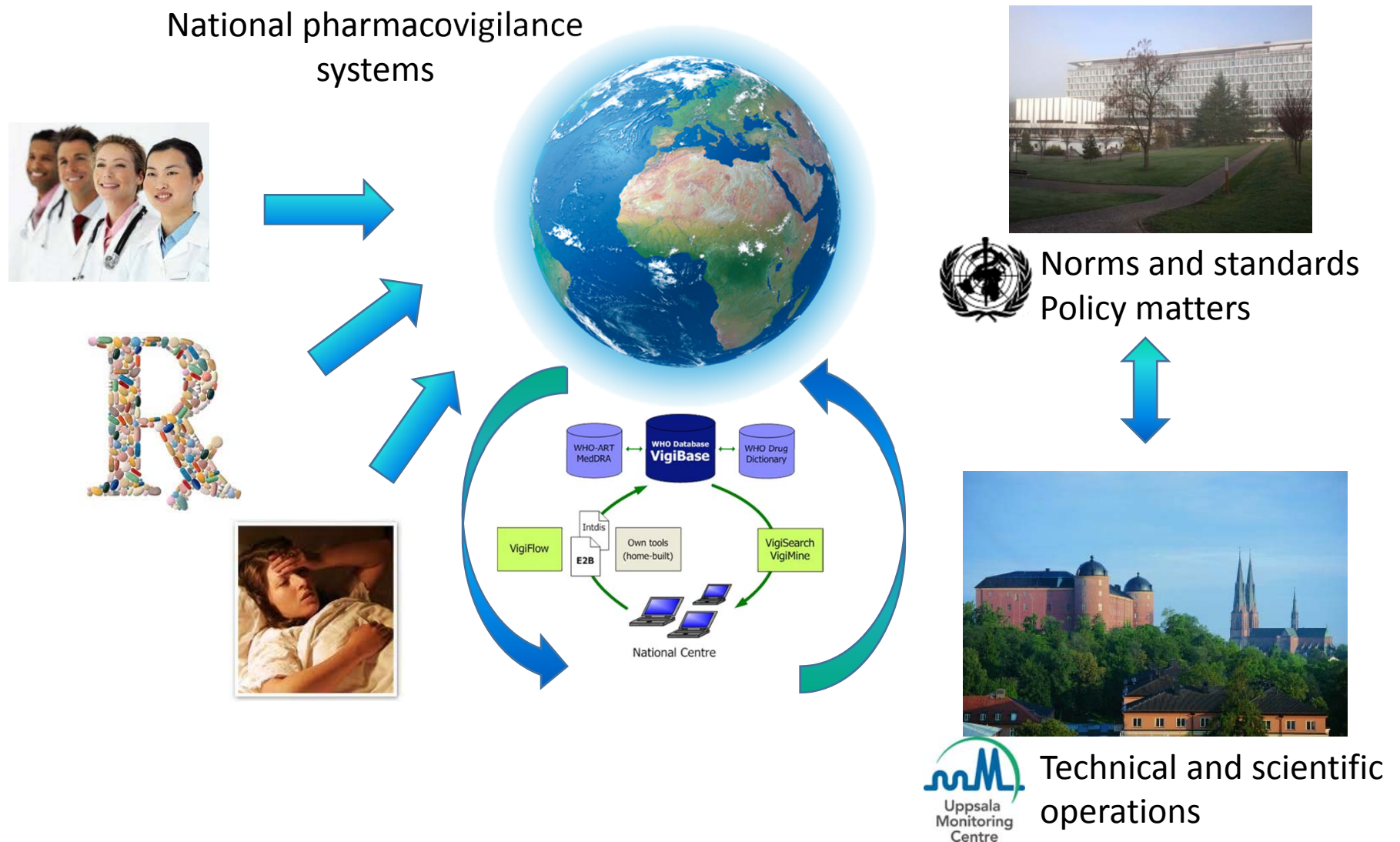
Providing scientific leadership and operational support to the WHO International Drug Monitoring Programme

The WHO Programme for International Drug Monitoring

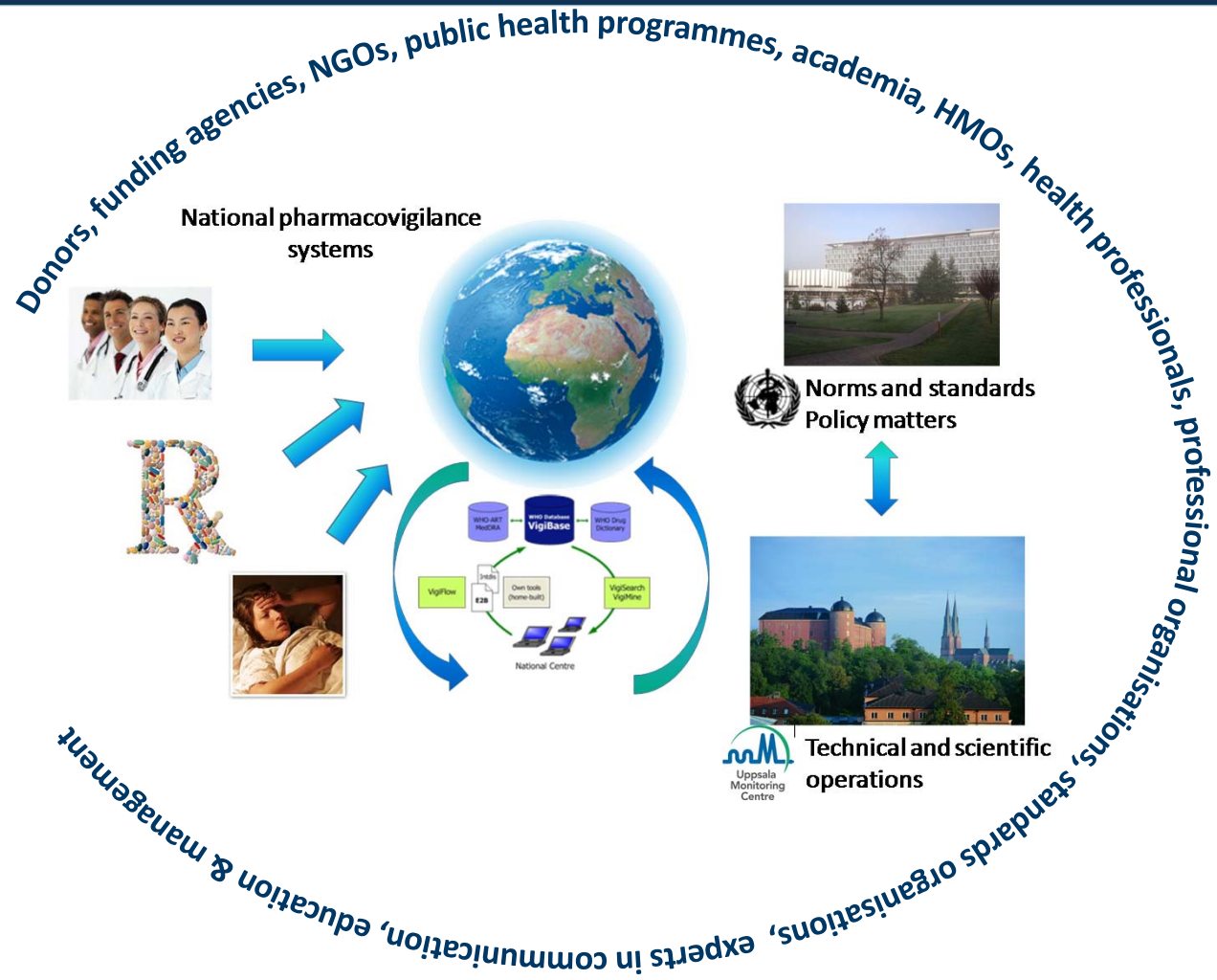
A global pharmacovigilance network

- Started in 1968 to prevent future drug disasters
 - *by pooling data from 10 countries with existing post-marketing reporting systems*
- Has 121 member countries and 29 associate members
- Supported by UMC since 1978, and now also by Collaborating Centres in Ghana, Morocco, Netherlands

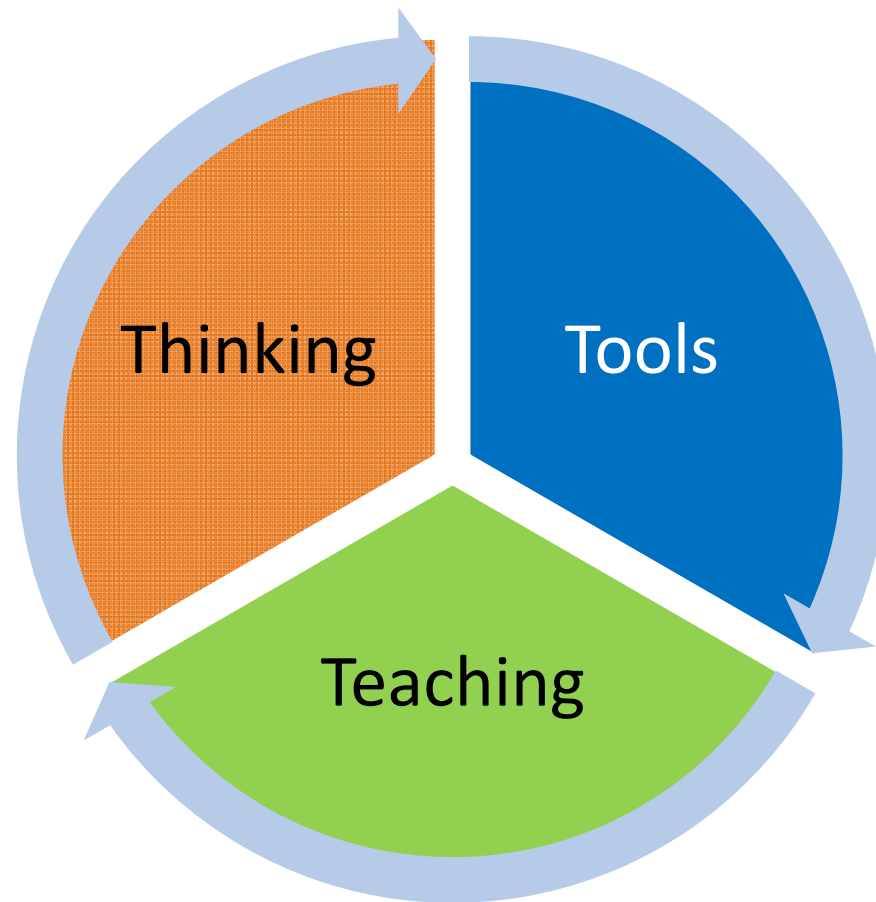
The WHO pharmacovigilance network



The wider circle

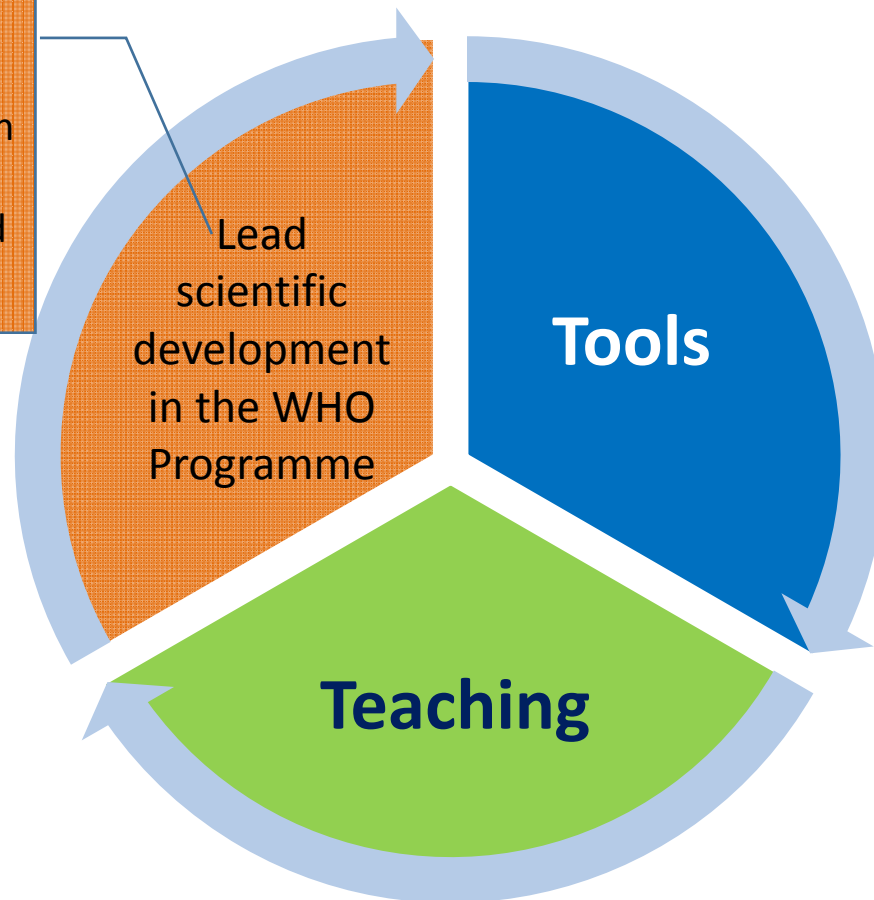


We build pharmacovigilance capacity by providing

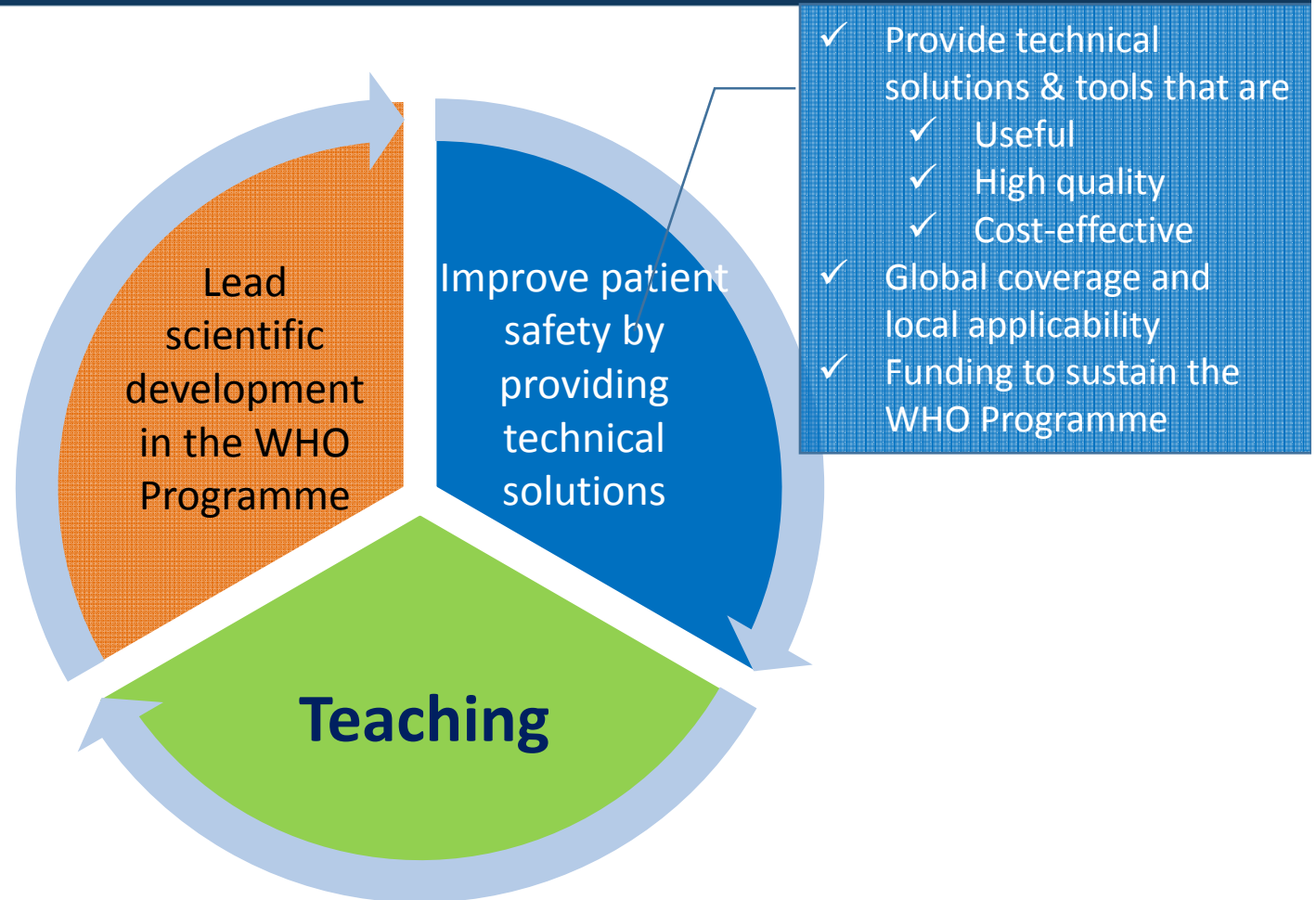


UMC's goals

- ✓ Find and explain important signals
- ✓ Develop best practices in pharmacovigilance
- ✓ Improve PV visibility and status



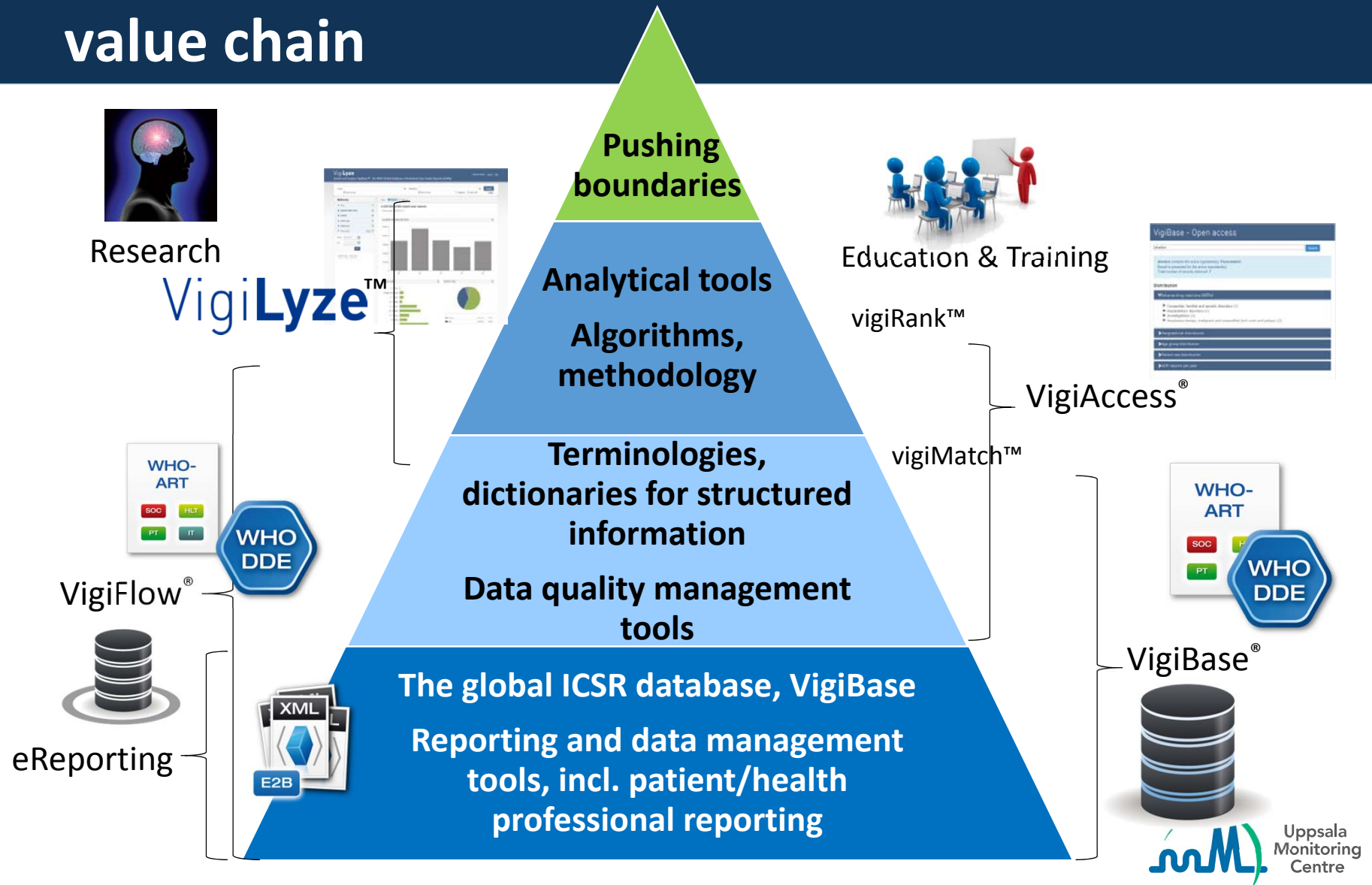
UMC's goals



UMC's goals



How UMC supports the pharmacovigilance value chain

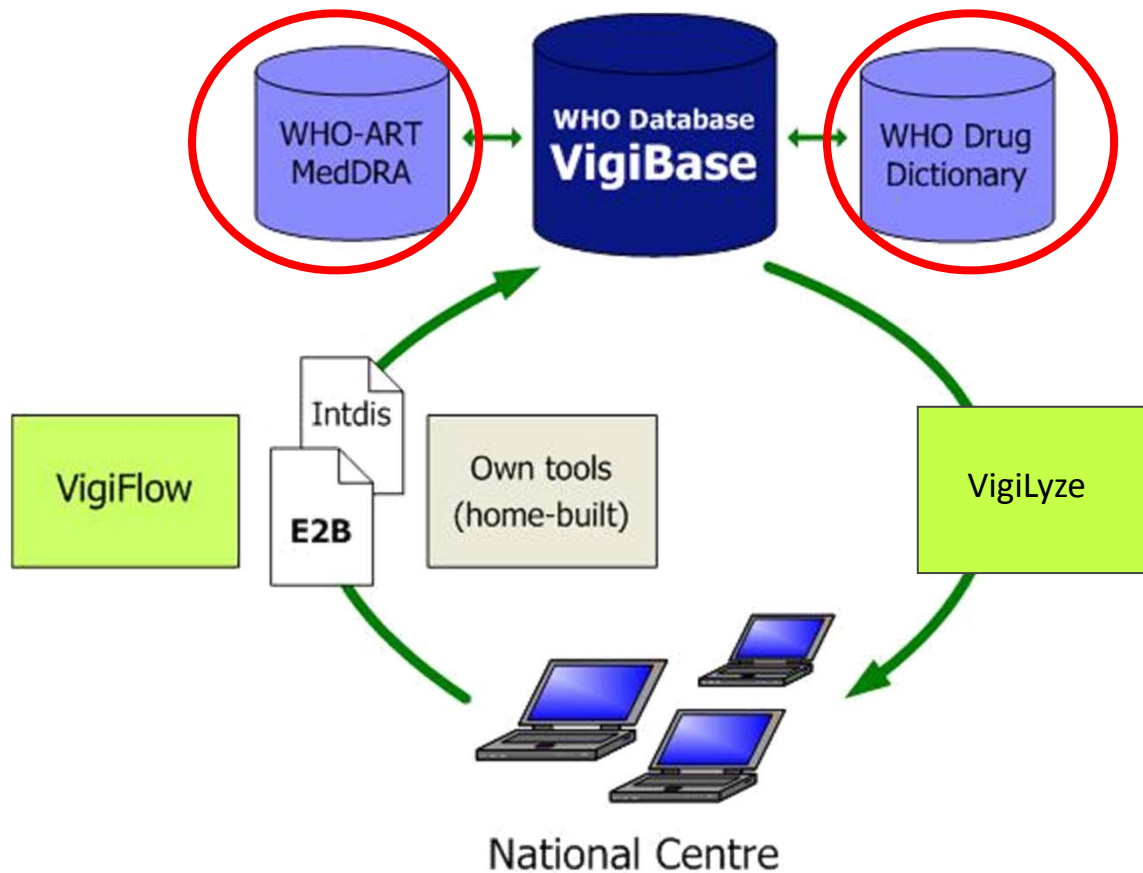


The need for standards

- A drug dictionary and a medical event terminology were created in 1968 to enable efficient storage and analysis of the collected patient data
 - *WHODrug Dictionary (WHO-DD)*
 - *WHO Adverse Reaction Terminology (WHO-ART)*

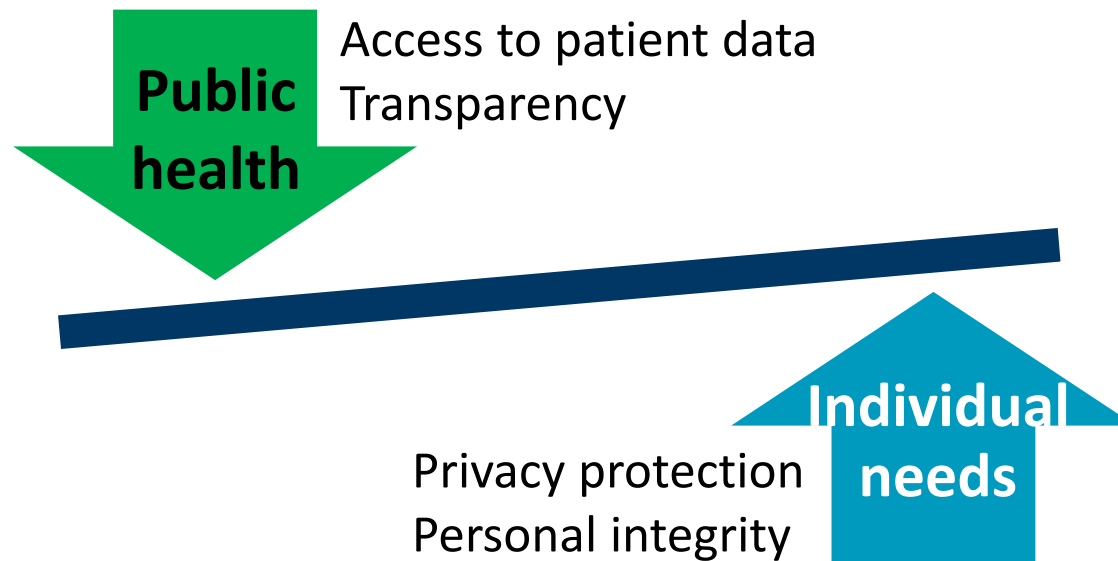
maintained and developed by UMC since 1978
- WHO International Nonproprietary Names used for all active pharmaceutical ingredients

Standard terminologies



Integrity and data quality

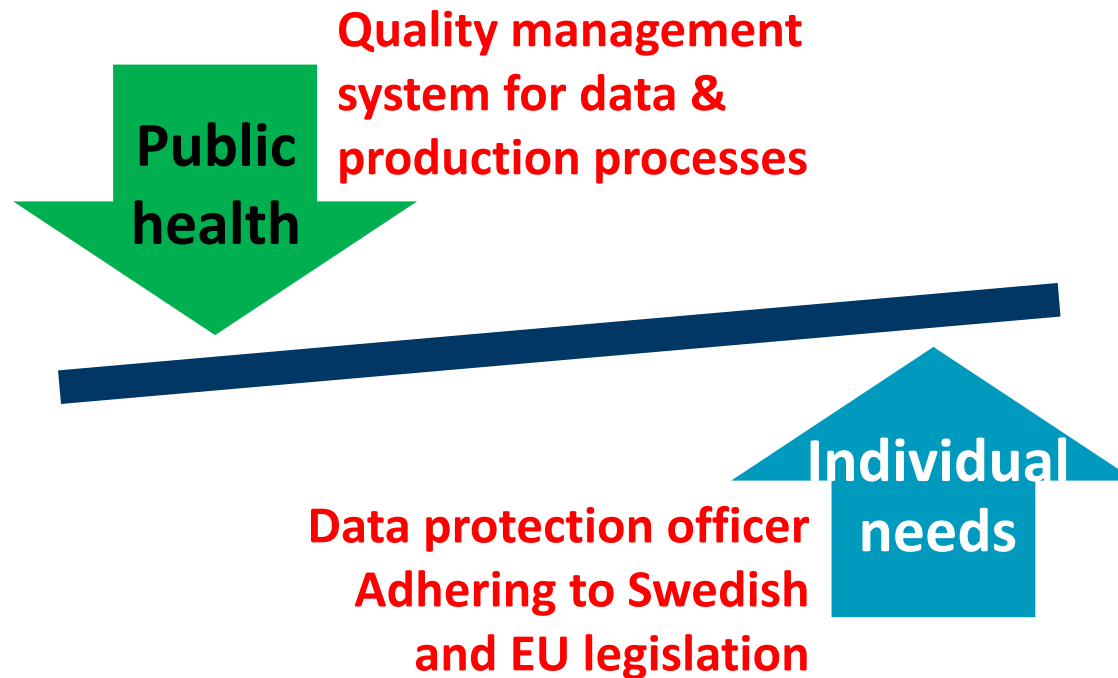
Pharmacovigilance is about data



but above all about people!

UMC protects integrity and data quality

Pharmacovigilance is about data



but above all about people!

Quality parameters - general

Security

Confidentiality

Timeliness

User-friendliness

Conformity to regulations, standards, good practice etc.

Quality parameters – data values

Completeness	Are all critical items included? Are they filled in?
Consistency	No contradictions?
Currency	Is the information up to date?
Accuracy	Is the information represented correctly?
Precision	Is the output level of detail supported by input data?
Relevance	Is the data fit for purpose?
Understandability	Can it be interpreted correctly? No ambiguities?

UMC's focus to help and support

resource-limited countries to get going



UMC's focus to help and support

**countries with big populations and
relatively underdeveloped
pharmacovigilance systems to improve**



UMC's focus to partner with

countries with mature PV systems to forward research and development of better science, methods and practices



Priorities for the coming years

Support WHO and regional WHO CCs in safety activities

Increase capacity for signal detection and evaluation

Build a global safety culture

Develop and disseminate methods for risk-benefit assessment and decision support

Provide dictionaries and terminologies that meet user needs

Assess impact and improve communication

Engage with partners for active and productive collaborations



– Building a global safety culture

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