

First Fridays Webinar Series: Medical Education Group (MEG)

Webinar #1 - May 7th, 2010





Series Goals (5)

- To provide insights into how Pfizer's Medical Education Group (MEG) functions – an operational overview
- 2. To share an up-to-date status of Pfizer's MEG timelines and grant review cycles
- 3. To share best practices that the CME provider community has submitted in recent grant cycles
- 4. To answer outstanding questions from the CME provider community
- To gain insights into how Pfizer's MEG might improve our processes to best support the CME community





Agenda

1. Introduction

2. Topic One: The MEG 2-Step

3. Topic Two: Mitigating Bias in CME

4. Q and A



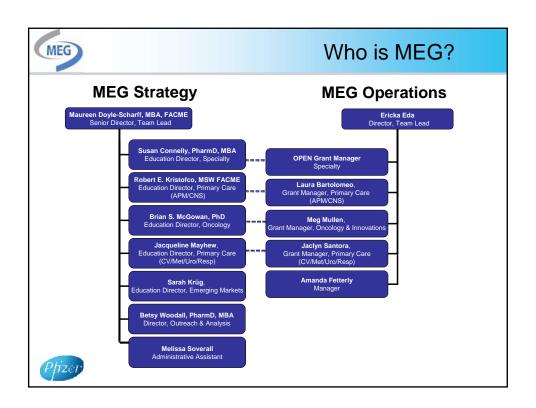


Today's Objectives (3)

Upon completion of today's call participants should be able to:

- Understand how the processes of MEG are designed to support the Mission, Vision, and Goals of the group
- 2. Submit high-quality grant requests as prescribed by MEG's quarterly application windows
- 3. Identify resources for effective conflict of interest resolution and content validation policies in an effort to mitigate inappropriate bias and risk







MEG Mission, Vision, and Goals

VISION: Accelerating the translation of clinical science to quality patient care

MISSION: To cooperate with healthcare delivery organizations and professional associations to narrow professional practice gaps in areas of mutual interests through support of learning and change strategies that result in measurable improvement in competence, performance or patient outcomes.

GOAL: To increase the number of patients who receive the highest quality, safe and effective, individualized, and evidence-based care from physicians, other healthcare professionals, and the healthcare system.





Why Does MEG exist?

- MEG exist to provide educational grant support to the medical community in a compliant and effective manner
- Good education accelerates the adoption curve of evidence-based clinical skills and practices
- By funding good education, commercial support improves the quality of patient care

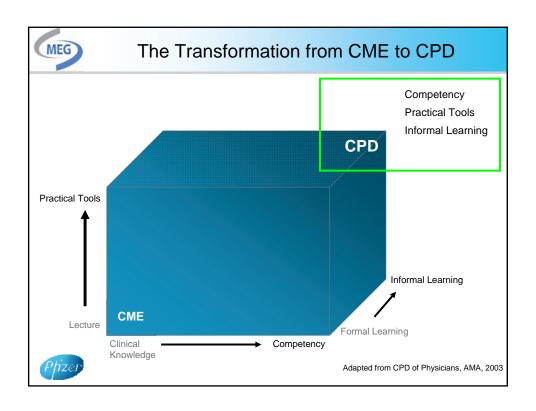


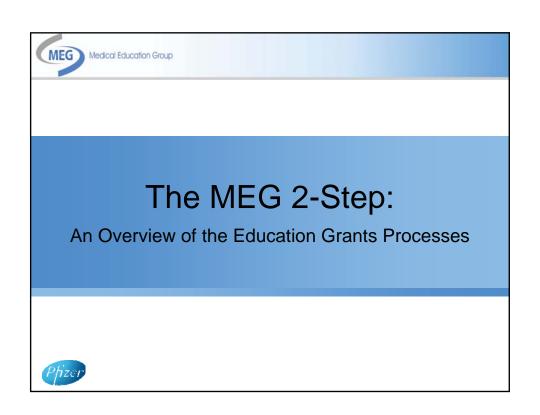


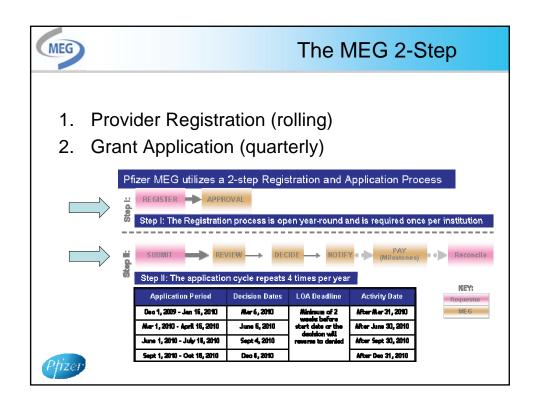
5-Year Transformation of MEG

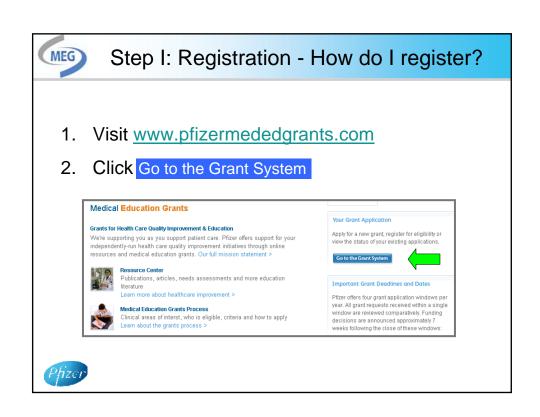
Organizational Development Level	External Relationships	Pfizer History
Decentralized Brand Driven	Funder	Pre-2006
Decentralized Process Driven	Funder	2006
Centralized Process Driven	Funder	2007
Centralized Education Driven	CE Supporter	2007 - 2008
Center of Excellence for Healthcare Provider Education	CPD Supporter	2008 - 2009
Center of Excellence for Healthcare Quality Improvement	QI + CPD within systems of care supporter	2010 & beyond





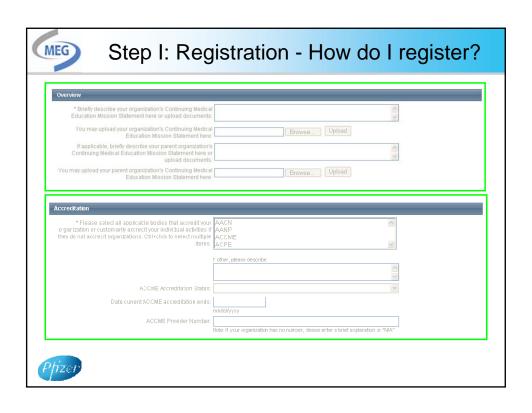


















Step I: Registration – 3 Rationale

- 1. Centralizes responsibility and accountability
- 2. Simplifies reporting and communication
- 3. Serves as quality checkpoint





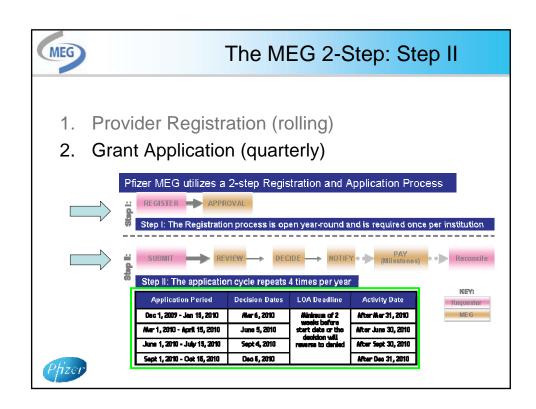
Step I: Registration Summary - What is MEG looking for?

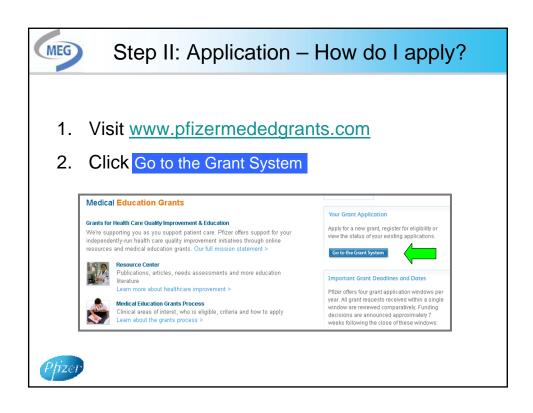
- 1. Duty of Care
- 2. Accreditation not just ACCME...
- Experience and dedication to transforming medical education
- 4. Organization history
- 5. Conflict of Interest Resolution Processes
- Content Validation Processes

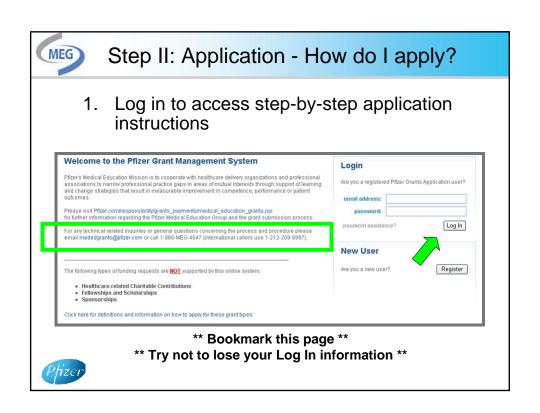
To date ~1,400 providers have received approvals



** Answers are typically provided within 2 weeks **









Step II: Application – Rationale

Quarterly, batched review:

- Ensures that highest quality request are supported
- 2. Standardizes processes and expectation
- 3. Simplifies reporting and communication
- 4. Simplifies financial accounting

Typical quarter:

550 of request / 110 of approvals ~ 20%

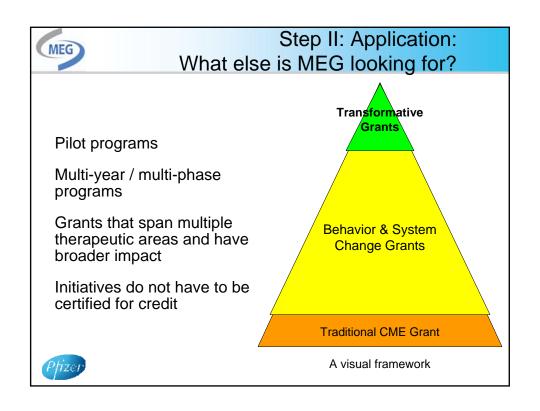


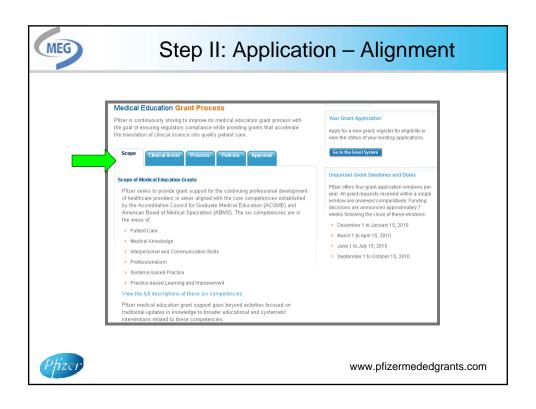


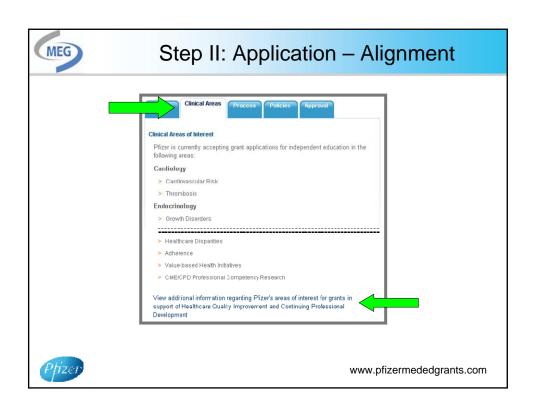
Step II: Application: What is MEG looking for (6)?

- 1. Scientific knowledge
- 2. Audience-driven need assessments
- 3. Compliant checks and balances
- 4. Result-driven planning
- 5. Educational architecture proven to work
- 6. Delivery methods that engage learners

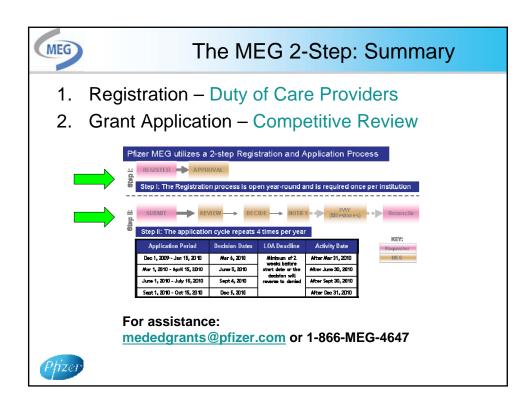


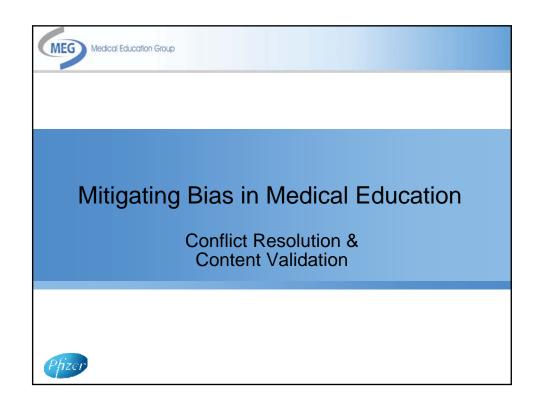










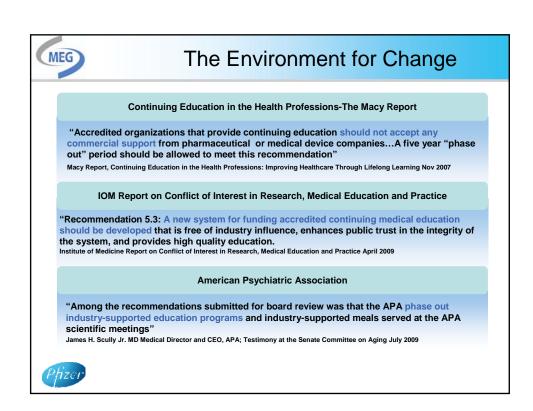




Mitigating Bias in Medical Education

- 1. Environment and Skepticism
- 2. Risk Mitigation Strategies
- 3. Impact on MEG
- 4. Examples







The Environment for Change

"... acknowledges the new policy directions being implemented in many medical schools and teaching hospitals to address industry support of medical education, and it urges all academic medical centers to accelerate their adoption of policies that better manage, and when necessary, prohibit, academic-industry interactions that can inherently create conflicts of interest and undermine standards of professionalism. Concomitantly, industry should voluntarily discontinue those practices that compromise professionalism as well as public trust."

AAMC Report on Industry Funding of Medical Education - June 2008

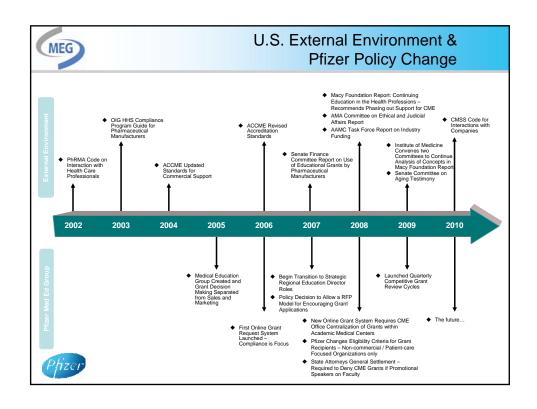


"Societies will make reasonable efforts to seek multiple sources of support for Society CME programs, including support from Companies, support from organizations outside the for profit healthcare sector, and tuition from attendees.."

CMSS Code for Interactions with Companies - April 2010









Medscape Study

- 1,064,642 post-activity survey evaluations
 - 39.5% were commercially supported
 - 60.5% were funded by other sources (e.g. government, non-profit).
- 3,137 activities completed by physicians
 - 28.3% of which were commercially supported
 - 71.7% not commercially supported
- 58.6% of activities with bias reports were not commercially supported



Ellison JA et al. Am J Med. 2009;122:875-878.



Medscape Study (II)

- Less than 1% of physician participants report bias
- Only 0.63%, Disagreed or Strongly disagreed "The activity was presented objectively and free of commercial bias"
- The differences in reporting rates of bias were small
- The top 10 activities with the highest rates of bias reports
 - Only 3 received commercial supported



Ellison JA et al. Am J Med. 2009;122:875-878.

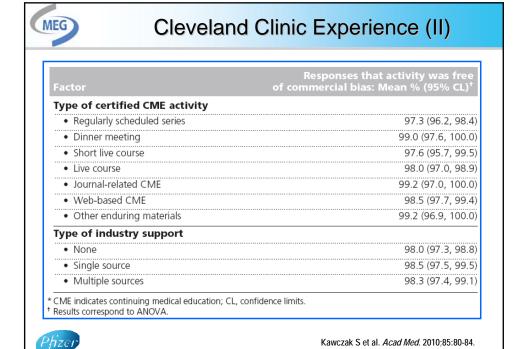


Cleveland Clinic Experience

- 346 CME activities of numerous types; 95,429 participants in 2007
- Results (Question on Absence of Bias)
 - 98% for no commercial support (149 activities);
 - 98.5% for single source commercial support (79 activities); and
 - 98.3% for multiple source commercial support (118 activities).



Kawczak S et al. Acad Med. 2010;85:80-84.





UCSF Experience

- 213 Courses; 132 Participants/Course = > 28,000 participants
- Results
 - The perceived overall quality of CME mean rating of 4.4 on a five-point Likert scale;
 - 97% of respondents stating that the activity they attended was free of commercial bias;
 - There was no association between extent of commercial support and the degree of perceived bias



Steinman MA et al. Acad Med. 2010;85:74-79.



Risk Mitigation Strategies

Internal:

- Structure
 - Organizational
- Funding model
 - Budgeting Path
- Policies and Processes
 - Interactions
 - Checks & Balances
 - Evidence-Base
 - Alignment begins w/ externally validated needs

External:

- Structure ✓
 - Firewalls
- Funding model ✓
 - Standard for Support
- Policies and Processes
 - Conflict of Interest (COI)
 - Content Validation (CV)



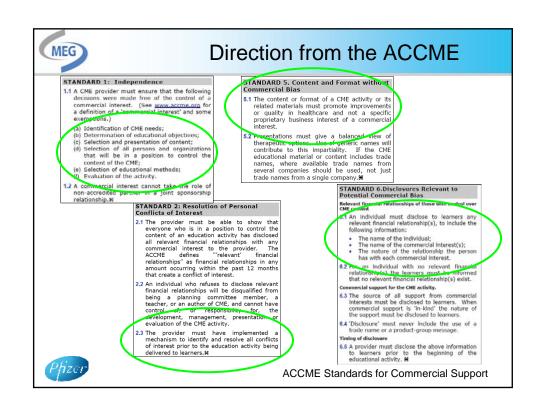


Direction from the ACCME

Standards for Commercial Support:

- 1. Independence
- 2. Resolution of Conflict of Interest
- 3. Appropriate Use of Commercial Support
- 4. Appropriate Management of Associated Commercial Promotion
- 5. Content and Format without Commercial Bias
- 6. Disclosure Relevant to Potential Commercial Bias







Direction from the CMSS

5.1.Educational Grants and Society CME

5.1.1. Societies will comply with ACCME Standards for Commercial Support, including by adopting policies and procedures designed to identify and manage conflicts of interest in Company-supported Society CME programs.

Annotation: Societies should adopt policies and procedures for managing the relationships of individuals who plan, carry out, or contribute to the content of Society CME activities. Adopting and rigorously enforcing these policies precludes Company influence over Society CME content.



CMSS Code for Interaction with Companies



to begin the process of managing COI...

In order to begin the process of managing COI, the provider must know about relevant financial relationships prior to the activity being developed and delivered to the learners. CME providers must obtain from the planners, speakers or authors disclosures of their financial relationships that are relevant to the content being considered or planned for the activity (SCS 2.1). This disclosure information is so important to the CME process that individuals who refuse to disclose relevant financial relationships are disqualified from having a CME role that will give them the opportunity to affect the development, management, presentation or evaluation of that CME activity (SCS 2.2).



Two approaches that providers have offered to ACCME as their mechanisms for getting disclosure information -

Provider asks for...

- 1. ...disclosure of <u>all</u> financial relationships from planners, speakers or authors.
- . ..disclosure only of financial relationships from planners, speakers or authors where the relationship is associated with the content of the activity.



ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm



When is COI present?

2

Identifying Conflicts of Interest (SCS 2.3)

From the ACCME's perspective, a COI is present when a planner, speaker or author has **both** a current financial relationship with a commercial interest **and** the opportunity to affect content relevant to products or services of that commercial interest.

The CME provider must have a mechanism to determine if conflicts of interest are present for individuals who have control of CME content.

Conflicts of interest are identified through an analysis of the information disclosed and an understanding of the planned content of the CME. Circumstances create COI. Context counts. A passage from one ACCME accredited provider's institutional COI Policy may help put this issue in perspective.



"A conflict of interest occurs when there is a divergence between an individual's private interests and his or her professional obligations to [the institution] such that an independent observer might reasonably question whether the individual's professional actions or decisions are determined by considerations of personal gain, financial or otherwise. A conflict of interest depends on the situation, and not on the character or actions of the individual."

When a person has divested themselves of a relationship any associated conflict of interest is resolved. However, the relationship must be disclosed to the learners for the next 12 months, as part of demonstrating compliance with SCS 6.



ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm



How is COI Resolved?

Resolving conflict of interest in CME (SCS 2.3)

What can a provider do to manage COI? A provider's 'best' strategy depends, largely, on the facts and circumstances of the activity. So, any examples the ACCME offers are presented for clarification and explanation. Providers must develop solutions that best fit the facts and circumstances of their program of CME.

In CME there are two components to conflict of interest – a current financial relationship with a commercial interest and the opportunity to affect content relevant to products or services of that commercial interest. So, as long as the relationship is current, managing or resolving the COI must involve the content of the CME. This is where the provider and teacher/author need to identify safeguards that can be, or already are, incorporated into the process to prevent the insertion of commercial bias.



ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm



By Addressing Who Does What...

Sometimes the mechanism involves specifying, "Who does what?" within an activity:



"Because our medical staff only wanted to know about patho-physiology and to understand the mechanisms of disease we asked the person with the conflict of interest to limit their presentation to these areas, so that her financial relationships were not relevant to the educational event."



"We managed the person's COI and took steps to prevent commercial bias by asking someone else, without a COI, to evaluate and discuss the clinical implications of the primary speaker's discovery for us - after the primary speaker reported on her scientific discovery."



"When a proposed speaker has a conflict of interest related to the content, we choose someone else, who does not have a relationship to the commercial interests related to the content to resolve the conflict of interest."



"When a proposed speaker has a conflict of interest related to content we sometimes will change the focus of the activity so that the content is not about products or services of the commercial interest that are the basis of the conflict of interest."



When an individual has been the principal investigator on a project funded by a commercial interest, we will choose to limit the individual's presentation to the data and results of the research. Someone else could be assigned to address the broader implications and recommendations for clinical care."



ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm



By Ensuring Content Validation...

Sometimes the mechanism involves content validation --- Providers have offered the following as elements of their mechanisms to resolve COI when they chose not to alter the content of the activity or the role of the person with a conflict of interest.



"We notify potential teachers, in writing, that we follow the ACCME Standards for Commercial Support. We tell them that they have an important role in maintaining these standards. We require them to base their presentation and recommendations on the 'best available evidence.' Our audience judges if commercial bias is present. Our planning committee monitors the presentations."



"We limit or specify the sources for recommendations that the teacher or author can use — as per the American Academy of Family Physicians Evidence Based CME requirements. Rather than having a person with a conflict of interest present personal recommendations or personally select the evidence to be presented, we limit the role of the person to reporting recommendations based on formal structured reviews of the literature with the inclusion and exclusion criteria stated (known as 'Evidence-based education'). For example, the individual could present summaries from the systematic reviews of the Cochrane Collaboration."



"We have always asked our teachers/authors to submit their presentations for peerreview. In this way our planning committee identifies bias before publication on our website."



"Over the years, we have combined several tactics into a mechanism to resolve conflicts of interest that preserves participation of experts with financial relationships. First, presenters, authors, planners and reviewers are instructed to hase recommendations for clinical care on the best available evidence. This is in addition to our peer review of content prior to presentation or publication that ensures the content is valid and aligned with the interest of the public. Then in addition, as a form of peer review, participants are asked to evaluate the objectivity of the presentation or publication, and to identify any perceived commercial bias. We intervene at the activity, or after the activity, to address any bias issues that have crept in."



ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm



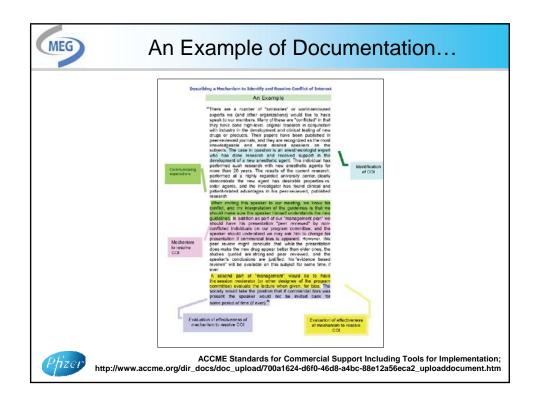
Direction from the ACCME

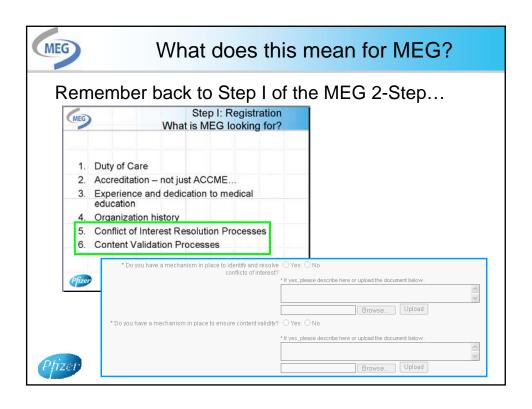
Describing and Documenting a Mechanism to Identify and Resolve Conflict of Interest

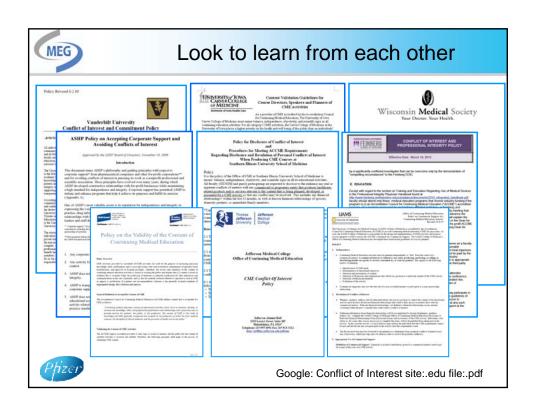
The provider needs to document the implementation of the safeguards they have chosen so that ACCME can verify the provider has a mechanism to identify and resolve COI. As has always been the case, providers will be asked to 1) describe their practices in the Self-Study Report prepared for the initial accreditation and reaccreditation process and 2) provide examples and documentation of how the process was actually used for their CME activities.



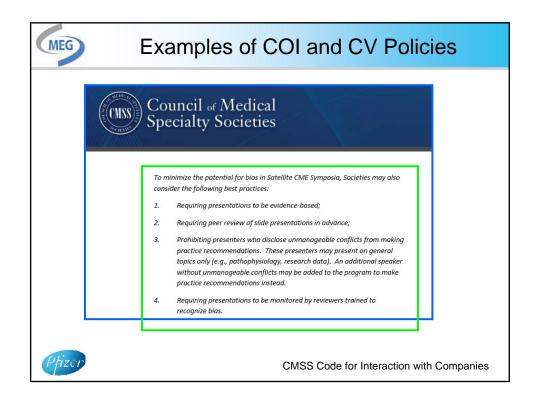
ACCME Standards for Commercial Support Including Tools for Implementation; http://www.accme.org/dir_docs/doc_upload/700a1624-d6f0-46d8-a4bc-88e12a56eca2_uploaddocument.htm







	RIVERSIDE METHODIST HOSPITAL'S POLICY ON FULL DISCLOSURE		U Healtl	MILLER SCHOOL of MEDICINE
THE BI	As you undoubtefly know from the national media, there has been much discussion concerning the relationships between CME providers, faculty and commercial companies providing support for CME, Both the AMA and the Accreditation Council for CME (ACCME) have adopted regulations for ethical actions in this area, whethin we inform and have address for all or accustomal activities.			uing Medical Education
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e	I attest that all recommendations involving clinical medicine in this CME activity must be based on widence that is acceptable within the profession of medicine as adequate justification for their use. I further aftest that all scientific research referred to, reported or used in this CME presentation must fill.		I have carefully read and considered each lites on t	is form and have completed it to the best of my ability
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1	ly signing this disclosure, I agree that any potential content of this presentation and/or who is	conflict of interest noted above will not influence the selected to participate in the presentation.	This process has been reviewed with the above pix interest in planning has been resolved.	mer and the designated others involved and the conflict
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Examples of COI and CV Policies

IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST - In addition to SCS 2.

- Duke is required to have a mechanism to identify and resolve (manage, minimize, or mitigate) all conflicts of interest prior to the educational activity being delivered to learners; the primary mechanism is to have all individuals who are in a position to control the content of an educational activity complete an attestation that they have read and agreed to abide by this policy and that any and all clinical recommendations that they make for patient care as part of their planning and/or CME presentation/activity materials will be based on the best available evidence, that they will give a balanced view of therapeuto options, and that the content will be in accordance with ACCME's Content Validation Statement (see http://buke.cme_mc.duke.edu/ada/index.asp).
- in accordance with ACCME's Content Validation Statement (see this //Duke CNE mc duke edu/ada/notes asp).

 Additional and supplemental mechanisms to resolve conflicts of interest include but are not limited to:

 An individual without a conflict of interest replaces the conflicted individual.

 The conflicted individual renounces the relationship(s) with the commercial interest(s).

 The scope of the conflicted individual's role is restricted the conflicted individual will not be determining content and/or making recommendations for clinical practice).

 The conflicted individual attests in writing that recommendations she will make for clinical practice will be based upon data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses and she will disclose this to learners.

 The CME materials (presentation, monograph, etc.) prepared by the conflicted individual will be peer reviewed for content validation and fair balance (and modified accordingly, if need be).

 An individual who refuses to disclose relevant financial relationships will be disqualified from being a planning committee member, a teacher, or an author of CME, and cannot have control of, or responsibility for, the development, management, presentation or evaluation of the CME activity (ACCME Standard 2.3).

CONTENT VALIDATION AND FAIR BALANCE - In addition to SCS 5:

- NI Ent VALIDATION AND FAIR BALANCE In addition to SCS 5:

 The CME activity will comply with ACCME's Content Validation Statement (Policy 2002-B-09):

 a) All recommendations involving clinical medicine in a CME activity must be based on evidence that is accepted within the profession of medicine as adequate justification for their indications and contra-indications in the care of patients.

 b) All scientific research referred to, reported or used in CME in support or justification of a patient care recommendation must conform to the generally accepted standards of experimental design, data collection and analysis.
- Activities that promote recommendations, treatment, or manners of practicing medicine or pharmacy that are not within the definition of CME or, are known to have risks or dangers that outweigh the benefits or, are known to be ineffective in the treatment of patients will not be certified for credit.
- Presentations and CME activity materials must give a balanced view of therapeutic options; use of generic
 names will contribute to this impartiality. If the CME educational materials or content includes trade names,
 where available, trade names from several companies must be used.



Google: Conflict of Interest site:.edu file:.pdf



Examples of COI and CV Policies

Policy: Mechanisms for Resolving Conflicts of Interest:

The following are suggested mechanisms for resolving conflicts of interest (COI).

A. Attestation:

Persons who indicate the existence of potential or actual COI will be asked to agree in writing that said conflicts or relationships will not bias or otherwise influence their involvement in the CME activity and will be evidence-based.

B. Evaluation:

Attendees will be asked about bias (or absence of bias) within the activity. Activity Directors and teachers/authors will receive copies of the evaluation summaries and comments

An informed learner or peer who is not involved in the planning and/or teaching of the activity will observe the CME activity. This evaluator will be asked to complete an evaluation to note any bias in the activity. Independent content evaluation

Altering financial relationships

An individual may change his/her relationships with commercial interests, however, when individuals divest themselves of a relationship, it is immediately not relevant to conflicts of interest, but still must be disclosed to learners for 12 months.

F. Altering control over content:

Change the focus of the CME content

Choose someone else to control that part of the content Change the content of the person's assignment Limit the content to a report without recommendations

Limit the sources for recommendations

G. Elimination:

Activity Directors, activity planning committee members, and/or teachers/authors who are perceived as either manifesting irresolvable COI or being biased may be eliminated from consideration as resources for the CME activity.



Mount Sinai School of Medicine Google: Conflict of Interest site:.edu file:.pdf



Examples of COI and CV Policies

Following extensive discussions with ACCME, Clinical Care Options has adopted the following procedures for developing medical education programs, to ensure that faculty COIs are effectively resolved prior to submitting the content to the accredited provider for review and approval:

- The CCO editorial team exercises final control over the selection of faculty, topics, and final content for each CME program. The CCO editor in control of the content for a continuing education activity will not have any personal conflicts of interest with the supporter(s) for that CME program. The faculty and members of the content review process are selected by CCO, with no input from the commercial supporter.
- 2. Faculty members are instructed to restrict their material to evidence-based discussion of the recting viernibus are instructed or feather than inate and or eleventer-based or discussion or in-topic in question. Where there is debate in the field, competing points of view should be presented, and any expressions of the author's opinion (as opposed to fact) must be clearly identified as such, and the data that lead the author to hold that opinion must be discussed and referenced.
- To resolve faculty COIs, the draft content for all continuing education activities is peer-reviewed by an independent reviewer with appropriate expertise in the content matter. Peer reviewers are instructed to ensure that the content is evidence based, objective, balanced, and free from commercial bias. Peer reviewers may not themselves have any COI with the commercial supporter of the activity in question or any other pharmaceutical company actively involved in the specialty area. The editorial team then works with the author to ensure that peer review comments are all addressed in the final content.
- Specific record is kept of peer review comments, and the steps taken by the editorial team in conjunction with the author to address their comments. Both the final draft of the content, and this documentation of the peer review process and revisions, is reviewed by the CCO specialty Editorial Director and/or the CCO Vice-President, Editorial prior to submission to specially Editional release and the accredited provider. The material is only submitted to the accredited provider. The material is only submitted to the accredited provider for certification after the CCO specialty Editional Director and/or the CCO Vice-President, Editional is satisfied both that the material is evidence-based, objective, balanced, and free from commercial bias, and that the peer review and faculty recommendations were adequately addressed
- Finally, as required by the ACCME, the accredited provider is responsible for undertaking its own final review of content to ensure that it is balanced and lacks any commercial bias.



Google: Conflict of Interest CME



Examples of COI and CV Policies

<u>Primary COI Resolution Method for All Activity Types:</u>
Completion of the CWRU SOM CME Disclosure of Commercial Relationship Form as described above. In addition, learners will have the opportunity to identify any perceived commercial bias through the course evaluation.

Secondary COI Resolution Method Options by Activity Type:

All Activities

- The Activity Director(s) prospectively review the content (slides) and completes a Resolution of Conflict of Interest Form stating the action taken to
- The Disclosure of Commercial Relationship Form, completed Resolution of Conflict of Interest Form and content (slides) will be forwarded to the CME staff.
- The CME Medical Director reviews the above materials and either signs off or

Ine UNIE Medical Director reviews the above materials and either signs of
content will be revised as needed according to the results of the review.
 Situations where Conflict of Interest cannot be effectively resolved
 While CWRU SOM CME strives to be flexible, accessible and helpful in the
development and implementation of CME certified activities, there are some
situations where adequate resolution of COI may not be feasible. In these
situations, CME certification will not be provided. Examples of these situations

- Requests for CME certification of the content after the majority of the planning for the CME activity has occurred with faculty and/or content selections already determined;
- Short planning timeframes that don't permit adequate planning and implementation of required ACCME and CWRU SOM CME policies and
- Inappropriate processes in educational planning and/or financial management that are not consistent with ACCME and/or CWRU SOM CME policies and



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Summary of Mitigating Bias in CME

- Significant steps have been taken to address the risk of inappropriate bias in commercially funded CME, but much work is left to be done
- 2. It is vital to the future of CME and commercial support that all stakeholders continue to improve and evolve risk mitigation strategies
- MEG-eligible providers are expected to provide policies that describe the provider's COI and CV processes
- 4. Dozens of examples of COIP and CVP are available on the internet





Final – Latest MEG Activities

- 1. Wyeth IME departmental integration is complete
- 2. Annual registration database review continues
 - Opportunity to update registration data
 - Opportunity to clarify registration data
- 2010 goal to improve dialog with the CME community
 - Upcoming webinars:
 - June 4th Overview of 2nd Quarter Review Cycle
 - July 9th Aug. 6th Sept. 10th Oct. 1st Nov. 5th
 - Please send in topics, suggestions, and feedback to brian.mcgowan@pfizer.com



