

Rapid-Learning System for Cancer Care

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*“ routinely collected real-time clinical data
drive the process of scientific discovery, which
becomes a natural outgrowth of patient care “*

**WHO
Policy
Perspectives
on Medicines**



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Pharmacovigilance: ensuring the safe use of medicines

October 2004
World Health Organization
Geneva

modern medicines have changed the way in which diseases are managed and controlled. However, despite all their benefits, evidence con-

Why pharmacovigilance is needed

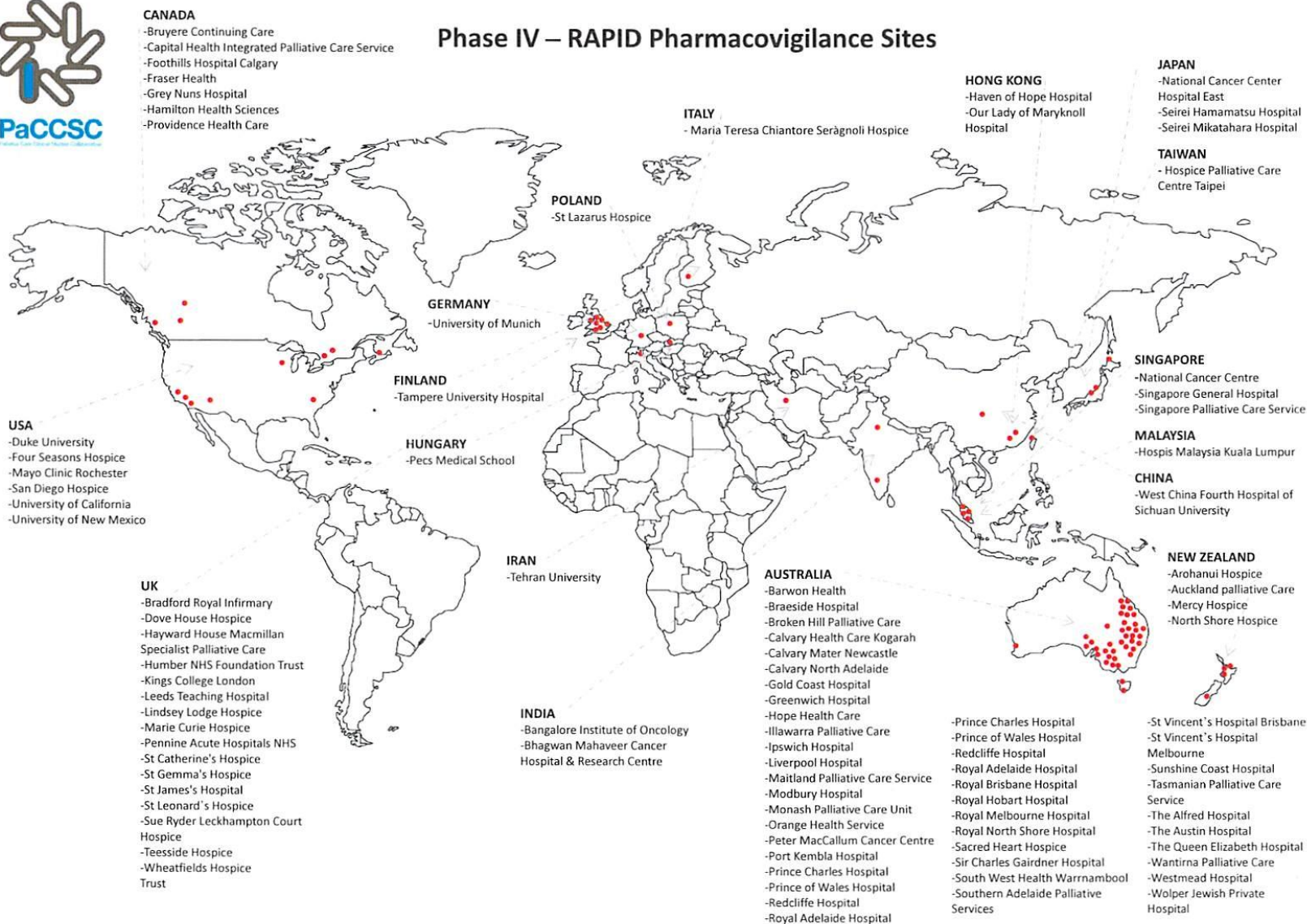


An International Initiative To Create a Collaborative for Pharmacovigilance in Hospice and Palliative Care Clinical Practice

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Phase IV – RAPID Pharmacovigilance Sites



- CANADA**
- Bruyere Continuing Care
 - Capital Health Integrated Palliative Care Service
 - Foothills Hospital Calgary
 - Fraser Health
 - Grey Nuns Hospital
 - Hamilton Health Sciences
 - Providence Health Care

- USA**
- Duke University
 - Four Seasons Hospice
 - Mayo Clinic Rochester
 - San Diego Hospice
 - University of California
 - University of New Mexico

- UK**
- Bradford Royal Infirmary
 - Dove House Hospice
 - Hayward House Macmillan Specialist Palliative Care
 - Humber NHS Foundation Trust
 - Kings College London
 - Leeds Teaching Hospital
 - Lindsey Lodge Hospice
 - Marie Curie Hospice
 - Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS
 - St Catherine's Hospice
 - St Gemma's Hospice
 - St James's Hospital
 - St Leonard's Hospice
 - Sue Ryder Leckhampton Court Hospice
 - Teesside Hospice
 - Wheatfields Hospice Trust

- GERMANY**
- University of Munich

- FINLAND**
- Tampere University Hospital

- HUNGARY**
- Pecs Medical School

- IRAN**
- Tehran University

- INDIA**
- Bangalore Institute of Oncology
 - Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital & Research Centre

- AUSTRALIA**
- Barwon Health
 - Braeside Hospital
 - Broken Hill Palliative Care
 - Calvary Health Care Kogarah
 - Calvary Mater Newcastle
 - Calvary North Adelaide
 - Gold Coast Hospital
 - Greenwich Hospital
 - Hope Health Care
 - Illawarra Palliative Care
 - Ipswich Hospital
 - Liverpool Hospital
 - Maitland Palliative Care Service
 - Modbury Hospital
 - Monash Palliative Care Unit
 - Orange Health Service
 - Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
 - Port Kembla Hospital
 - Prince Charles Hospital
 - Prince of Wales Hospital
 - Redcliffe Hospital
 - Royal Adelaide Hospital

- HONG KONG**
- Haven of Hope Hospital
 - Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital

- ITALY**
- Maria Teresa Chiantore Seragnoli Hospice

- POLAND**
- St Lazarus Hospice

- JAPAN**
- National Cancer Center Hospital East
 - Seirei Hamamatsu Hospital
 - Seirei Mikatahara Hospital

- TAIWAN**
- Hospice Palliative Care Centre Taipei

- SINGAPORE**
- National Cancer Centre
 - Singapore General Hospital
 - Singapore Palliative Care Service

- MALAYSIA**
- Hospis Malaysia Kuala Lumpur

- CHINA**
- West China Fourth Hospital of Sichuan University

- NEW ZEALAND**
- Arohanui Hospice
 - Auckland palliative Care
 - Mercy Hospice
 - North Shore Hospice

- Prince Charles Hospital
- Prince of Wales Hospital
- Redcliffe Hospital
- Royal Adelaide Hospital
- Royal Brisbane Hospital
- Royal Hobart Hospital
- Royal Melbourne Hospital
- Royal North Shore Hospital
- Sacred Heart Hospice
- Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
- South West Health Warrnambool
- Southern Adelaide Palliative Services

- St Vincent's Hospital Brisbane
- St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne
- Sunshine Coast Hospital
- Tasmanian Palliative Care Service
- The Alfred Hospital
- The Austin Hospital
- The Queen Elizabeth Hospital
- Wantirna Palliative Care
- Westmead Hospital
- Wolper Jewish Private Hospital

Rapid Pharmacovigilance

- routinely used Rx
- prospective data at agreed time points
- std measures of clinical harms & benefits
- secure web- based technology
- build evidence of real-world net effect of Rx



Site:46/CD-HA R# code: 03

Medication	GABAPENTIN/PREGABALIN Start date – September 2012
Indication	Neuropathic Pain
Time points	
Baseline	Commenced
Toxicity	1 week after baseline
Clinical benefit	3 weeks after baseline
Ad hoc toxicity	ALSO any other toxicity observed should be documented in the case-notes by the clinical team

*** Symptom Severity Score**

Grade Anorexia according to NCI criteria

	1	2	3	4	5
Anorexia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NCI Criteria:

- 1: Loss of appetite without alteration in eating habits
- 2: Oral intake altered without significant weight loss or malnutrition; oral nutritional supplements indicated
- 3: Associated with significant weight loss or malnutrition (e.g., inadequate oral caloric and/or fluid intake); tut
- 4: Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated
- 5: Death

***Medication of interest dosing**

Please specify	
Total dose given in the last 24 hours (mg)	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Time of last dose (in 24-hour clock e.g. 2200)	<input type="text" value="0900"/>

***Route of administration**

- Oral
- Injectable

[NCI Criteria \(summary list of expected toxicities\) - click here to download a pdf version](#)

[NCI Criteria V 4.03 \(full list for all other toxicities\) - click here to download a pdf version](#)

*** Toxicities**

Specify any adverse drug event and grade it according to NCI criteria.

	1	2	3	4	5	Un-gradable	No symptom
Hyperglycaemia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Mania	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Euphoria	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Depression	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Insomnia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Delirium	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Agitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Diarrhoea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other - please specify below	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other - please specify below	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other - please specify below	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>



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TABLE 4. HARMS AT ANY TIME IN THE 2 WEEKS AFTER INITIATING METOCLOPRAMIDE IN HOSPICE/PALLIATIVE CARE

	N (%) harms ^a	Severity ^b median (range)	Response n=40 people				
			Cessation n=11	Other medication introduced n=7	Dose reduction n=0	No change in medication n=12	Other n=2
Rigidity	0						
Akathisia	4 (10)	2.5 (1-4)	3	3		2	
Gait change	0						
Tremor	2 (5)	1 (1)	1	1		1	
Headache	4 (10)	2 (1-4)	2	1		2	
Dizziness	1 (3)	2 (2)	1	1			
Abdominal pain	4 (10)	2 (1-2)				4	
Vomiting	2 (5)	2 (1-2)				2	
Other	7 (18)	3 (1-3)	3	1		1	2

Pharmacovigilance in Hospice/Palliative Care: Rapid Report of Net Clinical Effect of Metoclopramide



OPEN ACCESS

Pharmacovigilance in hospice/ palliative care: net effect of gabapentin for neuropathic pain

Design Multisite, prospective, consecutive cohort.

Population 127 patients, 114 of whom had cancer, who started gabapentin for neuropathic pain as part of routine clinical care.

Settings 42 centres from seven countries. Data were collected at three time points—at baseline, at day 7 (and at any time; immediate and short-term harms) and at day 21 (clinical benefits).

Results At day 21, the average dose of gabapentin for those still using it (n=68) was 653 mg/24 h (range 0–1800 mg) and 54 (42%) reported benefits, of whom 7 (6%) experienced complete pain resolution. Harms were reported in 39/127 (30%) patients at day 7, the most frequent of which were cognitive disturbance, somnolence, nausea and dizziness. Ten patients had their medication ceased due to harms. The presence of significant comorbidities, higher dose and increasing age increased the likelihood of harm.

Conclusions Overall, 42% of people experienced benefit at a level that resulted in continued use at 21 days.

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THE WAY I FEEL
IS HARD TO
QUANTIFY!

HOW HARD -
ON A SCALE
OF ONE TO
TEN?

