

超说明书用药



别名: 药品未注册用药,说明书外用药,药品标示外使用等(Off-label drug use; unlabeled uses;, out-of-label usage; outside of labling)。

定义: 是指药品使用的适应症、给药方法、剂量或疗程不在具有法律效力的说明书之内的用法。

超说明书用药并不意味着其有效性和安全性缺乏科学依据。

立法情况



- ◆目前,全球有与药品超说明书使用相关立法的国家仅7个,分别是美国、德国、 意大利、荷兰、新西兰、印度和日本。
- ◆除印度禁止超说明书用药外,其余六国均允许合理的超说明书用药。
- ◆我国相关政府部门先后制定了《药品管理法》《医疗机构药事管理规定》 《处方管理办法》《药品不良反应报告和监测管理办法》等多部规范药品使用 的法规,但迄今尚无法律法规明确对"超说明书"这一行为规定,且《侵权责任 法》《执业医师法》和《药品管理法》中涉及的相关条款原则上都不支持超说 明书用药。

国内外使用现状



- ▶2014年法国一项研究发现,一天内在儿科就诊的989名患者中, 有56%患者的处方包含至少一种超说明书用药。
- ▶张伶俐等报道,2010年四川大学华西第二医院儿科门诊患者超说明书用药情况普遍,并呈增长趋势。
- ▶目前在一些罕见病治疗、特殊人群的用药、抗肿瘤用药及一些专 科用药是超说明书用药发生率较高的领域。

^[1] 张波, 赵彬, 张钰宣, 等.我院"超说明书之外的用法"现状调查和探讨[J].实用药物与临床, 2014, 17 (5): 661-665.

^[2] 姜德醇,元华龙.儿科超说明书用药的研究现状与进展[1].儿科药学杂志, 2013, 19(4):53-56

^[3] 张伶俐,李幼平,胡蝶,等.四川大学华西第二医院2010年儿科住院患者超说明书用药情况调查[J].中国循证一些杂志,2012,



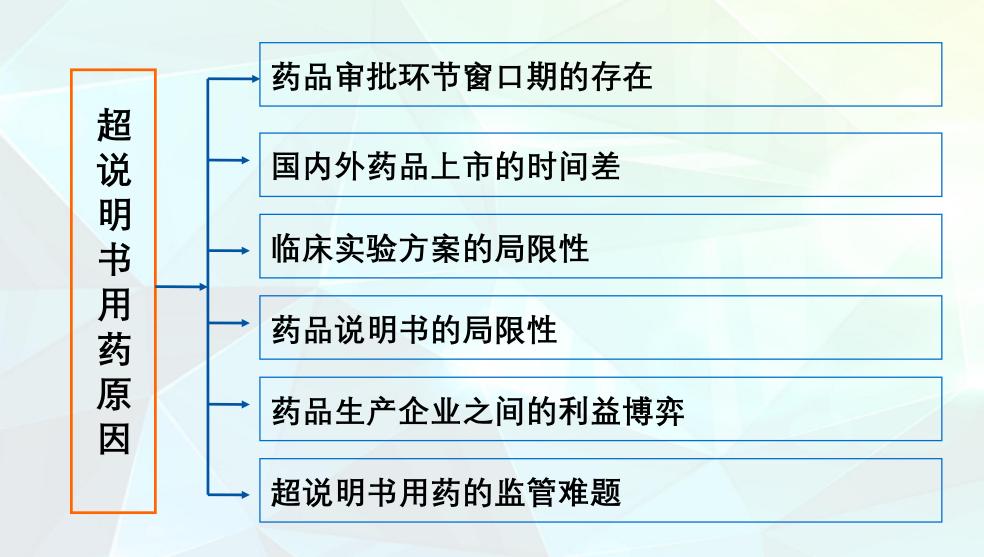
美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)通过了有关文件 确认了off-label use的合法性并加以限制,其内容包括:

(1)超说明书用药可能是合理的并可能是标准的治疗方案;

(2)药品生产厂商不得主动提供药品在说明书之外的用法的相关资料;

(3)不限制其他组织或机构进行说明书之外用法的研究;

(4)处方者或其他组织机构在临床需要的情况下,可以从药品公司获得说明书之外用法的相关资料。



分类



实验性超说明书用法:包括两类,一种是已经上市药品增加适应症的药物临床实验;另一种是指在临床开展的课题研究中的超说明书用法。

临床治疗性超说明书用法:根据医学治疗指南、诊疗规范、循证医学结论及文献报道中的有效治疗方法。

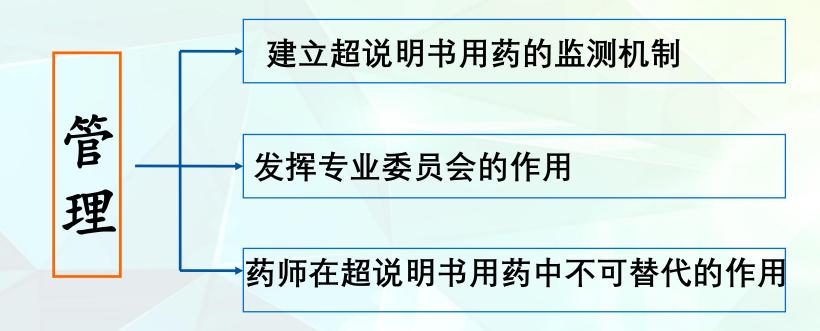












《医院药学未来发展的巴塞尔共识(2015)》第25条: Hospital pharmacists should be key members of pharmacy and therapeutics committees to oversee all medicines management policies and procedures, including those related to off-label use and investigational medicines.

医院药师应作为药事管理与药物治疗委员会的核心成员,负责审查所有药品管理政策和规定,包括超说明书用药和临床实验用药方面。

- 2010年广东省药学会首次对"药品未注册用法"做出规范
- 2015年中国药理学会发布《超说明书用药专家共识》
- 2016年广东省药学会发布《超说明书用药目录(2016年版)》
- 2017年广东省药学会发布《超说明书用药目录(2017年版)》
- 2018年广东省药学会发布《超说明书用药目录(2018年版)》

好处:专家共识对医疗机构临床用药并非强制性规定,但在法律法规、行政性规章无明确规定的情况下,具有行业规范的作用。医疗机构药事管理部门应对本机构内超说明书用药采取"准入制度",组织医学与药学工作者对超说明书用药进行准入审批、定期评估,以防控用药风险。

广东省药学会文件

粤药会[2010]8号

关于印发《药品未注册用法专家共识》的通知

各医疗单位

在临床工作中,经常出现患者因病情原因必须使用某种药物,但该药在说 明书中没有相应适应症的情况,这就涉及"药品未注册用法"。目前,我国尚未 就"药品未注册用法"立法。

为进一步规范合理用药,我会组织专家编写了《药品末注册用法专家共识》, 现于以印发,供各医疗单位参考。各单位在执行过程中遇到任何问题,请及时 向报会反映。

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联系电话: (020) 37886321, 37886320

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址: http://www.sinopharmacy.com.cn

附件: 1、《药品未注册用法专家共识》起草专家组

2、《药品未注册用法专家共识》

3、《药品未注册用法知情同意书》推荐格式



循证医学



定义:循证医学(evidence based medicine, EBM)是指在进行医疗卫生决策的过程中,明确地、客观地依据当前最佳的、可获得的研究证据。

决策:包括临床各类疾病的病因、诊断、治疗、预防、预后和卫生经济学以及医学教育和卫生决策等。

核心理念:慎重、准确和明智地应用当前所能获得的最好的研究依据,同时结合临床医师个人专业技能和多年临床经验、考虑患者价值和愿望,将二者完美地结合制定出患者的诊断和治疗措施。

目的:解决临床问题



| | 传统医学 | 循证医学 |
|------|----------|----------|
| 证据来源 | 实验室研究 | 临床试验 |
| 收集证据 | 不系统、不全面 | 系统、全面 |
| 评价证据 | 不重视 | 重视 |
| 判效指标 | 中间指标 | 终点指标 |
| 诊治依据 | 基础研究 | 最佳临床研究证据 |
| 医疗模式 | 疾病/医生为中心 | 患者为中心 |



临床流行病学



是将流行病学及统计学等原理 和方法应用于临床医学的研究, 解决临床问题的一门临床方法 学。着重于在进行原始的临床 研究。

循证医学



是收集并应用临床流行病学 研究成果,转化成指南、路 径、政策等,解决临床具体 决策和医疗宏观决策。

相辅相成

创证





湖南海上及岩龙 Hunan Provincial People`s Hospital 湖南师范大学附属第一医院 The First Affiliated Hospital of Hunan Normal University

临床研究方法及应用领域

| AП | 杰士 | = \$± |
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主要研究领域

随机对照试验

干预、筛检、诊断和管理革新的效果、常见副作用

队列研究

病因、副作用、疾病预后、诊断、疾病的机理

病例对照研究

病因、罕见副作用、诊断

现况调查

卫生服务需求、诊断

系统综述

各种研究结果的总结和整理

证据

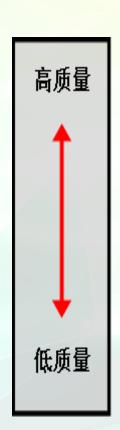
●任何原始或二次研究的结果或结论。就临床医学而言,证据是指从临床经验、观察性研究或临床试验得来的任何资料或信息。

循证医学强调使用"现有最佳证据"指导临床决策,因此,对证据的认识和等级的划分是收集证据、评价证据和使用证据的前提条件,是循证医学的基础。未经处理或评价的证据不会自然而然地成为正确、完整、令人满意或是有用的证据,因此必须先对证据进行评估、分级,然后根据其优缺点进行使用。



证据等级

- ●大样本、多中心、双盲随机对照试验;
- 小样本随机对照试验或交叉试验;
- 半随机对照试验;
- ●前瞻性临床对照试验;
- 历史性对照试验;
- ●观察性研究;
- ●专家委员会报告、观点或权威人士的临床经验。







临床证据评价分级方法

- ●GRADE 系统
- ●超说明书用药专家共识
- ●超药品说明书用药参考

一: GRADE临床证据评价分级



- ▶随着循证医学的发展,证据推荐分级的评估、制定与评价(the grading of recommendations assessment, development and evalution, GRADE) 方法已被WHO 及多个国家采用作为最新的临床证据分级系统;
- ▶2000年由包括WHO在内的19个国家和国际组织共同创立工作组;
- ▶这是第一个从使用者角度制定的综合性证据分级和推荐强度标准,以易于理解、方便使用为特点; GRADE主要用于系统性评价时证据质量的分级标准。
- ▶包括WHO和Cochrane协作网在内的28个国际组织、协会已经采纳GRADE标准,已成为证据发展史上的里程碑事件。

二: 超说明书用药专家共识证据



| 证据级别 | 证据来源 | 推荐级别 |
|------|---|-------------------|
| Ⅰ级 | ①相同通用名称药品的国外或国内药品说明书标注的用法; ②国内外医学和药学学术机构发布指南认可的超说明书用药; ③经系统评价或Meta分析、多中心大样本随机对照试验证实的超说明书用药。 | 证据可靠,可使用级: |
| Ⅱ级 | ①国内外权威医药学专著已经收载的超说明书用药; ②单个大样本的随机对照试验证实的超说明书用药。 | 证据可靠性较高,建议使用级: |
| Ⅲ级 | 设有对照,但未用随机方法分组研究证实的超说明书用 药。 | 证据有一定的可靠性,可以采用级: |
| IV 级 | ①无对照的病例观察; ②教科书收载的超说明书用药。 | 证据可靠性较差,可供参考: |
| V级 | ①描述性研究、病例报告; ②专家意见。 | 证据可靠性差,仅供参考不推荐使用: |

超说明书用药专家共识(中国药理学治疗药物监测研究专业委员会药品风险管理学组2015)

三:《超说明书用药参考》证据标准



| 相同化学名称的药品的国内/国外《药品说明书》已 经标注的用法 | 推荐意见 | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 国外权威药学专著已经载明的"药品说明书之外的用 法" | 可以作为超说明书用药合理性证据 | | |
| 已有 <mark>学会组织发布指南认可</mark> 的"药品说明书之外的用法" | | | |
| 经多中心大样本试验证实的"药品说明书之外的用法" | | | |
| 其他科研试验证实或个案报道的"药品说明书之外用 法" | 紧急情况下,为避免不应用药物给患者造成严重 后果,可以视作超说明书用药合理性依据 | | |
| 医生基于自己知识和经验的创新应用(无循证医学基础) | 不可用作超说明书用药合理性依据 | | |
| 医学界原有的"习惯用法" | | | |
| 已有其他可替代药物(患者因故不能使用除外) | | | |

《超说明书用药参考》人民卫生出版社2013.5主编: 张波 郑志华 李大魁

超药品说明书用法证据推荐意见分级

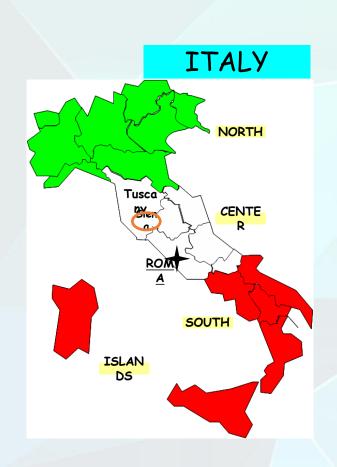


| 星级 | 标准 |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| *** | 治疗指南、专家共识 |
| ** | 专著、教材、系统评价、Meta分析、临床路径、国外说明 书 |
| * | 随机对照的临床研究(RCT试验) |
| 不推荐 | 其他类型公开发表的研究文献,或无文献支持、或指南/专家共识不推荐 |

《超说明书用药参考》人民卫生出版社2013.5主编: 张波 郑志华 李大魁

意大利医疗特点







付费方式



- ▶ DRGs (Diagnosis Related Groups) 指疾病诊断相关分类, 它根据病人的年龄、性别、 住院天数、临床诊断、病症、手术、疾病严重程度, 合并症与并发症及转归等因素 把病人分入500-600个诊断相关组, 然后决定应该给医院多少补偿。
- ▶ DRGS 是当今世界公认的比较先进的支付方式之一。其指导思想是:通过统一的疾病诊断分类定额支付标准的制定,达到医疗资源利用标准化。有助于激励医院加强医疗质量管理,迫使医院为获得利润主动降低成本,缩短住院天数,减少诱导性医疗费用支付,有利于费用控制。
- 在实施的过程中,许多国家发现了其进一步的优点:有效的降低了医疗保险机构的管理难度和费用;有利于宏观预测和控制医疗费用;为医疗质量的评估提供了一个科学的、可相互比较的分类方法。
- ▶ DRGs 用于医疗费用支付制度的基本出发点是: 医疗保险的给付方不是按照病人在院的实际花费 (即按服务项目) 付账, 而是按照病人疾病种类、严重程度、治疗手段等条件所分入的疾病相关分组付账。依病情的不同、病人的不同、治疗手段的不同会有不同的DRG 编码相对应

意大利模式



L.94/98法规规定:对于意大利境内没有的药品,医生收集相关临床证据,证明其有效性,提供医生的责任承担保证书、并获得患者的知情同意,经医院同意后,可以经AIFA采购应用于患者,根据不同情况该药品的费用由患者或医院承担。

医生对肿瘤患者开具新药/超说明书处方,需按照新药/超说明书临床路径进行申请,将患者的基本信息及既往相关治疗情况合并目前相关治疗研究进展以文书的形式上报给药剂科,院内审核通过后在大区卫生局备案,在患者知情同意的情况下,方可给患者进行治疗,治疗过程中密切监护疗效及不良反应,并将治疗结果登记,每个月进行汇总。当然,超说明书/新药使用带来的民事、刑事责任法律规定均由开具处方的医生承担。超说明书/新药产生的费用是按照"风险/疗效共同承担"的原则,由药厂和政府按比例付费。

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PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY AND PRESCRIPTION

Off-label and unlicensed drug treatments in Neonatal Intensive Care Units: an Italian multicentre study

Laura Cuzzolin1 · Rocco Agostino2

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Abstrac

Purpose The use of medicines among newborns admitted to intensive care units is characterized by a high prevalence of off-label/unlicensed use and a wide variability in the absence of international guidelines. A prospective cross-sectional study was organized with the aim to analyse drug prescriptions among all 107 Italian level III neonatal intensive care units.

Methods An online questionnaire was used to collect detailed information for each newborn, and a classification was made about the license status of all prescriptions. In addition, prescriptions were analysed taking into account a practical guide prepared by the Italian Society of Neonatology (ISN).

Results The 1-day survey (May-July 2014) regarded 220 newborn infants admitted to 36/107 Italian neonatal intensive care units: 191 prematures and 29 born at term. In total, 720 prescriptions (corresponding to 79 different drugs) were analysed: 191 (26.5 %) followed the terms of the product license, 529 (73.5 %) were off-label or unlicensed: 193/220 newborns (87.7 %) received at least one off-label/unlicensed prescription. Antiinfectives were the most common medicine used, followed by respiratory drugs and antianaemics; in an off-label manner, the most common was cardiovascular and central nervous system (CNS) drugs, gastrointestinals and antiinfectives. The most common categories of off-label use were age (34.4 %) and dosing frequency (20.6 %). Compared

to ISN practical guide, prescriptions adhered more frequently to indications (100 % for ampicillin/sulbactam, >80 % for ampicillin, fluconazole, fentanyl, ranitidine and vancomicin). Conclusions Our results confirm the high prevalence of off-label/unlicensed drug use in the neonatal population and underline a better adherence to indications based on clinical practice, suggesting the need to update information contained in the data sheets of medicines.

Keywords Newborn · Medicines · Off-label use · Variability

Introduction

Variability in drug use among neonatal population is a widespread phenomenon [1], and different factors such as the absence of drug research and the particular characteristics of the newborn patient could contribute. Among these factors, the use of medicines without a marketing authorization (unlicensed) or outside the terms of product license (off-labet) plays an important role and is common in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) due to a lack of systematic specific clinical testing and limited prescribing information [2]. This use is neither illegal nor incorrect, being often supported by a longstanding clinical experience but may expose the newborns to further risks as demonstrated by the higher incidence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) [3] and prescription errors [4] observed in NICUs.

In this study, drug prescriptions have been analysed in a sample of newborns admitted to a representative sample of flatian NICUs, with the purpose to determine the extent and nature of off-label (OL) and unlicensed (UL) drug use in this setting. Moreover, the prescription behaviour was compared with indications contained in a practical guide to the use of drugs in newborns [5] prepared by the Neonatal

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多中心研究

◆意大利全国的新生儿ICU病房的 多中心研究中;

纳入对象

◆220名新生儿,包括191名早产 儿和29名足月儿;

超说明用药分析

◆790张处方(相应有79种药物),73.5%是超说明书用药,220名病人中有193例(87.7%)接受了至少一次超说明书给药。

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Off-label and unlicensed drug treatments in Neonatal Intensive Care Units: an Italian multicentre study

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beginning of 2014 with a letter of invitation and requested to participate to a prospective cross-sectional cohort study. On the basis of an online questionnaire (Google form), demographic and drug data for each newborn admitted to the NICU were recorded by a structured staff neonatologist in a day chosen within each ward between May and July 2014 (1-day survey) after sought and information to local ethics committees. As personal identifying data of the infants could neither directly or indirectly be attributed to a specific individual and the study design did not affect the health care of the included patients, a formal written consent for participation in this study was not obtained.

Data collected from each newborn present in NICU in the day chosen (with the exception of neonates who did not receive any drug treatment) included date of birth, sex, gestational age and weight, Apgar score, diagnosis and all information about each drug administered during the day chosen: formulation, dose and frequency, route of administration, length of therapy, indication for use and tolerability. Parenteral nutrition solutions, nutritional supplements such as vitamins and probiotics and standard intravenous fluids were recorded but not considered and analysed for the purposes of this study.

For each drug, a licensed or unlicensed use was determined according to the *Italian Drug Compendium 2013*. This classification was based on information derived from product data sheets (package insert, Summary of Product Characteristics).

Drug prescriptions were classified into four groups: (1) groups following the marketing authorization; (2) off-label drugs with no information for paediatric use; (3) drugs licensed for paediatric use, but off-label for age, dose, frequency, route of administration, length of therapy and clinical indication; (4) unlicensed drugs, including any change in the pharmaceutical form made by the hospital pharmacy (personalized galenic preparations) or by authorized manufacturers (special formulations) to make the drug suitable for use in neonatal care and drugs imported from a foreign country.

In addition, every prescription was compared with a practical guide proposed by the NPSG, containing information about all medicines commonly used in NICU and available both as book [5] and online to all Italian neonatologists.

Data were collected in a database and summarized using standard descriptive methods. Categorical variables related to prescription behaviour and geographical location were compared by χ^2 analysis: Statistical significance was defined as n < 0.05

regional distribution and of the number of beds/ward (in every case>4, with a maximum of 36 beds in some cases).

A total of 220 newborn infants were treated with at least one drug in the day chosen. As specified in Table 1, 191

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the newborns

| Parameter | Patients |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | (n=220) |
| Male gender | 131 (59.5 % |
| Gestational age (weeks) | |
| ≤27 | 82 (37.3 % |
| 28-31 | 62 (28.2 % |
| 32-36 | 47 (21.4 % |
| ≥37 | 29 (13.2 % |
| Birth weight (g) | |
| ≤1000 | 93 (42.3 % |
| 1001-1499 | 47 (21.4 % |
| 1500-2500 | 49 (22.3 % |
| >2500 | 31 (14.0 % |
| Small for gestational age | 28 (12.7 % |
| Apgar score first min | |
| S 3 | 44 (20 %) |
| 4-6 | 80 (36 %) |
| 7-10 | 96 (44 %) |
| Apgar score fifth min | |
| 53 | 10 (4.6 %) |
| 4-6 | 30 (13.6 % |
| 7–10 | 180 (81.8 % |
| Diseases | |
| Anaemia | 39 |
| Cardiovascular problems | 37 |
| Gastrointestinal problems | 44 |
| Respiratory problems | 158 |
| Sepsis | 33 |
| Suspected/proven infections | 157 |
| Other | 44 |
| Endotracheal intubation at birth | 8 |
| Mechanical ventilation | 10 |
| O ₂ supplementation | 4 |
| Phototherapy | 12 |
| Catheterization | 70 |
| Surgical intervention | 18 |

有4种药物处方形式:

- 1按说明书给药;
- 2 没有在婴儿中用药信息的超 说明书用药;
- 3 有婴儿中用药的许可,但是 超年龄、剂量、给药频次、给 药途径、疗程和适应症;
- 4 未经批准的药物,包括改变 剂型的药物如由医院药剂科配 制的个体化盖伦制剂



意大利医疗体系按DRGs付费模式,因此盖伦制剂是意大利医疗卫生体系中重要的组成部分,大学医院的药剂科都有盖伦实验室,它可以有效的降低病人的药品费用,也能实现个体化给药

GALENICALS IN THE TREATMENT OF CRUSTED SCABIES



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GALENICALS IN THE TREATMENT OF CRUSTED SCABIES

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Abstract

Crusted scabies is rare. It is a therapeutic challenge, as the common drugs used against scabies are unsatisfactory. The successful use of galenicals in a 10-year-old girl with crusted scabies is reported.

Keywords: Crusted scabies, galenicals

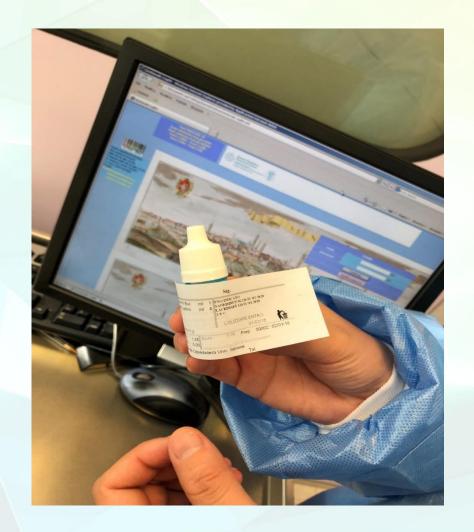
The above case illustrates the effective use of galenical preparations in the therapy of crusted scabies that failed to respond to routinely used therapeutic measures. This case reiterates the fact that galenical preparations still hold much potential in spite of rich claims made by fixed dose preparations available in the market. The greatest advantage of these galenical preparations is that they can be titrated and tailor-made to suit the patient needs by varying the concentrations of the individual constituents.

Finally, some considerations are needed about caffeine, commonly administered for the treatment of apnea of prematurity, that continues to be used as galenic preparation in 16/36 NICUs (44.4 %), particularly in Northern Italy, despite the availability of a product licensed (Peyona®): In the absence of RCTs comparing the safety profiles of the extemporaneous caffeine and the product licensed, the lower costs of galenic preparation could explain this prescription behaviour.









超说明书用药备案审核









Eur J Clin Pharmacol (2012) 68:505–512 DOI 10.1007/s00228-011-1173-6

REVIEW ARTICLE

Off-label use of anti-cancer drugs between clinical practice and research: the Italian experience

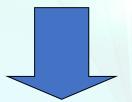


Table 2 Overview of legislative acts on the off-label drug use in Italy

| L.648/96 | Off-label use is allowed for drugs included in a specific list (known as L.648 list). This list includes: innovative drugs; drugs not yet marketed in Italy; medicines administered for a different therapeutic indication, not included in the leaflet in the absence of therapeutic alternatives |
|--|--|
| Det. AIFA 29/5/2007,16/10/2007, 20/01/2010, 18/01/2011 | Institution of seven lists containing the extension of the indications of drugs just authorized in Italy. These lists include drugs administered for specific diseases |
| L.94/98 | Off-label drugs can be used for a different indication when the physician believes that the patient can not be treated with another medicine already approved for that therapeutic indication provided that data of efficacy are supported by scientific literature; the patient must be informed |
| L. 296/06 (provided by the national financial plan for 2007) | Widespread and systematic use of drugs outside of the approved conditions is forbidden with the only exception being cases in which there is no valid and unique therapeutic alternative |
| L.244/07 (provided by the national financial plan for 2008) | Off-label use is possible if supported by Phase III and, in exceptional cases, Phase II studies |
| | |



CHECKING IF PRESCRIPTIONS ARE ADEQUATE monitoring of off-label prescriptions Esempio Bevacizumab (Avastin)®

| Italy | Tuscany | AOUS | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Colon | Brain | eye | | | | |
| Breast | ovary | | | | | |
| lung | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| national authorization | regional authorization | local Authorization | | | | |
| local guideline | | | | | | |



• The Ministerial Decree (D.M.) 8/5/2003 authorized the compassionate use practice (Table 3). This Decree refers to patients with serious diseases and allows their treatment with drugs not yet authorized on the world market—when no therapeutic alternative is available or if the patient is not eligible for clinical trials. The procedure requires the submission of a specific protocol to local Ethics Committee, but the authorization can be granted only if the drug has been evaluated in Phase III or, in exceptional cases Phase II clinical trials, and if the related data are sufficient to provide a favorable opinion on its efficacy and tolerability. In these cases, the drug is supplied by the manufacturer

| Requirement | L.94/98 | D.M. 8/5/2003 |
|--|---|---|
| Possibility to use a drug not marketed in any country in the world | No | Yes |
| Patient informed consent | Yes | Yes |
| Absence of valid therapeutic alternative | Yes | Yes |
| Supporting scientific dossier | International Scientific Publications | Results from Phase III or exceptionally Phase II clinical trials |
| Prescription under physician's responsibility | Yes | Yes |
| Protocol submitted and data collection | No | Yes |
| Who bears the costs | ^a SSN or patient | Manufacturer |



Off-label use of anti-cancer drugs between clinical practice Pharmacol (2012) 68:505–512



CHECKING IF PRESCRIPTIONS ARE ADEQUATE monitoring of off-label prescriptions

local guideline

- 1. medical report with the reason for off-label use and references to support
- 2. pharmacist controls the relationship
- 3. pharmacist sends opinion to the health department (positive or negative)
- 4. within 7 days of the health department authorizes
- 5. the pharmacist sends the report to the Commission Therapeutic Regional
- 6. pharmacist sends the Region of the cost of the offlabel therapy



实例



雷珠单抗玻璃体腔注射用于糖尿病视网膜病变的治疗

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、 | 频率 | □适应人群 | √适应症 | □给药途径 | |
|------------|----------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|--|
| 适应症 | 用于治疗湿' | 性年龄相 |]关性黄斑病变。 | o | | |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 用于糖尿病 | 视网膜病 | 亨 变 | | | |
| 证据类型 | √治疗指南 | √随机对 | 廿照的临床研究 | (RCT试验) | | |
| | 1.MICROM | EDEX中 | 推荐内容: | | | |
| 证据说明 | FDA批准:) | | 皇; 儿童; 否 | | | |
| | 药效:成人, | 证据支 | 支持有效 | | | |
| | 推荐等级:) | 成人, Ⅱ | [a类 | | | |
| | 证据强度: | 成人,B | 级 | | | |
| | | | | | | |

2.《临床实践指南之糖尿病视网膜病变》指出患者玻璃体腔内注射 证据说明 雷珠单抗联合立即激光或延后激光治疗可获得很好的视力; 3.《我国糖尿病视网膜病变临床诊疗指南(2014年)》指出雷珠 单抗联合光凝治疗效果优于曲安奈德联合光凝治疗; 4. 一项研究结果提示玻璃体腔内注射0.5 mg (0.05 ml) 对糖尿病视 网膜病变疗效显著。 *** 推荐意见



雷珠单抗用于病理性近视并发脉络膜新生血管的治疗

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、频率 □适应人群 √适应症 □给药途径 |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 适应症 | 用于治疗湿性年龄相关性黄斑病变。 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 病理性近视并发脉络膜新生血管 |
| 证据类型 | √国外说明书 √随机对照的临床研究 (RCT试验) |
| | 1.MICROMEDEX中推荐内容: |
| 证据说明 | FDA批准:成人,否;儿童;否 |
| | 药效: 成人, 证据支持有效 |
| | 推荐等级:成人, IIb 类 |
| | 证据强度:成人, B 级 |
| | 2.2014年9月欧洲药品监督管理局批准雷珠单抗用于治疗病理性近 |
| | 视并发脉络膜新生血管; |

证据说明

- 3.一项研究提示雷珠单抗对治疗病理性近视并发脉络膜新生血管有一定疗效,但需长期的大规模临床研究进一步证实;
- 4. 一项回顾性、多中心、连续的非随机病理系列研究观察了26 例患者注射0.5mg的疗效,随访6个月内平均视力得到改善;
- 5.一项前瞻性研究观察了14例患者注射0.5mg的疗效,平均随 访8.4个月,总治疗次数2.4次,平均视力明显改善,9例患者 视力提高3行以上;
- 6.国内一项研究观察临床疗效和安全性,纳入54例患者54只眼,结果提示其治疗安全有效,可提高视力,减轻黄斑水肿; 远期疗效及安全性还有待进一步观察。

推荐意见

 $\star\star\star$



尼妥珠单抗静脉滴注治疗儿童脑胶质瘤

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、损 | 页率 | □适应人群 | √适应症 | □给药途径 |
|------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 适应症 | 本品与放疗联合 | 合适用 ⁻ | 于治疗表皮生· | 长因子受体(| EGFR)阳性表达的Ⅲ/IV期 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 静脉滴注治疗肠 | 脑胶质 | 瘤 | | |
| 证据类型 | √国外说明书 | √随机范 | 对照的临床研究 | 究(RCT试验 | <u>☆</u>) |
| 证据说明 | 联合治疗显示的 | 出很好的 | 的疗效。 俭中,尼妥珠草 不良反应可耐: | 单抗联合放疗 受 。 — | 单抗单药或联合放化疗, 疗比安慰剂联合放疗的平 治疗脑胶质瘤 |
| 推荐意见 | ** | | | | |



哌拉西林他唑巴坦用于儿童抗感染治疗

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、频率 √适应人群 □适应症 □给药途径 |
|------------|--|
| 适应人群 | 成人 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 用于儿童 |
| 证据类型 | √国外说明书 √专著、教材 |
| 证据说明 | 1.MICROMEDEX中推荐内容: FDA未批准用于12岁以下儿童。 2.《中国国家处方集(2013)儿童版》中,用于下呼吸道感染、尿路感染、腹腔感染、皮肤感染、细菌性脓毒血症。 3.一个前瞻性随机、比较、非盲临床试验中2个月以上阑尾炎或腹膜炎儿童支持使用哌拉西林他唑巴坦。 |
| 推荐意见 | ** |



庆大霉素注射液口服用于肠炎

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、频率 □适应人群 □适应症 √给药途径 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 给药途径 | 肌内注射、静脉注射、鞘内或脑内给药 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 口服 |
| 证据类型 | √其他类型公开发表的研究文献 |
| | 1.MICROMEDEX中推荐内容: 无。 |
| 证据说明 | 2.市场上有专门的口服剂型,且口服庆大霉素肠道吸收入血很少,所以在 |
| | 口服颗粒无法获得情况下,具有一定的可行性。 |
| | 3.中国国家处方集(2013,儿童版),庆大霉素口服用量5~10mg/ |
| | (kg·d) ,分4次,用于肠道感染。 |
| | 4.无国内核心期刊证据支持。 |
| 推荐意见 | ** |



万古霉素加入到腹膜透析中治疗腹膜透析相关腹膜炎

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、频率 □适应人群 □适应症 √给药途径 |
|------------|--|
| 给药途径 | 静脉滴注 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 间歇给药: 15~30mg/kg, 1/5d, 至少留腹6h 持续给药: 负荷剂量1000mg/L, 维持剂量25mg/L, 腹部保留 |
| 证据类型 | √治疗指南 √专著、教材 √随机对照临床研究 (RCT) |
| 证据说明 | 1.MICROMEDEX中推荐内容: FDA批准:成人,否;儿童;否 药效:成人,证据支持有效 推荐等级:成人,Ⅱa类 |
| | 证据强度:成人, B 级 |

证据说明

- 2.《腹膜透析标准操作流程》中建议对MRSA所致腹膜透析相关腹膜炎 多见地区使用万古+广谱抗G-药物腹腔内使用。
- 3.《中国肾脏病学》 提出若腹膜透析中心有较高的MASA感染率,可选用万古+抗G-药物腹膜内给药。
- 4.《2012年国际腹膜透析协会》共识指南中GUIDELINE 9仍建议无尿 患者接受糖肽类抗生素间歇留腹给药。
- 5.一项随机对照试验显示万古霉素25mg/L透析液治疗MASA所致腹膜透析相关性腹膜炎的效果较好,值得推广。

推荐意见



维甲酸口服用于急性早幼粒细胞白血病及骨髓增生 异常综合征的治疗

| 超药品说明书使用类型 | □给药剂量、频率 □适应人群 √适应症 □给药途径 |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 适应人群 | 成人 |
| 超药品说明书用法 | 30 ~ 40mg/d |
| 证据类型 | √专家共识 √随机对照临床研究 (RCT) |
| | 1.MICROMEDEX中推荐内容: |
| 证据说明 | 急性早幼粒细胞白血病: |
| | FDA批准:成人,儿童 (≥1岁)是(仅口服); |
| | 药效:成人,儿童,证据支持有效 |
| | 推荐等级:成人,Ⅱa类;儿童,Ⅱa类 |
| | 证据强度:成人,B级;儿童,B级 |
| | |

证据说明

骨髓增生异常综合征

FDA批准:成人,儿童,否

药效: 成人, 证据支持有效

推荐等级:成人, Ⅱb类

证据强度:成人, B级

2.2014版中国指南推荐维甲酸单药或联合砷剂用于急性早幼粒细胞 白血病的诱导治疗。

3.协和阶梯治疗方案推荐<mark>雄性激素+小剂量维甲酸</mark>作为初治低危的 骨髓增生异常综合征的首选方案。

推荐意见



各国超说明书用药的大致流程



获取超说明书用药相关信息与证据支持

患者知情同意

伦理委员会和/或药事委员会批准

记录超说明书用药的原因

监测超说明书用药的不良反应

注:英国和爱尔兰明确规定了具有超说明书用药处方权的人员资质,两国均允许临床医师和牙医开具超说明书用药处方。英国还允许经所在医疗机构批准的药师、护士、放射科医师在特定情况下开具超说明书用药处方。

加强超说明书用药管理的建议



管理部门制订超说明书用药指导原则或指南

医院建立超说明书用药分级分类管理制度

医院医务部门加强对临床医生的管理

强化临床药师监督和指导作用,减少不合理的超 说明书用药

建立高效的医患沟通机制,确保患者对超说明书 用药的理解

在当前的临床药物治疗中,对待超药品说明书的用药还是要谨慎,因为就目前来看它的风险要远远高于药品说明书之内的使用,其前提必须是为了患者利益,而不是经济利益的驱使和试验研究或者是专业水平不高时的盲目使用;须提供证据证明合理性;事先取得患者知情同意以及伦理委员会同意。

