



Asian Pharmacoepidemiology Network

Asian Pharmacoepidemiology Network (AsPEN) is a Special Interest Group (SIG) of the International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology (ISPE)

The Prescription Sequence Symmetry Analysis (PSSA) Study 3: Prescription Symmetry: A validation study

Objective: To test the validity of PSSA in identifying one positive and two negative controls across multiple data sets from different countries.

Method: The positive control was amiodarone and thyroxine. Amiodarone is known to cause hypothyroidism. The negative controls were 1) amiodarone and allopurinol, 2) thyroxine and allopurinol, as neither amiodarone or thyroxine are known to be associated with gout.

Australia (two datasets), Japan (two groups), Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan have all participated, with a collective population coverage of 125 million persons. Prescription sequence symmetry analysis was the method used.

Milestones: The preliminary results of this study were presented at the 2011 ACPE.

Contact: Prof Libby Roughead, University of South Australia

Email: Libby.Roughead@unisa.edu.au