A standardised terminology for vaccine identification

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• Independent, self-funded, non-profit foundation established in 1978 dedicated to safer use of medicines and vaccines.

 UMC is the Collaborating Centre for the operations of the WHO Programme for International Drug Monitoring (PIDM) through an agreement between the Swedish government and the World Health Organization (WHO)

• Supports over 180 member countries and regions in strengthening safety surveillance, and maintains VigiBase, the WHO global database of adverse event reports.

 Provides international standards and related digital solutions for secure exchange of pharmacovigilance data, including a global medicine and vaccine terminology for identification of medicinal products.





THIS IS OUR VISION

Safer use of medicines and vaccines for everyone everywhere



WHO Programme for International Drug Monitoring



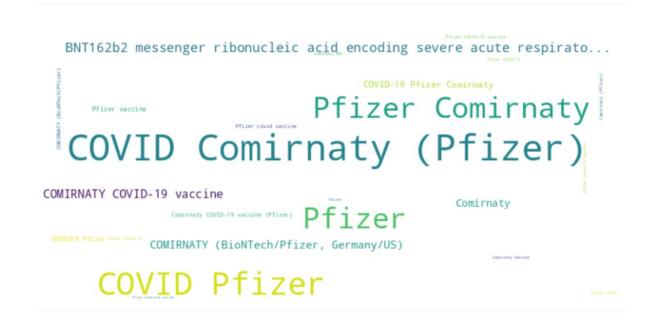
- VigiBase is the WHO database of adverse event reports and it contains over 40 million anonymized reports
 - 8 million reports on vaccines from 162 countries
 - Covid vaccines represent ~5.8 million reports (~73%)
 - Over 100,000 reports each for the 10 most common other vaccine types

All reports are mapped to WHODrug Global, a standardised dictionary for medicines and vaccines, to provide means for analysis



Common challenges in vaccines coding in pharmacovigilance

- Coding on different levels with varying names:
 - Different "common names" are used within a country or region
 - Trade names or generic names
 - Pharmacologic group, e.g., the disease ('Influenza vaccines') or pathogen ('H1N1 vaccines'), or the vaccine strategy ('attenuated vaccines' or 'inactivated vaccines')



Language variations



The UMC drug dictionary WHODrug Global



WHODrug Global, UMC's drug dictionary, is a global medicine and vaccine terminology for identification of medicinal products



It was initially developed for post marketing safety monitoring and is available in VigiBase



It is today used by over 3600 customers with over 18000 users in over 130 countries for both pre- and post-marketing standardisation



It contains > 600,000 unique drug names from over 170 countries and more than 3000 vaccines names



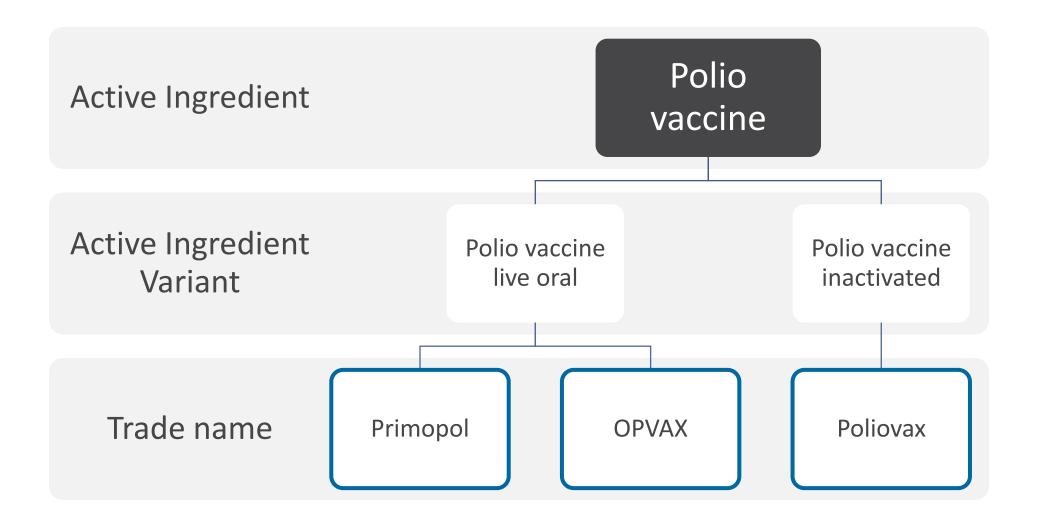
WHODrug data covers both conventional medicines and vaccines, as well as herbal remedies, including their ATC classifications



WHODrug Global is released twice a year, on March 1 and September 1, in English and Chinese. The data is available in a file package, as web-based browser (WHODrug Insight) and through API



General WHODrug vaccine structure





Vaccine mappings – Polio vaccine

WHODrug- NUVA draft mapping

WHODrug Trade names (Examples)	WHODrug Substances	NUVA valences
Polio Kovax	Polio vaccine	Polio valence, unspecified
Ipvax	Polio vaccine inactivated 3v	Whole inactivated trivalent polio valence (IPV)
Opv merieux	Polio vaccine live oral	Live attenuated monovalent oral polio valence, type unspecified (mOPV)
Virus Polio tipo I	Polio vaccine live oral type 1	Monovalent type 1 live attenuated oral poliomyelitis valence (mOPV 1)
Polio sabin mono three	Polio vaccine live oral type 3	Live attenuated monovalent oral polio valence type 3 (mOPV 3)



Vaccine mappings – HPV vaccine

WHODrug - NUVA draft mapping

WHODrug Trade names (Examples)	WHODrug Substances	NUVA valences
	HPV vaccine	Human Papillomavirus valence, types unspecified
Cevarix	HPV vaccine 2v	Human Papillomavirus VLP bivalent valence, types 16 and 18
Gardasil	HPV vaccine 4v	Human Papillomavirus VLP quadrivalent valence, types 6, 11, 16 and 18
Gardasil 9	HPV vaccine 9v	Human Papillomavirus VLP nonavalent, types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58

Also:

Human Papillomavirus VLP valence, type 16 Human Papillomavirus VLP valence, type 18



Vaccine mappings – Yellow fever vaccine

WHODrug - NUVA draft mapping

WHODrug Trade names (Examples)	NUVA valences	WHODrug Substances
	Yellow fever valence (Amaril vaccine)	Yellow fever vaccine
		Yellow fever vaccine live
Amaril vaccine		Yellow fever vaccine live (17D-204)

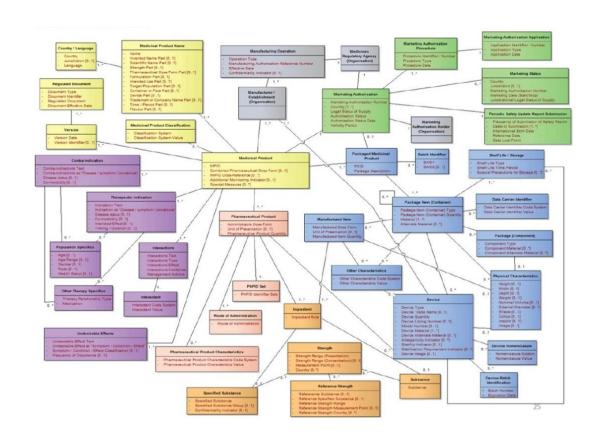
The same product mapped to different levels of granularity



ISO IDMP standards are used to identify and exchange information on medicinal products

The data structure provide linking between substance information and Medicinal products product through national Medicinal Product ID and GTIN

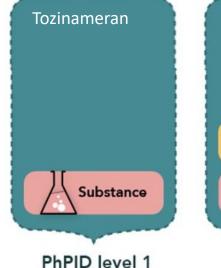




ISO IDMP global PhPID and connection to medicinal products

Pharmaceutical products

Medicinal products

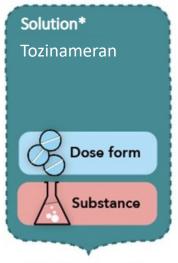


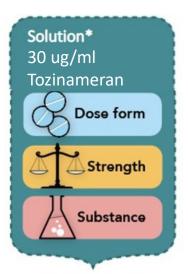
30 ug/ml Tozinameran

Strength

Substance

PhPID level 2









PhPID level 3 PhPID level 4

WHODrug

National MPID Eg NDC, PMS code

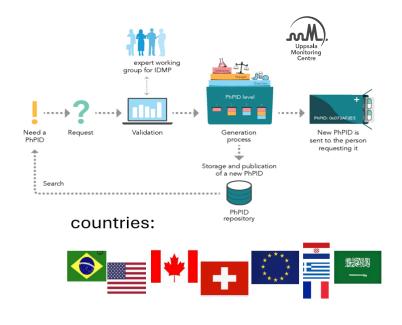
^{*}Dose form characteristics: Solution, Injection, Parenteral, Conventional

Global IDMP Working Group (GIDWG) – global collaboration for implementation of ISO IDMP standards globally



GIDWG has developed and tested a framework, including business rules, best practices and operating model, for the global IDMP implementation and maintenance of global identifiers for marketed products. Role out of pre-production data is planned for 2026



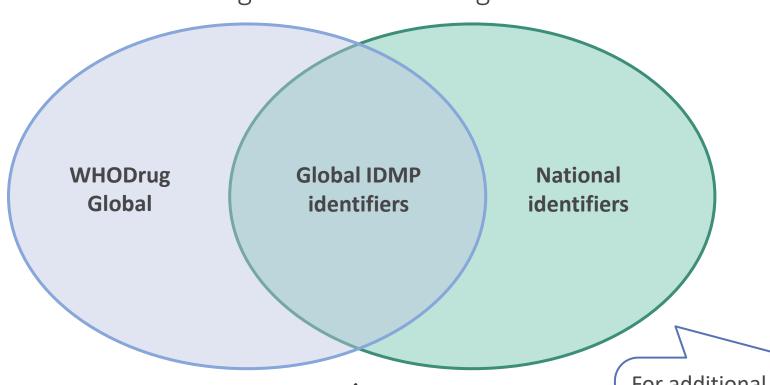


https://gidwg.org/

A global standardized terminology for vaccine identification



Supporting national use cases and with seamless connection to IDMP and WHODrug Global to facilitate global data exchange



For coding and analysis of ICSRs and clinical trial data

Ensure global data exchange

For additional use cases and use by health care sector including hospitals, non-governmental organisations, supply chain



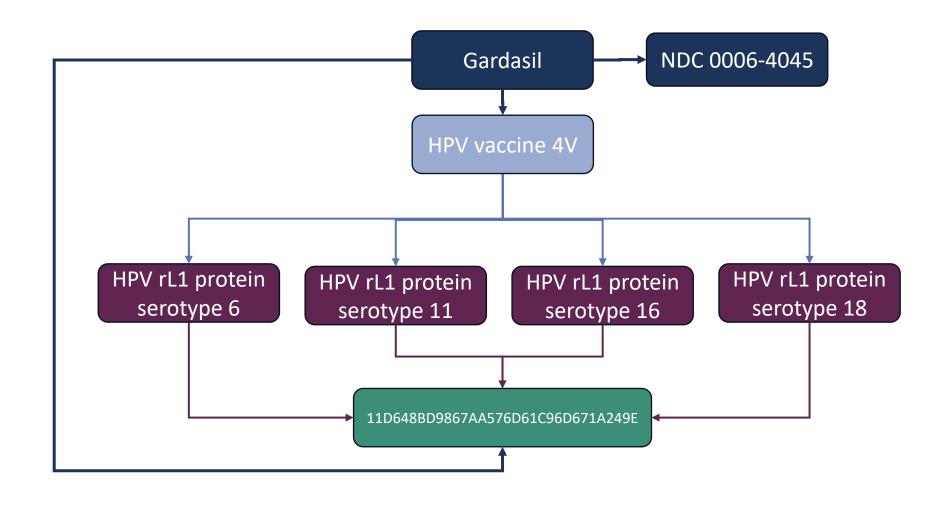
WHODrug linked to granular IDMP substance information

Product

Substance
WHODrug
(active variant)

Substance (GSID)

IDMP PhPID (GSID, dose form, strength)





Safer use of medicines and vaccines for everyone everywhere