



MedDRA

Understanding Coding with MedDRA

2021 AHC-NIDS APEC Medical Device Vigilance CoE Online Training

14 September – 8 October

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MedDRA MSSO





MedDRA was developed under the auspices of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH). The activities of the MedDRA Maintenance and Support Services Organization (MSSO) are overseen by an ICH MedDRA Management Committee, which is composed of the ICH parties, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) of the UK, Health Canada, and the WHO (as Observer).



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MedDRA

Course Overview

- What is MedDRA?
- Gain knowledge of MedDRA's scope, structure, and characteristics
- Medical Device terms in MedDRA
- IMDRF and MedDRA
- Learn about MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider document
- Watch a demonstration of a MedDRA browser
- See examples of coding using a MedDRA browser



MedDRA

MedDRA Overview





MedDRA

What is MedDRA?

Med = Medical

D = Dictionary for

R = Regulatory

A = Activities





MedDRA

MedDRA Definition

MedDRA is a clinically-validated international medical terminology used by regulatory authorities and the regulated biopharmaceutical industry. The terminology is used through the entire regulatory process, from pre-marketing to post-marketing, and for data entry, retrieval, evaluation, and presentation.



Where MedDRA is Used



Regulatory Authority and Industry Databases
Individual Case Safety Reports and Safety Summaries

Clinical Study Reports

Investigators' Brochures

Core Company Safety Information

Marketing Applications

Publications

Prescribing Information

Advertising



MedDRA

MedDRA's Scope, Structure, and Characteristics





MedDRA

Scope of MedDRA

OUT

Frequency
qualifiers

Not a drug
dictionary

IN

Numerical values for
results

Patient demographic
terms

Medical conditions
Indications
Investigations (tests, results)
Medical and surgical procedures
Medical, social, family history
Medication errors
Product quality issues
Device-related issues
Product use issues
Pharmacogenetic terms
Toxicologic issues
Standardized queries

Severity descriptors

Clinical trial study
design terms

Not an equipment, device,
diagnostic product dictionary



MedDRA Structure

System Organ Class (SOC)

27



High Level Group Term (HLGT)

337



High Level Term (HLT)

1737



Preferred Term (PT)

24820



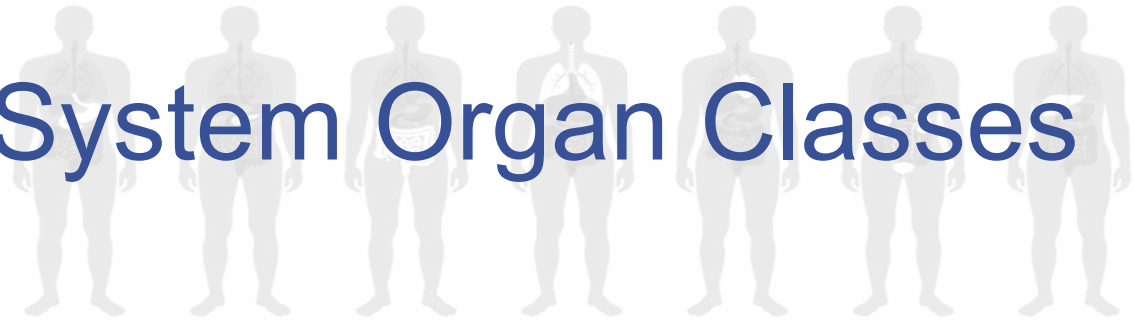
Lowest Level Term (LLT)

83291



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System Organ Classes



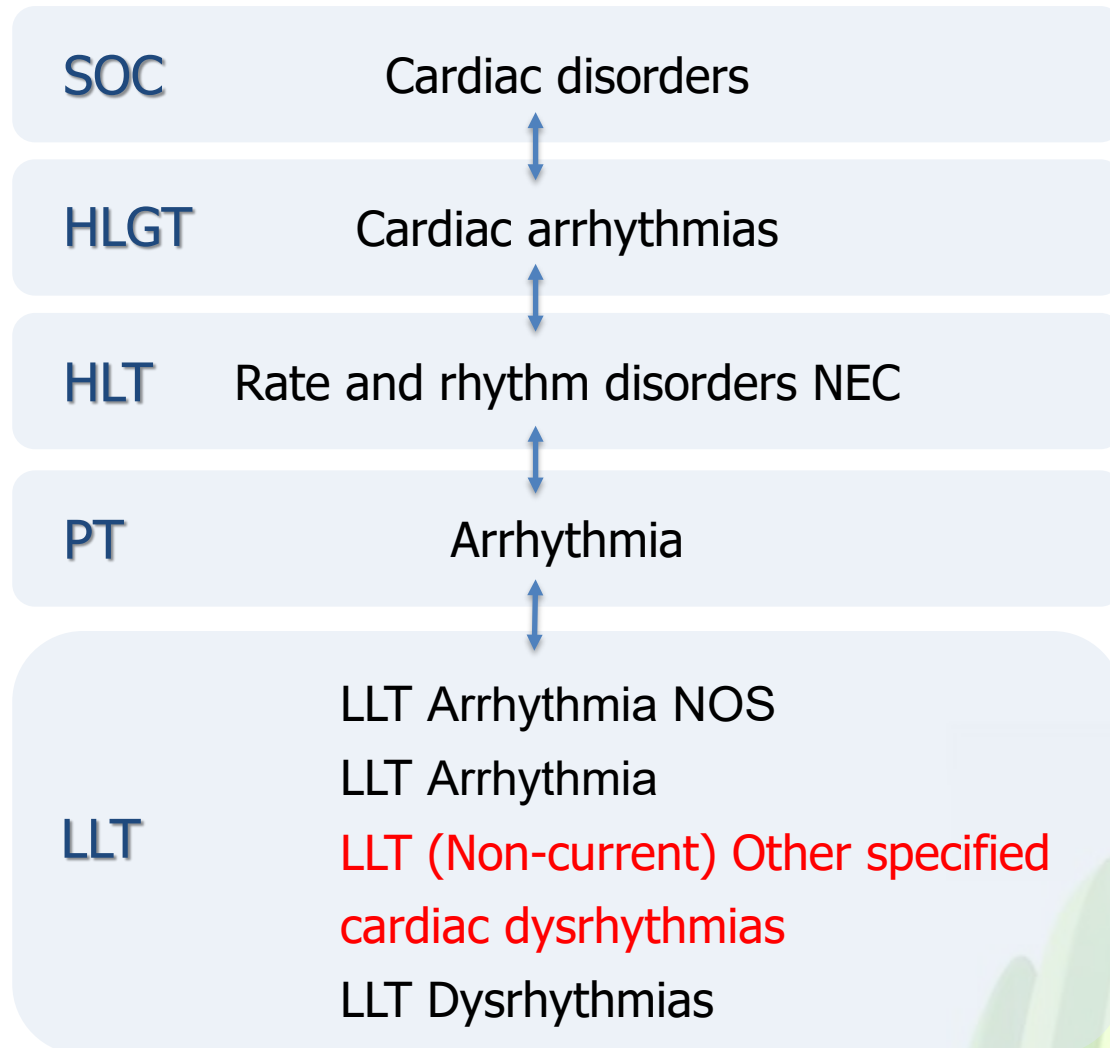
- Blood and lymphatic system disorders
- Cardiac disorders
- Congenital, familial and genetic disorders
- Ear and labyrinth disorders
- Endocrine disorders
- Eye disorders
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- General disorders and administration site conditions
- Hepatobiliary disorders
- Immune system disorders
- Infections and infestations
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications
- Investigations
- Metabolism and nutrition disorders

- Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
- Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)
- Nervous system disorders
- Pregnancy, puerperium and perinatal conditions
- Product issues
- Psychiatric disorders
- Renal and urinary disorders
- Reproductive system and breast disorders
- Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
- Social circumstances
- Surgical and medical procedures
- Vascular disorders



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The Five Levels of MedDRA



Note:
Not all
HLGTs, HLTs,
PTs or LLTs
shown



MedDRA

Non-Current Terms



- Flagged at the LLT level in MedDRA
- Not recommended for continued use
- Retained to preserve historical data for retrieval and analysis
- Terms that are vague, ambiguous, outdated, truncated, or misspelled
- Terms derived from other terminologies that do not fit MedDRA rules



MedDRA

MedDRA Codes

- Each MedDRA term assigned an 8-digit numeric code starting with "1"
- The code is non-expressive
- Codes can fulfill a data field in various electronic submission types (e.g., E2B)
- New terms are assigned sequentially



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Codes and Languages





A Multi-Axial Terminology

Multi-axial = the representation of a medical concept in multiple SOC's

- ✓ Allows grouping by different classifications
- ✓ Allows retrieval and presentation via different data sets

All PTs assigned a primary SOC

- ✓ Determines which SOC will represent a PT during cumulative data outputs
- ✓ Prevents "double counting"
- ✓ Supports standardized data presentation
- ✓ Pre-defined allocations should not be changed by users



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A Multi-Axial Terminology (cont)

SOC = Respiratory, thoracic and
mediastinal disorders
(Secondary SOC)



HLGT = Respiratory tract
infections



HLT = Viral upper respiratory
tract infections

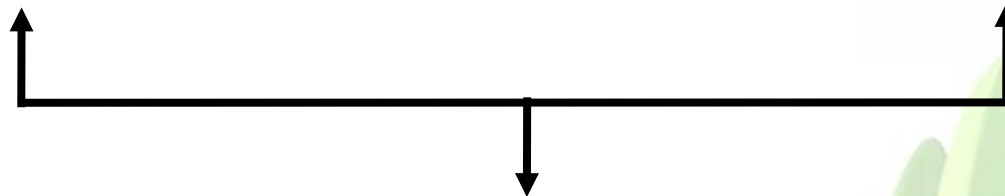
SOC = Infections and
infestations
(Primary SOC)



HLGT = Viral infectious
disorders



HLT = Influenza viral
infections



PT = Influenza

Rules for Primary SOC Allocation (cont.)

- PTs represented in only one SOC are automatically assigned that SOC as primary
- PTs for diseases, signs and symptoms are assigned to prime manifestation site SOC
- Congenital and hereditary anomalies terms have SOC *Congenital, familial and genetic disorders* as Primary SOC
- Neoplasms terms have SOC *Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)* as Primary SOC
 - **Exception:** Cysts and polyps have prime manifestation site SOC as Primary SOC
- Infections and infestations terms have SOC *Infections and infestations* as Primary SOC



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Primary SOC Priority

If a PT links to more than one of the exceptions, the following priority will be used to determine primary SOC:



Congenital, familial and genetic disorders



*Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified
(incl cysts and polyps)*



Infections and infestations



A Multi-Axial Terminology (cont)

PTs in the following SOCs **only** appear in that particular SOC and not in others, i.e., they are not multi-axial

- *Investigations*
- *Surgical and medical procedures*
- *Social circumstances*





Can You Select the Primary SOC for This PT?

PT	HLT	HLGT	SOC
Congenital HIV infection	Viral infections congenital	Infections and infestations congenital	Congenital, familial and genetic disorders
	Congenital neonatal infections	Neonatal and perinatal conditions	Pregnancy, puerperium and perinatal conditions
	Retroviral infections	Viral infectious disorders	Infections and infestations
	Acquired immunodeficiency syndromes	Immunodeficiency syndromes	Immune system disorders



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Medical Device Terms in MedDRA

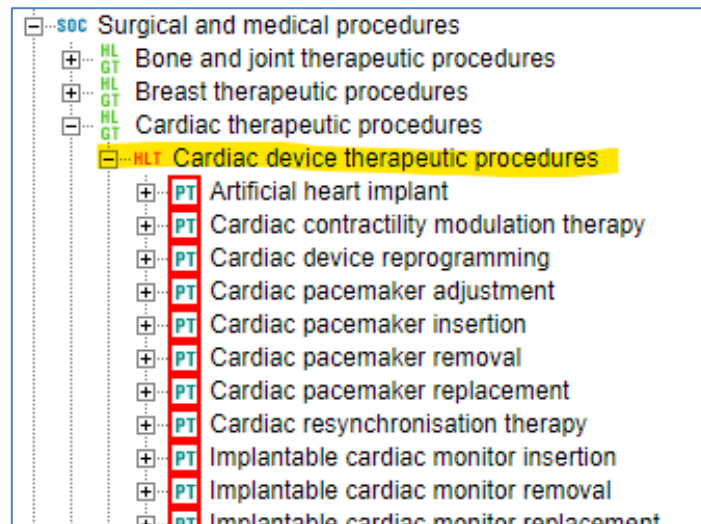
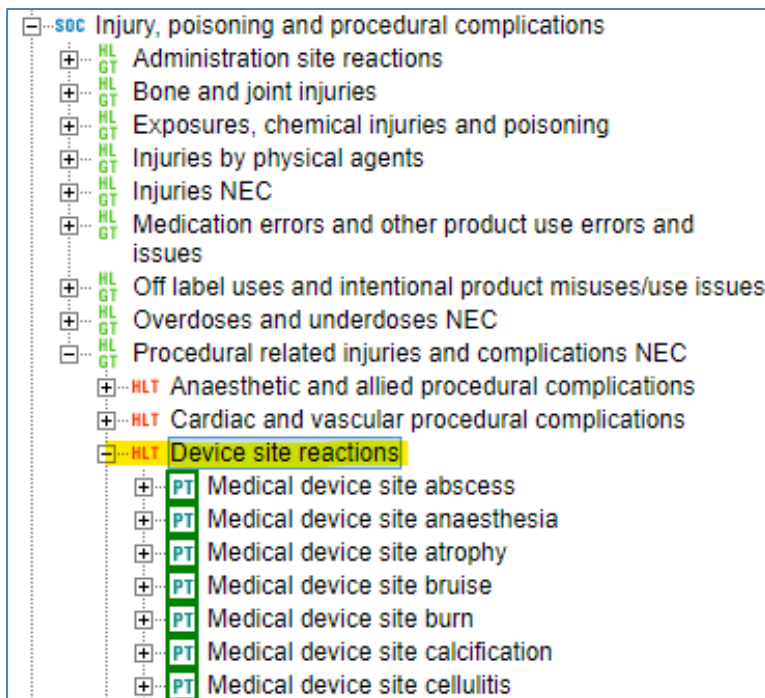
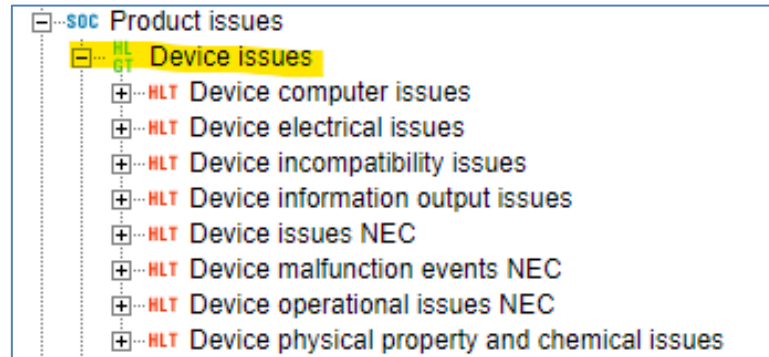
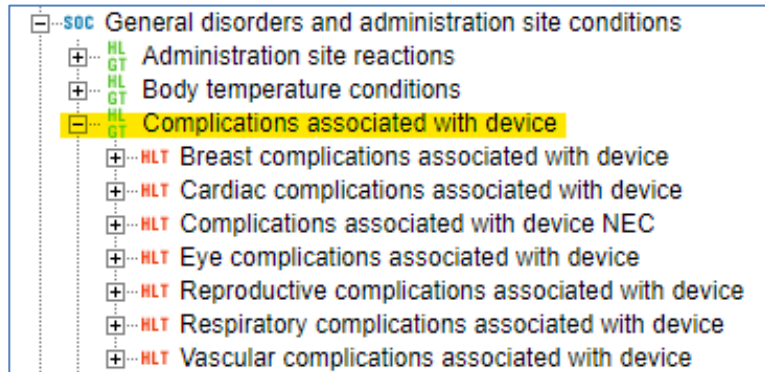




Device Terms in MedDRA

- Device specific terms included from the inception of MedDRA
 - Currently over 700 device specific terms in MedDRA
 - Can be found in various SOCs
- The scope of MedDRA encompasses medical, health-related, and regulatory concepts pertaining to medical products for human use and these include the health effects and malfunction of devices
 - e.g., PT *Device related infection* and PT *Device failure*
- Device names/components are out of scope

Device Terms in MedDRA : Important Grouping Levels



- These are not all device terms though!



MedDRA use in Medical Device

- For Medical Device reporting, MedDRA is not a standard terminology by regulations.
- However, many organizations choose to use MedDRA internally because of its high level of granularity for patient adverse events and device malfunction terms
 - using the broader FDA/IMDRF codes as required by regulatory
- MSSO mapped IMDRF Annex E Patient Problem Codes to MedDRA LLTs (v21.1) in December 2018



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Coding with MedDRA





Coding: Term Selection

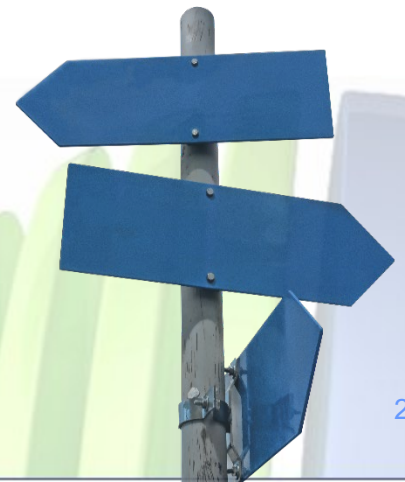
Verbatim	LLT
Infection in lungs	Lung infection
Throbbing above temple Aching all over head Pulsing pain in head Really bad headache	Headache
Muscular pain in legs	Myalgia of lower extremities
Patient took Drug A instead of Drug B and experienced hypertension	Wrong drug administered Hypertension



MedDRA

What are Coding Conventions?

- Written guidelines for coding with MedDRA in your organization
- Support accuracy and consistency
- Common topics
 - Misspellings, abbreviations and acronyms
 - Combination terms and “due to” concepts
 - “Always query” terms, e.g., “Chest pain”





Why Do We Need Coding Conventions?

- Differences in medical aptitude of coders
- Consistency concerns (many more “choices” to manually code terms in MedDRA compared to older terminologies)
- Even with an autoencoder, may still need manual coding





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MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider Document





MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider (MTS:PTC)

MedDRA® TERM SELECTION: POINTS TO CONSIDER ICH-Endorsed Guide for MedDRA Users

Release 4.21

March 2021

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- Provides term selection advice for industry and regulatory purposes
- Objective is to promote accurate and consistent term selection to facilitate a common understanding of shared data
- Recommended to be used as basis for individual organization's own coding conventions



MedDRA Term Selection: PTC (cont)

- Developed by a working group of the ICH Management Committee
- Updated annually in step with the March release of MedDRA
- Complete versions available in English, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Spanish
- Condensed versions available for other MedDRA languages
- Available on MedDRA and JMO websites



General Term Selection Principles

- Quality of Source Data
- Quality Assurance
- Do Not Alter MedDRA
- Always Select a Lowest Level Term
- Select Only Current Lowest Level Terms
- When to Request a Term
- Use of Medical Judgment in Term Selection
- Select Terms for All Reported Information, Do Not Add Information



Quality of Source Data Quality Assurance

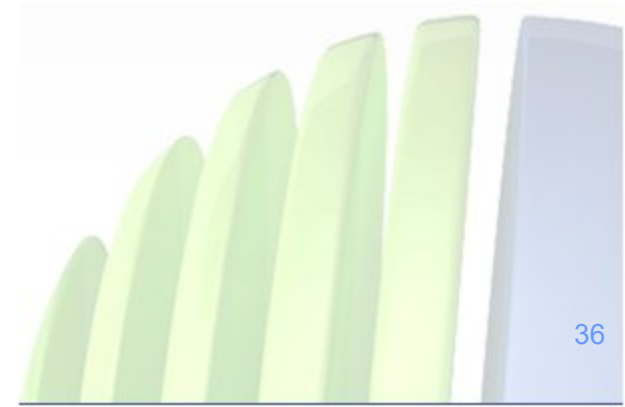
- Quality of original information impacts quality of output
- Obtain clarification of data
- Can be optimized by careful design of data collection forms and proper training of staff
- Organizations' coding guidelines should be consistent with MTS:PTC
- Review of term selection by qualified individuals
- Human oversight of automated coding results



MedDRA

Do Not Alter MedDRA

- MedDRA is a standardized terminology with a pre-defined term hierarchy
- Users must not make *ad hoc* structural alterations, including changing the primary SOC allocation
- If terms are incorrectly placed, submit a change request to the MSSO





Always Select a Lowest Level Term

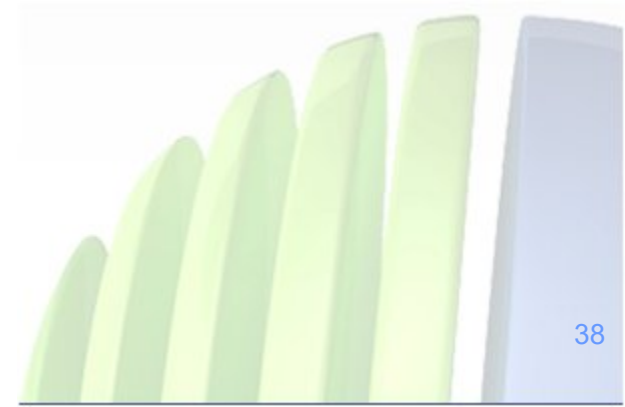
Select Only Current LLTs

- Lowest Level Term that most accurately reflects the reported verbatim information should be selected
- Degree of specificity may be challenging
 - Example: "*Abscess on face*" → select "*Facial abscess*," not simply "*Abscess*"
- Select current LLTs only
 - Non-current terms for legacy conversion/historical purposes



When to Request a Term Use of Medical Judgment

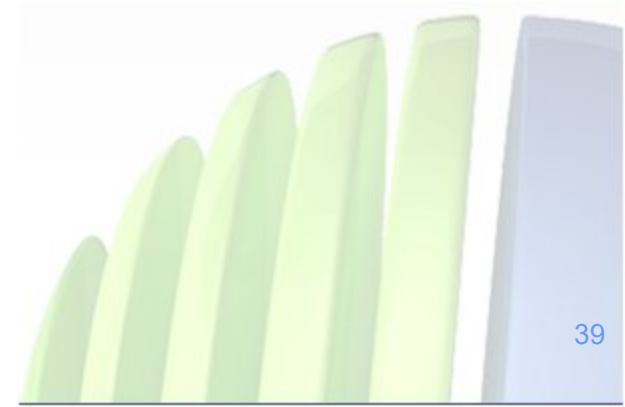
- Avoid company-specific “work-arounds” for MedDRA deficiencies. If concept not adequately represented in MedDRA, submit Change Request to MSSO.
- If no exact match in MedDRA, use medical judgment to match to an existing term that adequately represents the concept





Select Terms for All Reported Information

- Select terms for every AR/AE reported, regardless of causal association
- Select terms for device-related events, product quality issues, medication errors, medical and social history, investigations and indications as appropriate





Do Not Add Information

- Do not make diagnosis if only signs/symptoms reported

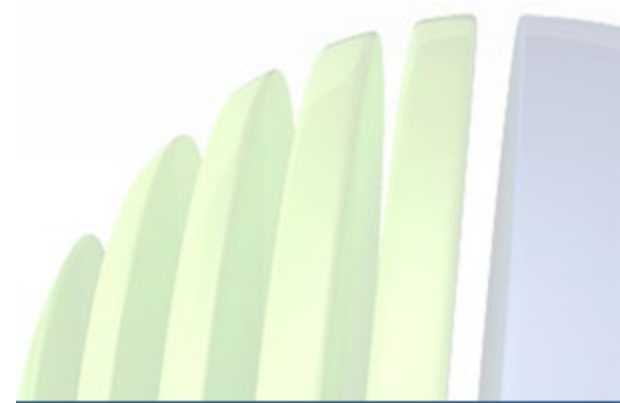
Reported	LLT Selected	Comment
Abdominal pain, increased serum amylase, and increased serum lipase	Abdominal pain	It is inappropriate to assign an LLT for diagnosis of “pancreatitis”
	Serum amylase increased	
	Lipase increased	



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MedDRA Browser Demonstration

<https://tools.meddra.org/wbb/>





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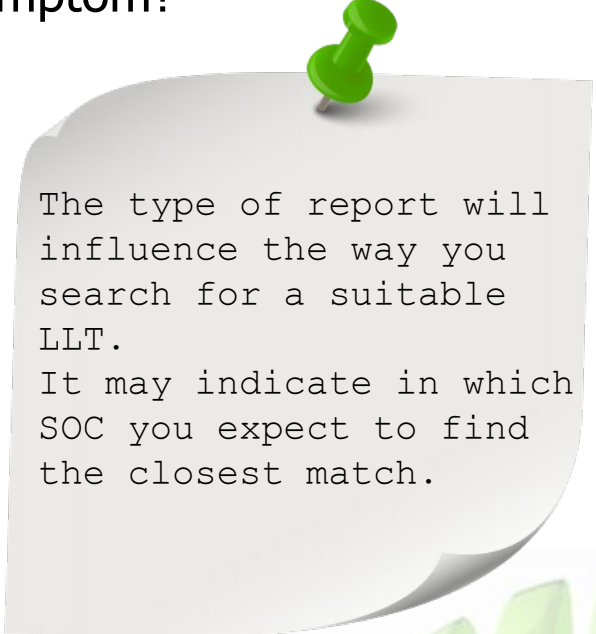
Approaches to Finding the Best LLT



Assessing the Reported Information

- Consider what is being reported. Is it a:
 - Clinical condition - Diagnosis, sign or symptom?
 - Indication?
 - Test result?
 - Injury?
 - Procedure?
 - Medication error?
 - Product use issue?
 - Product quality issue?
 - Social circumstance?
 - Device issue?
 - Procedural complication?

- **Is it a combination of these?**



The type of report will influence the way you search for a suitable LLT. It may indicate in which SOC you expect to find the closest match.



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Coding Example 1

Specificity

The patient suffered from an allergic reaction to an antibiotic





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Coding Example 2

Symptoms

The patient states she has been experiencing cold
sweats





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Coding Example 3

Medication errors/Product use errors and issues

The pharmacist made a mistake in compounding the medication





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Summary

In this course, we:

- Discussed the scope, structure, and characteristics of MedDRA
- Introduced the MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider document
- Discussed need for coding conventions when using MedDRA
- Introduced the MedDRA browser and showed how it is used for coding



MedDRA Coding Practices – CASE STUDY

- Please read through the scenario & Hint to find the right LLTs using the MedDRA Web-based browser.
- It is helpful to first underline the information to be coded.
 - CASE 1,2 : Short verbatim
 - CASE 3,4 : Narrative vignette
 - CASE 5,6 : Narrative vignette - Multiple choice questions





MedDRA

Medical Dictionary
for Regulatory Activities

Thank you!

✉ mssohelp@meddra.org

