

# Detriment Index based Ranking Technique for painkiller drugs in Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD's)

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A magnifying glass is positioned over a bar chart. The chart shows data for four quarters (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4) with two series of bars (blue and green) for each quarter. The magnifying glass is focused on the Q2, Q3, and Q4 data points. A disclaimer text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# Disclaimer

**Views or opinions presented in this talk are solely those of authors and do not necessarily represent those of the company.**

# Outline

- **Non-Communicable diseases (NCD's)**
- **Opioid crisis**
- **Problem & Proposal**
- **Data**
- **Fitting exponential growth model**
- **Computations**
- **Results**
- **Conclusions**
- **Benefits**
- **Further research**





# Non-Communicable diseases (NCD's)



## Noncommunicable diseases – NCDs – cause



**7 in every 10** deaths worldwide\*  
from often avoidable causes



**Cardiovascular  
diseases**



**Chronic  
respiratory  
diseases**



**Cancer**



**Diabetes**



**Mental  
health  
conditions**

\* 41 million people every year, of which 15 million people between 30 and 70 years

# Opioid crisis



Opioid overdose deaths to 'grow exponentially' without action.  
1.2M opioid overdose deaths forecasted in US and Canada.



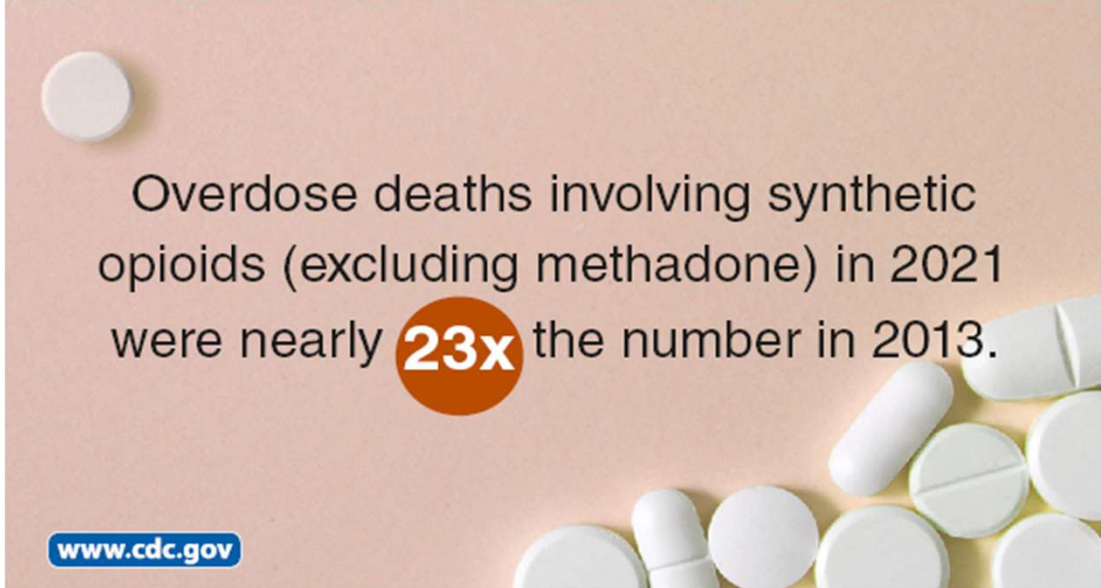
# Opioid Crisis



**220**  
PEOPLE

died each day from  
an opioid overdose  
in 2021.

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)



Overdose deaths involving synthetic  
opioids (excluding methadone) in 2021  
were nearly **23x** the number in 2013.

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

**7** ITEAM  
INVESTIGATES

**WAR ON DRUGS**

**2016 Overdose Deaths: 59,000**

**U.S. Deaths/Vietnam War: 58,220**

wltx.com

**OPIOIDS:**  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
EMERGENCY

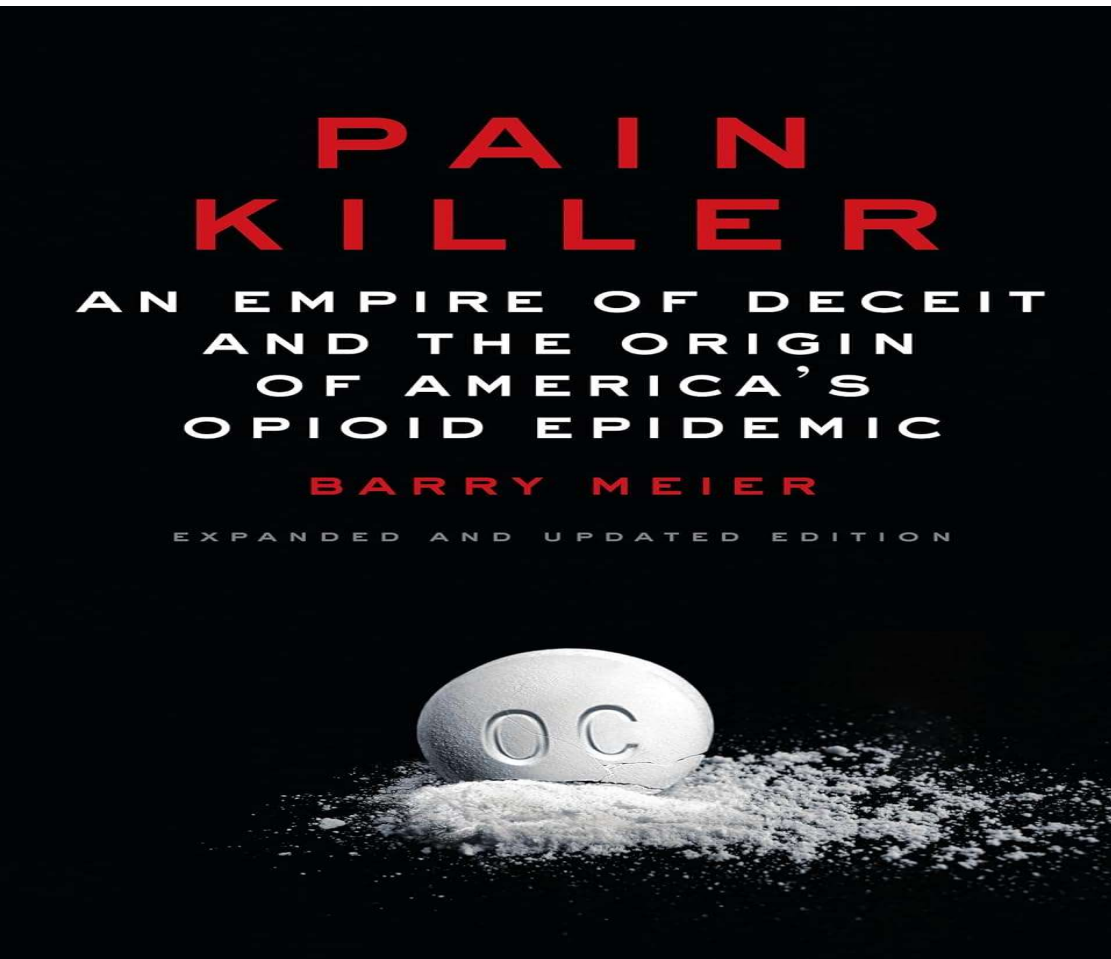
# Opioid crisis

4 US firms to pay \$26B for fueling opioid crisis





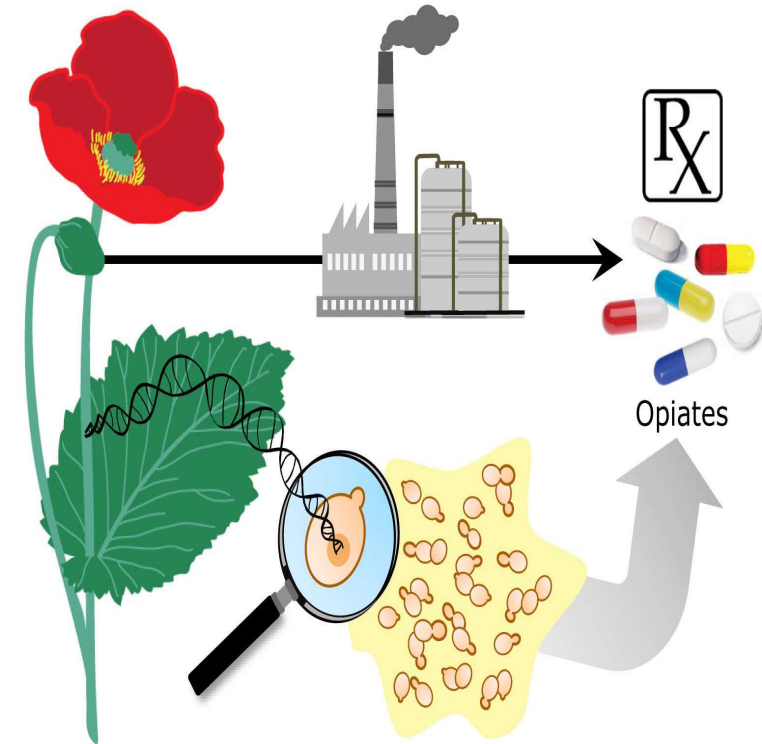
# Is your pain big pharma's gain?



**Oxycontin - Purdue pleaded guilty, paid \$600 million for misbranding**

# Opioids

- Drugs can be made from the poppy plant
- Made in the lab
- Relieve pain



# Problem and Proposal

- **Problem**
  - Not feasible to stop prescribing
  - Very useful as painkillers but highly addictive
  - Which opioids are less dangerous?
  - Can we rank opioids in terms of safety?
  - Choose the best drug based on their safety reports or ADR
- **Proposal**
  - Use voluntary adverse drug reaction (ADR) counts
  - Lower the count safer the drug





# Data

covid-19 vaccine

covid-19 vaccine contains the active ingredient(s): Covid-19 vaccine.  
 Result is presented for the active ingredient(s).  
 Total number of records retrieved: 2555971.

## Distribution

- ▶ Adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
- ▶ Geographical distribution
- ▶ Age group distribution
- ▶ Patient sex distribution
- ▼ ADR reports per year

Year	Count	Percentage
2021	2553539	100
2020	2299	0
2019	94	0
2018	33	0
2017	3	0

## FDA Adverse Events Reporting System (FAERS) Public Dashboard

Home  [Disclaimer](#) [Report a Problem](#) [FAQ](#) [Site Feedback](#)

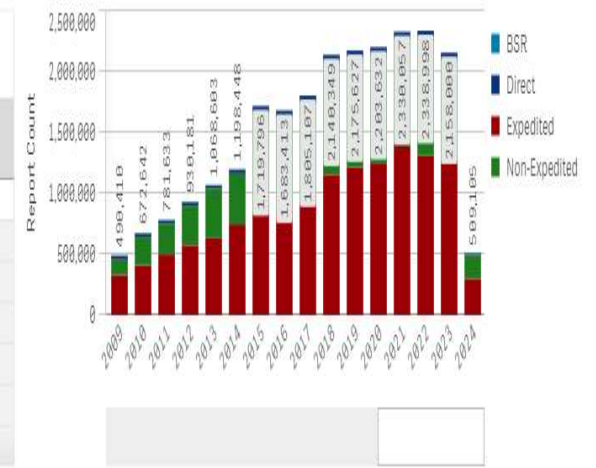
Total Reports **28,655,483** Serious Reports (excluding death) **15,867,446** Death Reports **2,615,699**

Reports by Report Type

### Reports received by Report Type

Year	Report Type	Total Reports	Expedited	Non-Expedited	Direct	BSR
Total Reports		28,655,483	15,664,587	11,720,616	1,269,417	863
2024		509,105	299,367	194,147	15,591	-
2023		2,158,000	1,250,834	838,536	68,630	-
2022		2,338,998	1,309,915	951,004	78,079	-
2021		2,330,057	1,389,243	868,265	72,549	-
2020		2,203,632	1,242,822	882,250	78,560	-
2019		2,175,627	1,215,347	854,892	105,388	-

### Reports received by Report Type



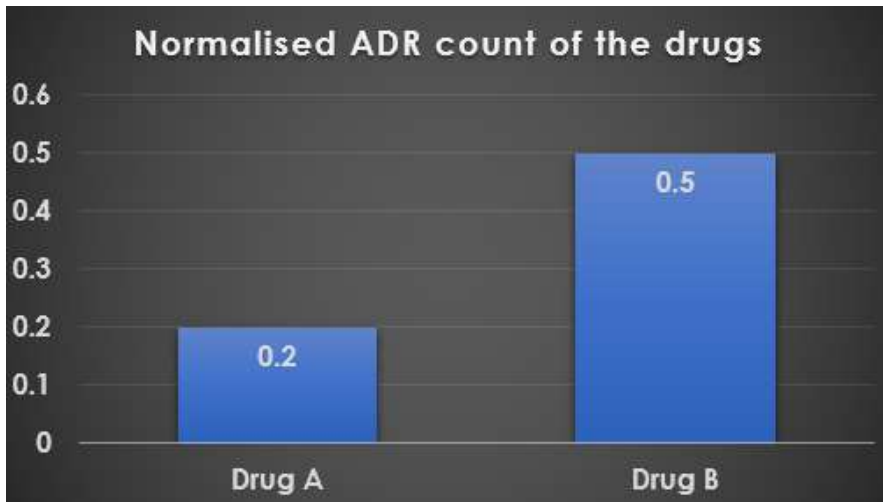
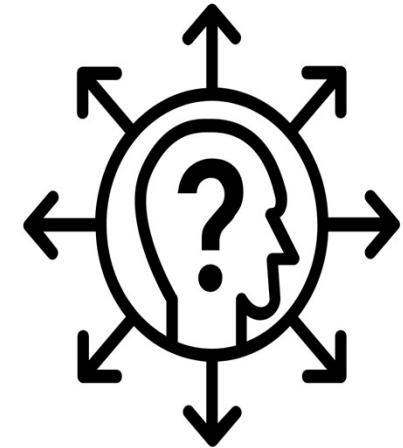
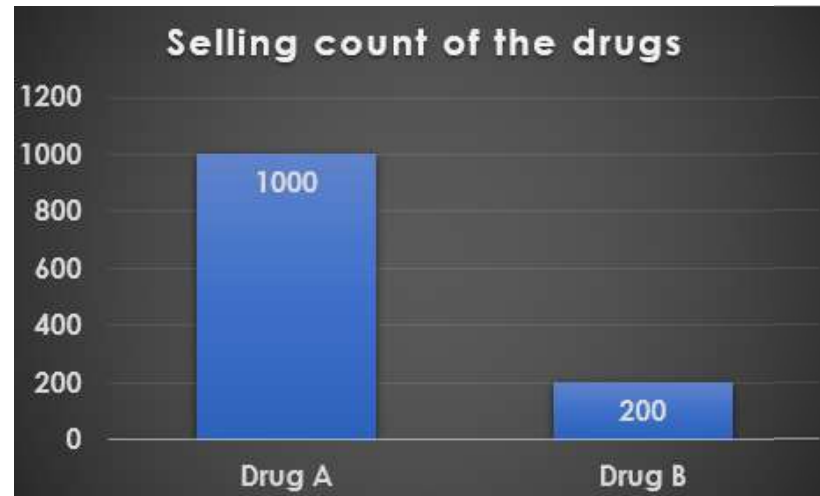
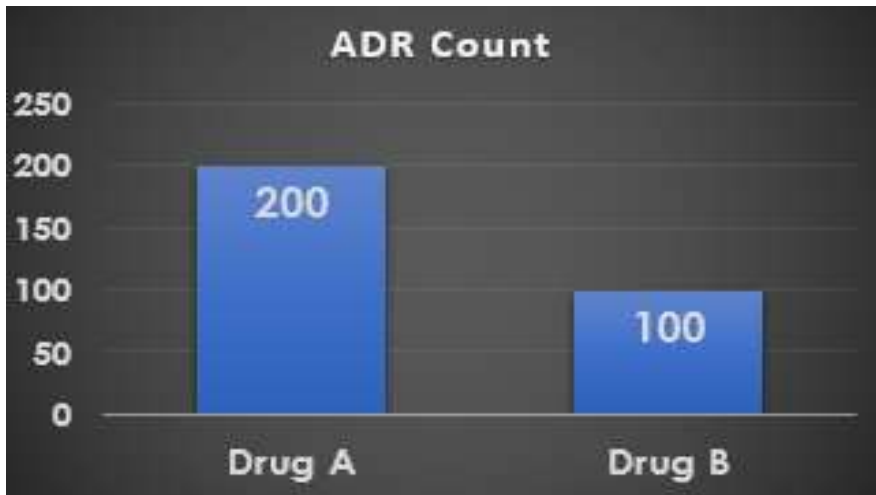
Data as of March 31, 2024

This page displays the number of adverse event reports received by FDA for drugs and therapeutic biologic products by the following Report Types.

- Direct Reports are voluntarily submitted directly to FDA through the MedWatch program by consumers and healthcare professionals.

[Vulnerability Disclosure Policy](#)

# Problem with the proposal



- **Unique choice is not possible**
- **Solution: Take cumulative count & fit exponential growth model**

# Exponential growth model

- Equation

$$Y_t = \alpha * \exp(\beta t)$$

- Where slope ( $\beta$ ) = detriment index (growth rate) decides shape,  $t$  = time
- Higher value of  $\beta$ , faster the explosion of ADR count, lower value of  $\beta$  slow rise,  $\beta=0$  flat graph
- Higher the value of  $\beta$ , worse the drug
- Exponential model has been fitted well and it has a special property



# Exponential growth model

- Satisfy is independence of total exposure/total use/total sale etc.
- If model depends on total exposure, total use it's a failure
- Growth rate parameter shouldn't correlate with usage volume
- Large use drug can become more unsafe
- Attempt other models, but due to this difficulty hence used exponential

# Exponential growth model

- Linear, Cubic or quadratic or non-linear models etc. can't be used
- Linear model - slope ( $\beta$ ) that changes with total exposure ( $2y=2a+2\beta$ )
- Useful if all drugs in question follow the same pattern
- Forecast future trends in opioid-related adverse events

# Difficulty

- Question: Does depend on popularity or volume of use?

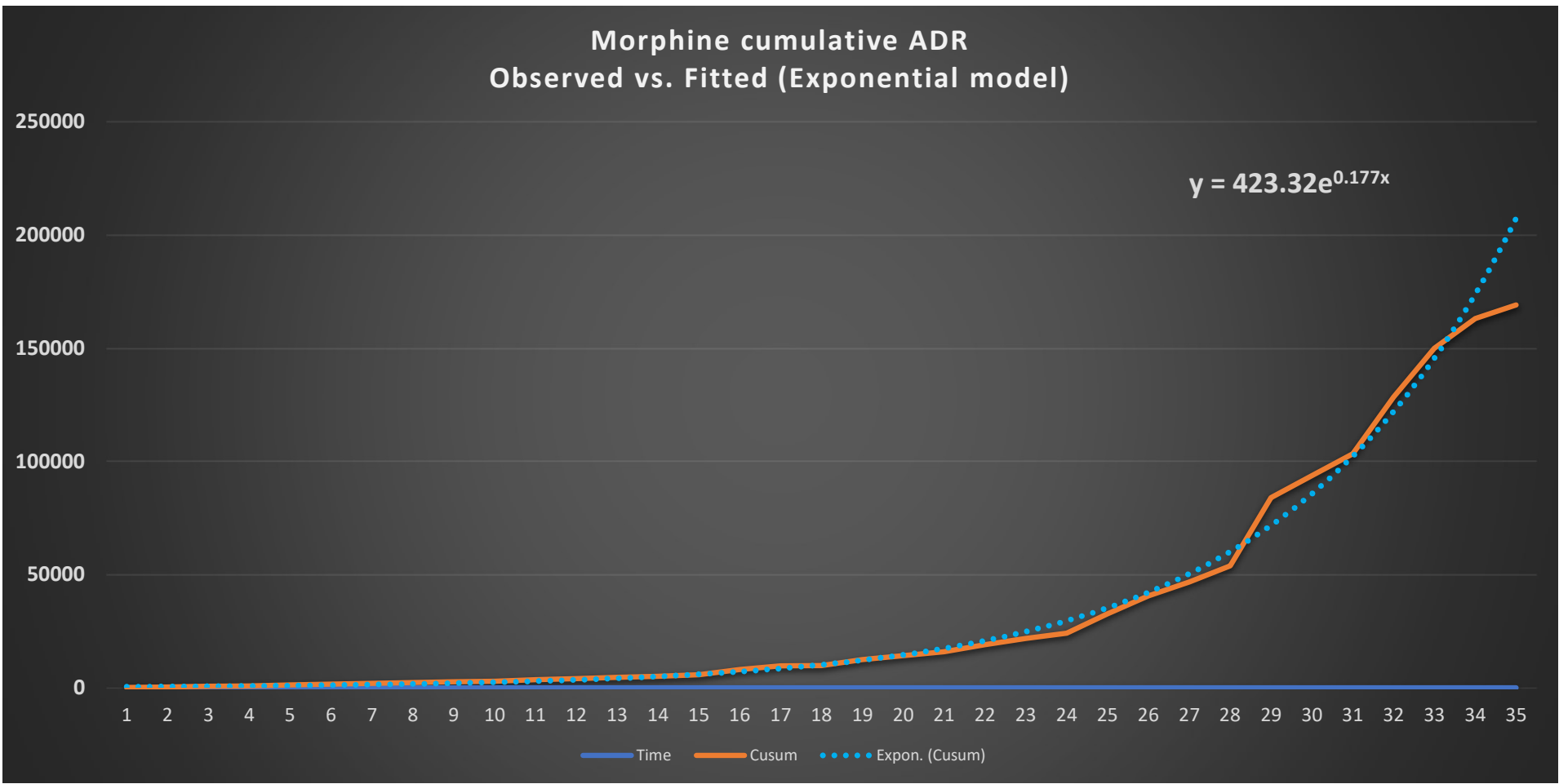
- Answer: No  $Y_t = \alpha * \exp(\beta t)$

- Multiply both  $2Y_t = 2\alpha * \exp(\beta t)$

- Growth rate slope ( $\beta$ ) is unaffected by volume of drug use
- If all y values double, then value of intercept ( $\alpha$ ) doubles but value of  $\beta$  remains unchanged
- We call ' $\beta$ ' the **Detriment Index** of the drug



# Question: Does exponential model fit well?



# Results based on growth rate (all ADR)

## Ranking based on growth rate

#	Drug Name	Detriment Index ( $\beta$ )	Rank
1	DEMEROL- Pethidine	0.1236	1
2	AMITRIPTYLINE	0.1253	2
3	CODEINE	0.1659	3
4	MORPHINE	0.177	4
5	FENTANYL	0.2101	5
6	PERCOCET	0.2143	6
7	TRAMADOL	0.2252	7
8	METHADONE	0.2284	8
9	VICODIN	0.2337	9
10	HYDROMORPHONE	0.2372	10
11	HYDROCODONE	0.2913	11
12	OXYCONTIN	0.3096	12

# Objection on choice of data

1. Objection on use of all ADR count together
2. Highest concern is with opioid deaths
3. Combining counts of deaths with all other ADR such as minor overdose reactions - Not acceptable
4. Solution?
5. Use the counts of deaths only. Exclude other ADR.
6. Data?



# Results based on growth rate (Death)

## Ranking based on growth rate (ADR to Death Count)

#	Drug Name	Detriment Index ( $\beta$ )	Rank
1	DEMEROL-Pethidine	0.1755	1
2	VICODIN	0.1789	2
3	MORPHINE	0.2025	3
4	PERCOCET	0.2073	4
5	AMITRIPTYLINE	0.2096	5
6	CODEINE	0.2183	6
7	OXYCONTIN	0.2303	7
8	HYDROCODONE	0.2304	8
9	METHADONE	0.2341	9
10	FENTANYL	0.2583	10
11	TRAMADOL	0.2736	11
12	HYDROMORPHONE	0.2857	12



# Change in ranking (ADR to death count)

#	Drug Name	ADR Rank	Death Rank	Diff
1	DEMEROL- Pethidine	1	1	0
2	AMITRIPTYLINE	2	5	-3
3	CODEINE	3	6	-3
4	MORPHINE	4	3	1
5	FENTANYL	5	10	-5
6	PERCOCET	6	4	2
7	TRAMADOL	7	11	-4
8	METHADONE	8	9	-1
9	VICODIN	9	2	7
10	HYDROMORPHONE	10	12	-2
11	HYDROCODONE	11	8	3
12	OXYCONTIN	12	7	5



## Another Problem

- Excluding life threatening ADR?
- Not reasonable
- Solution?
- Combine count of deaths with life threatening events

# Results based on growth rate (LT + Death)

Ranking based on growth rate (ADR to LT and Death Count)

#	Drug Name	Detriment Index ( $\beta$ )	Rank
1	DEMEROL- Pethidine	0.0681	1
2	CODEINE	0.0938	2
3	MORPHINE	0.101	3
4	AMITRIPTYLINE	0.1313	4
5	FENTANYL	0.1521	5
6	VICODIN	0.187	6
7	PERCOCET	0.1945	7
8	HYDROMORPHONE	0.1954	8
9	HYDROCODONE	0.2366	9
10	OXYCONTIN	0.2585	10
11	METHADONE	0.3059	11
12	TRAMADOL	0.3441	12

# Change in ranking (ADR to LT + death count)

#	Drug Name	Rand (Death)	Rank (LT + Death)	Diff
1	DEMEROL- Pethidine	1	1	0
2	AMITRIPTYLINE	2	6	-4
3	CODEINE	3	3	0
4	MORPHINE	4	7	-3
5	FENTANYL	5	4	1
6	PERCOCET	6	2	4
7	TRAMADOL	7	10	-3
8	METHADONE	8	9	-1
9	VICODIN	9	11	-2
10	HYDROMORPHONE	10	6	4
11	HYDROCODONE	11	12	-1
12	OXYCONTIN	12	8	4



# Results based on growth rate (all ADR)

## Ranking based on growth cancer drugs

#	Drug Name	Detriment Index ( $\beta$ )	Rank
1	Tamoxifen	0.0972	1
2	Avastin	0.1211	2
3	Bleomycin	0.139	3
4	Paclitaxel	0.1673	4
5	Vincristine	0.1706	5
6	Methotrexate	0.1853	6
7	Cisplatin	0.1859	7
8	Doxorubicin	0.208	8
9	Docetaxel	0.267	9
10	Rituxima	0.2771	10
11	Trastuzumab	0.3025	11
12	Revlimid	0.5431	12
13	Lenalidomide	0.5432	13
14	Pembrolizumab	0.8277	14

# Results based on growth rate (ADR to LT + Deaths)

Ranking based on growth cancer drugs			
#	Drug Name	Detriment Index ( $\beta$ )	Rank
1	Bleomycin	0.1412	1
2	Methotrexate	0.1436	2
3	Cisplatin	0.1833	3
4	Paclitaxel	0.1844	4
5	Doxorubicin	0.2187	5
6	Tamoxifen	0.2391	6
7	Revlimid	0.2391	7
8	Rituxima	0.2455	8
9	Trastuzumab	0.2459	9
10	Docetaxel	0.2478	10
11	Avastin	0.3288	11
12	Lenalidomide	0.4581	12
13	Vincristine	0.607	13
14	Pembrolizumab	0.6851	14

# Change in ranking (ADR to LT + death count)

#	Drug Name	Rank (ADR)	Rank (LT + Death)	Diff
1	Tamoxifen	1	6	-5
2	Avastin	2	11	-9
3	Bleomycin	3	1	2
4	Paclitaxel	4	4	0
5	Vincristine	5	13	-8
6	Methotrexate	6	2	4
7	Cisplatin	7	3	4
8	Doxorubicin	8	5	3
9	Docetaxel	9	10	-1
10	Rituxima	10	8	2
11	Trastuzumab	11	9	2
12	Revlimid	12	7	5
13	Lenalidomide	13	12	1
14	Pembrolizumab	14	14	0

# CONCLUSION



- Rank opioid or painkillers drugs by fitting exponential models to deaths
- Ranking remains consistent when including life-threatening events with deaths
- The method used does not depend upon popularity or total exposure of an opioid



# Benefits

- Rank drugs for safer cancer treatment, reducing side effects
- Prioritize low-risk drugs to lower treatment burden
- Optimize resource allocation in healthcare systems
- Collaborate using Detriment Index to fight against opioid crisis
- Innovative approach contributes to the safe and effective management of pain in patients, ultimately improving their quality of life and well-being



# Further research

## Beyond the Basics: Statistical Innovations for Deeper Understanding of Opioid Addiction and trends



# Further research

- Identify socioeconomic backgrounds linked to higher addiction rates
- Explore machine learning for predicting high-risk opioid misuse
- Explore trends in opioid prescribing, hospital admissions & overdose deaths over time
- Time-series forecasting models to predict future opioid-related trends
- Branching process models provide a stochastic framework for ranking drug safety



# References

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- <https://drugabusestatistics.org/drug-overdose-deaths/>
- <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/questions-and-answers-fdas-adverse-event-reporting-system-faers/fda-adverse-event-reporting-system-faers-public-dashboard>
- "Pain Management in Patients with Cancer" by Eduardo D. Bruera et al.
- <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/sudors-dashboard-fatal-overdose-data.html>



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Thank you for your time!

Any Questions?

[iconplc.com](http://iconplc.com)

