## 1981-2011: 31 years of Prescrire Drug Awards

The table opposite lists the drugs along with their initial ratings in the New Products section of our French edition: B = Bravo; RA = Real Advance
OAA = Offers An Advantage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (n°)</th>
<th>Pilule d’Or/Golden Pill Award</th>
<th>Honours list</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981 (n°10)</td>
<td>VACCIN HEVAC B* (hepatitis B vaccine) (B)</td>
<td>Androcur® (cyproterone) (RA) • Aminophylline/”theophylline LP” (RA) • Cordium® (bepridil) (RA) • Iprinosin® (inosine acedoben dilempanol) (RA) • Pirilone® (pyrazaminidé) (RA) • Tildem® (ditilazem) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982 (n°21)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Dideron® (etidronic acid) (RA) • Minirin® (desmopressin) (RA) • Nerfactor® (isoxamine) (RA) (2) • Vansir® (oxamnique) (3) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983 (n°31)</td>
<td>LOPRHIL® (captopril) (RA)</td>
<td>Tigason® (etretinate) (RA) (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984 (n°41)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Nizoral® (ketoconazole) (OA) • Drinévent® (aminogluthetimide) (RA) (3) • Ulca® (sucrafat) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985 (n°51)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Augmentin® (amoxicillin + clavulanic acid) (OAA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986 (n°61)</td>
<td>ZOVIRAX® I.V. and tabs. (aciclovir) (B) and (RA)</td>
<td>GHRH Clin Midy® (somatotropin) (RA) • Roaccutane® (isotretinoin) (RA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987 (n°71)</td>
<td>LUTREL® (gonadorelin) (B) • DECAPEPTYL® (tripentorelin) (RA)</td>
<td>Introna® (interferon alfa) (RA) • Moscontin® (sustained release morphine) (RA) • Zovirax® cream (aciclovir) (OAA) • Ritalin® (diamorphine) (RA) • Tégétol® (new indications) (carbamazepine) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988 (n°81)</td>
<td>LARIUM® (mefloquine) (B) • RETROVIR® (zidovudine) (B)</td>
<td>Anexate® (flumazenil) (RA) • Nimutop® (nimodipine) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 (n°92)</td>
<td>EPREX® (epoetin alfa) (B) • MECTIZAN® (ivermectin) (B)</td>
<td>Malocide® (new indication) (pyrrothamine) (RA) • Nimutop® inj. (new indication) (nimodipine) (RA) • Sandostatin® (octreotide) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 (n°103)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Mopral® (omeprazole) (RA) • Narcan® (naloxone) (RA) • Pentacarinat® (pentamidine) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991 (n°114)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Aredia® (pamidronate) (RA) • Minirin® inj. (new indication) (desmopressin) (RA) • Lévocarnitine® (L-carnitine) (RA) • Sandostatin® (new indication) (octreotide) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992 (n°125)</td>
<td>SURFEZ® (pulmonary surfactant) (RA) (3)</td>
<td>Apokinen® (apomorphine) (OAA) • Vixen® (diazoxanes) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993 (n°136)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Avocardyl® (new indication) (propranolol) (RA) • Davonex® (calcipotriol) (OAA) • Sporanox® (itraconazole) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994 (n°147)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Botox®-Dysport® (botulinum toxin) (OAA) • Zophen® (new dosages) (ondansetron) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 (n°158)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Chorhydate de méthadone AP HP® (methadone) (RA) • Retrovir® (new indication) (zidovudine) (RA) • Kogeneate® - Recombinate® (recombinant factor VIII) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 (n°169)</td>
<td>DIGIDOT® (antidiglutan antibodies) (B) (3)</td>
<td>Cérébalse® (glucerase) (RA) (3) • Normosang® (herlin arginine) (RA) • Subutex® (buprenorphine) (RA) • Zoscoc® (lodales) (new indication) (siamustatine) (RA) • Zeclast® - Nax® (clamoxyl®) • Gramidil® (amoxicillin) • Mopral® - Zoltum® (omeprazole) • Ogaflit® - Lanox® (amoxiclav) (same new indication) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997 (n°180)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Elisor®-Vasten® (new indication) (pravastatin) (RA) • Novatrex® (new indication) (methotrexate) (OAA) • Vesamold® (new indication) (tretonin) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 (n°192)</td>
<td>CRIXIVAN® (indinavir) (RA)</td>
<td>Cystagon® (mercaptoamine) (RA) • Vagira® (sildenafil) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 (n°203)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Sustiva® (efavirenz) (OAA) • NorLevo® (levonorgestrel) (OAA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000 (n°214)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Remicade® (infliximab) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (n°225)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Estérasina® (CT esterase inhibitor) (RA) (3) • Polovit® (new indication) (penicillamine) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (n°236)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Replagali® (agalsidase alfa) (RA) (4) • Capote® (Protecin® (human protein C) (RA) • Stromectol® (new indication) (ivermectin) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 (n°247)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Carbagil® (canglumic acid) (RA) • Vheber® (heparin B immunoglobulin) (RA) • Meningite® (conjugated meningococcal C vaccine) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (n°258)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Diacmit® (stilpnomid) (OAA) • Fuzen® (enfurvitride) (OAA) • Morphine Aquettant® syrup (oral morphine) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (n°269)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Varvax® (chickenpox vaccine) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (n°280)</td>
<td>ORIFADIN® (nilotinone) (B)</td>
<td>Egaten® (triclabendazole) (RA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 (n°292)</td>
<td>CARBAGLU® (canglumic acid) (a second look) (B)</td>
<td>Glivec® (stamibib) (chronic myeloid leukemia, a second look) (RA) • Herceptin®new indication (trastuzumab) (OAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 (n°304)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>No awards for any new products or new indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (n°316)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>No awards for any new products or new indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (n°328)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>Glivec® (stamibib) (inoperable and metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumours, with more follow-up) (RA) see page 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 (n°340)</td>
<td>(not attributed)</td>
<td>No awards for any new products or new indications</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2011 Prescrire Drug Awards

Products evaluated during the previous year in the New Products section of our French edition are eligible for the Prescrire Awards for new drugs and indications (in 2011: issues 327 to 338).

Each month, the Prescrire Editorial Staff presents systematic and comparative analyses of available data on all newly approved drugs in France, and on new therapeutic indications granted for existing drugs. The goal is to help the reader distinguish, among the plethora of lavishly promoted commercial products, those medications worth adding to their drug list or worth using instead of existing products (as well as products to be avoided).

This evaluation is based on rigorous procedures that include a thorough literature search, a large panel of reviewers (specific to each project) and a quality control system to verify that the text is consistent with the data in the references (see our website for further information: english.prescrire.org).

Total independence. This work is carried out by the Editorial Staff in total independence. Prescrire is financed exclusively by individual readers’ subscriptions: neither the French nor the English edition carries any paid advertising, nor do we receive grants or subsidies of any kind (see our annual financial report in each June issue of Prescrire International).

At the end of each year, the Prescrire Drug Awards are based on the review articles published that year, and take into account any new data available since the initial articles were published. The rules governing the Drug Awards are available online at english.prescrire.org. “Therapeutic advance” is defined as better efficacy, fewer or less severe adverse effects (for similar efficacy), or safer or more convenient administration.

2011: a lean year. Once again this year, none of the new drugs we examined was awarded the “Golden Pill” Award (see above and page 78). In addition, for the first time since the Awards began in 1981, no new drugs or new indications for existing drugs made it to the Honours List or were even considered Noteworthy. Note that the selection criteria for the Awards have remained unchanged over these 31 years.

Three drugs nearly qualified for an award (for details, search for “ratings system” online at english.prescrire.org). Collagenases extracted from Clostridium histolyticum bacteria (Xiapex®, Prescrire Int n° 122 pp. 285-287), and administered by local injection, may help patients with Dupuytren’s disease when surgery for severe forms cannot be performed, as it reduces digital retractions in about 50% of cases. But little is known of the recurrence rate or the risk of developing autoimmune disorders in the long term.

For the treatment of vitamin E deficiency in the rare children with congenital or hereditary chronic cholestasis, oral pegylated vitamin E (tocofersolan) (Vedrop®, Rev Prescrire n° 333) avoids the need for painful intramuscular injections of vitamin E every 2 weeks. But its clinical assessment is inadequate, and none of the available trials used the marketed formulation of tocofersolan.

Mesalazine (Pentasa®, Prescrire Int n° 119 p. 208), the standard anti-inflammatory salicylate, was finally authorised for the treatment of children with inflammatory bowel diseases, but the packaging is not suitable for certain children.

Running out of steam? 2011 was a dismal year for patients and healthcare professionals, given the dearth of new drugs providing real therapeutic advance.

Inadequate marketing authorisation procedures and a failing system of incentives to stimulate therapeutic advance call for urgent action from health authorities.

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2011 Prescrire Packaging Awards

The Packaging Awards focus on the quality of packaging for drugs evaluated during the previous year in the New Products section of our French edition (in 2011: issues 327 to 338).

Throughout the year, the editorial staff systematically examines the packaging of several hundred pharmaceutical products. This provides us with an opportunity to identify high-quality packaging and to detect dangerous packaging that is a potential source of confusion and errors, in order to inform our readers.

Painstaking analysis. Every aspect of the packaging is examined: the labelling on boxes, blister packs, vials, syringes; any devices provided for drug preparation or administration; caps and stoppers, and the legibility and quality of the information provided in the patient leaflet regarding the conditions of use, adverse reactions and interactions, and any recommended non-drug measures.

Independent rating. At the end of each year, the Packaging Awards are granted following a review of the year’s standardised forms by the Prescrire Packaging Working Group, in total independence and with no input from drug or packaging manufacturers (rules available at english.prescrire.org).

Too many red and yellow cards in 2011. Prescrire has been examining drug packaging for three decades, representing more than 5000 packages analysed. This activity contributes to various projects, including the articles published in Prescrire, actions aimed at improving professional practice (such as the Preventing the Preventable programme at evitable.prescrire.org), and contributions to European public consultations.

This year’s Packaging Awards highlight the poor overall quality of drug packaging in 2011.

The method used to prepare the Awards has remained unchanged over the years, meaning that the steady increase in the number of yellow and red cards simply reflects the state of the market. High-quality packaging is now so rare that the labelling highlights information necessary to prevent medication errors, i.e. the international nonproprietary name (INN), the dosage, and the pharmaceutical form. The individual blister pockets of the blister packs are each labelled and precut (a).

The packaging promotes correct preparation of the drug in daily practice, whether in the hospital or not.

Yellow cards
(in alphabetical order)

- Diarfix® capsules Cristers (racecadotril) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)
- Grazax® oral lyophilisates Alk Abelló (allergenic extract of Timothy grass pollen) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)
- Hexaquine® tablets Du Gomenol (quinine + thiamine) (Rev Prescrire n° 337) (a)
- Levofree® single-dose eyedrops Chauvin (levocabastine) (Rev Prescrire n° 328). The printing on Levofree® single-dose units is easily rubbed off.
- Lovavulo® Gé tablets Codépharma (ethinylestradiol + levonorgestrel) (Rev Prescrire n° 327). Lovavulo® Gé blister packs mention the INN but in tiny, poorly legible characters.
- Septidose® Gé unit-dose cutaneous solution Neitum (chlorhexidine) (Rev Prescrire n° 336)

The route of administration is not clearly mentioned on the front of the box, even though confusion over the route of administration has been reported with other single-dose units containing various products used to treat infants. The packaging includes an obscure pictogram that is supposed to indicate the age of the patients.

a- The company announced that a label including the INN but accompanied by a much bigger brand name will be added, see Rev Prescrire n° 340 p. 156.

包装奖项

尽管今年的包装奖项突出了包装整体质量的不足,Prescrire 一直在过去几十年中检查了几千种药物包装,分析了5000多种包装。这种活动有助于各种项目，包括在Prescrire上发表的文章，旨在提高专业实践（如防止可预防的计划在evitable.prescrire.org），以及对欧洲公共部门的贡献。

今年的包装奖项突出了2011年药物包装的总体质量。

使用的方法是不变的，这意味着每年增加的红色和黄色卡片只是反映了市场的状态。高质量的包装现在如此罕见，以至于需要突出显示预防用药错误所需的信息，即国际非专利名称（INN）、剂量和药理形式。每个小包装的药片都有单独的标签和预切（a）。

包装有助于在日常实践中正确准备药物，无论是在医院还是在医院外。

黄色卡片
（按字母顺序排列）

- Diarfix® 烧结胶囊 Cristers (racecadotril) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)
- Grazax® 口服冻干粉剂 Alk Abelló (Timothy grass pollen allergenic extract) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)
- Hexaquine® 片剂 Du Gomenol (quinine + thiamine) (Rev Prescrire n° 337) (a)
- Levofree® 单剂量眼药水 Chauvin (levocabastine) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)。Levofree® 单剂量单位上的印刷很容易被擦掉。
- Lovavulo® Gé 片剂 Codépharma (ethinylestradiol + levonorgestrel) (Rev Prescrire n° 327)。Lovavulo® Gé 粘贴包装仅列出了INN，但在很小，很不明显的字符。
- Septidose® Gé 单剂量外用溶液 Neitum (chlorhexidine) (Rev Prescrire n° 336)

使用的路线没有在盒子的前面清晰说明，尽管对使用路线的混乱已经报告，其他单剂量单位也包含各种用于治疗婴儿的产品。包装上包括一个模糊的图示，表明患者的年龄。

a- 公司声明，将增加一个包含INN但同时附带一个更大的品牌名称的标签，参见Rev Prescrire n° 340 p. 156.
**Red cards** (by type of packaging defect, and then in alphabetical order)

### Bulky bottles with potentially fatal contents:
- **Imeth** 10-mg tablets Nordic Pharma (methotrexate) (Rev Prescrire n° 331)
- **Méthotrexate Bellon** 2.5-mg tablets Sanofi Aventis (methotrexate) (Rev Prescrire n° 331)
- **Novatrex** 2.5-mg tablets Pfizer (methotrexate) (Rev Prescrire n° 331)

Bulk bottles for these 3 products lack a child-proof safety cap, creating a risk of ingestion of a tablet that has accidentally fallen out of the bottle, and accidental ingestion of a lethal dose by a child (a).

### Paediatric packaging unsuitable for children:
- **Picoprep** sachets of powder for oral solution Ferring (sodium picosulfate + magnesium oxide + citric acid) (Rev Prescrire n° 330)

There is no specific paediatric dosage or packaging: the labelling states that children under 9 years old should receive one-half or one-quarter of a sachet, creating a risk of dosing errors and adverse effects of laxatives (including life-threatening electrolyte disorders) (c).

### Patient leaflets that fail to provide adequate information to pregnant women and thus endanger their unborn children:
- **Adviltab rhume** tablets Pfizer Santé Familiale (ibuprofen + pseudoephedrine) (Rev Prescrire n° 332)
- **Antarène Codéine** tablets Étière (ibuprofen + codeine) (Rev Prescrire n° 332)
- **Bi-Profénid** LP tablets Sanofi Aventis (ketoprofen) (Rev Prescrire n° 327)
- **Compralfène** gel Gifrer Barbezat (diclofenac) (Rev Prescrire n° 336)
- **Flector Tissugel Héparine** plasters Genévrier (diclofenac + heparin) (Rev Prescrire n° 329)
- **Nifluril Enfants** suppositories Bristol-Myers Squibb (morniflu- mate) (Rev Prescrire n° 336)
- **Profémigr** tablets Sanofi Aventis (ketoprofen) (Rev Prescrire n° 327)
- **Tendol** gel Népenthes (diclofenac) (Rev Prescrire n° 336)
- **Voltarène Enfant** suppositories Novartis Pharma (diclofenac) (Rev Prescrire n° 338)

The labelling of these nine nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)-containing products states that they are only contraindicated from the sixth month of pregnancy. The labelling fails to stipulate there is an increased risk of miscarriage in the preparation and administration of this product for the first trimester, as well as life-threatening renal and cardiovascular fetal toxicity after NSAID exposure during the second trimester. Paediatric suppositories examined in 2011 may be mistakenly used by pregnant women who are falsely reassured by their indication for paediatric use.

### Contradictory dosing schedules on the boxes:
- **Colokit** tablets Mayoly Spindler (sodium phosphates) (Rev Prescrire n° 329)

The outer packaging includes a two-box treatment schedule with the words “date” and “hour” in the singular, whereas the 32 tablets must be ingested in eight sequences, each with 250 ml of water; this creates a source of confusion in the preparation and administration of this product, thus increasing the risk of adverse effects with this laxative (including life-threatening electrolyte disorders (b)).

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(a) The company stated that the risk was negligible compared with that of overdose due to dosing error, see Rev Prescrire n° 340 p. 156.

(b) The company announced that dosing spoon will be available in 2012, see Rev Prescrire n° 340 p. 156.

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### Adult medicines too readily accessible to children:
- **Humex toux sèche oxomémazine** syrup and oral solution Urgo (oxomemazine) (Rev Prescrire n° 337)

No child-proof safety cap is provided; the label represents what looks like a cream dessert, a starry night and a moon; and the graduated cups carry a risk of overdose. The multiple flaws of this self-medication product, part of an umbrella brand, create a risk of preventable overdose and misuse (for insomnia), especially in children.

- **Bipreterax** tablets Servier (perindopril arginine 10 mg + indapamide 2.5 mg) (Rev Prescrire n° 327)
- **Buccosoin** mouthwash solution Merck Médication Familiale (chlorhexidine + chlorobutanol, 42.8% ethanol) (Rev Prescrire n° 335)
- **Célestamine** tablets Merck Sharp & Dohme (betamethasone + dexamethasone) (Rev Prescrire n° 331)
- **Dolk** oral solution Therabel Lucien (paracetamol) (Rev Prescrire n° 334)
- **Eludrilpro** mouthwash solution Pierre Fabre Médicament (chlorhexidine + chlorobutanol, 42.8% ethanol) (Rev Prescrire n° 338)
- **Euphonyll toux sèche dextrométhorphan** syrup Mayoly Spindler (dextromethorphan) (Rev Prescrire n° 330) (d)
- **Flucalyptol toux sèche pholcodine** syrup Zambon (pholcodine) (Rev Prescrire n° 327)
- **Primalan** syrup Pierre Fabre Médicament (mequithazine) (Rev Prescrire n° 337)
- **Primpéran nourrissons et enfants** and Primpéran enfants paediatric oral solutions Sanofi Aventis (metoclopramide) (Rev Prescrire n° 328)

There is no child-proof safety cap on the bottles of these 10 products, creating a risk of overdose in children. Overdose exposes them to the adverse effects of the drugs concerned or their excipients (high ethanol concentration), including cardiovascular, hepatic and neurological disorders, depending on the substance ingested.

(c) According to the company, a “feasibility study” for a safety cap will be conducted, see Rev Prescrire n° 340 p. 156.
Prescrire’s reviews dealing with new drugs and indications are based on a thorough literature search for documents relating to the drug’s pre-approval assessment, especially clinical trial reports.

In addition to textbooks and bibliographic databases, Prescrire editors search the websites of drug regulatory agencies, health economics institutions, health technology assessment agencies and other institutions specialising in the relevant therapeutical field. Prescrire regularly asks drug regulatory agencies to provide specific information and unpublished documents. We also search other independent journals belonging to the International Society of Drug Bulletins (ISDB), and any independent institutions that have evaluated the drug in question.

Assessing drug company transparency. We also request relevant information from the companies that market each drug we analyse in France, to ensure that we take into account all data, including unpublished data, used to justify marketing approval or to modify an existing marketing authorisation. These unpublished data such as expert reviews and Periodic Safety Update Reports or PSURs are held both by the regulatory agency that examined the application and by the company that obtained marketing authorisation for its product.

As is the case with the other Prescrire Awards, a systematic and totally independent process is used to grant the Information Awards (rules available on our website, at english.prescrire.org).

Rewarding accountable companies. Some drug companies respond to our requests for information or provide only limited data. Some of them tend to delay their response as long as possible, i.e. only after publication of the opinion of the French Transparency Committee (that assesses the comparative effectiveness of new drugs and provides advice on drug reimbursement), or of the price in the Journal Officiel, or after the launch of their advertising campaign. They may also omit the most relevant data, claiming they are too busy, that the administrative services are too slow, that the clinical data are confidential, or that their headquarters raise objections. Other companies withhold information as a form of retaliation because they did not like one of our earlier product reviews.

“Red cards” for withholding information are a way of highlighting persistent shortcomings in the provision of information by certain drug companies and a way of encouraging more openness.

What do unhelpful companies have to hide? Other drug companies either fail to respond to our requests for information or provide only limited data. Some of them tend to delay their response as long as possible, i.e. only after publication of the opinion of the French Transparency Committee (that assesses the comparative effectiveness of new drugs and provides advice on drug reimbursement), or of the price in the Journal Officiel, or after the launch of their advertising campaign. They may also omit the most relevant data, claiming they are too busy, that the administrative services are too slow, that the clinical data are confidential, or that their headquarters raise objections. Other companies withhold information as a form of retaliation because they did not like one of our earlier product reviews.

In 2011, following France’s Mediator° scandal: a visible effort by some companies. The Mediator° (benfluorex) scandal alerted the French public that withholding information about drug adverse effects was unacceptable. Some companies, including some that were awarded “Red Cards” in the past, expressed their desire for change and even proposed to meet with the Prescrire team in order to better understand the nature of the information we expect to receive in response to our requests.

These meetings provided an opportunity to explain the Prescrire literature search methodology, which aims to take into account all evaluation data, and to highlight that transparency is important for pharmaceutical companies. A drug company’s transparency is one of several criteria to be considered when choosing a drug, after efficacy, adverse effects, convenience and price.

In 2011, we noticed encouraging signs of more openness from some companies, which could ultimately benefit Prescrire’s subscribers and their patients, but it is too early to measure their real impact.

Watch this space in 2012.

Honours List (in alphabetical order)

- Outstanding: Janssen-Cilag
- Followed by: Arrow Génériques, Chauvin, Kreussler Pharma, Mylan, Novex Pharma, Orphan Europe, Shire

Red Cards (in alphabetical order)

- Allergan, Bayer Schering, Biogen Idec, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eisai, Ipsen Pharma, Menarini, Panpharma, Servier

Whenever we examine a new drug or indication, the review is accompanied by one of four pictograms rating the transparency of the company concerned for their response to our request for information about their product (for details search for “ratings system” online at english.prescrire.org).

2011 Prescrire Information Awards

The Information Awards focus on the quality of the information provided to Prescrire by the pharmaceutical companies whose products we examined in the New Products section of our French edition during the previous year (in 2011: issues 327 to 338).