

Parecoxib relieves pain and has an opioid-sparing effect following major gastrointestinal surgery

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Purpose: Parecoxib provides analgesia following a variety of surgeries, including minor gastrointestinal procedures. To our knowledge, there is no data on parecoxib following major gastrointestinal surgery. This study assessed the efficacy and opioid-sparing effects of parecoxib following major gastrointestinal surgeries.

Patients and methods: Patients in this analysis were a subset from a large, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of parecoxib following noncardiac surgeries and consisted of those undergoing a variety of major gastrointestinal surgeries via laparotomy. Pain, pain interference with function, supplemental opioid utilization, opioid-related symptoms, and Patient/Physician Global Evaluation of Study Medication were compared between placebo and parecoxib groups in the 2–3 days following surgery.

Results: Significantly ($p < 0.001$) lower pain scores were observed in the parecoxib group ($n = 111$), relative to placebo ($n = 126$), on Day 2 (–33%) and Day 3 (–35%). Pain interference with function scores was also significantly ($p < 0.001$) lower among patients receiving parecoxib compared with placebo on Day 2 (–29%) and Day 3 (–36%). At 24, 48, and 72 hours, the cumulative amount of supplemental morphine consumed was 45%, 41%, and 40% less in patients receiving parecoxib compared with placebo (all $p < 0.001$). The risk of experiencing ≥ 1 opioid-related symptoms was also significantly lower with parecoxib than with placebo on Day 2 (relative risk = 0.75; $p < 0.001$). Specifically, the risks of fatigue and drowsiness were significantly (both $p < 0.05$) lower in patients receiving parecoxib compared to those receiving placebo. Patient and Physician Global Evaluation of Study Medication scores were significantly better in the parecoxib group than in the placebo group ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study is the first to demonstrate that multiple-dose parecoxib, initiated upon recovery from anesthesia, provides analgesia and opioid-sparing effects following a variety of major gastrointestinal surgeries employing laparotomy.

Keywords: parecoxib, gastrointestinal, laparotomy, postoperative pain, opioid sparing

Introduction

Pain is a frequent complication following surgery and is a key concern of patients.¹ Inadequately controlled postoperative pain can increase length of stay, total health care costs, and the risk of developing chronic pain.^{2,3} Despite these concerns, postoperative pain is often undermanaged.¹ Laparoscopic techniques are associated with less postoperative pain and analgesic requirements, compared with traditional open laparotomy.^{4,5} Laparotomy, however, is still required in some cases, including a variety of major gastrointestinal (GI) procedures.

Due to the risk of specific adverse events that can delay recovery, current analgesic guidelines seek to reduce the amount of opioids utilized in the postoperative setting.⁶

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The risk of opioid-related adverse events is particularly worrisome following GI surgery, since they include nausea, vomiting, and constipation.⁷ As a result, a multimodal analgesic approach is recommended that involves regular administration of nonselective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), cyclooxygenase (COX)-2-specific inhibitors (COXIBs), or acetaminophen, unless contraindicated, to reduce the amount of opioids necessary to provide adequate pain relief.⁶

Though nonselective NSAIDs are effective for the management of postoperative pain, they are associated with specific GI-related events including ulceration and hemorrhage.^{8,9} This is thought to be attributed to inhibition of COX-1, which is constitutively expressed throughout the body and plays an important role in protection of the GI mucosal lining.^{9,10} COX-2 expression, in contrast, is largely limited to sites of inflammation, and there is less risk of GI-related adverse effects associated with the use of COXIBs, as compared with nonselective NSAIDs.^{8,10–12} Nonselective NSAIDs may also increase postoperative bleeding via COX-1-mediated inhibition of platelet aggregation.¹³

Parecoxib, an injectable COXIB, is approved in over 80 countries for the treatment of postoperative pain. Previous studies have shown that parecoxib reduces postoperative pain and opioid requirements following a variety of surgery types, including gynecologic and orthopedic procedures.^{14–19} Studies have also shown the utility of parecoxib following specific minor GI procedures such as laparoscopic cholecystectomy and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.^{20–24} To our knowledge, however, there are no published reports of placebo-controlled trials examining the use of parecoxib in patients following major GI surgery. Therefore, this analysis examined the analgesic efficacy and potential for opioid sparing of parecoxib in patients, following a variety of diverse major GI surgeries requiring laparotomy.

Patients and methods

Data source

This is a subset analysis of patients undergoing major GI surgery by laparotomy requiring general, spinal, or epidural anesthesia. Patient data were derived from a large, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of parecoxib for the treatment of postoperative pain following noncardiac surgery. Full details of the methods can be found in the original publication.²⁵ The study was approved by an Institutional Review Board at each study site (Table S1), and written informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

Treatment

Patients were randomized to parecoxib/valdecoxib or matching placebo after they recovered from anesthesia. The parecoxib/valdecoxib treatment regimen consisted of the following (Table 1): an initial 40 mg intravenous (IV) dose of parecoxib on Day 1 (the day of surgery after recovery from anesthesia); 20 mg IV or intramuscular (IM) doses of parecoxib every 12 hours thereafter (through at least Day 3); and 20 mg oral doses of valdecoxib every 12 hours (until Day 10). Patients were transitioned from IV/IM parecoxib to oral valdecoxib once they could tolerate oral medication, but no sooner than Day 4. Supplemental analgesia was allowed during the IV/IM and oral phases of the study. This consisted of morphine via patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) or bolus administration in the IV/IM phase and codeine with acetaminophen or hydrocodone with acetaminophen during the oral phase. It should be noted that all outcomes in this analysis were assessed at a time when patients were receiving IV/IM parecoxib (Days 2 and 3) and had not yet received valdecoxib. Thus, the parecoxib/valdecoxib group will simply be referred to as the parecoxib group from here on.

Assessments

Daily, patients rated their pain on a scale from 0=none to 3=severe pain at 2, 4, 8, 12, and 24 hours after the first daily dose of study medication. Summed pain intensity (SPI) over 24 hours (SPI-24) was calculated as described previously and was compared between placebo and parecoxib-treatment groups on Day 2 (the day following surgery) and Day 3.²⁵ Briefly, the SPI scores were calculated from the five pain assessments recorded each day. Each rating was weighted by the number of hours between the time it was obtained and the time the previous rating was obtained, so that the SPI score=(2-hour rating×2)+(4-hour rating×2)+(8-hour rating×4)+(12-hour rating×4)+(24-hour rating×12). The potential range of these scores was 0–72.

Table 1 Parecoxib/valdecoxib dosing regimen

Day	Treatment
1 (Day of surgery after recovery from anesthesia)	Single 40 mg IV dose of parecoxib
1–3	20 mg IV or IM doses of parecoxib every 12 hours
4–10*	20 mg oral doses of valdecoxib every 12 hours

Note: *Patients underwent transition from IV/IM parecoxib to oral valdecoxib once they could tolerate oral medication, but no sooner than Day 4.

Abbreviations: IM, intramuscular; IV, intravenous.

The question on pain interference with function in the modified Brief Pain Inventory-short form was used to generate a composite pain interference with function score for both treatment groups. The five items assess pain interference with general activity, mood, walking ability, relations with others, and sleep. The composite score was compared between treatment groups on Days 2 and 3.

The cumulative amount of supplemental morphine consumed was determined at 24, 48, and 72 hours post-initial dose of study treatment and was compared between the placebo and parecoxib groups.

The frequency of opioid-related symptoms was assessed on Day 2 using the Opioid-Related Symptom Distress Scale. These symptoms included drowsiness, retching/vomiting confusion, dizziness, itching, difficulty with urination, constipation, inability to concentrate, nausea, and fatigue.

Finally, both physicians and patients evaluated the study medication at the time of transition from IV/IM to oral dosing using a scale from 1=poor to 4=excellent.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed on all randomized patients who received at least one dose of study medication. When necessary, missing data was imputed using a last observation carried forward approach. SPI-24 scores and the amount of morphine consumed were compared between treatment groups using a general linear model with treatment and country as factors. Composite modified Brief Pain Inventory-short form pain interference with function scores were compared between groups using a general linear model with treatment and country as factors. A relative risk (RR; parecoxib versus placebo) was calculated for each opioid-related symptom, based on the percentage of patients experiencing a specific symptom in each treatment group, using a 2x2 table, and groups were compared using a Fisher's exact test. A RR (parecoxib versus placebo) of experiencing ≥ 1 , ≥ 2 , and ≥ 3 opioid-related symptoms was also determined for Day 2. Global evaluation of study medication scores was compared between treatment groups using a Cochran–Mantel–Haenzel test controlling for country. Additional summaries were conducted using descriptive statistics.

Results

The placebo and parecoxib treatment groups comprised 126 and 111 patients, respectively. Patient demographics are shown in Table 2 and were similar between treatment groups. The types of surgical procedures performed were also similar between treatment groups.

Table 2 Patient demographics

Characteristic	Placebo (n=126)	Parecoxib (n=111)
Gender, n (%)		
Male	67 (53.2)	61 (55.0)
Female	59 (46.8)	50 (45.0)
Age, years		
Mean (SD)	53.8 (15.8)	55.4 (14.9)
Median	56.3	56.8
Race, n (%)		
White	121 (96.0)	109 (98.2)
Black	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)
Asian	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Not listed	3 (2.4)	1 (0.9)
BMI, kg/m²		
Mean (SD)	26.0 (4.4)	25.5 (4.1)
Median	25.34	25.7
Procedure type, n^a		
Large intestine/rectum	41	41
Gall bladder	31	27
Gastric	17	13
Small intestine	8	10
Appendix	6	3
Pancreatic	3	4
Spleen	2	1
Esophageal	1	1
Other	23	24

Note: ^aPatients could have had more than one procedure type, which is why numbers in this column add up to more than the total number of patients.

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

Significantly lower mean pain intensity scores were evident for patients in the parecoxib group, compared with placebo, on both Days 2 and 3 following surgery (Figure 1). Mean SPI-24 scores in the parecoxib group were 33% and 35% lower than placebo on Days 2 and 3, respectively (both $p < 0.001$). The absolute difference between treatment groups was 11.0 on Day 2 and 9.3 on Day 3. Pain interference with function scores were also significantly lower among patients receiving parecoxib compared with placebo (Figure 2). On Day 2, the mean composite pain interference with function score was 1.1 points lower in the parecoxib group than in the placebo group, which represents a 29% relative reduction ($p < 0.001$). Likewise, the mean composite pain interference with function score was 0.9 points lower in the parecoxib group than in the placebo group on Day 3, which represents a 36% relative reduction ($p < 0.001$).

At each time point examined, the cumulative amount of morphine consumed was significantly less in patients receiving parecoxib, relative to placebo (Figure 3). The relative reduction was 45% at 24 hours, 41% at 48 hours, and 40% at 72 hours (all $p < 0.001$). The absolute reduction of morphine in milligrams was 8.3 mg at 24 hours, 14.3 mg at 48 hours, and 16.9 mg at 72 hours. The risk of experiencing

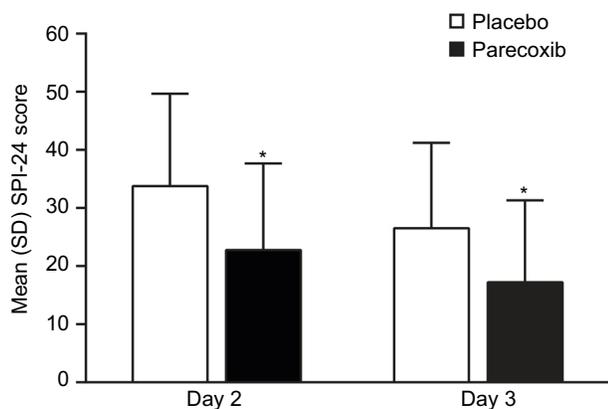


Figure 1 Mean (SD) SPI-24 scores on Days 2 and 3 following surgery.

Note: * $p < 0.001$ versus placebo.

Abbreviation: SPI-24, summed pain intensity over the previous 24 hours.

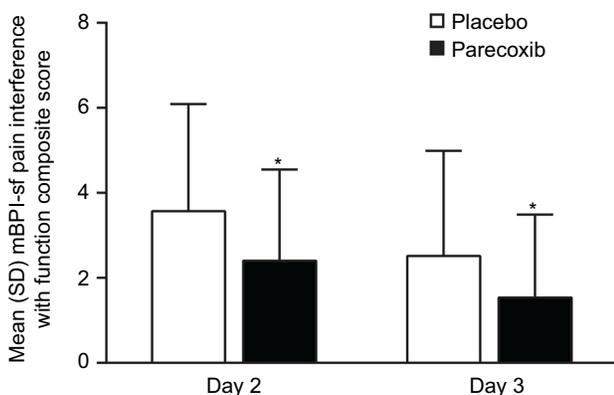


Figure 2 Mean (SD) mBPI-sf composite pain interference with function scores on Days 2 and 3 following surgery.

Note: * $p < 0.001$ versus placebo.

Abbreviation: mBPI-sf, modified Brief Pain Inventory-short form.

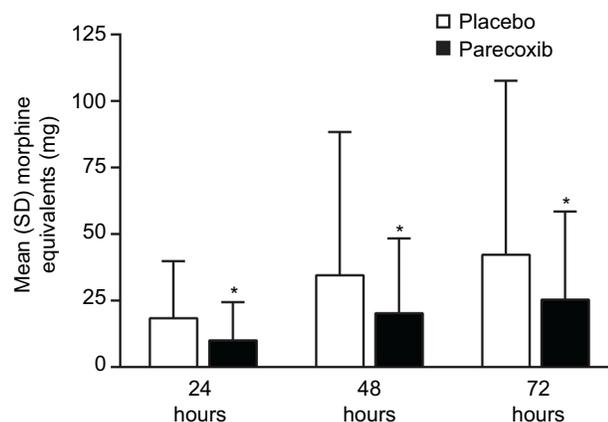


Figure 3 Cumulative morphine consumption at 24, 48, and 72 hours post-initial dose of study medication.

Note: * $p < 0.001$ versus placebo.

≥ 1 opioid-related symptoms was also lower in the parecoxib group than in the placebo group on Day 2 (RR=0.75; $p < 0.001$). Regarding specific opioid-related symptoms, the

risks of fatigue ($p < 0.05$) and drowsiness ($p < 0.05$) were significantly lower in patients receiving parecoxib compared to those receiving placebo (Figure 4).

Patient (Figure 5A) and Physician (Figure 5B) Global Evaluation of Study Medication scores were significantly better in the parecoxib group than in the placebo group at the time of transition from IV/IM to oral dosing (both $p < 0.001$). A greater percentage of patients in the parecoxib group (44%) rated their treatment as “Excellent”, compared with the placebo group (17%). Likewise, fewer patients rated the treatment as “poor” or “fair” in the parecoxib group (8%) than in the placebo group (36%). Physician ratings were similar to the patient ratings.

Discussion

Pain following major GI surgery can cause patient distress, delay mobilization, and lengthen recovery times. This study is the first, to our knowledge, to demonstrate that parecoxib is effective at relieving pain following a variety of diverse major GI surgeries involving laparotomy. In the days immediately following surgery, patients receiving parecoxib + morphine PCA reported significantly less pain than patients receiving placebo + morphine PCA. SPI scores were 33% and 35% lower in the parecoxib group, relative to placebo, on postoperative Days 2 and 3, respectively. A similar reduction in composite pain interference with function scores was also evident with parecoxib treatment, relative to placebo, on Day 2 (a 29% reduction) and Day 3 (a 36% reduction). This composite score takes into account the effects of pain on general activity, mood, walking ability, and relations with others. These data suggest that the analgesic benefit provided by parecoxib was associated with improvements in overall patient function.

Current multimodal analgesic recommendations aim to reduce the postoperative consumption of opioids and opioid-related adverse events that can stress the patient and delay recovery.²⁶ In our study, patients receiving parecoxib consumed 40%–45% less morphine PCA, relative to placebo, over the first 24–72 hours post-initial dose of study medication. Thus, parecoxib provided a significant opioid-sparing effect. On postoperative Day 2, the risk of experiencing ≥ 1 opioid-related symptoms was significantly reduced in the parecoxib group compared with placebo. When specific opioid-related symptoms were reviewed, only the risks of fatigue and drowsiness were significantly reduced with parecoxib. However, these two symptoms were, by far, the most commonly reported events by patients in the placebo group ($>50\%$ of patients). The risk of most other opioid-related symptoms, with the exceptions of vomiting and

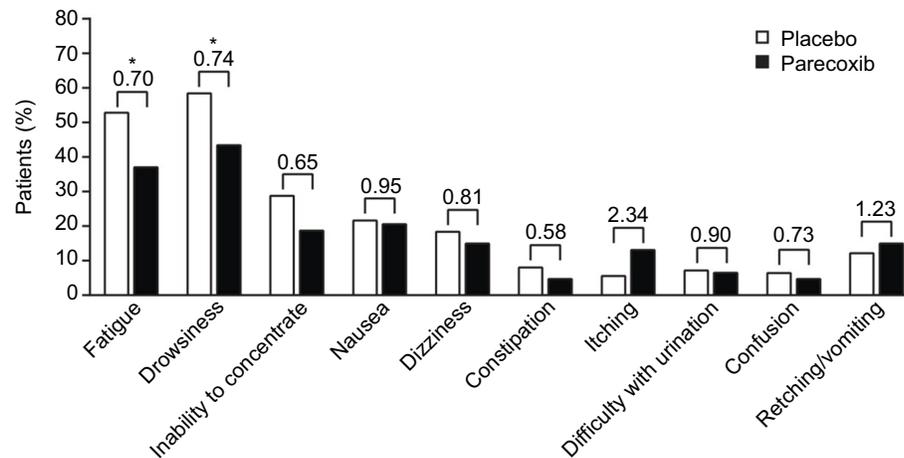


Figure 4 Risk of opioid-related symptoms on Day 2 following surgery.

Notes: Relative risk (parecoxib versus placebo) is shown in the graph. * $p < 0.05$ versus placebo.

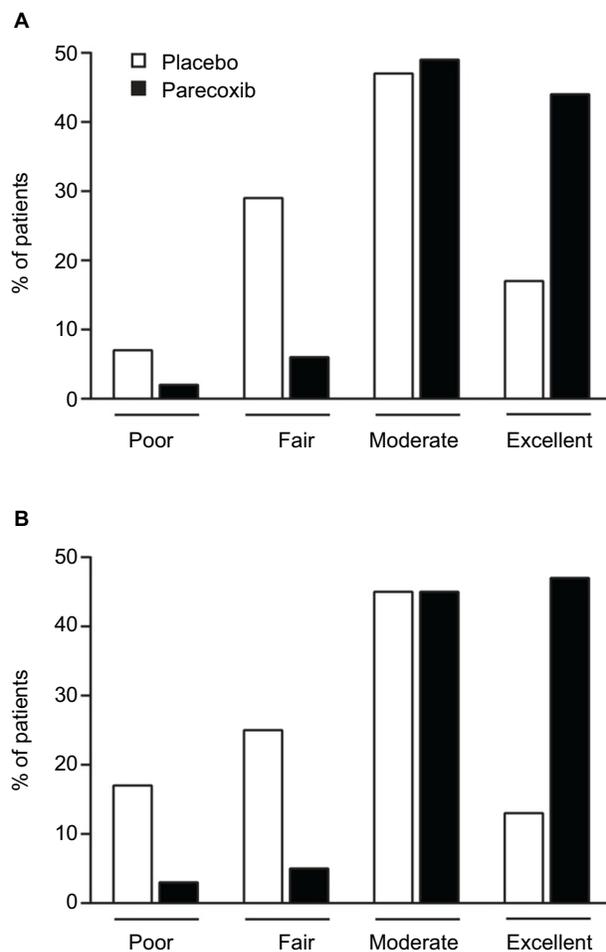


Figure 5 Patient (A) and Physician (B) Global Evaluation of Study Medication scores.

Notes: The number of patients and physicians included in this analysis was 223 (placebo=117; parecoxib=105) and 224 (placebo=118; parecoxib=106), respectively.

itching, was lower with parecoxib compared to placebo, but did not reach the level of statistical significance. It is possible that the occurrence of certain symptoms (such as

nausea, vomiting, and constipation) was a result of the GI procedure itself, as opposed to a side effect of opioid treatment. This may explain, at least in part, why there was not a decreased risk of these symptoms associated with parecoxib, even though it provided a significant opioid-sparing effect.

The overall benefits of IV/IM parecoxib treatment were recognized by both patients and physicians, as evidenced by their Global Evaluation of Study Medication scores just prior to switching to oral treatment. While these findings are encouraging, they are also limited in that our analysis was based on a subset of patients from a larger clinical trial that was not designed or powered to specifically assess the endpoints examined here. The patient sample size in each treatment group, however, was relatively large and equivalent to previous trials of parecoxib. In addition, our findings in patients undergoing major GI surgery are in agreement with previous studies of parecoxib in other surgical models, including major and minor gynecologic surgery,^{14–16} total knee replacement,¹⁷ total hip replacement,^{18,19} and minor GI surgeries.^{23,24,27} In these studies, both single-dose^{14,15,23,24,27} and multiple-dose^{15–19} regimens of IV parecoxib have been shown to be effective against postoperative pain and, often, were associated with an opioid-sparing effect.^{16–18} Indeed, guidelines from the Procedure-Specific Postoperative Pain Management group recommend the use of NSAIDs and/or COXIBs, such as parecoxib, as part of a multimodal analgesic approach following a variety of surgeries including major GI surgery (e.g., colonic resection).²⁸

Conclusion

This study is the first to demonstrate that a multiple-dose regimen of IV parecoxib, initiated upon recovery from anesthesia, provides a significant analgesic benefit and opioid-sparing

effect in the 2–3 days immediately following a variety of diverse major GI surgeries employing laparotomy.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

MNE, BP, and CL are full-time employees of, and own stock in, Pfizer. LX was a full-time employee of Pfizer at the time the work was done; current affiliation is Takeda Pharmaceutical (China) Company Limited. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table SI List of institutional review board or ethics committees approving the study

Country	Institutional review board or ethics committee
USA	Baylor University Medical Center Institutional Review Board, Dallas, TX
	Lutheran Hospital IRB, Cleveland, OH
	Thomas Jefferson University Institutional Review Board, Philadelphia, PA
	Lehigh Valley Hospital Institutional Review Board, Allentown, PA
	University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center Human Research Review Committee, Albuquerque, NM
	Palmetto Health Alliance, Institutional Review Board, Columbia, SC
	Medical Center East Human Research Review Board, Birmingham, AL
	Biomedical Research Institute of America, San Diego, CA
	St Joseph's Mercy Health Center, Hot Springs, AR
	University of Pennsylvania Office of Regulatory Affairs, Philadelphia, PA
	Forsyth Institutional Review Board, Winston-Salem, NC
	Huntington Memorial Hospital, Pasadena, CA
	Biomedical Research Alliance of New York, LLC Institutional Review Board, Great Neck, NY
	Florida Hospital Institutional Review Board, Orlando, FL
	CPHS Memorial Hermann Memorial City Medical Center, Houston, TX
	Medical Institutional Review Board, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
	Tucson Medical Center Human Research Committee, Tucson, AZ
	UCLA Office for Protection of Research Subjects IRB, Los Angeles, CA
	Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, TX
	University of Miami Institutional Review Board, Miami, FL
	University of Pittsburgh Institutional Review Board, Pittsburgh, PA
	Magee Womens IRB, Pittsburgh, PA
	Maricopa Integrated Health System Institutional Review Board, Phoenix, AZ
	University of Wisconsin-Madison Health Sciences Human Subjects Committee, Madison, WI
	Sharp Healthcare, San Diego, CA
	University of Virginia Human Investigation Committee, Charlottesville, VA
	St John's Institutional Review Board, Springfield, MO
	CareAlliance Health Services IRB, Charleston, SC
	Memorial Health Services Research Council, Long Beach, CA
	Office of Human Research Protection Institutional Review Board, Sacramento, CA
	Morristown Memorial Hospital Institutional Review Board, Morristown, NJ
	Baptist Health Medical Center Institutional Review Board, Little Rock, AR
	Medstar Research Institute Institutional Review Board, Hyattsville, MD
	Century City Hospital Laboratory, Los Angeles, CA
	BUHC IRB for Human Research, Boston, MA
	Northwestern University IRB, Chicago, IL
	Springfield Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects, Springfield, IL
	Aurora Health Care IRB, Milwaukee, WI
	Rush Presbyterian St Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, IL
	Institutional Review Board Health Sciences Section, UMC, Columbia, MO
	Institutional Review Board of Christiana Corporation, Newark, DE
	DeKalb Medical Center IRB, Decatur, GA
	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas IRB, Dallas, TX
	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Institutional Review Board, New Brunswick, NJ
	Human Subjects Committee, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS
	Mary Washington Hospital Institutional Review Board, Fredericksburg, VA
	Human Studies Committees University of Louisville, Louisville, KY
Review Committee for Research Projects Involving Human Subjects, Institutional Review Board of Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, Cooperstown, NY	
Eastern Virginia Medical School Institutional Review Board, Norfolk, VA	
Human Investigation Committee, Yale University, New Haven, CT	
University of Texas Medical Branch Institutional Review Board, Galveston, TX	
Galesburg Cottage Hospital IRB, Galesburg, IL	

(Continued)

Table S1 (Continued)

Country	Institutional review board or ethics committee
	Sacred Heart Hospital Clinical Investigative Board, Pensacola, FL University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth IRB, Fort Worth, TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine, Lubbock, TX Human Research Review Board, Baptist Health System, Inc., Birmingham, AL Institutional Review Committee Cooper Hospital/University Medical Center, Camden, NJ VA North Texas Healthcare System, Dallas TX
Argentina	Comite Independiente de Etica, Primera Catedra de Farmacologia, Facultad de Medicina, UBA, Buenos Aires Comite Independiente de Etica, para Ensayos en Farmacologia Clinica, Primera Catedra de Farmacologia Facultad de Medicina, UBA, Buenos Aires Comite Independiente de Etica para ensayos en Farmacologia Clinica Fundacion de Estudios Farmacologicos y de Medicamentos, Buenos Aires Comite de Bioetica Hospital Municipal Bernadino, Buenos Aires Comite de Docencia e Investigacion Hospital Municipal Bernadino, Buenos Aires Comite de Docencia e Investigacion del Hospital Aleman, Buenos Aires Comite de Docencia e Investigacion Instituto Alexander Fleming, Buenos Aires Comite de Bioetica Hospital de Agudos Dr Cosme Argerich, Buenos Aires Comite de Docencia de Investigacion Hospital de Agudos Dr Cosme Argerich Comite de Docencia e Investigacion Hospital Interzonal General de Agudos "Presidente Peron", Buenos Aires
Chile	Comite Independiente de Etica del Hospital Dipreca, Las Condes, Santiago Comite de Etica Clinica Santa Maria, Providencia, Santiago Comite de Etica Mutual de Seguridad C.CH.C, Santiago Comite de Etica Escuela de Medicina Pontificia, Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago Comite de Etica Hospital Clinico, Universidad de Chile, Santiago
Israel	Kaplan Medical Center Ethics Committee, Rehovot Rabin MC Ethics Committee, Petah Tikva Sapir MC Ethics Committee, Sapir MC/Meir Hospital, Kfar Saba Sourasky MC Ethics Committee, Tel Aviv
Canada	Comite d'ethique de la recherche sur l'human, CHUS Hospital Fleurimont, Fleurimont, QC University of Western Ontario, London, ON University Health Network Research Ethics Board Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, ON Health Research Ethics Board Panel, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta Research Ethics Board Capital District Health Authority, Halifax, NS University of Saskatchewan Advisory Committee on Ethics in Human Experimentation, Saskatoon, SK
New Zealand	Canterbury Ethics Committee, Christchurch Auckland Ethics Committees, Auckland
Czech Republic	Charles University, Prague EC Mulac Hospital, Pilsen Ethics Committee at Bulovka University Hospital, Prague Faculty Hospital of Charles, University Pilsen, Pilsen EC of FN v Motole, Prague Eticka komise, Masarykova nemocnice, Ustf nad Labem Clinicum a.s., NsP Vysocany, Prosek, Prague Ethics Committee of the University Hospital in Plzen, Plzen
Australia	South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service Research Ethics Committee, Randwick, New South Wales Alfred Hospital Ethics Committee, Melbourne, Victoria Northern Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee, Epping, Victoria Royal Brisbane Hospital Research Ethics Committee, Herston, Queensland Royal Melbourne Hospital Research Ethics Committee, Parkville, Victoria Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre Human Research Ethics Committee, Heidelberg, Victoria Pharma Ethics, Centurion
South Africa	Ethical Review Board 2nd Specialized Hospital for Active Treatment for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Sophia
Bulgaria	Committee of Science Ethic Multifunctional Hospital for Active Treatment, Plodiv Local Ethics Committee MHAT Alexandrovska, Sophia Independent Ethics Committee at MHAT-Pleven, Pleven Local Ethics Committee MHAT and Emergency Medicine- N.I. Pirogov, Sophia

(Continued)

Table S1 (Continued)

Country	Institutional review board or ethics committee
Finland	Satakunnan sairaanhoitopiiri Eettinen toimikunta/Esä Ahqvist, Pori
Poland	Komisja Bioetyczna przy Akademii, Medycznj w Poznaniu, Poznan Komisja Bioetyczna przy, Okregowej lzbie lekarskiej w, Krakow Komisja Bioetyczna przy, Akademii Medycznej, Warszawa
Romania	National Drug Agency, Bucuresti National Ethics Committee, Bucuresti
Ukraine	Central Ethics Committee, Kiev

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