

TABLE 14.—ESTIMATED NEW BURDEN FOR EXPEDITED AND SEMIANNUAL REPORTS—Continued

Type of report	New or revised	New burden (hours)			
		Health professional	Regulatory affairs	Clerical	Total
Information sufficient to consider product administration changes.	New	3	3	2	8
Medication errors	New	2	12	2	16
30-day followup	New	3	4	1	8
Serious SARs—blood products	Revised	2	12	2	16
<i>IND Safety:</i>					
Information sufficient to consider product administration changes.	Revised	1	2	1	4
<i>Bioavailability/bioequivalence safety report</i>	New	1	11	2	14
<i>Individual case safety reports—semiannual submission.</i>	Revised	10	10	0	20

V.D.1.b.vi. *Postmarketing periodic safety reports (TPSR, PSUR, and IPSR).* Current agency regulations require applicants to submit postmarketing periodic safety reports at specified intervals. Each periodic safety report must contain a narrative summary and analysis of adverse drug experiences received since the last periodic report. The proposed regulation would require applicants to provide more thorough

review and analysis of the safety profile for certain drugs.

For all applications approved on or after January 1, 1998, these reports would be in the PSUR format (with some variation) that is currently accepted by other regulatory authorities. These applications would be submitted semiannually for 2 years after the U.S. approval date, annually for the next 3 years, and every 5 years thereafter. In contrast to current regulations,

postmarketing periodic safety reports would have to contain a more comprehensive analysis of the product's safety record. Specifically, applicants would be required to submit, as described in chart 1, summary tabulations of SADR (i.e., all SADR terms and counts of occurrences) received since the last periodic report categorized by body system or standard organ system classification scheme.

CHART 1.—REQUIRED SUMMARY TABULATIONS OF SADRS FOR PSURS

Source	Outcome
Spontaneous submissions from health care professionals	All serious and nonserious.
Studies or individual patient INDs	All serious.
Scientific literature	All serious; all nonserious unlisted.
Regulatory authorities	All serious.
Other (e.g. poison control centers, epidemiological data bases)	All serious.

In addition, applicants would have to submit cumulative summary tabulations for SADRs that are both serious and unlisted. Applicants would be required to include a discussion of these data including the medical significance or mechanism.

Applicants would be required to submit a discussion of safety information from applicant-sponsored studies (either planned or initiated) and published safety studies and abstracts. Furthermore, applicants would be required to include a discussion of certain lack of efficacy reports and important new information received after the data lock point. In addition to analysis of individual case safety reports and studies, applicants would be required to submit a comprehensive analysis of other safety information specified in the proposal, such as increased frequencies of listed SADRs, specific populations, and drug interactions.

Applicants would also be required to provide other relevant safety and baseline information as specified in the proposal. This information would include worldwide marketing status, changes to the CCSI, actions taken for safety reasons, and worldwide patient exposure. Appendices would include additional safety information as specified in the proposal including information related to the current (or proposed changes) in the U.S. labeling and safe use of the product, summary tabulations of spontaneous individual case safety reports from individuals other than a health care professional, summary tabulations of individual case safety reports of SADRs with unknown outcome and medication errors, summary tabulations of SADRs from class action lawsuits, U.S. patient exposure, assessments of lack of efficacy reports and new information on resistance to antimicrobial drug products. In addition, the name and

telephone number of the licensed physicians responsible for the content and medical interpretation of the information in the PSUR and the addresses where all safety reports and other safety related records are maintained would be included.

The proposal also requires IPSRs for approvals on or after January 1, 1998. While following a similar format as the PSUR, the IPSR is less comprehensive than the PSUR (i.e., does not require submission of summary tabulation information). This report would be submitted 7.5 and 12.5 years after the U.S. approval date.

Under the proposed regulation, TPSRs would be required for applications approved before January 1, 1998. Although less comprehensive than the PSUR, the TPSR would have to contain product safety information, including summary tabulations and a narrative summary and analysis of individual case safety reports, and a history of safety-related actions taken during the