

FDA's Mini-Sentinel program

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My assignment

- What are Mini-Sentinel's objectives?
- What deliverables are expected within the next two years?
- Which major challenges for scale-up to the Sentinel System will be addressed?

Objectives

- Provide a “laboratory” to develop and evaluate policies, procedures, scientific methods, program operations, and costs to inform a fully operational Sentinel Initiative
- Allow FDA to use existing automated healthcare data systems to:
 - Evaluate safety issues
 - Evaluate impact of FDA actions

Organizations

- America's Health Insurance Plans
- CIGNA Healthcare
- Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
- Critical Path Institute
- Brigham and Women's Hospital
 - Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics
 - Division of General Medicine
- Duke U School of Medicine
- HMO Research Network:
 - Group Health Research Institute
 - Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute
 - Henry Ford Research Foundation
 - HealthPartners Research Foundation
 - Lovelace Clinic Foundation
 - Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation
 - Meyers Primary Care Inst(UMass / Fallon)
- HealthCore, Inc
- Humana - Miami Health Services Research Center
- Kaiser Permanente:
 - Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Mid-Atlantic, N. California, Northwest, Ohio, and S. California regions
- Outcome Sciences, Inc
- Risk Sciences International
- Rutgers University Inst for Health
- U of Alabama at Birmingham
- U of Illinois at Chicago
- U of Iowa College of Public Health
- U of Pennsylvania School of Medicine
- Vanderbilt U School of Medicine
- Weill Cornell Medical College

Investigators

~200, including:

- All Vaccine Safety Datalink Principal Investigators
- 12 AHRQ CERTs PIs
- 7 AHRQ DEcIDE center PIs
- 12 current/former FDA advisory committee members
- 3 IOM “Future of Drug Safety” committee members
- 4 International Society of Pharmacoepidemiology presidents
- Critical Path Institute leadership

Data Environments

- 60 million individuals (administrative & claims)
- 10 million also have EMRs
- 88 inpatient facilities
- Device and disease registries

2-year Deliverables*

- Coordination
- Principles and Policies
- Communications
- Data
- Statistical methods
- Training for FDA personnel
- Assessment
 - Medical product safety
 - Impact of FDA actions

* Year 2 workplan not yet finalized

Deliverables: Coordination

- Operations Center
- Cores for data, methods, protocol
- Privacy panel

Deliverables: Principles/Policies

- Public health practice, not research
- Minimize transfer of private information
- Data partners participate voluntarily
- Maximum feasible transparency
- Public availability of “workproduct”
 - Tools, methods, protocols, software
 - Findings
- Confidentiality
- Conflict of Interest
- & cetera

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Deliverables: Communication

- Public website
- Secure data transfer capacity

Deliverables: Data

- Common Data Model
 - administrative data, claims (year 1)
 - vital signs, outpatient laboratory test results (year 2)
- Distributed Dataset containing 60 million people*
- Ability to query data
 - Standardized summary data
 - Modular programs that run against patient level data
 - Ad-hoc feasibility and project-specific programs
- Ability to retrieve/review full text hospital records

* Vital signs and test results for 5-10 million

Deliverables: Methods

Improved statistical methods for:

- Case mix adjustment (confounding)
- Adding information as it accumulates (sequential analysis)
- Case-based methods

Deliverables: Training

- Seminars at FDA
- FDA personnel as visiting scientific collaborators at Coordinating Center

Deliverables: Safety assessment

- Active surveillance
 - Myocardial infarction following oral hypoglycemics
 - Influenza vaccine adverse events
 - TBD
- Rapid response to FDA queries

Challenges that will be addressed 1*

- Organizational model
 - Coordinating center, content expertise, distributed data partners
 - Creating a stable system in the face of unpredictable funding
- Principles and Policies
 - Public health practice (includes ensuring data acquired for this purpose is not used for other purposes)
 - ? access by entities other than FDA
- Active surveillance
 - Common and rare adverse events
 - Framing surveillance as quantitative estimation of safety

* Five years

Challenges that will be addressed 2*

- Data
 - Administrative, claims, EHR (inpatient, outpatient)
 - Ability to link across sources
- Stretch goal – use for other purposes

* Five years

Challenges that will remain

- Accommodating HIT developments
 - Evolving data standards
 - New data types, e.g., personal health records
- Balancing intrinsic tensions
 - Sensitivity vs spurious signals
 - Confidentiality vs transparency
- Managing expectations
 - Understanding and communicating the strengths and limitations of these data and methods

