BIOVIGILANCE IN THE UNITED STATES:
Regulatory Perspective

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15th International Haemovigilance Seminar
Brussels, Belgium
January 20-22, 2013
Gaps Identified ………

- Patchwork and sometimes fragmented system of adverse event reporting
- Likely under-reporting of transfusion adverse events
- Challenges with FDA-required reporting
- Need for accurate recipient denominator data, precise definitions, and training
HHS Biovigilance Gap report: Key Deficiencies of Biovigilance in the United States
http://www.hhs.gov/ash/bloodsafety/biovigilance/index.html

- Gaps Identified………. 
  - No national surveillance of donor serious adverse events other than fatalities 
  - Need for accurate donor denominator data, precise definitions, and training 
  - Need for accurate tracking of all donor infectious disease data 
  - Need for timely analysis of reported data
The Deficiencies in US Biovigilance have Explanations

- There have been very strong programs of investigator-initiated and federally-funded epidemiologic research (*we’ve done it a little differently*)
- Absence of national blood system
- Transfusion Services and Blood Establishments under tight financial restraints (very few TSOs)
- Barriers to data-sharing
- Lack of targeted investment - especially for “real-time” data analysis/interpretation
- Legal and Regulatory liability
Biovigilance: Regulatory Perspective

- Real-time sentinel signal detection and amplification
- Increased power for surveillance (Severe TRALI vs TRALI fatalities)
- Ability to conduct specific, rapid follow-up to identify and act on unsafe products/practices
- Denominator data to support analysis
- Harmonization of data/definitions/reporting mechanisms
- Universal required reporting from regulated manufacturers, least-burdensome as possible
Biovigilance: Regulatory Perspective

- Why require reporting of severe adverse events?
FDA Blood Safety Required Reporting

Product deficiencies

Biological product deviation (BPD) reports

Medical device reports

Fatalities (donors & recipients)

(Severe Adverse Events – Pending)
Transfusion-Related Fatalities by Complication
FY2007 through FY2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>FY07</th>
<th>FY08</th>
<th>FY09</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRALI</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTR (non-ABO)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTR (ABO)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbial Infection</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>TACO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaphylaxis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction Deaths
FY2001 - 11
Bacterial Infection Fatalities (Apheresis Platelets)
FY2001 - 11
Data collection form for **required** reporting of FDA-approved pharmaceuticals

Currently supports **voluntary** reporting to FDA for Blood Donors and Recipients
Voluntary FDA MEDWATCH Reports for Blood and Blood Components - Calendar Year 2007

(Compare to 60,000+ AE reports in 2007 NBCUS Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh frozen plasma</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red blood cells</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood derivative</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood + other components</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safety Reporting Requirements for Human Drug and Biological Products – proposed rule, March 2003.

Investigational New Drug Safety Reporting Requirements for Human Drug and Biological Products……..September 29, 2010

Final Rule for Post-Marketing Safety Reporting Requirements – Pending (includes blood and blood (components)
Integration of Voluntary and Mandatory Hemovigilance Reporting

• Goal is to establish a comprehensive system for simultaneous end-user reporting in support of multiple applications

• CDC NHSN System
  - Voluntary, functionally anonymous, mostly surveillance design

• FDA Safety reporting rule (under development)
  - Identity linked (to permit follow-up)
  - Combines sentinel with surveillance reporting
  - Some serious AEs reported/investigated in real time (e.g. fatalities, and unexpected serious adverse events)
Development of a nationwide electronic safety monitoring system

Under FDAAA, section 905, FDA was required to link to disparate sources of safety data in order to access 25 million patient records by 2010 and 100 million by 2012

Enable FDA to partner with existing data owners (e.g., insurance companies with large claims databases, owners of electronic health records)

Strengthens FDA's ability to monitor postmarket performance of a product
HHS/AABB Donor Hemovigilance

Focus on Donor Adverse Reactions

National Standards for Donor Reaction Data Collection
  Data Elements and Definitions
  Reactions and Reaction Categorization
Systemic, Standard Mechanism to Calculate Donor Reaction Rates
  Trends at Facility, Organization, Region and Nation Levels
  Comparison With Peers, Region and Nation
Points to consider

Certain elements of hemovigilance (but not biovigilance) have been very strong in the US for the past 25 years, but have not been well-coordinated nationally.
Examples of Hemovigilance-Related Elements Operational in the United States:

Epidemiologic research

Major blood organizations and certifying bodies (donors)

Individual and organized hospital entities and certifying bodies (recipients)
Exceptionally Strong Hemovigilance-Related Research Has Been Operational in the United States

Recent examples…..

Federal Agency Partnerships
- NHLBI REDS I, REDS II, REDS III
- NHLBI Repositories
- National Blood Collection and Utilization Survey (NBCUS)

Investigator-Initiated Studies
- Donor reactions
Summary

Biovigilance in US does exist, but national coordination has been sub-optimal

Each PHS Agency and numerous private entities have created systems of data collection to meet their specific mission and objectives. There is non-complementary overlap (e.g. same design with different definitions)
Improvements are on the horizon

Broad interest in a centralized data entry portal that can be accessed by multiple stakeholders

Required reporting of a subset of donation and transfusion outcomes may be necessary to obtain representative data and support follow-up investigations
For More Information

Biovigilance Gap Report
http://www.hhs.gov/ash/bloodsafety/biovigilance/index.html

FDA Mini-Sentinel - http://mini-sentinel.org/about_us/

For More Information (cont.)

National Blood Collection and Utilization Survey
http://www.aabb.org/programs/biovigilance/nbcus

FDA MedWatch
http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch

Donor HART
http://www.aabb.org/programs/biovigilance/us/components/donor