



How to use WHODrug for Compliance with CM Domain in the CDISC SDTM standard

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Meet the Speaker

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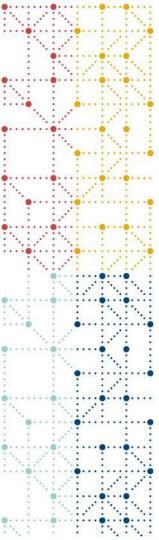
Marilina is a pharmacist with a specialization in Pharmacovigilance and Regulatory Affairs. She joined UMC in 2016 and today in her role as Product Manager is responsible for the development of many applications and services in the WHODrug portfolio.

Disclaimer and Disclosures

• The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of CDISC.

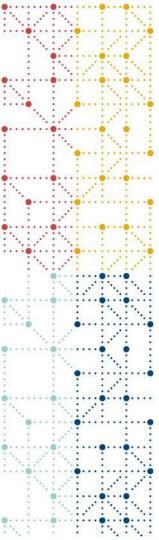
The author has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.





Agenda

- 1. Uppsala Monitoring Centre
- 2. Introducing WHODrug Global
- 3. CDISC and WHODrug Global

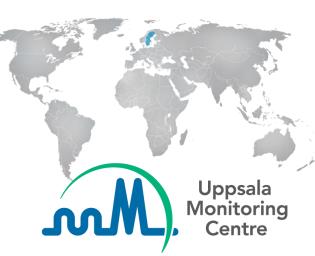


Uppsala Monitoring Centre

Have you heard of us?

Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC)

- Not-for-profit organisation, WHO Collaborating Centre
- Scientific, technical and operational support to WHO PIDM as the WHO Collaborating Centre for International Drug Monitoring
- Custodian of VigiBase, home of WHODrug Global, proposed maintenance organisation for ISO IDMP PhPID
- Conducts PV research, method development, signal detection and communication
- Provides education and training, IT solutions to strengthen National PV systems in the WHO PIDM
- Actively involved in global harmonisation efforts of ISO and ICH to support safer medicines





UMC and Global ISO IDMP





New formal collaboration between UMC and CDISC

The partnership seeks to improve the interoperability of CDISC standards and WHODrug Global for more effective sharing and use of medicinal product safety data.

A NEW COLLABORATION between two leading organisations in global medical data has been announced to bring greater efficiency and certainty to regulatory bodies, industry, and the healthcare community, ultimately aiming to improve patient safety worldwide.

Historically, lack of interoperability has been a significant stumbling block to the effective sharing and use of medicinal product safety data. The strategic partnership announced today takes aim at the problem, combining the expertise of the Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium (CDISC) in clinical data standards with that of Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) as the developer of WHODrug Global, the world most widely used drug dictionary.

TOGETHER, CDISC AND UMC WILL WORK to strengthen interoperability between CDISC standards and WHODrug Global for the benefit of users, regulatory bodies, and the broader healthcare community.



"CDISC is excited to expand our long collaboration with Uppsala Monitoring Centre to support the global community in connecting WHODrug Global with CDISC's Study Data Tabulation Model."



https://uppsalareports.org/articles/patient-safety-set-to-gain-from-new-partnershipbetween-cdisc-and-umc/





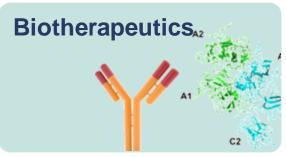
Introducing WHODrug Global

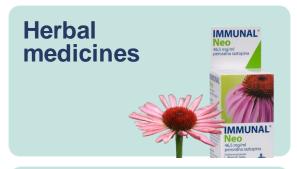
Types of medicines in WHODrug

>621 570 drug names from 171 countries







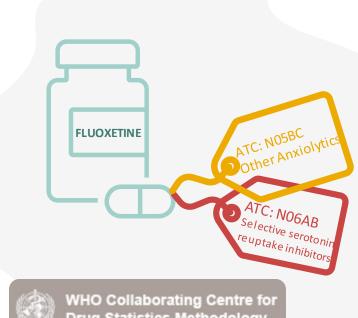






Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification in WHODrug

- Maintained by WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology
- Used in WHODrug to classify medications according to their intended use
- All drugs in WHODrug are assigned at least one ATC code (preferably 4th level)
- Allows for aggregation of similar drugs







WHODrug B3 & C3 formats



	Drug code	Drug name	Active ingredient(s)	ATC	Country of sale	Marketing authorisation holder	Pharmaceut ical form	Strength	Medicinal Product ID
B3 format:	00599202029	Tradolan	Tramadol hydrochloride	N02AX, Other opioids					
C3 format:	00599202029	Tradolan	Tramadol hydrochloride	N02AX, Other opioids	Sweden	G.L. Pharma GmbH	COATED TABLETS, FILM	50 mg	2693211



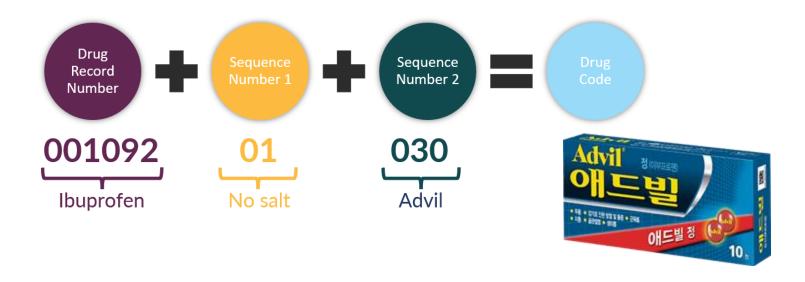
WHODrug Global Chinese

WHODrug Global Chinese	
WHODrug Global	

Drug code	Drug name	Active substance(s)	ATC	Country of sales	Marketing authorisation holder	Pharmaceutical form	Strength	Medicinal Product ID
00002701559	伯基	乙酰水杨酸	B01AC, 血小板凝固抑制剂, 不包括肝素类	中国	永信药品股份有限 公司	胶囊,肠溶	100 mg	1724492
00002701559	Bokey	Acetylsalicylic acid	B01AC, Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin	China	Yung shin	CAPSULES, ENTERIC- COATED	100 mg	1724492

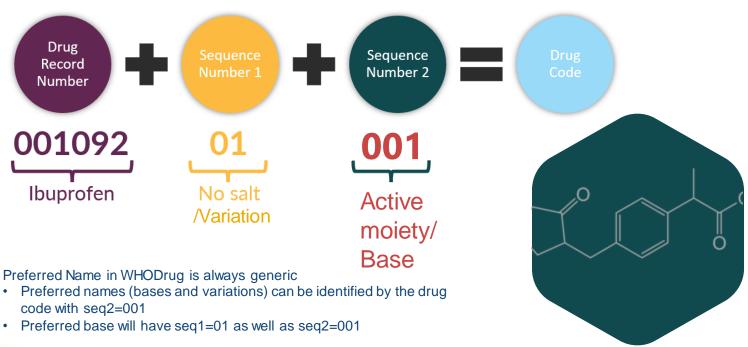


Drug code in WHODrug



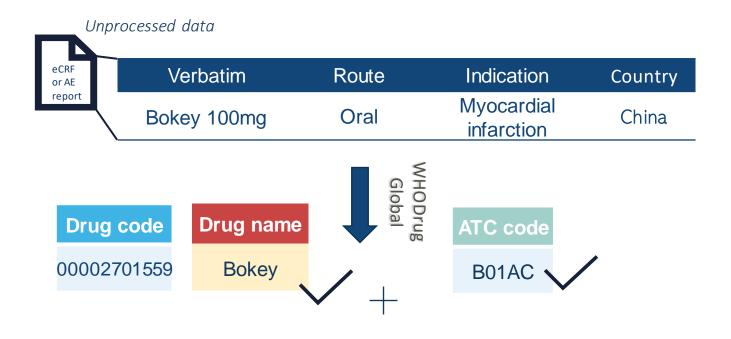


Drug code ends in 001 if Active substances





Standardising drug information with medical coding...







CDISC and WHODrug Global

Meeting regulatory expectations with WHODrug

Japan, PMDA

PMDA Data Standards Catalog (2023-02-28) - Terminology Standards

Terminology Standard	Version(s)	Date Support Begins (YYYY-MM-DD)	Date Support Ends (YYYY-MM-DD)	Notes
CDISC Controlled Terminology	Between 2009-02-17 (inclusive) and 2011-06- 10 (exclusive)	-2016-10-01	2017-06-30	When using the version indicated in "Version(s)" column, consult PMDA at th consultation on data preparation of the submission of electronic study data.
CDISC Controlled Terminology	2011-06-10 or later	2016-10-01		O4-7: In S
MedDRA	8.0 or later	2016-10-01		information
WHODrug Global (since 2017 March)/ WHO Drug Dictionary Enhanced	2008:4 (2008-12-01) or later	2016-10-01		drugs". Plea

of the submission c study data.

FAQs on Electronic

Study Data Submission³

Data Standards Catalog²

Q4-7: In Section 4 (2) d of the notification on electronic study data, it states, that encoded information must also be included for data that can be encoded using "the WHODrug Global for drugs". Please explain the background of the need to use WHODrug Global, and give an example of how to store WHODrug Global data under the CM domain of SDTM.

A: In order to promote international standardization of clinical study data, and to allow cross-product analyses in the future, use of WHODrug Global is required for electronic study data submission. It is possible to use applicant-defined codes if no WHODrug Global equivalent codes are identified; in this case, it will be necessary to specify in the reviewer's guide which applicant defined codes have been assigned to which variables.

Table 4-7 presents examples of how to assign WHODrug Global codes to the CM domain of SDTM. It is also necessary to store WHODrug Global ATC codes wherever possible.

In cases where it is impossible to identify the single ATC code in WHODrug Global due to not collecting indication for use of the concomitant drug, please store not only single ATC code but also all ATC codes that correspond to the drug using the "Supplemental Qualifier special-purpose dataset".

Table 4-7 Relationship between CM Domain and WHODrug Global

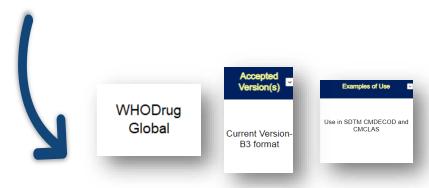
Variable Name	Variable Label	WHODrug Global		
CMDECOD	Standardized Medication Name	Generic name		
CMCLAS	Medication Class	ATC text		
CMCLASCD	Medication Class Code	ATC code		



U.S., FDA

FDA Data Standards Catalog⁵

	FDA Data Standards Catalog v10.2 - Submission Data Terminologies												
	For full description of column headings, see Instr. & Column Descriptions tab												
Use	Terminology	Organization(s)	Accepted Version(s)	FDA Center(s)	Date Support Begins	Date Support Ends	Date Requirement Begins [10] [1	Date Requirement Ends ▼	Examples of Use	Statutory, Regulatory, or Guidance Authority Sources	Statutory, Regulatory, or Guidance Authority Sources	Information Sources	Information Sources
Medication	WHODrug Global	UMC	Current Version- B3 format	CBER, CDER	03/15/2018		03-15-2019		Use in SDTM CMDECOD and CMCLAS	Standardized Study Data		WHODrug Global	Study Data Technical Conformance Guide



6.4.2 WHODrug Global

6.4.2.1 General Considerations

World Health Organization (WHO) Drug Global⁶⁰ is a dictionary maintained and updated by Uppsala Monitoring Centre. WHODrug Global contains unique product codes for identifying drug anness and listing of medicinal product information, including active ingredients and therapeutic uses.

Typically, WHODrug Global is used to code concomitant medications. The variable -DECOD should be populated with the active substances from the WHODrug Global
Dictionary, and --CLAS populated with the drug class.

When using WHODrug Global, —CLAS is recommended to be populated with the Anatonic Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) class most suitable per intended use, and the remainder of the ATC classes, if any, placed in SUPPCM. Alternately, the use of the SUPPCM or FACM domains to populate all ATC classes associated with the —DECOD value is acceptable. ATC classes should be submitted at the fourth level or most specific available as defined within WHODrug Global.

Generally, studies included in a submission are conducted over many years and may have used different WHODrug Global versions to code concomitant medications. The expectation is the most current B3-format annual version of WHODrug Global at the time of study start will be used to code concomitant medications. There is no requirement to recode earlier studies to align with the WHODrug Global version of latest studies.







China, NMPA - Guidelines for submission of clinical trial data⁹

原始数据库通常包含从病例报告表和外部文件中直接收集的原始数据,还可能包含极少量的衍生数据,如序号。原始数据库中的缺失数据不应进行填补。为满足数据递交的要求,直接收集的数据可能需要进行必要的标准化或编码,例如调整数据库中数据集名称/标签/结构、数据集中变量名称/标签,或在适用的情况下对变量值进行标准化编码,如监管活动医学词典(Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities,MedDRA)等。

递交数据库中至少以下内容应为中文:数据集标签和变量标签;在临床总结报告等文件中出现的不良事件名称、合并用 药名称、病史名称。

Provisional translation:

In order to meet the data submission requirements, collected data may be required to be standardized or coded

At least the following content in the submitted database should be in Chinese: data set labels and variable labels; names of adverse events, names of concomitant drugs, and names of medical history appearing in clinical summary reports and other documents.

The provisional translation is unofficial and is provided solely to create a basic understanding



CMDECOD

Retrieve by:

- Drug Code Seq 2 001
- Files: DD(B3 format) or MP(C3 format)





CMDECOD longer than 200 characters

SDTM Implementation Guide⁷

Table 1. Illustration of SDTM dataset where CMDECOD is longer than 200 characters.

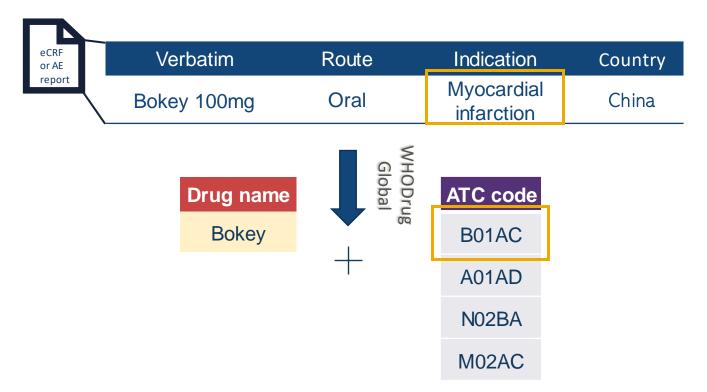
USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMMODIFY	CMDECOD	CMCLAS	CMCLASCD
AB-21-01	1			Ascorbic acid;Biotin;Calcium;Carbohydrates nos;		
				Chloride;Choline;Chromium;Colecalciferol;		
				Copper;Cyanocobalamin;Docosahexaenoic acid;		
				Fats nos;Folic acid;Fructooligosaccharides;		
				lodine;Iron;Magnesium;		

Table 2. Illustration of supplemental dataset for CM domain where CMDECOD is longer than 200 characters.

USUBJID	RDOMAIN	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
AB-21-01	СМ	CMSEQ	1	CMDECOD1	Standardized	Manganese;Nicotinic acid;Pantothenic
					Medication	acid;Phosphorus;Phytomenadione;
					Name 1	Potassium;Proteins nos;Pyridoxine;
						Retinol;Riboflavin;Selenium;Sodium;
						Thiamine;Vitamin e nos;Zinc



CMCLAS, CMCLASCD – Multiple ATC codes





CMCLAS, CMCLASCD – Multiple ATC codes

SDTM Implementation Guide⁷

USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMMODIFY	CMDECOD	CMCLAS	CMCLASCD
AB-21-01	1	Bokey 100 mg	Bokey	Acetylsalicylic acid	Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin	B01AC

USUBJID	RDOMAIN	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
AB-21-01	СМ	CMSEQ	1	CMCLAS2	Medication Class 2	Other agents for local oral treatment
AB-21-01	СМ	CMSEQ	1	CMCLSCD2	Medication Class Code 2	A01AD
AB-21-01	СМ	CMSEQ	1	CMCLAS3	Medication Class 3	Preparations with salicylic acid derivates
AB-21-01	СМ	CMSEQ	1	CMCLSCD3	Medication Class Code 3	M02AC



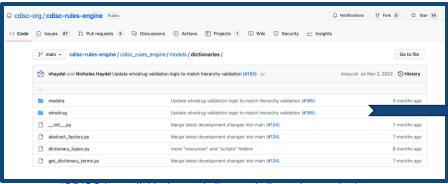
Validation/Conformance Rules

FDA Validation Rules v1.6, December 2022

FDA Validator Rule ID	Publisher	Publisher ID	FDA Validator Rule Message	FDA Validator Rule Description
				Value for the Standardized Medication Name (DECOD) variable must be populated using a Drug
SD1344	FDA	FDAB017	Value for DECOD not found in WHODrug dictionary	Name from the WHO Drug dictionary version specified in the define.xml.
				Value for the Medication Class (CLAS) variable must be populated using ATC Text from the WHO
SD1345	FDA	FDAB017	Value for –CLAS not found in WHODrug dictionary	Drug dictionary version specified in the define.xml.
				Value for the Medication Class Code (CLASCD) variable must be populated using ATC Code from
SD1346	FDA	FDAB017	Value for –CLASCD not found in WHODrug dictionary	the WHO Drug dictionary version specified in the define.xml.

CDISC CORE Rules Engine

WHODrug Global is included in CDISC's Rules Engine



class BaseWhoDrugTerm(DictionaryTermInterface):

7 This class contains some common implementation

8 between all WhoDrug terms.

9 "-"

10

11 def __init__(self, record_params: dict):

12 self.type: str = record_params["code"]

13 self.code: str = record_params["code"]

14

15 @classmethod

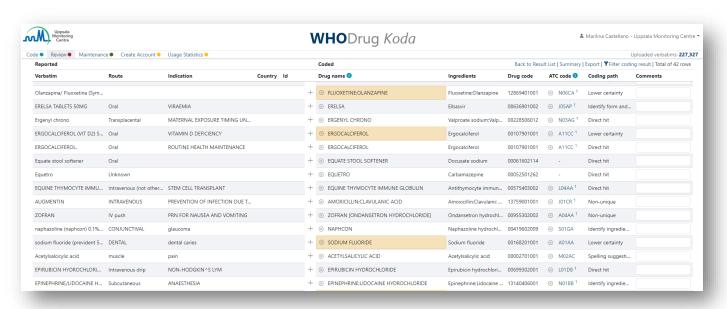
def from_txt_line(cls, line: str) -> "BaseWhoDrugTerm":

(CDISC https://github.com/cdisc-org/cdisc-rules-engine)



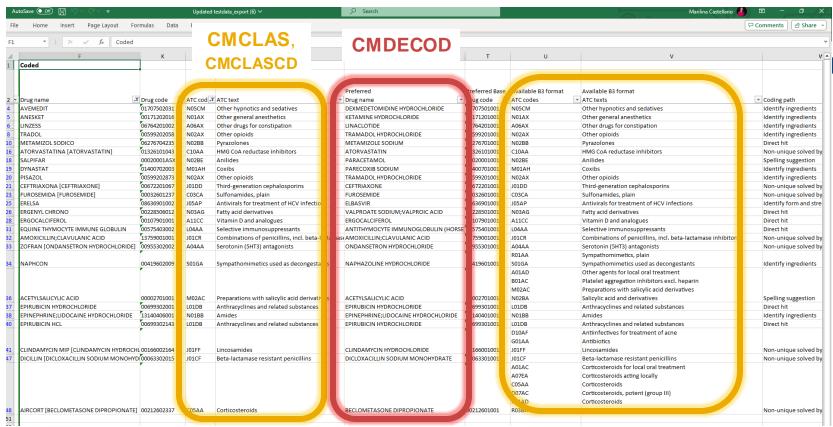
Automated SDTM Compliant WHODrug coding output

WHODrug Global users can freely use WHODrug KODA - Al/ML based drug coding engine





WHODrug Koda CDISC SDTM Compliant WHODrug coding output



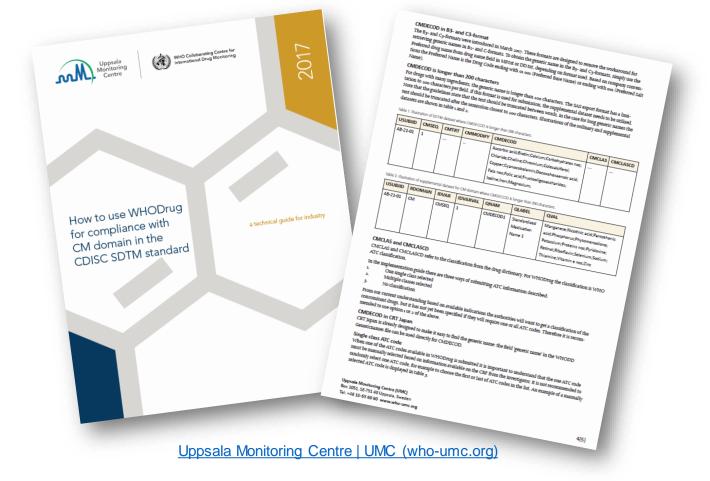


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References (as of 20240418)

- 1) <u>Notification on Handling of Submission of Electronic Study Data for New Drug Applications (Provisional Translation)</u>, <u>PMDA (translation as of Jun 2022)</u>
- 2) PMDA Data Standards Catalog, PMDA (last updated Mar 2024)
- 3) FAQs on Electronic Study Data Submission (last updated April 2024)
- 4) Notice in the Federal register, U.S FDA, Vol. 82, No. 204,October 24, 2017
- 5) <u>Data Standards Catalog, U.S. FDA, v. 10.3</u> (last updated Apr 2024)
- 6) Study Data Technical Conformance Guide, U.S. FDA, v. 5.7 (last updated Mar 2024)
- 7) <u>Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide (SDTMIG), CDISC, v. 3.4</u> (last updated Nov 2021, requires CDISC account for access)
- 8) FDA Validator Rules, U.S. FDA, v. 1.6 (last updated Dec 2022)
- 9) <u>Guidelines for submission of clinical trial data, NMPA</u> (last updated Jul 2020)



Thank You!

