PAVIA ANNUAL MEETING

Tanzania: Key achievements & closing report

TMDA February 2023





Key PAVIA achievements

Achievement #1 – Identification of Gaps in PV system

- Baseline assessment to identify the gaps conducted in 2018
- Achievement #2 Development of National Roadmap
 - National PV Roadmap 2019 book has been used to bridge the gaps
 en1661762829-ROAD MAP BOOKS.. pdf (3).pdf (tmda.go.tz)



THE NATIONAL PHARMACOVIGILANCE ROADMAP

January, 2021













Key PAVIA achievements.....1



Achievement #3 – Establishment of PV centres

Twenty (20) regional PV centers were established and were equipped with PC and printers for PV activities. Also, 7 existing zonal PV centers revived

Achievement #4 – Development of the electronic system for ADR associated with anti TB medicines

TMDA developed a new reporting system - Safety and Quality Reporting Tools and accommodated aDSM for reporting ADR associated with use of anti-TB

Achievement #5 – Increase in the number of ADR/AEFI reports

ADR Reports increase from an average of 300 – 9000 reports/year



Key PAVIA achievements2



Achievement #6 – Training of staff

- Training of three (3) participants on data collection & management (April 2019 Bishoftu, Ethiopia)
- Blended training for 36 PV staff from facilities, universities, research institutions and regulators (Oct. 2019 – Dsm, Tanzania) who then trained more than colleagues
- Training on data management, Signal detection and Causality assessment training for three (3) participants (Nov 2019 - Netherlands)
- Twelve (12) staff trained on assessment of PSUR and RMP (June 2021 – Morogoro, Tanzania)
- TB/HIV trainers (40) of trainees (ToT) on Active Drug Safety Monitoring of TB prevention therapy drugs organized by the NACP



Key PAVIA achievements3



Achievement #7 – Development of Msc in Pharmacovigilance and pharmacoepidemiology

- Two batches have been enrolled to date (2020/2021 & 2021/2022)
- Training of a total of 11 students ongoing where 2 are TMDA staff

Achievement #8 Developed and incorporated PV modules in the Undergraduate PV Curriculum at MUHAS

Total of 367 students involved since its inception (2018 – 2022)



Best practices

1. COLLABORATION BETWEEN NMRA AND STAKEHOLDERS

 Improved collaboration between NMRAs and Research Institutions (KCRI), PHPs (NTLP, NACP, NMCP & IVD), RHMTs & CHMTs and Academic Institutions (KCMC, MUHAS) and others including the general public

2. PV TRAINING FOR STUDENTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

- Undergraduate students at the University
- Training of focal persons at the Regional PV centres, HCW
- Training of MAH and QPPV

3. ENFORCEMENT OF THE PV REGULATIONS

- Inspections of MAH to verify compliance to PV Regulations
- Appointment of QPPV

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL PV CENTRES



 20 PV centres established equipped with PC and Printers, trained on PV and use of Vigiflow



Closing plans



- Review of the National PV Roadmap implementation
- To cascade training on PV to Universities and other training levels of healthcare professionals
- Stakeholders' engagement improved in funding of PV activities
- Improve sensitization of the public/clients especially patients on reporting of ADR



- Country PV linkages with other PV stakeholders
 - a. Establish PV stakeholders Forum which will serve as a proper forum to deliberate on PV matters;
 - b. To continually conduct annual stakeholders meetings to discuss matters related to PV
- Cascading of PV activities
 - a. Continue sensitization of stakeholders on matters related to PV
 - b. Continue training of health care workers at PV centres and other health facilities
- Continuation of PV training and capacity building
 - a. Budgeting for training both short and long courses for TMDA staff. At Present there are two staff pursuing MSc. in Pharmacovigilance and Pharmacoepidemiology programme at MUHAS;
 - b. To ensure that PV modules are incorporated into the curriculum for undergraduate studies at local universities
 - Planning to cascade to other lower healthcare training institutions to

- Continued strengthening of PV regulatory and policy frameworks
 - Budgeting from own sources to fund enforcement and implementation of PV activities and engaging stakeholders in various intervention
 - TMDA will explore and devise new technologies such as Vigimobile that will improve and facilitate ADR reporting beyond the current ones (SMS, SQRT)



To explore benefits from African Smart Safety Surveillance Programme (A3S) and consider its adoption







Plans for sustainability for the PV triangle (TMDA, PHP, MRI and Treatment sites/Health Facilities)

- ❖TMDA will continue to improve partnerships within the triangle amongst members constituting the triangle. For instance TMDA is involved in various interventions implemented PHPs such as NTLP;
- ❖ TMDA will strengthen supportive supervision of PV activities at Treatment sites/Health Facilities in order to improve ADR reporting





Any other plans...

☐ To continue to communicate lessons learned from the PAVIA project

through:

- ☐ TMDA websites;
- ☐ Newsletters,
- ☐ Drug Safety bulletin
- ☐ Prepare more scientific publications

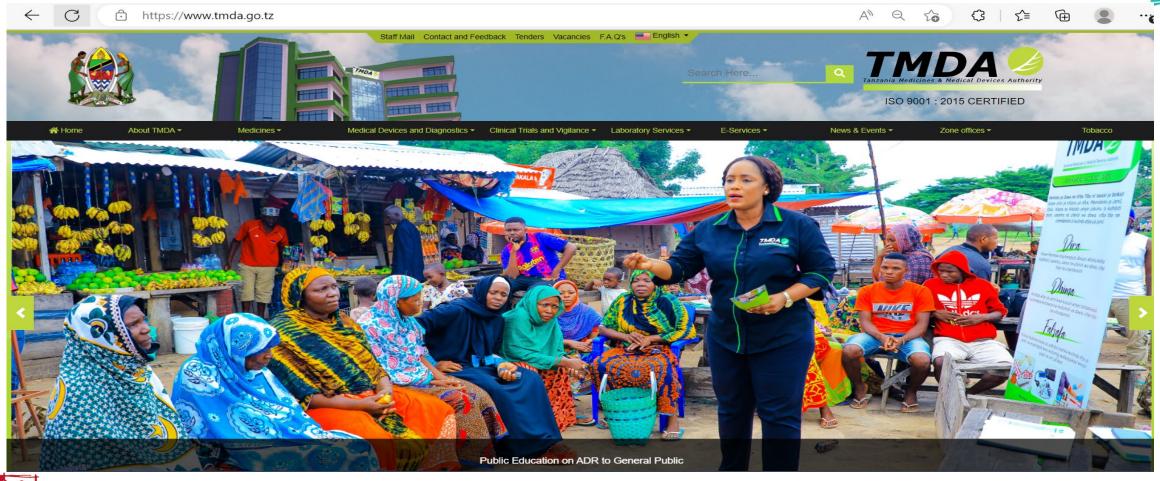






To continue sensitizing the general public on ADR Reporting











EDCTP

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