

## Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) 1

TITLE: Factors Contributing to Best Practices for Patient Involvement in Pharmacovigilance in Europe: A Stakeholder Analysis

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### Strategy for the literature review research (PUBMED<sup>®</sup>)

Search number	Search details	Number of results obtained
#1	<b>(((patient involvement) OR (patient participation)) AND (pharmacovigilance)) NOT (clinical trials) Filters: from 2010 - 2021</b>	126
#2	<b>(((patient involvement) OR (patient participation)) OR (patient engagement)) AND (pharmacovigilance) NOT (research) Filters: from 2009 - 2021</b>	66
#3	<b>((((patient involvement) OR (patient participation)) OR (patient engagement)) AND (pharmacovigilance) NOT (research)) AND (2009:2021[pdat])) AND (((patient involvement) OR (patient participation)) AND (pharmacovigilance) NOT (clinical trials) AND (2010:2021[pdat]))</b>	54

## Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) 2

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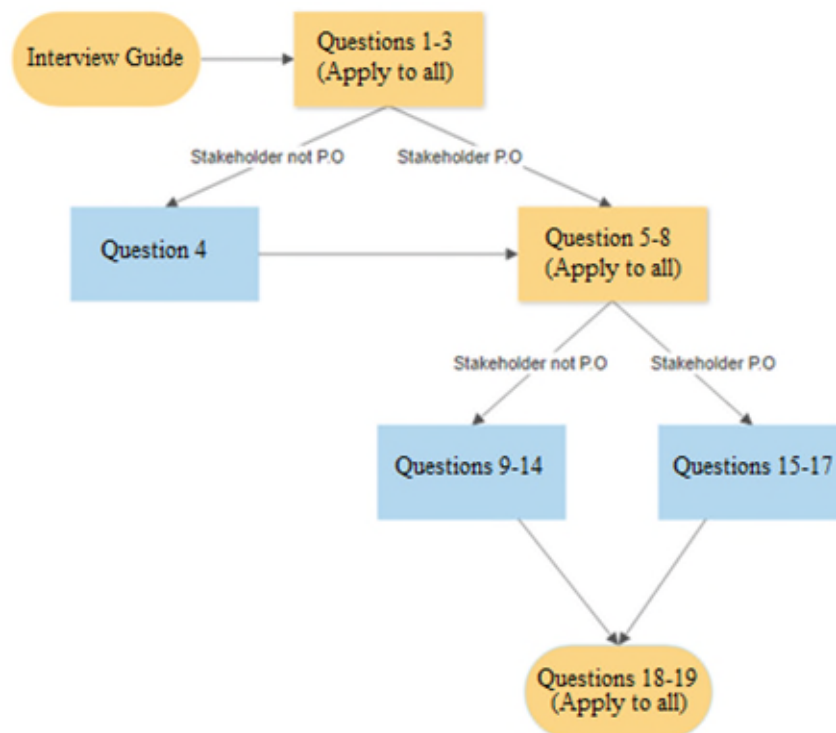
2 - Centro Nacional de Información de Medicamentos, Instituto de Investigaciones Farmacéuticas, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica

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### Interview Questions

The interview starts with an introduction, that includes the name of the interviewer, the name of the organization supporting the research and a brief description of the objective and purpose of the study. The questionnaire contains 18 questions that are applied following the scheme below:



**1) Confirm name and position in the organization.**

Help text: Also other personal information as age, time working in the position.

**2) How would you define patient involvement?**

Help text: the idea is to find a definition

**3) Do you feel patient involvement is an important topic in pharmacovigilance? Why?**

**4) Can you mention the different areas where you involve patients in your organization and work?**

Help text: This can include sits in the board, activities, the input of patients in different areas

**5) What type of patient involvement actions or activities do you consider to be ideal or most helpful and would like to do in the future?**

Help text: For example public hearings, training sessions, podcasts, websites for sharing information, conferences, seminars, social media, newsletters.

**6) Could you elaborate in some projects or activities regarding patient involvement that your organization has developed or has been asked to participate in as a collaborator?**

**7) How has patient involvement affected your organization?**

Help text:

**8) What are the benefits of involving patients in PV?**

Help text: How does patient engagement impact the work that you do?

**9) While designing or organizing an activity in which patients are going to be involved do you seek for patients input?**

If yes go to question 10 and 11, if no got to question 12

**10) In which stages of the designing do you seek for the input? Would you like to involve them earlier?**

**11) Do you think that patients are providing valuable input to those activities?**

**12) Would you consider involving patients in the design process of activities in the future?**

Help text: Have there been any projects in the past that could have benefited from involving patients in the design process?

**13) How do you capture or receive feedback from patients on the activities and actions that seek to involve them?**

**14) How does this feedback from patients help improve activities in pharmacovigilance?**

**15) How does your organization feel about the activities that other stakeholders organize for your participation? Do you give any type of feedback about the activities that you are involved in?**

Help text: Give examples of activities like public hearings, training sessions, podcasts, websites

for sharing information, conferences, seminars, social media, newsletters.

Do they feel heard and involved by them?

- 16) What changes in the patient involvement activities and actions would you like to see in the future?**
- 17) Which channels would be ideal for offering feedback in the future?**
- 18) As part of this research we would like to include more people from the [regulatory/ MAH/ Patient Organization] area, we would appreciate if you could recommend us someone that you think would like to participate.**

### Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) 3

TITLE: Factors Contributing to Best Practices for Patient Involvement in Pharmacovigilance in Europe: A Stakeholder Analysis

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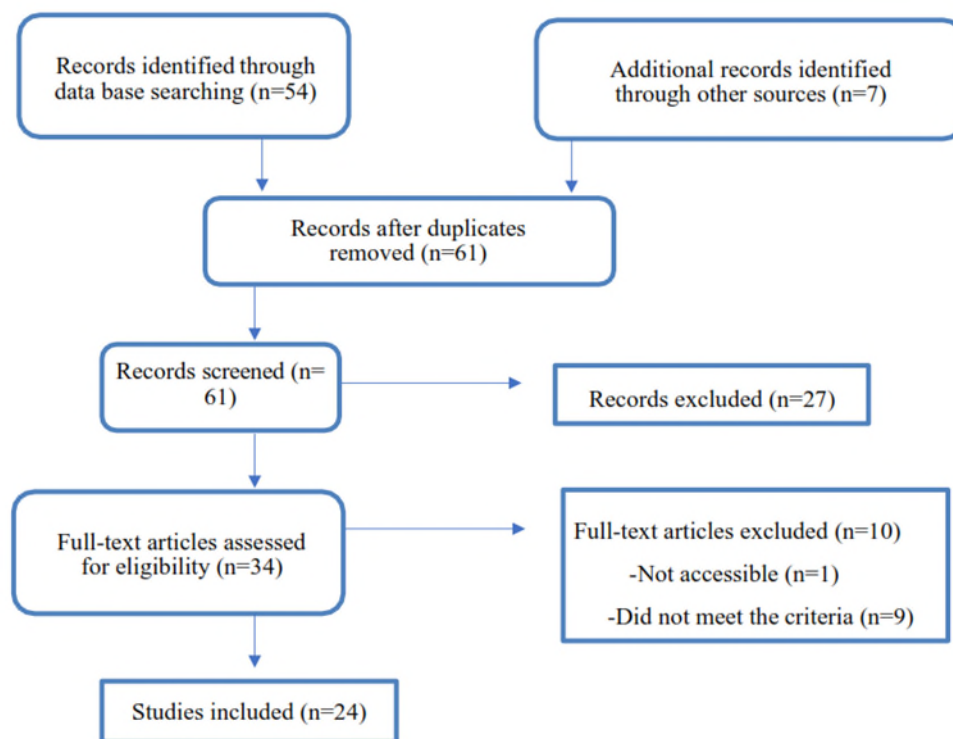


Figure 1. Flowchart of included articles

**Complete list of literature included in the literature review.**

Articles found through PubMed search

1. Adams SA. Using patient-reported experiences for pharmacovigilance? *Stud Health Technol Inform.* 2013;194:63-8.
2. Adisa R, Adeniyi OR, Fakeye TO. Knowledge, awareness, perception and reporting of experienced adverse drug reactions among outpatients in Nigeria. *Int J Clin Pharm.* 2019;41(4):1062-73.
3. Arlett P, Straus S, Rasi G. Pharmacovigilance 2030: Invited Commentary for the January 2020 "Futures" Edition of *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.* *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2020;107(1):89-91.
4. Benabdallah G, Benkirane R, Khattabi A, Edwards IR, Bencheikh RS. The involvement of Pharmacovigilance Centres in medication errors detection: a questionnaire-based analysis. *Int J Risk Saf Med.* 2011;23(1):17-29.
5. Borg JJ, Aislaitner G, Pirozynski M, Mifsud S. Strengthening and rationalizing pharmacovigilance in the EU: where is Europe heading to? A review of the new EU legislation on pharmacovigilance. *Drug Saf.* 2011;34(3):187-97.
6. Borg JJ, Tanti A, Kouvelas D, Lungu C, Pirozynski M, Serracino-Inglott A, et al. European Union pharmacovigilance capabilities: potential for the new legislation. *Ther Adv Drug Saf.* 2015;6(4):120-40.
7. Daban M, Lacroix C, Micallef J. Patients' organizations in rare diseases and involvement in drug information: Illustrations with LMC France, the French Association of Chronic Myeloid leukemia. *Therapie.* 2020;75(2):221-4.
8. Edwards IR, Graedon T. What do stakeholders think about pharmacovigilance? *Drug Saf.* 2010;33(8):619-21.
9. Esther Salgueiro M, Jimeno FJ, Aguirre C, García M, Ordóñez L, Manso G. [Direct reporting by patients of adverse drug reactions in Spain]. *Farm Hosp.* 2013;37(1):65-71.
10. Härmark L, van Hunsel F, Grundmark B. ADR Reporting by the General Public: Lessons Learnt from the Dutch and Swedish Systems. *Drug Saf.* 2015;38(4):337-47.
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12. Matos C, Weits G, van Hunsel F. The Role of European Patient Organizations in Pharmacovigilance. *Drug Saf.* 2019;42(4):547-57.
13. Mavris M, Furia Helms A, Bere N. Engaging patients in medicines regulation: a tale of two agencies. *Nat Rev Drug Discov.* 2019;18(12):885-6.
14. Steurbaut S, Hanssens Y. Pharmacovigilance: empowering healthcare professionals and patients. *Int J Clin Pharm.* 2014;36(5):859-62.
15. Tejus A, Mathur AG, Vishnuprasad R, Singh A, Pradhan S. An observational study to assess the possibility of patient participation in implementing pharmacovigilance in a busy tertiary care hospital. *Med J Armed Forces India.* 2020;76(4):425-9.
16. van Hunsel F, de Waal S, Härmark L. The contribution of direct patient reported ADRs to drug safety signals in the Netherlands from 2010 to 2015. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf.* 2017;26(8):977-83.
17. van Hunsel F, Härmark L, Rolfes L. Fifteen years of patient reporting -what have we learned and where are we heading to? *Expert Opin Drug Saf.* 2019;18(6):477-84.

Record found through reference checks

1. European Medicines Agency. Summary EMA public hearing valproate pregnancy (2017).

2. Brown P, Bahri P. 'Engagement' of patients and healthcare professionals in regulatory pharmacovigilance: establishing a conceptual and methodological framework. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 2019;75(9):1181-92.
3. Inacio P, Cavaco A, Allan E, Airaksinen M. Key pharmacovigilance stakeholders' experiences of direct patient reporting of adverse drug reactions and their prospects of future development in the European Union. *Public Health.* 2018;155:119-28.
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