

Standardised MedDRA Queries (SMQs)





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MedDRA | Course Overview

- Review the MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider document
- Discuss and demonstrate the use of MedDRA for developing queries
- Discuss features of SMQs including:
 - Background and data characteristics
 - Analysis of a data set using SMQs
 - SMQ applications
 - SMQ browser view demonstration



MedDRA Course Overview (cont)

- Discuss the creation of customized searches
- Conclude with question and answer session
- Appendix MedDRA's scope, structure, and characteristics

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MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider



ICH M1 Points to Consider Working Group (PtC WG)



November 2017, Geneva, Switzerland

- Regulators and industry from EU, US, and Japan
- Health Canada, Canada
- MFDS, Republic of Korea
- ANVISA, Brazil
- NMPA, China
- MSSO
- JMO
- WHO (Observer)

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MedDRA PtC Documents

PtC Category	PtC Document	Purpose	Languages	Release Cycle	
Term Selection	MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider	Promote accurate and consistent coding with MedDRA	English, Japanese, and other selected languages	Updated annually with the March release of MedDRA (starting with MedDRA Version 23.0)	
	MedDRA Term Selection: Points to Consider Condensed Version	Shorter version focusing on general coding principles to promote accurate and consistent use of MedDRA worldwide	All MedDRA languages (except English, Japanese, and other languages with an available translation of the full MTS:PTC document)	Update as needed	
Data Retrieval and Presentation	MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider	Demonstrate how data retrieval options impact the accuracy and consistency of data output	English, Japanese, and other selected languages	Updated annually with the March release of MedDRA (starting with MedDRA Version 23.0)	
	MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider Condensed Version	Shorter version focusing on general retrieval and analysis principles to promote accurate and consistent use of MedDRA worldwide	All MedDRA languages (except English, Japanese, and other languages with an available translation of the full DRP:PTC document)	Update as needed	



PtC Documents (cont)

PtC Category	PtC Document	Purpose	Languages	Release Cycle
General	MedDRA Points to	More detailed information,	English and	Updated as needed
	Consider	examples, and guidance on	Japanese	
	Companion	specific topics of regulatory		
	Document	importance. Intended as a		
		"living" document with		
		frequent updates based on		
		users' needs. First edition		
		covers data quality and		
		medication errors. New		
		section on product quality is		
		being drafted.		



MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider (DRP:PTC)

MedDRA® DATA RETRIEVAL AND PRESENTATION: **POINTS TO CONSIDER**

ICH-Endorsed Guide for MedDRA Users on Data Output

Release 3.19 Based on MedDRA Version 23.0

1 March 2020

1 March 2020

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- Provides data retrieval and presentation options for industry or regulatory purposes
- Most effective when used in conjunction with MedDRA Term Selection: PTC document
- Recommended to be used as basis for individual organization's own data retrieval conventions



MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: PTC (cont)

- Developed by a working group of the ICH Management Committee
- Updated annually in step with the March release of MedDRA (starting with MedDRA Version 23.0)
- Available on MedDRA and JMO websites
 - -English, Japanese, and other selected languages
 - -Word ("clean" and "redlined"), PDF, HTML formats
 - –"Redlined" document identifies changes made from previous to current release of document

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Data Retrieval PTC Points Addressed

- General Principles
 - Quality of Source Data
 - Documentation of Data Retrieval and Presentation Practices
 - Do Not Alter MedDRA
 - Organisation-Specific Data Characteristics
 - Characteristics of MedDRA that Impact Data Retrieval and Analysis
 - MedDRA Versioning
- General Queries and Retrieval
- Standardised MedDRA Queries
- Customised Searches

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MedDRA Versioning

- MedDRA is updated twice a year
 - 1 March X.0 release (all levels)
 - 1 September X.1 release (LLT and PT levels only)
- Version used in data retrieval and presentation should be documented
- Resources:
 - "What's New" document
 - Version report
 - MedDRA Version Analysis Tool (MVAT)
- Terms used for queries should be in same version as data being queried

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MedDRA Version Analysis Tool (MVAT)

- Web-based (https://tools.meddra.org/mvat)
- Free to all users
- Features
 - Version Report Generator (produces exportable report comparing any two versions)
 - Data Impact Report (identifies changes to a specific set of MedDRA terms or codes uploaded to MVAT)
 - Search Term Change (identifies changes to a single MedDRA term or code)

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MedDRA Version Analysis Tool (MVAT) (cont)

- User interface and report output available in all MedDRA languages
- Ability to run reports on supplemental changes
- Option to run reports on secondary SOC changes

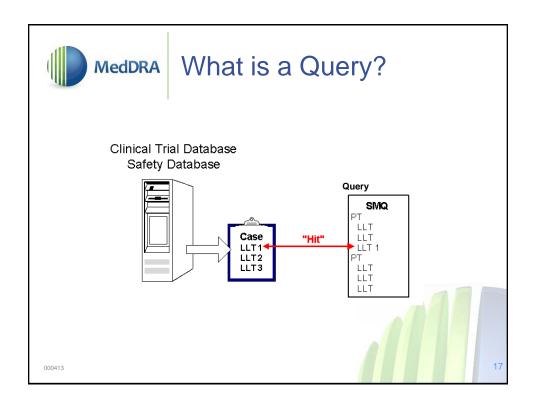
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Developing Queries Using MedDRA

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Query Strategy Tips

- · Define the condition
- · Develop inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Good browser is key component
- Search "non multi-axial" and "other/support" SOCs
- Search a term's "neighbors", including secondary locations
- · Use grouping terms where applicable
- Avoid using LLTs (Exception: species information at LLT level in SOC *Infections and infestations*)
- · Store for future use
- Review for impact of new MedDRA versions

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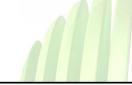


MedDRA Focused Searches

Useful when further investigating concepts of interest

- Secondary SOC assignments
 - Programming required if database does not allow automated output by secondary SOC
 - Benefits more comprehensive view of medically related events
 - Limitations display by primary and secondary SOC could lead to double counting
- Grouping terms (HLGT/HLT)
- SMQ
- Customized search
 - Modified SMQ
 - Ad hoc query

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Developing Queries – Lessons Learned

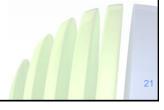
- MedDRA is a potentially powerful tool for data retrieval, BUT it requires:
 - Solid medical knowledge
 - Solid MedDRA knowledge
- Size and complexity of MedDRA overcome lack of specificity of other terminologies, but may require a more "creative" approach to data retrieval
- WELL WORTH THE EFFORT to develop, share, and store in-house queries

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Standardised MedDRA Queries (SMQs)

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Standardised MedDRA Queries (SMQs)

- Groupings of terms from one or more MedDRA SOCs related to medical condition or area of interest
- Terms relate to signs/symptoms, diagnoses, syndromes, physical findings, laboratory and other test data, etc.
- Intended to aid in case identification

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SMQ Benefits and Limitations

- Benefits
 - Application across multiple therapeutic areas
 - Validated reusable search logic
 - Standardized communication of safety information
 - Consistent data retrieval
 - Maintenance by MSSO/JMO
- Limitations
 - Do not cover all medical topics or safety issues
 - Will evolve and undergo further refinement even though they have been tested during development

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SMQs in Production - Examples

- As of Version 23.0, a total of 106 level 1 SMQs in production
 - Agranulocytosis
 - Anaphylactic reaction
 - Central nervous system vascular disorders
 - Convulsions
 - Depression and suicide/self-injury
 - Hepatic disorders
 - Hypersensitivity
 - Ischaemic heart disease
 - Lack of efficacy/effect

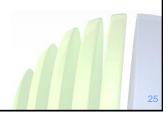
- Medication errors
- Osteonecrosis
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Pregnancy and neonatal topics
- Pseudomembranous colitis
- Rhabdomyolysis/myopathy
- Severe cutaneous adverse reactions
- Systemic lupus erythematosus

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MedDRA SMQ Data Characteristics

- MedDRA term inclusion
- Broad/narrow
- Algorithms
- Hierarchy
- SMQ status/term status within an SMQ
- Term versioning in an SMQ



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MedDRA Term Inclusion

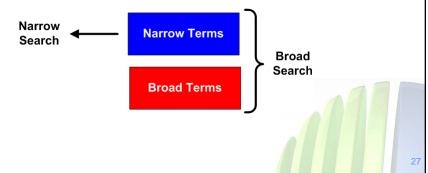
- SMQs are constructed at MedDRA PT level
- LLTs that are subordinate to an included PT are also included

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Narrow and Broad Searches

- "Narrow" scope specificity (cases highly likely to be condition of interest)
- "Broad" scope sensitivity (all possible cases)
- "Broad search" = All broad + all narrow terms





Narrow vs. Broad Example

SMQ Lactic acidosis

Definition

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Lactic acidosis is a form of high anion gap metabolic acidosis - Intrinsic cardiac contractility may be depressed, but inotropic function can be normal because of catecholamine release- Peripheral arterial vasocolitatation and central vasoconstriction can be present - Central nervous system function is depressed, with headache, lethargy, stupor, and, in some cases, even coma - Glucose intolerance may occur - Characterized by an increase in plasma L-lactate - Acidosis is seldom significant unless blood lactate exceeds 5 mmol/l - Clinciac presentation in type B lactic acidosis: o Symptoms: hyperventilation or dyspnea, stupor or coma, vomiting, drowsiness, and abdominal pain o Onset of symptoms and signs is usually rapid accompanied by deterioration in the level of consciousness.

Source

 Braunwald E, Fauci A, Kasper D. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 15th Edition, 2001 pp 285-9 2. Weatherall D, Ledingham J and Warrell D. Oxford Textbood of Medicine. Third edition, 1996; volume 2 pp 1541-44

Note

Testing in two regulatory databases confirmed that the term list is adequate; in one regulatory database, the term "acidosis" identified cases, but this may be a phenomenon of the database characteristics (coding of verbatims to terms of an older terminology or other coding conventions).

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Narrow Terms

Blood lactic acid increased Hyperlactacidaemia Lactic acidosis

road lerm

Acid base balance abnormal

Anion gap abnormal
Anion gap increased

Blood alkalinisation therapy

Blood bicarbonate abnormal Blood bicarbonate decreased

Blood gases abnormal

Blood lactic acid abnormal

Blood pH abnormal Blood pH decreased

Carbon dioxide combining power abnormal

Carbon dioxide combining

power decreased Coma acidotic

Kussmaul respiration

Metabolic acidosis

PCO2 abnormal PCO2 decreased

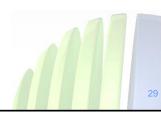
Urine lactic acid increased



MedDRA Algorithmic SMQs

- Some SMQs are designed to utilize algorithms
- Better case identification among broad search terms may result if cases are selected by a defined combination of selected terms

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Algorithmic SMQ Example

- Anaphylactic reaction (SMQ):
 - A case with any of the following PTs:
 - Anaphylactic reaction
 - Anaphylactic shock
 - Anaphylactic transfusion reaction
 - Anaphylactoid reaction
 - Anaphylactoid shock
 - Circulatory collapse
 - Dialysis membrane reaction
 - Kounis syndrome
 - Procedural shock
 - Shock
 - Shock symptom
 - Type I hypersensitivity

(Narrow search terms = Category A)



Algorithmic SMQ Example (cont)

Category B — Upper airway/Respiratory	Category C — Angioedema/ Urticaria, etc.	Category D – Cardiovascular/ Hypotension		
Acute respiratory failure	Allergic oedema	Blood pressure decreased		
Asthma	Angioedema	Blood pressure diastolic decreased		
Bronchial oedema	Erythema	Blood pressure systolic decreased		

- Case = A (Narrow terms)
- Or Term from Category B and term from Category C
- Or Term from either Category B or Category C plus Term from Category D

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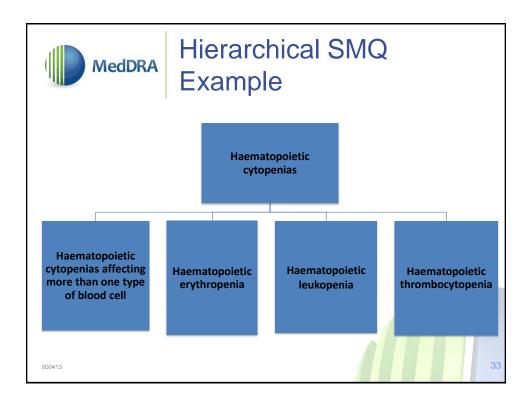
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Hierarchical SMQs

- Some SMQs may develop as set of queries related to one another in a hierarchical relationship
- Not related to MedDRA standard hierarchy
- One or more subordinate SMQs combined to create a superordinate, more inclusive SMQ

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SMQ Status/Term Status

- Each SMQ has a status (Active/Inactive)
- Similar in concept to MedDRA currency
- Terms assigned to an SMQ also have a status flag
 - Once a term is added to an SMQ, it will always be included in the SMQ but the status may be inactive

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MedDRA SMQ Versioning

- It is recommended that organizations use the SMQs with data coded with the same version of MedDRA
 - Match the MedDRA version of the SMQ with the MedDRA version of the coded data
 - Mismatches of SMQ and MedDRA coded data could produce unexpected results

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SMQ Versioning (cont)

- Example of PT added to SMQs in MedDRA Version 23.0:
 - PT Hormone receptor positive breast cancer in SMQ Breast malignant tumours
- Using version 22.1 SMQs which do not contain these PTs would fail to identify cases coded to these terms in a database using MedDRA Version 23.0



Browser Demonstration SMQ View

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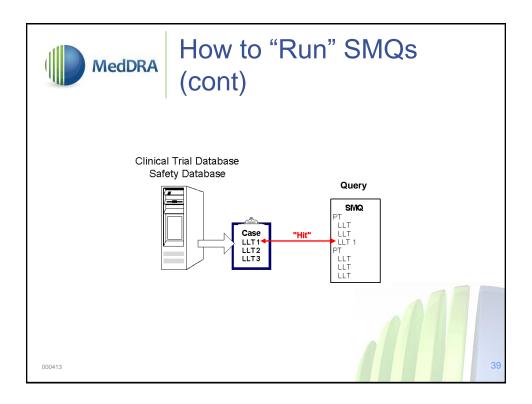
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How to "Run" SMQs

- IT perspective of SMQs = stored queries
- Code at LLT level; most organizations store coded data as LLTs
- SMQ ASCII files include PTs and LLTs
- Load SMQs into a query tool; run query against coded MedDRA terms in safety or clinical trial database for "Hits"
- Use SMQ options, if applicable
 - Narrow/broad search
 - Algorithms
 - Hierarchy

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MSSO's MedDRA **Browsers**

- MedDRA Desktop Browser (MDB)

 Download MDB and release files from MedDRA website
- MedDRA Web-Based Browser (WBB)
 - https://tools.meddra.org/wbb/
- Mobile MedDRA Browser (MMB)
 - https://mmb.meddra.org
- Features
 - Each require MedDRA ID and password
 - View/search MedDRA and SMQs
 - Support for all MedDRA languages
 - Language specific interface
 - Ability to export search results and Research Bin to local file system (MDB and WBB only)



MDB and WBB Special Features

- Preview upcoming (supplemental) changes in next release*
- View primary and secondary link information
- Upload terms to run against SMQs
- Advanced search options (e.g., NOT, OR)

*Supplemental view not available on MDB

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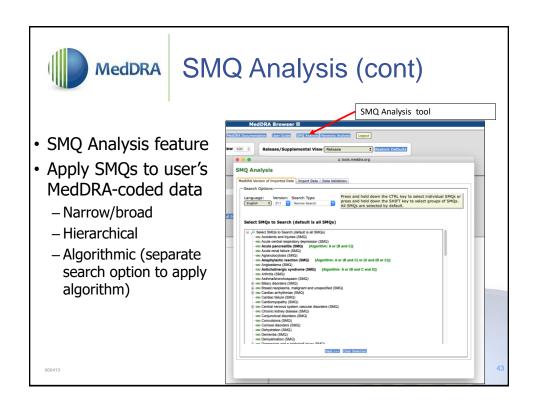
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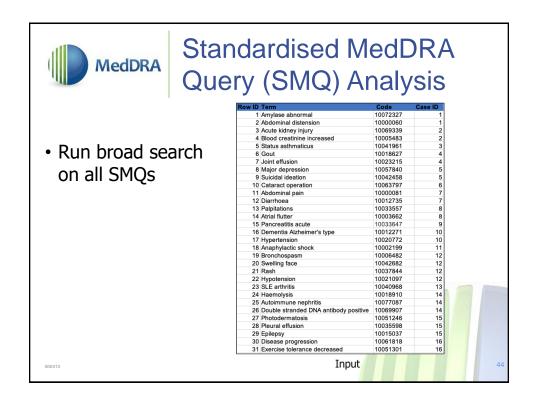


Standardised MedDRA Query (SMQ) Analysis

 In my dataset, which cases are "hits" for SMQs (potential cases of interest)?

w ID	Term	Code	Case ID
1	Amylase abnormal	10072327	
2	Abdominal distension	10000060	
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	
5	Status asthmaticus	10041961	
6	Gout	10018627	
7	Joint effusion	10023215	
8	Major depression	10057840	
9	Suicidal ideation	10042458	
10	Cataract operation	10063797	
11	Abdominal pain	10000081	
12	Diarrhoea	10012735	
13	Palpitations	10033557	
14	Atrial flutter	10003662	
15	Pancreatitis acute	10033647	
16	Dementia Alzheimer's type	10012271	1
17	Hypertension	10020772	1
18	Anaphylactic shock	10002199	1
19	Bronchospasm	10006482	1.
20	Swelling face	10042682	1
21	Rash	10037844	1
22	Hypotension	10021097	1.
23	SLE arthritis	10040968	1
24	Haemolysis	10018910	1-
25	Autoimmune nephritis	10077087	1-
26	Double stranded DNA antibody positive	10069907	1-
27	Photodermatosis	10051246	1
28	Pleural effusion	10035598	1
29	Epilepsy	10015037	1
30	Disease progression	10061818	1
31	Exercise tolerance decreased	10051301	1







MedDRA SMQ Analysis (cont)

- Results of broad search on all SMQs
 - Includes narrow search
 - Includes hierarchical SMQs
 - Algorithmic
 SMQ analysis
 not shown

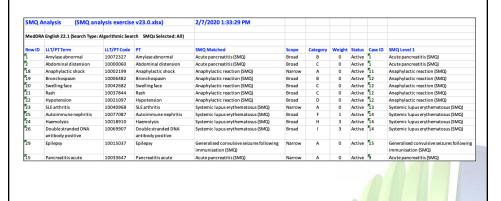
SMQ /	Analysis (SMQ ana	lysis exercise	v23.0.xlsx)	2/7/2020 1:17:03 PM						
MedDR	A English 22.1 (Search Type: 8	road Search S	MQs Selected: All)							
RowID	LLT/PT Term	LLT/PT Code	PT	SMQ Matched	Scope	Category	Weight			SMQ Level 1
i	Amylase abnormal	10072327	Amylase abnormal	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)	Broad	В	0	Active	5	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)
2	Abdominal distension	10000060	Abdominal distension	Gastrointestinal nonspecific symptoms and therapeutic procedures (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active	1	Gastrointestinal nonspecific inflammation an dysfunctional conditions (SMQ)
2	Abdominal distension	10000060	Abdominal distension	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)	Broad	c	0	Active	1	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Tumour lysis syndrome (SMQ)	Broad	C	0	Active		Tumour lysis syndrome (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Taxic-septic shock conditions (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Torsade de pointes, shock-associated conditions	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Shock-associated circulatory or cardiac conditions (excl torsade de pointes) (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Rhabdomyolysis/myopathy (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Rhabdomyolysis/myopathy (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Hypovolaemic shock conditions (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Hypoglycaemic and neurogenic shock conditions	Broad	A	0	Active		Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome (SMQ)	Broad	В	0	Active	2	Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Dehydration (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	5	Dehydration (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Anaphylactic/anaphylactoid shock conditions (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Shock (SMQ)
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Acute renal failure (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active	2	Acute renal failure (SMQ)
ŧ	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Tumour lysis syndrome (SMQ)	Broad	C	0	Active	5	Tumour lysis syndrome (SMQ)
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Rhabdomyolysis/myopathy (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Rhabdomyolysis/myopathy (SMQ)
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Retroperitoneal fibrosis (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active		Retroperitoneal fibrosis (SMQ)
i	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome (SMQ)	Broad	В	0	Active	2	Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome (SMQ)
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Chronic kidney disease (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active	2	Chronic kidney disease (SMQ)
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	Acute renal failure (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active		Acute renal failure (SMQ)
5	Status asthmaticus	10041951	Status asthmaticus	Hypersensitivity (SMQ)	Broad	A	0	Active		Hypersensitivity (SMQ)
5	Status asthmaticus	10041961	Status asthmaticus	Eosinophilic pneumonia (SMQ)	Broad	C	0	Active	3	Eosinophilic pneumonia (SMQ)
	Status asthmaticus	10041961	Status asthmaticus	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active	5	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)

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MedDRA SMQ Analysis (cont)

• Results of algorithmic SMQ analysis





SMQ Applications

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SMQ Applications

Clinical trials

- Where safety profile is not fully established, use multiple SMQs on routine basis as screening tool
- Selected SMQs to evaluate previously identified issue (pre-clinical data or class effect)

Post-marketing

- Selected SMQs to retrieve cases for suspected or known safety issue
- Signal detection (multiple SMQs employed)
- Single case alerts
- Periodic reporting (aggregate cases for safety and other issues, e.g., lack of efficacy)

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EMA: Signal Detection Analysis

- ICSR coding at LLT level, analysis at PT level (medical concept):
 - ✓It may be important to conduct analysis at **higher level** of hierarchy: SOC, HLGT, HLT
 - When doing so, impact of axial and non multi-axial SOCs needs to be taken into account: relevant PTs in more than 1 SOC
 - ✓It may be important to conduct analysis at SMQ level to maximise likelihood that all terms related to a specific medical condition of interest are identified
- Challenge: strike the correct balance
 - √Too narrowly focused search (specificity): exclude events of potential relevance
 - √Too broad search (sensitivity): difficult to identify a trend or signal that
 may require further analysis (incl. case review)

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Acknowledgement: Dr. Aniello Santoro, EMA







Use of SMQs at FDA – Reviewing Prescribing Information

- · Proposed Prescribing Information:
- Warnings & Precautions:
 - Dizziness/Somnolence
 - Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs
 - Suicidal Behavior and Ideation (class labeling)

SMQ (Narrow Search)	RR
(1) Hostility/aggression	4.4
(2) Vestibular disorders	4.258
(1) Hearing and vestibular disorders	4.088
(1) Hyponatraemia/SIADH	3.832
(2) Hearing impairment	3.832
(1) Dyslipidaemia *	2.555
(1) Biliary disorders	2.135
(2) Functional, inflammatory and gallstone related biliary disorders	2.135

- Final Prescribing Information
- Boxed Warning:
 - Serious Psychiatric and Behavioral Reactions
- · Warnings & Precautions:
 - Falls
 - Dizziness & somnolence
 - Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs
 - Suicidal Behavior and Ideation (class labeling)





Customized Searches



Customized Searches – Modified SMQs

- Do not modify SMQ unless there is a compelling reason – makes it non-standard
- "Modified MedDRA query based on an SMQ"
 - To be used to refer to an SMQ that has been modified
 - All modifications must be documented
 - Version updates and maintenance are responsibility of organization that created it
 - SMQ Lack of efficacy/effect often modified based on particular product

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Customized Searches – Ad Hoc Queries

- Need medical knowledge
- Need knowledge of structure and characteristics of MedDRA and of your data
- Refer to the MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider document for query construction tips
- Save query for future use; maintenance needed for MedDRA version changes
- Consider submitting ad hoc query to MSSO via change request for possible development as an SMQ

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Summary

In this course, we:

- Reviewed the MedDRA Data Retrieval and Presentation: Points to Consider document
- Reviewed use of MedDRA for developing queries
- Discussed Standardised MedDRA Queries (SMQs)
- Discussed the creation and use of customized searches

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MedDRA MSSO Contacts

- Website
 - -www.meddra.org
- Email
 - -mssohelp@meddra.org
- Frequently Asked Questions
 - -www.meddra.org/faq
- MedDRA Browsers
 - https://www.meddra.org/meddra-desktop-browsers (Desktop Browser)
 - https://tools.meddra.org/wbb/ (Web-Based Browser)
 - https://mmb.meddra.org (Mobile Browser)

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MedDRA MSSO Contacts (cont)

- Self-Service Application
 - https://www.meddra.org/meddra-self-service-application
- Training Schedule
 - -https://www.meddra.org/training/schedule
- Change Request Submission
 - -https://www.meddra.org/how-to-use/change-requests
- MedDRA Support Documentation
 - https://www.meddra.org/how-to-use/supportdocumentation

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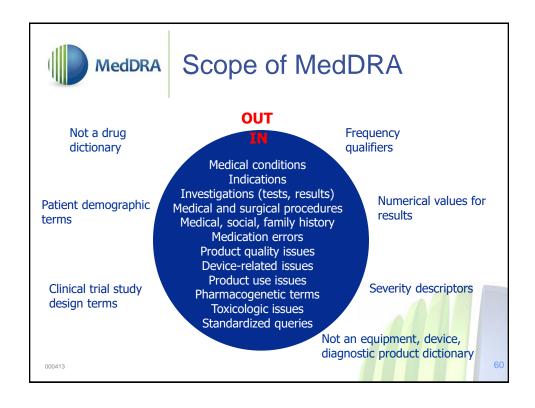




MedDRA Definition

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.

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MedDRA Structure

System Organ Class (SOC) (27) High Level Group Term (HLGT) (337) High Level Term (HLT) (1,737) Preferred Term (PT) (24,289)

Lowest Level Term (LLT) (81,812)

MedDRA Version 23.0



MedDRA A Multi-Axial Terminology

- Multi-axial = the representation of a medical concept in multiple SOCs
 - 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

