Training course on the pharmacovigilance of antiretroviral medicines
23–28 November 2009, Dar Es Salaam

Rationale, objectives and expected outcomes

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Why do we need this course

- Significant safety issues exist with ARVs
- Both short and long-term effects
- Good experience in above issues in industrialised world
- Insufficient / little information in RLS
- Important to address safety issues as relevant to RLS: with characteristic co-morbidities etc
- New tools to share
Who is organizing this

- WHO HQ Regions Countries
  - HIV AIDS Department
  - Essential Medicines Department

- With funds from BMGF, EC
  - HIV PV project
  - EC malaria project
How do we approach this

- Modelling on WHO structure

- Public health programmes
  - HIV AIDS, Malaria, TB

- Norms, Standards, Techniques for Safety of Medicines

- Essential medicines programme

- Treatment norms policies; patient monitoring and care
In countries

Regional Office
AFRO
WHO CC Ghana
Other collaborations

National PV Centre

NACP, NMCP
Others

PV Evidence, Information

Implement Joint Activities
Objectives

Major: to agree upon a common approach to PV

- To build capacity for ARV-PV (in NPVCs & NACP)
- To introduce the principles of
  - PV in HIV programmes
  - Cohort Event Monitoring for ARVs
  - The clinical management of adverse reactions with ARVs
  - PV/HIV training modules
- To initiate plans for early implementation of pilot projects
Audience and perspectives
Expected outcomes
Audience: Who are we?

- PV and HIV experts
- From WHO HQ, regions and countries, UMC and UMC-A
- 8 Countries invited based on specific strengths and criteria:
  - "Teams" from members countries of the drug monitoring programme
  - With experience to share, commitment in HIV and PV
  - Readiness to implement
A tripartite programme

WHO HQ + 6 Regional offices

WHO Collaborating Centres, Uppsala

National Programmes & Centres

Ghana
What do we look at?

Public health programmes
HIV AIDS,

Norms, Standards, Techniques for Safety of Medicines

Essential medicines programme

Treatment norms policies; Patient monitoring and care

Methods and Tools Strategies Training Plans

PV
Key questions

How best could we:

- Prevent the HIV "verticalism and exceptionalism":
- Integrate
  - passive and active monitoring
  - cohorts collaborations
  - promote cross countries collaborations
What do we expect?

- A critical look at needs and means to address these
What to bring back?

- A proposed plan for modelling PV for ARVs
- A training package to be rolled on in countries