

Mar 5-6, 2018

## **SUMMARY MINUTES**

Location: FDA White Oak Campus, Building 31, the Great Room (Rm. 1503) 10903 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20993

Topic: The committee discussed the impact of pregnancy and lactation labeling information in prescription drug and biological products as modified under the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule.

These summary minutes for the March 5-6, 2018, meeting of the Risk Communication Advisory Committee of the Food and Drug Administration were approved on April 23, 2018.

I certify that I attended the March 5-6, 2018, meeting of the Risk Communication Advisory Committee meeting of the Food and Drug Administration and that these minutes accurately reflect what transpired.

/S/	/S/	
Lee Zwanziger, Ph.D.  Designated Federal Officer, RCAC	Susan Blalock, Ph.D. Chairperson, RCAC	



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The following is a final report of the meeting of the Risk Communication Advisory committee held on Mar 5-6, 2018. A verbatim transcript will be available in approximately three weeks and posted to the FDA website at:

https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/CommitteesMeetingMaterials/RiskCommunicationAdvisoryCommittee/ucm594576.htm

#### **Purpose of Meeting**

The Risk Communication Advisory Committee to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) met on Mar 5-6, 2018, to discuss the impact of pregnancy and lactation labeling information in prescription drug and biological products as modified under the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule. The Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (PLLR) was implemented in June 2015, and required changes to labeling of information in prescription drug and biological products to better communicate clinically relevant information to health care providers on risks associated with medication exposure during pregnancy and lactation.

The agency generally sought input and recommendations on:

- How information in PLLR labeling is being perceived and used by health care providers and other stakeholders;
- Factors that are critical to health care providers' interpretation of the data and counseling of pregnant women on the risks and benefits of a medication; and
- How to convey risk information to health care providers to accurately and adequately inform risk-benefit considerations for medication use during pregnancy.

#### **Meeting Materials**

Prior to the meeting, FDA provided a background packet to brief the committee members. The packet is posted to the FDA website at <u>FDA Briefing Document for the March 5-6, 2018 Risk Communication Advisory Committee Meeting.</u>

A full list of meeting participants and affiliations can be found in the meeting roster.

Full presentation slide decks are available and divided between <u>FDA presentations</u> and invited, <u>non-FDA generated presentations</u>.



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#### Day One, Mar 5, 2018

Chair Blalock called the meeting to order and Lee Zwanziger read the conflict of interest statement. The committee then listened to presentations from FDA and invited speakers and one open public hearing speaker.

#### **FDA PRESENTATIONS**

Opening Remarks Malcolm J. Bertoni, M.S.

FDA

Welcome / Opening Remarks Lynne P. Yao, M.D.

FDA

An Evolution of Labeling Information for Pregnant

Women: PLLR History and Background

Catherine Roca, M.D.

**FDA** 

Fulfilling the Intent of PLLR: Current Approaches and

Challenges

**Leyla Sahin, M.D.** FDA

#### **GUEST SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS**

Physicians' Perspective of the New Pregnancy and

Lactation Labeling: Survey Results

**Jennifer A. Namazy, M.D.** Scripps Clinic Medical Group

Communicating Risk in an Environment of

Uncertainty

Michael F. Greene, M.D. Representative, The American College of Obstetricians and

**Gynecologists** 

Harvard Medical School

Massachusetts General Hospital

Prescribing for Pregnant Psychiatric Patients:

**Progress Report** 

Katherine L. Wisner, M.S., M.D.

Northwestern University

Communication: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Recommendations

and Vaccine Uptake by Pregnant Women

Laura E. Riley, M.D. Harvard Medical School

Massachusetts General Hospital



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Communicating Teratogen Information Effectively:
The Teratogen Information Service (TIS) Perspective

Elizabeth Conover, M.S., APRN University of Nebraska Medical Center

A Patient Perspective: Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule - A Modern Day Medical X Factor Jamie Zahlaway Belsito Effie's Grace, LLC

Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling: A Law and Ethics Perspective

Kayte Spector-Bagdady, J.D., M Bioethics
University of Michigan

Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (PLLR) from an Industry Perspective

Traci J. Lee, Pharm.D. GlaxoSmithKline

Charge to Committee/Committee Discussion

Jodi Duckhorn

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FDA

Adjournment

Susan J. Blalock, Ph.D., M.P.H. Chair Risk Communication Advisory Committee

#### Day Two, March 6, 2018

Dr. Blalock opened the meeting and Lee Zwanziger read the conflict of interest statement. There were no open public hearing speakers.

The committee discussed the questions.



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#### **Questions to Committee**

The table below lists the questions for committee discussion and where to find each discussion in the transcript or recording.

Question One	Transcript Pages 250-339
Discuss how the factors below impact healthcare provider decision-making and patient counseling.  A. Risk perception  B. Interpretation of uncertainties of available data on drug use in pregnant women  C. Context of drug-associated risks in relation to the background risk information on major birth defects and miscarriage  D. Benefit-risk considerations  E. Medicolegal considerations	Webcast Recording - Question One, Mar 5  Webcast Recording - Question One, Mar 6
Question Two	Transcript Pages 339 - 387
A. Discuss how effective PLLR has been in conveying safety evidence in pregnancy that is useful to benefit-risk decision making. Include in your discussion the following:	Webcast Recording - Question Two
i. Interpretability of safety evidence in drug labeling ii. Interpretability and impact of animal data on decision-making when there are no human data iii. Information that has been unhelpful or has led to unintended adverse consequences (e.g., avoidance of needed treatment)	
If appropriate, recommend strategies to improve risk communication that comply with PLLR requirements.	
B. Consider the following situations and discuss best practices to communicate the following in drug	



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product labeling, if appropriate: i. Observational study data where inconsistent study findings preclude a clear conclusion ii. Observational study data where the weight of evidence show no increased risk for major malformations, but some data suggest an increased risk iii. Observational study data where there are methodologic limitations (i.e., when to include or not to include these data) iv. When there are no study data, but cases reported in the pharmacovigilance safety database are available	
Question Three	Transcript Pages 387 - 408
A. Discuss your interpretation of the following phrases currently used in the PLLR Risk Summary, and provide any suggestions for improvement, if applicable: "adverse developmental outcome," "limited data," "available data are not sufficient to inform the risk," and "available data have not reported a clear association."	Webcast Recording - Question Three and Four
B. Discuss how language affects the following: i. Physician willingness to treat pregnant patients ii. Patient decision-making and adherence to treatment iii. Pregnancy planning and prevention (for example, need for pregnancy testing before prescribing a medicine)	
C. Discuss intended and unintended consequences, including prescriber liability, that may occur with certain language or communication approaches.	
Question Four	Transcript Pages 408 - 437
A. Suppose FDA has some evidence of a potential drug safety issue for pregnant women, but the	Webcast Recording - Question



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evidence is limited and preliminary. What should FDA consider in deciding when and how much to communicate to the public about what it does and doesn't know? And what should FDA consider in deciding whether to wait?	Three and Four
B. Suppose FDA has determined that communication about the potential for adverse effects in pregnancy is necessary. What additional comments do you have about how FDA can communicate to maintain a balanced assessment of the benefit and risk, and to minimize unintended adverse consequences?	

Dr. Blalock adjourned the meeting.

#### **Panel Members in Attendance**

SUSAN J. BLALOCK, Ph.D., M.P.H. Chair CYNTHIA BAUR, Ph.D. Member DAVID M. BERUBE, Ph.D. Member JOSEPH N. CAPPELLA, Ph.D. Member W. TIMOTHY COOMBS, Ph.D. Member NATHAN F. DIECKMANN, Ph.D. Member ELIZABETH HOWLETT, Ph.D. Member GARY L. KREPS, Ph.D. Member Member CHARLES LEE, M.D. ANDREW PLEASANT, Ph.D. Member Member RAJIV N. RIMAL, M.A., Ph.D.



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PAUL SLOVIC, Ph.D. Member

JEANNIE SNEED, RD, Ph.D. Member

MICHAEL S. WOLF, M.A., M.P.H., Ph.D. Member

MYLA GOLDMAN, M.D. Temporary Member

ANNE LYERLY, M.A., M.D. Temporary Member

CATHERINE SPONG, M.D. Temporary Member

JAMES TRACY, D.O. Temporary Member

ALMUT WINTERSTEIN, RPh, Ph.D., FISPE Temporary Member

ELIZABETH A. JONIAK-GRANT, Ph.D. Patient Representative

GERARD NAHUM, M.D., FACOG Industry Representative

SUZANNE B. ROBOTTI Consumer Representative

LEE ZWANZIGER, Ph.D. Designated Federal Officer