Mapping of Existing Disease-Specific Data Sources for the Conduct of Pharmacoepidemiologic Studies in China

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BACKGROUND

- In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in drug safety and effectiveness research in Asia, especially in China.
- Although fit-for-purpose data sources appear to be available in China, the characteristics of the data included in such databases and the feasibility of conducting pharmacoepidemiologic studies remain poorly examined to date.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify and characterize existing data sources in China for two selected diseases, representing respectively a highly prevalent condition and a rare disease: Lung cancer and Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD);
- To determine the usefulness of identified data sources for observational research.

METHODS

- Searches for potential real-world data sources on lung cancer and DMD consisted of a systematic literature review and pragmatic search of web sources.

RESULTS

Quorum Charts of Systematic Reviews on Real-World Data Sources in China

Lung Cancer

- Records identified in Medline (n=659)
- Records identified in Embase (n=652)
- Records after removal of duplicates (n=1,109)
- Records screened (n=1,109)
- Records excluded (n=480)
- In-depth review of articles (n=204)
- 114 potential data sources
- 69 data sources retained

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

- Records identified in Medline database (n=43)
- Records identified in Embase database (n=22)
- Records after removal of duplicates (n=57)
- Records screened (n=57)
- Records excluded (n=52)
- In-depth review of articles (n=5)
- 4 potential data sources

Overview of Available Disease-Specific Data Elements

Lung Cancer

- Electronic medical records (EMR)
- Medical records (paper format)
- Cohort with ad hoc data collection
- Administrative claims data
- Mixed data source
- Survey

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

- Disease registry
- Administrative claims data
- Spontaneous reports

Usefulness of Retained Data Sources

CONCLUSION

- Several real-world data sources on lung cancer and DMD have been identified in China. Although availability of disease-specific data elements is often low and varies depending on the condition of interest, electronic medical records and administrative claims databases provide valuable information for conducting real-world studies.

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