

MedDRA Web-Based Browser Version 4.0 User Guide

December 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the MedDRA® Web-Based Browser (WBB) User Guide. This guide has been developed to familiarize the reader with the use of the MedDRA Web-Based Browser.

The WBB is designed to review the MedDRA hierarchy and SMQs and perform term searches for coding and analysis tasks in English and available translated languages. There are some additional features which allow the user to perform data analysis for upversioning, display of term placement within the hierarchy and application of SMQs

This guide assumes the viewer has a basic understanding of how MedDRA is used for regulatory reporting and analysis and knowledge of MedDRA's hierarchical structure.

For more information about the MedDRA Web-Based Browser, questions, or comments about this guide, please contact the MedDRA MSSO at: mssohelp@meddra.org

2. STARTING THE MedDRA WEB-BASED BROWSER

This section describes basic WBB functions and contains the following:

- Access the WBB and Log in
- Components of the WBB screen
- Web Configuration Options

2.1 Access the WBB and Log In

The MedDRA WBB is a free tool that is part of your MedDRA subscription.

To log into the WBB, go to the following link: https://wbb.meddra.org/. You will be presented with the Login screen.

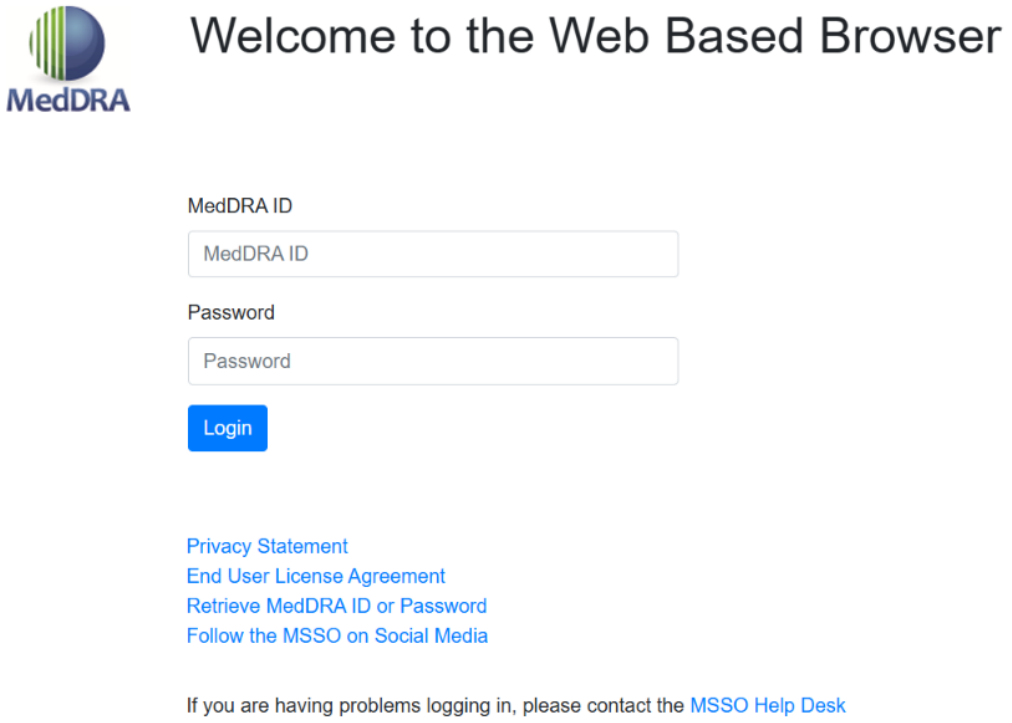

Figure 2.1. WBB Login Screen

Click on the MedDRA End User License Agreement link to read the Terms of Use governing your use of the WBB.

To log in use your MedDRA ID and password. This is the same MedDRA ID and password used to access portions of the MedDRA website and resources such as Mapping and APIs. If you do not know your MedDRA ID and/or password, you can retrieve them by using the link on the screen which will direct you to the Self-Service Application.

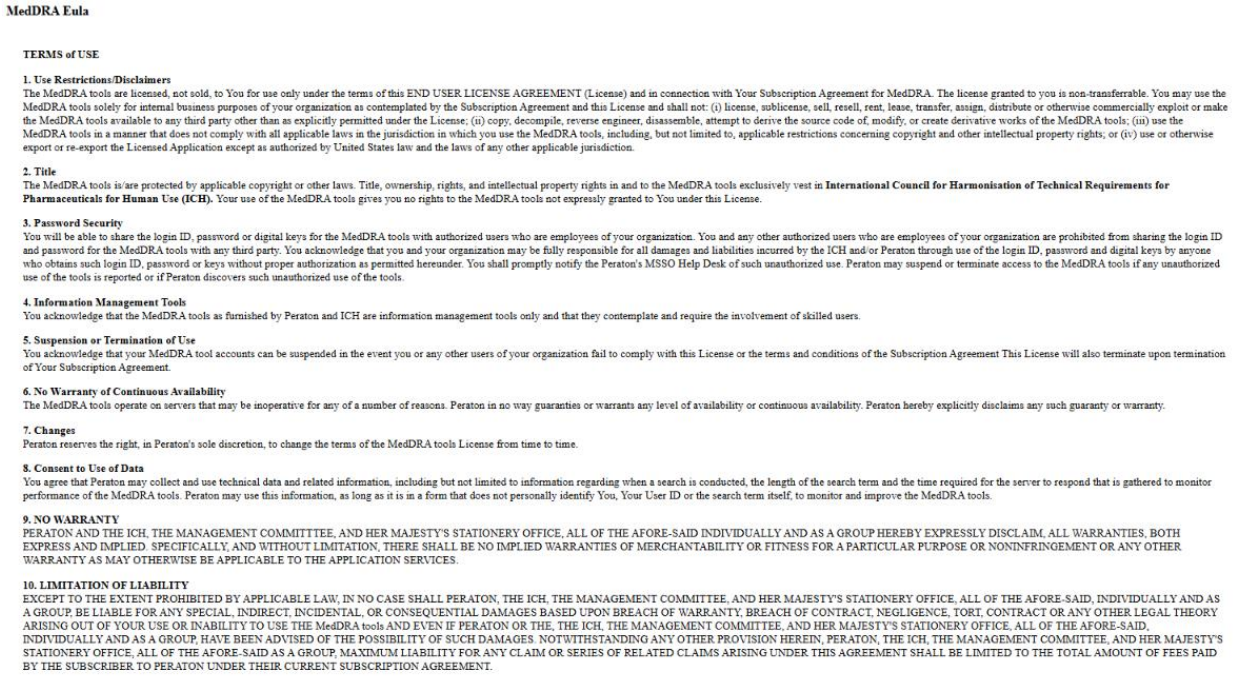

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Figure 2.2. WBB End User License Agreement

Please review the information in the End User License Agreement and click on **I Agree** to continue to the WBB home screen.

Subsequent logins will take you immediately to the WBB home screen.

2.2 Components of the WBB Screen

The WBB interface is laid out in two main panels with the option to customize the screen and the Navigation Bar to suit your preference.

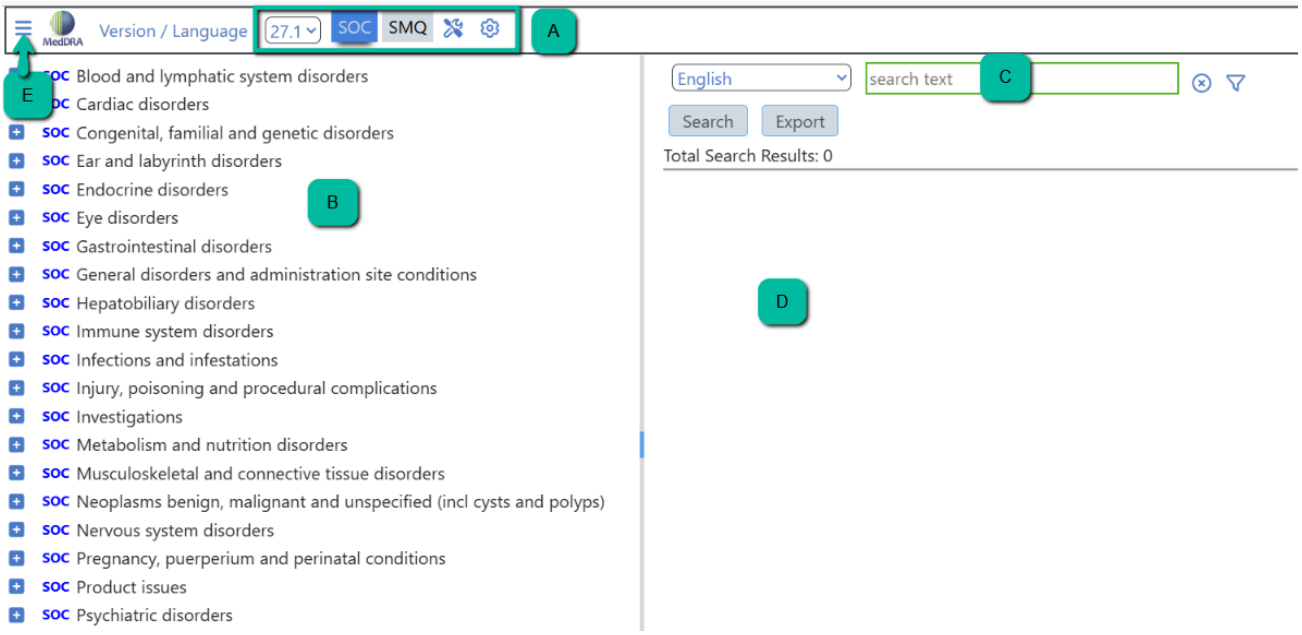


Figure 2.3. Components of the WBB Screen

A. At the top are WBB configuration options and useful information. These include the ability to change the MedDRA version, and switch between SOC and SMQ view. The tools and settings icons are visible by default but can be hidden in the ‘Navigation Bar Appearance’ section of ‘Settings’.

B. To the left is the MedDRA hierarchy panel where one can browse the hierarchy by left clicking the plus symbol next each term to drill down to the LLT level.

C. To the right is the search panel where words or MedDRA codes may be entered to search for MedDRA terms.

D. The results are displayed under the search criteria entered.

E. At the top left is a menu icon which provides access to the ‘Settings’ and ‘Legend’. Legends are an explanation of the color codes used to convey hierarchical link information or term status in both the SOC view and the SMQ view

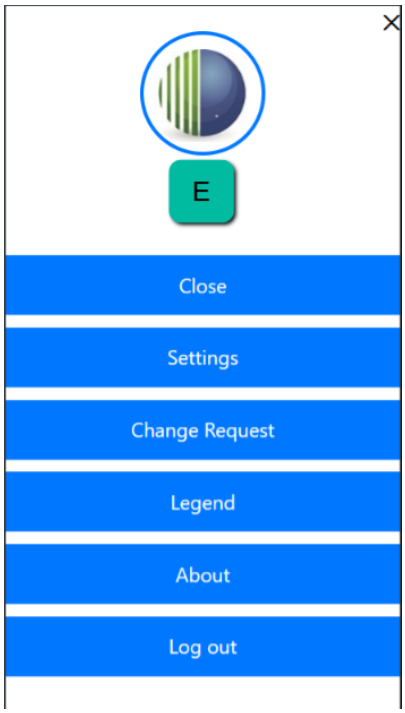


Figure 2.4. Option menu

2.3 WBB Settings Options

The 'Settings' menu contains the following options for customization of the browser appearance and functions:

Language/Version/View

This contains options to choose the languages of the browser interface and its content. This includes:

– *change your interface language*

– *change the version displayed*

– *change your primary language displayed*

– *add up to two additional languages to be viewed simultaneously*

Note: Not every version is available in every language supported. Available languages depend upon the version with which each translation was first released.

There is drop down option to switch between the release version and the supplemental view of the terminology. The 'release' version is the most recent release. The 'supplemental' view, available in English only, is the most recent release with the

addition of new ‘supplemental’ terms which are not currently part of MedDRA, but which have been approved for inclusion in the next release. These terms are clearly highlighted with dashed green lines for easy identification.

Navigation Bar Appearance

By default, the ‘Navigation Bar’ of the browser allows you to select the version and browser view:

Version section

– select desired version of MedDRA. The default displays the current release

Browser View SOC vs. SMQ

– default shows the SOC view of MedDRA; SMQ view displays the SMQ information in the hierarchy panel on the left

Within the ‘Navigation Bar Appearance’ options under ‘Settings’, you can customize your browser by selecting the functions you use regularly to be added as quick access icons or buttons on the bar. These include:

- *Language*
- *Additional Languages*
- *Browser View – allows the user to toggle between the official release versions and the latest updates of the supplemental data, in English only, that will become part of the next release*
- *Tools Button*
- *Settings Button*
- *History Button - retrieves the history of a given term*

Documentation

This allows you to add links to the navigation bar for access to the following:

MedDRA Concept Descriptions

– Concept descriptions as referred to in Appendix B of the MedDRA Introductory Guide

MedDRA Documentation

– links to MedDRA Release support documentation found on the MedDRA website

User Guide

– link to this document

Search Filters

These are options for changing the way you perform searches and the way the results are displayed.

- *Show Advanced Button*
- *Show Filters Dropdown Button*
- *Show SOC and SMQ Filters*
- *Use Synonym List*
- *Return Search Results with Contains*
- *Ignore diacritical marks*
- *Show categories for PT and LLT Terms*

Display Options

This contains settings to customize the content of the browser display. There is also the option to view the Synonym List which may be applied when searching.

- *Show Codes - displays the MedDRA code next to each term.*
- *Show Non-Current - by default, the WBB shows non-current LLTs, which are depicted with a red square and lettering.*
- *Show Inactive PTs in SMQs*
- *Show Synonym List*

3. SEARCHING

This section describes how to perform searches in the WBB and explains what the search functions in the search panel produce.

To search, enter a term or word in the search field **(C)**.
The search function performs a logical **and** operation to return terms with those words found in any order.

When results are returned, a summary of the search results appears (**D**) showing the total number of terms returned and a hierarchical breakdown of results – for example how many LLTs, PTs, HLTs, etc.

Similarly, the results are divided into separate tabs according to their place in the MedDRA hierarchy – LLT, PT, HLT, etc.

The LLT tab is uppermost if there are any LLTs returned in a search.

By default, a search will break up returned results into four search categories at the PT and LLT level.

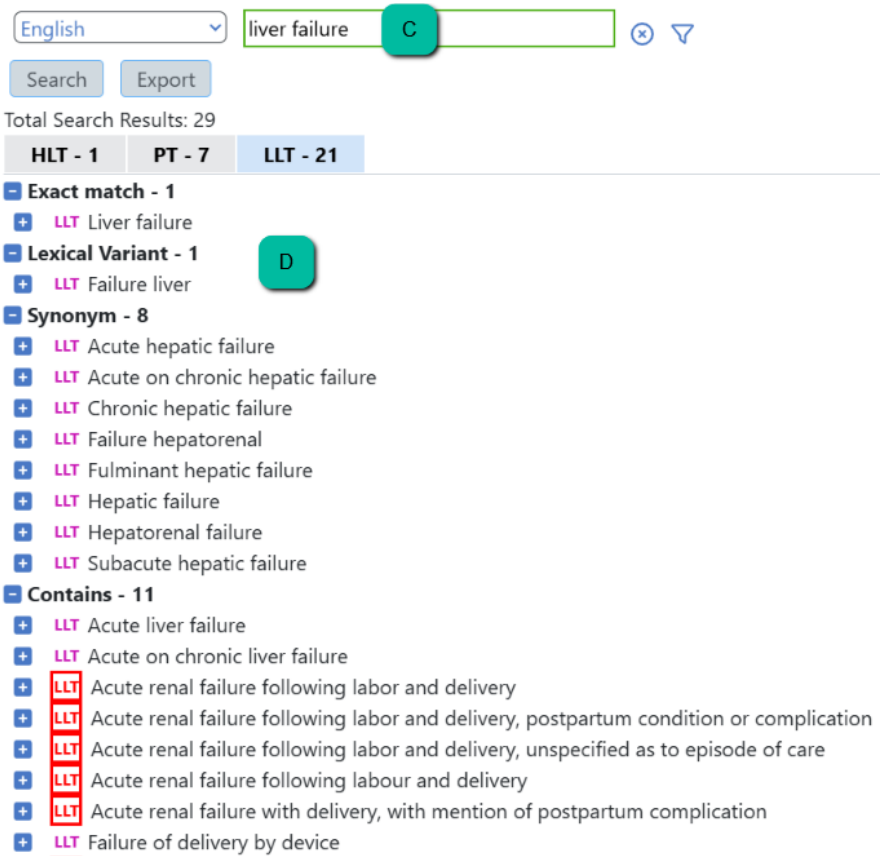


Figure 3.1. WBB Search Results

- *Exact match* – result matches exactly what was typed into the search field
- *Lexical variant* – returns different word order of words typed into the search field. In this case the search returned the lexical variant “failure liver” from the search of “liver failure.”
- *Synonym search results* – returns results based on the associated synonym list file. Notice the search for ‘liver failure’ returned terms that contain the word ‘hepatic’ in them.
    - Synonyms are returned based on predefined synonym groups that may be viewed by clicking the ‘Show Synonyms’ button found in the search panel (**C**). The option to view the synonym list can be activated in ‘Settings’ under the ‘Display Options’ as shown below, as it is not active by default. The Synonym function is applied to the search by default, but can be deactivated in the search filters under ‘Settings’.

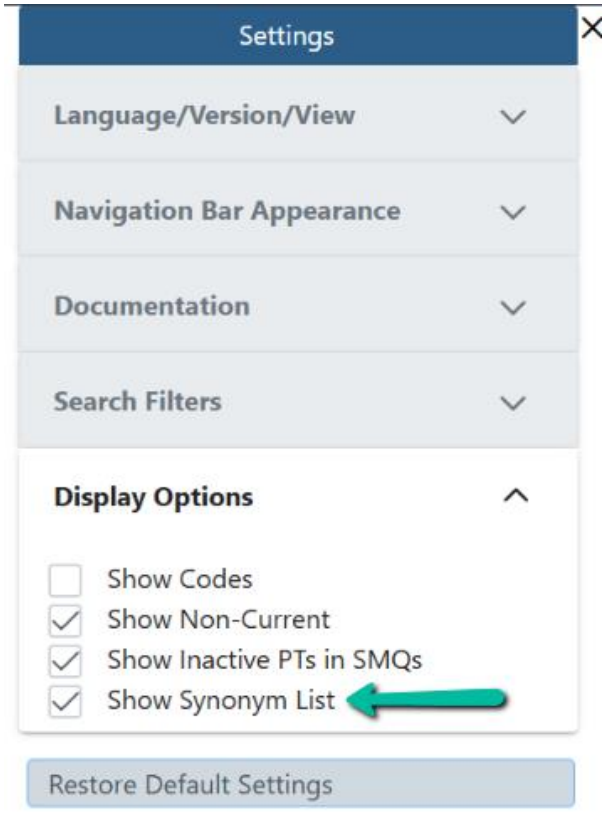
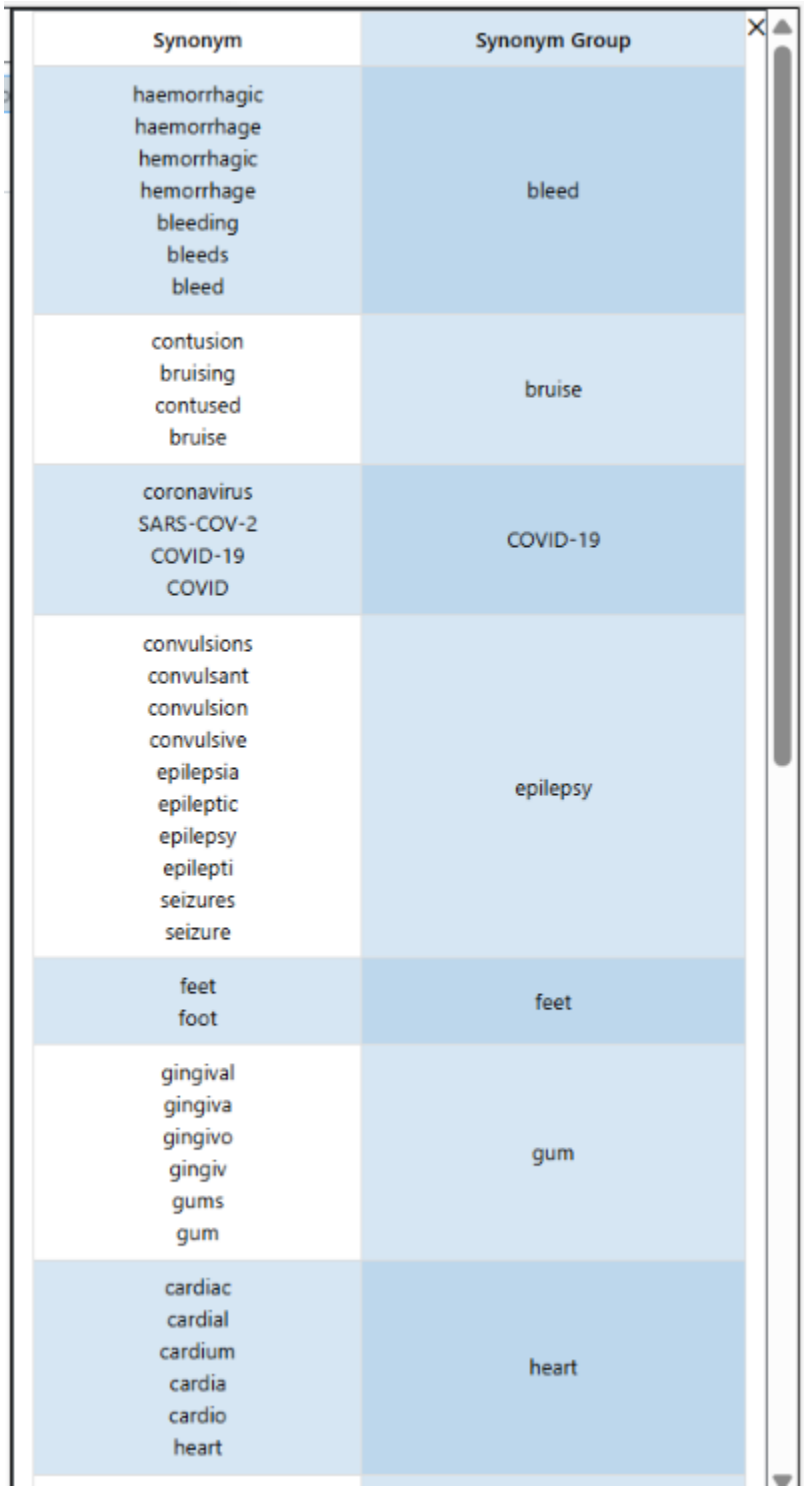


Figure 3.2. Settings checkbox for the Synonym List



Synonym	Synonym Group
haemorrhagic haemorrhage hemorrhagic hemorrhage bleeding bleeds bleed	bleed
contusion bruising contused bruise	bruise
coronavirus SARS-COV-2 COVID-19 COVID	COVID-19
convulsions convulsant convulsion convulsive epilepsia epileptic epilepsy epilepti seizures seizure	epilepsy
feet foot	feet
gingival gingiva gingivo gingiv gums gum	gum
cardiac cardial cardium cardia cardio heart	heart

Figure 3-3. Synonym List

- These synonym pairings have been tested to ensure they bring up appropriate associations. For example, “liver” terms return “hepatic”; “kidney”

terms return “renal” terms; and vice versa.

- *Contains search results* – terms that contain a word or words entered in the search field.

If you prefer not to group search results according to the search categories, this function may be disabled by unchecking ‘Show categories for PT and LLT terms’ option in the ‘Search Filters’ section of the ‘Settings’. When this is unchecked, searches will instead return results without categorization.

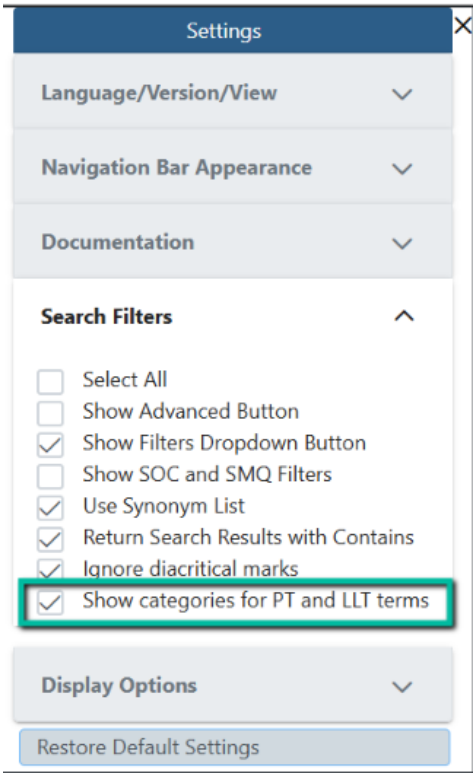


Figure 3.4 Settings checkbox for Show categories

3.1 Search results panel features

To view the hierarchy of higher level terms and multi-axial links, expand the search results, by clicking on the ‘plus’ symbol found to the left of each term. The primary SOC is designated with a blue box.

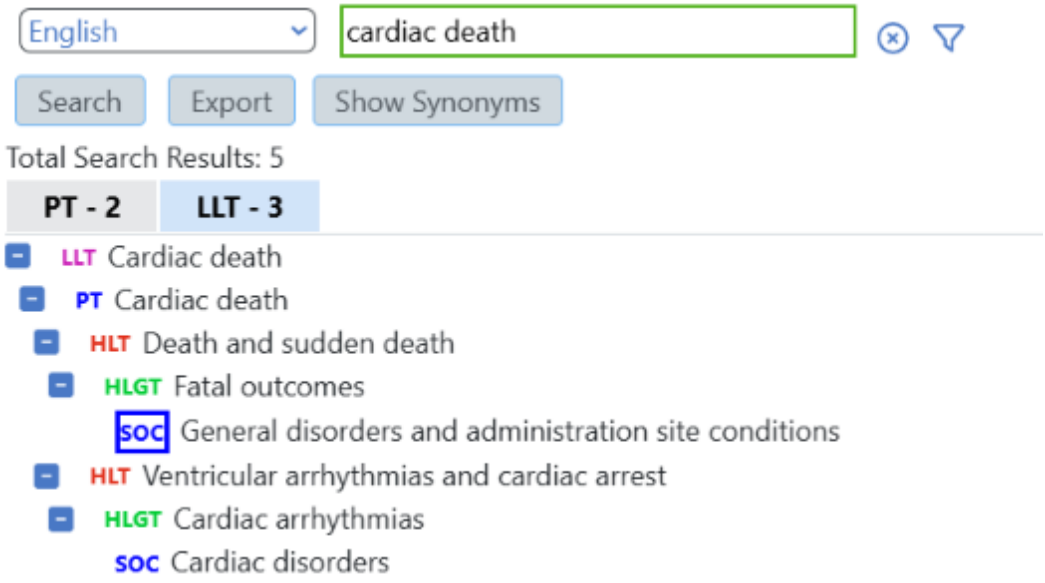


Figure 3.5. Search Results Panel Features

3.2 Go to browser

To use this feature, right click on a term in the search results panel (PT Cardiac death) and choose 'Go to Browser.' A second browser window will pop up displaying the hierarchy information.

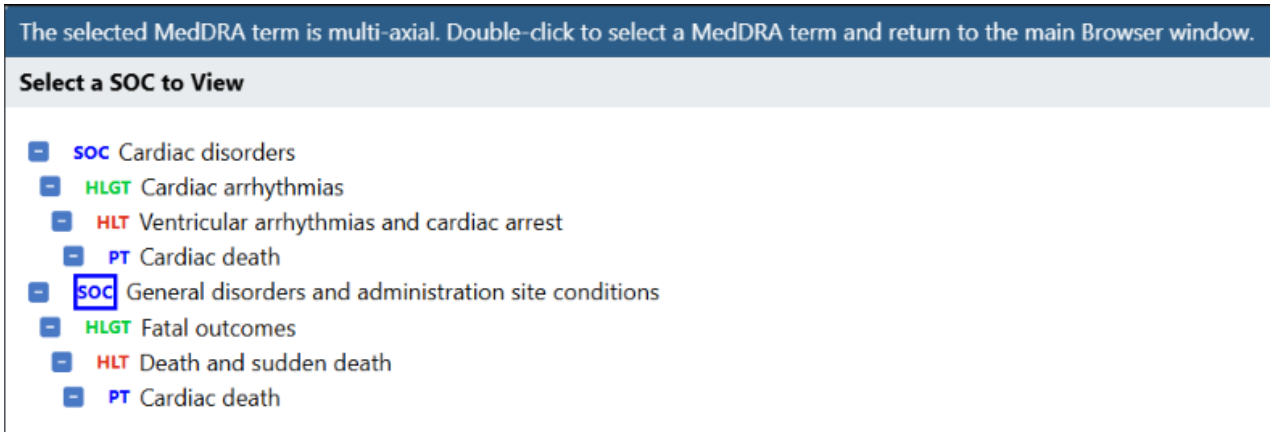


Figure 3.6. Go to Browser Results

In the case displayed in the above screenshot, there are two links – a primary link to SOC *General disorders and administration site conditions* which is designated by the blue box surrounding the 'SOC' icon, and a secondary link to SOC *Cardiac disorders*.

Clicking on the term name with the placement you wish to view, will take you to that place within MedDRA to view the term along with its surrounding terms.

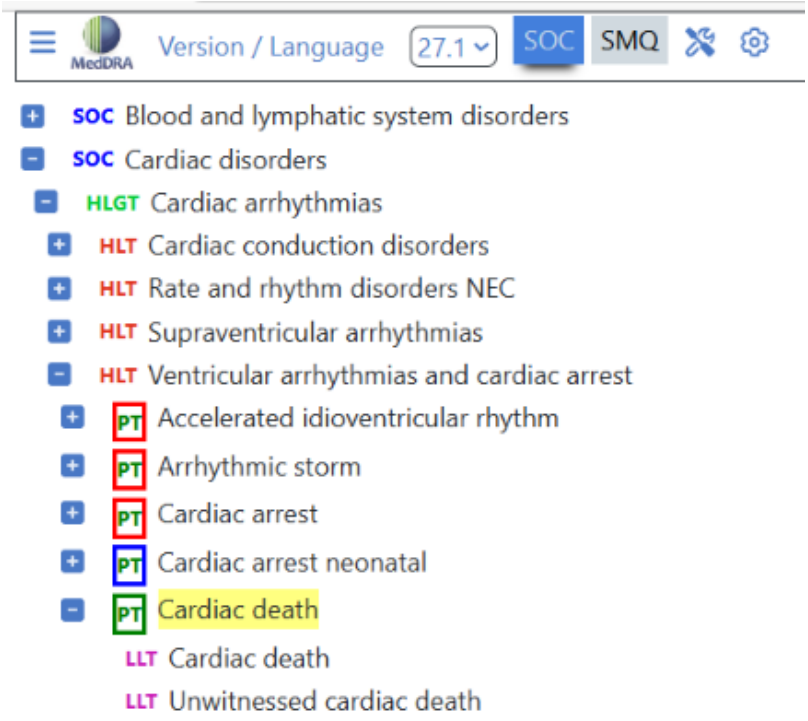


Figure 3.7. Secondary Link

3.3 Search by code

In addition to words, you may also enter a MedDRA code in the search field to search by code.

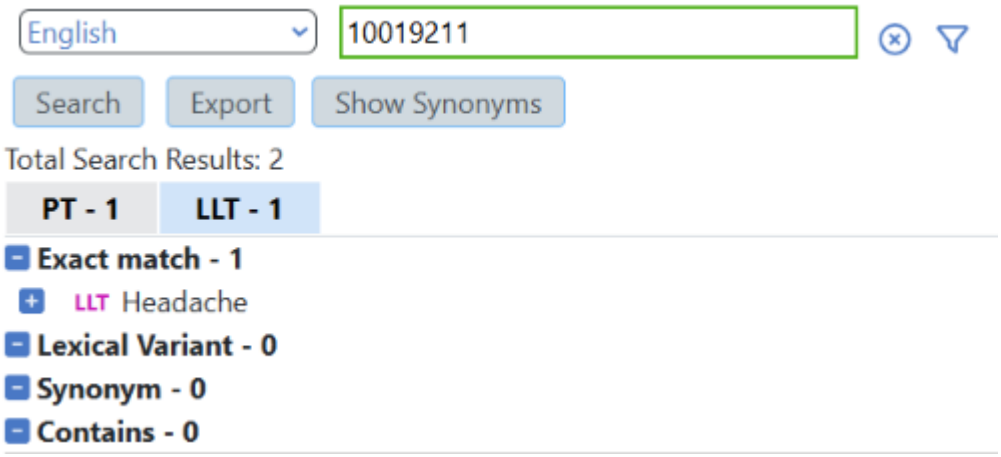


Figure 3.8. Search by Code

3.4 Select SOCs to search

To limit which SOCs are a part of your search, select one or more SOC(s) from the ‘Select SOCs to Search’ window, if you have enabled this option. This option to filter

search results can be enabled by checking the box ‘Show SOC and SMQ Filters’ in the ‘Search Filters’ section of the ‘Settings’ menu.

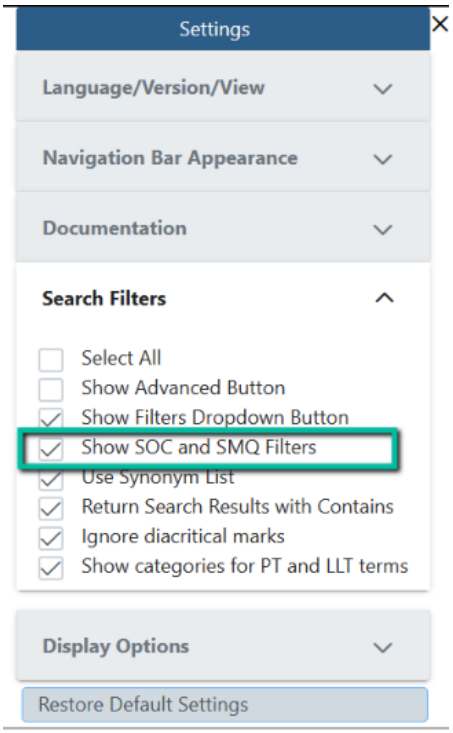


Figure 3.9. Settings checkbox for show SOC and SMQ filters

For example, if you were interested in investigation terms and did not want terms from other SOCs, select the SOC *Investigations* to limit searches to this single SOC.

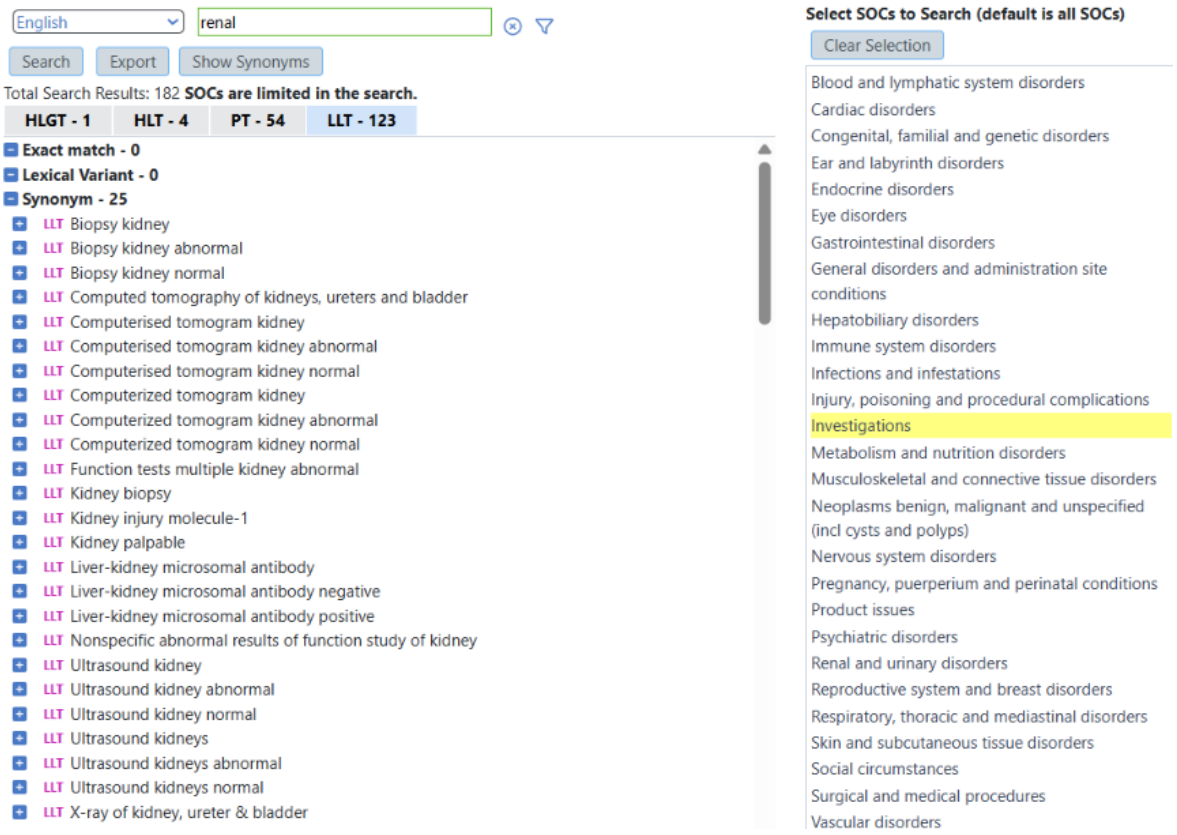


Figure 3.10. Select SOC to Search

Multiple SOCs can be selected and deselected by clicking on the SOC names. The selected SOC names will be highlighted in yellow

Note: When a search is limited to a subset of the 27 SOCs, there is a message in bold text above the results informing the user that search is limited to the SOCs selected.

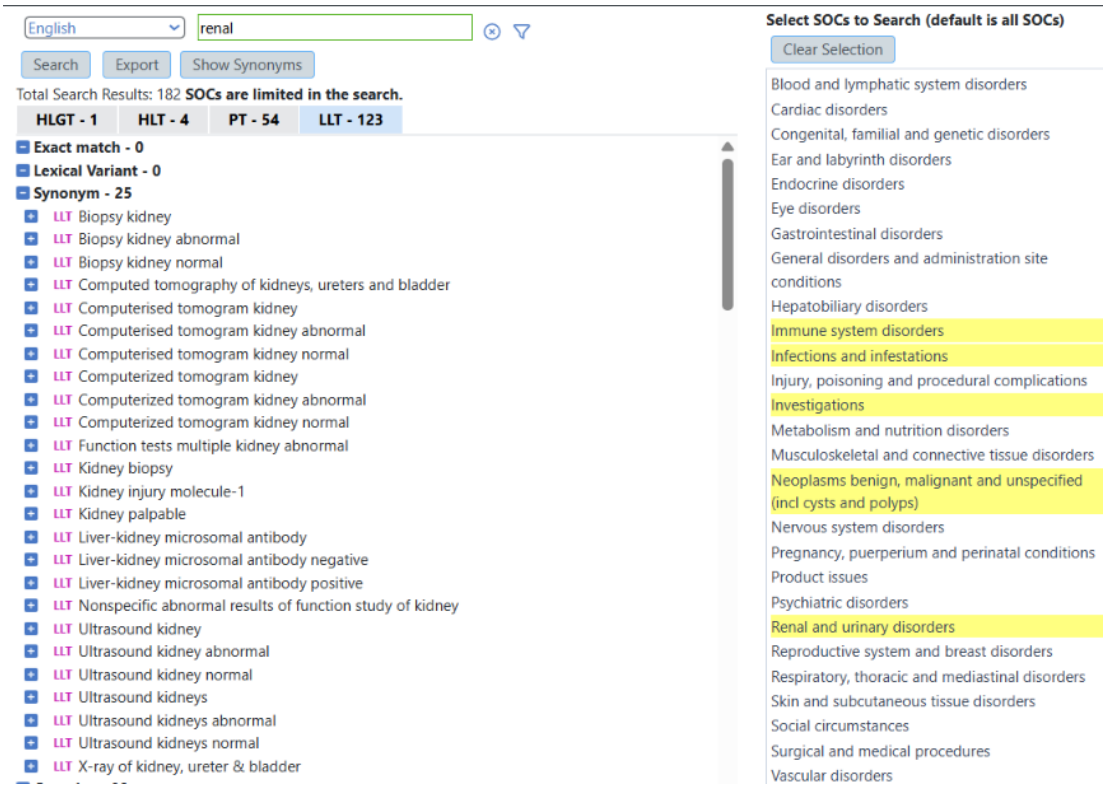


Figure 3.11. Select Multiple SOCs to Search (not all the results are shown)

To search all 27 SOCs again, click ‘Clear Selection’ button above the SOC list.

3.5 Advanced Search

This function allows for more complex and filtered searches for terms. The option to perform an advanced search can be enabled by checking the box ‘Show Advanced Button’ in the ‘Search Filters’ section of the ‘Settings’.

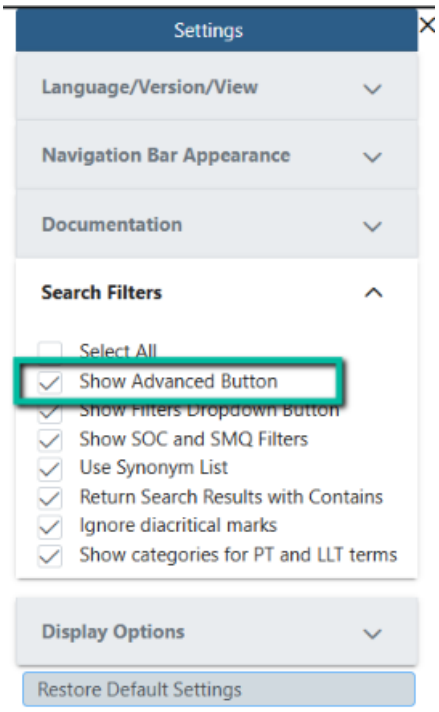


Figure 3.12. Settings checkbox for Show Advanced Button

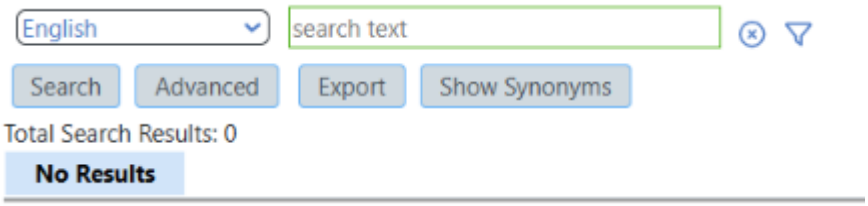


Figure 3.13. Search Options

When you click the ‘Advanced’ button, the criteria dropdown menu includes the string search operators CONTAINS, BEGINS WITH, EXACT MATCH and ENDS WITH. When an operator is chosen, an ‘Add Logic’ dropdown appears. This is for the Boolean operators such as AND, OR, NOT. When one of these is selected, a second string operator field appears with the dropdown options CONTAINS, BEGINS WITH, EXACT MATCH and ENDS WITH. A third strong operator can be added with logic for a more specific search.

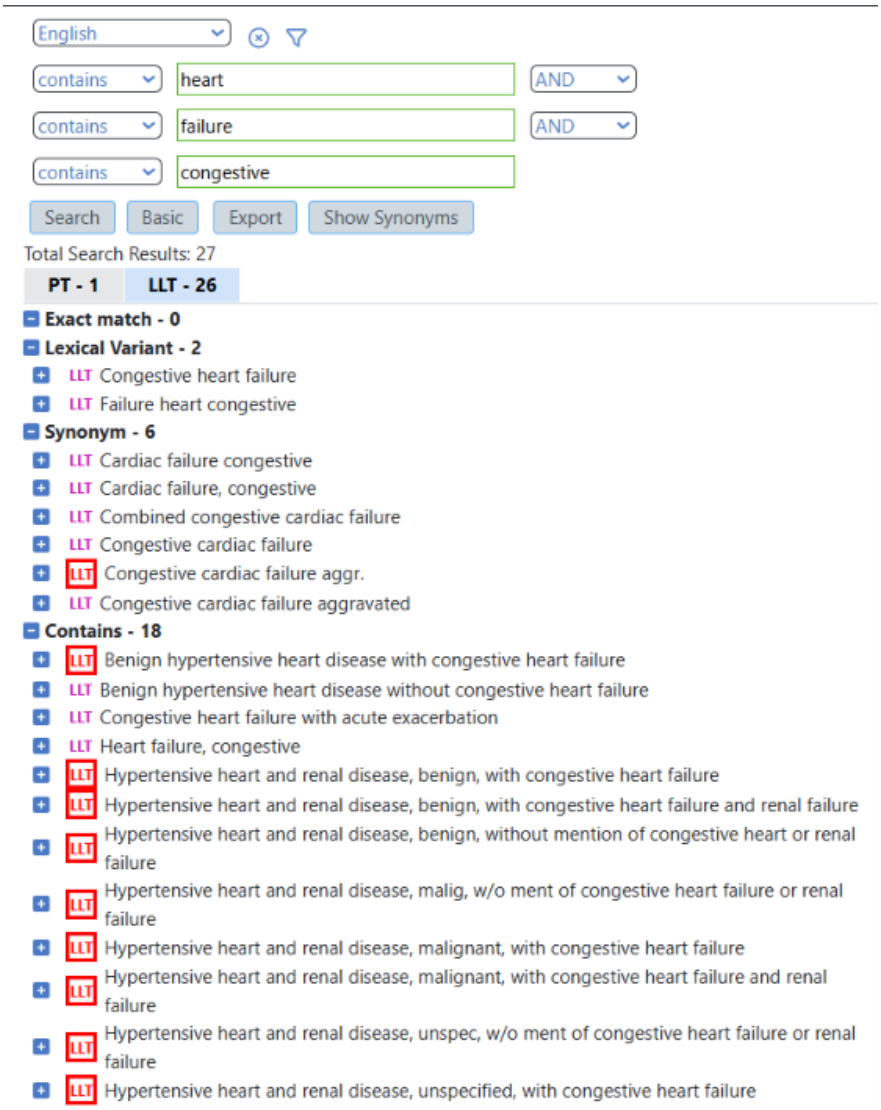


Figure 3.14. Search results (not all results are shown)

Synonyms are only included for the search term associated with the CONTAINS operator.

Note: Searching for MedDRA codes does not work in this function.

3.6 SMQ search

Performing searches for SMQs is similar to performing searches in the SOC view. First switch the browser view to SMQ view.



Figure 3.15. SMQ View Option

Enter a word or words to search in the search field.

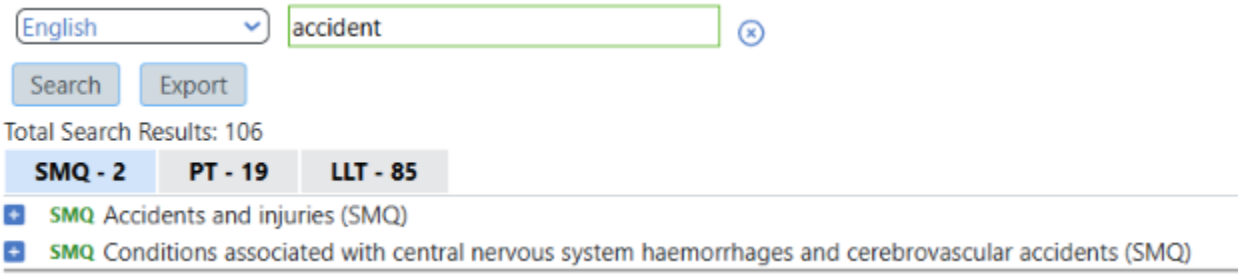


Figure 3.16. Search SMQs

As demonstrated in the SOC view, one can search for MedDRA term codes and - specific to the SMQ view – SMQ codes may be entered for searching.

Enter the SMQ code in the search field and press ‘Search’.

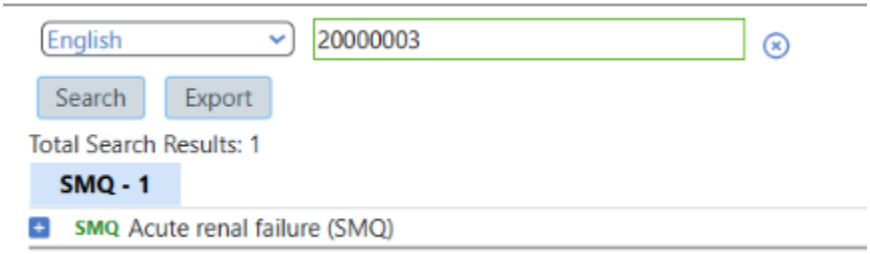


Figure 3.17. Search SMQ Term Codes

4. ADDITIONAL SEARCH FEATURES

In addition to the above search functions, there are additional search features available in the WBB.

4.1 Export search results

To export search results to a spreadsheet, click on ‘Export’.

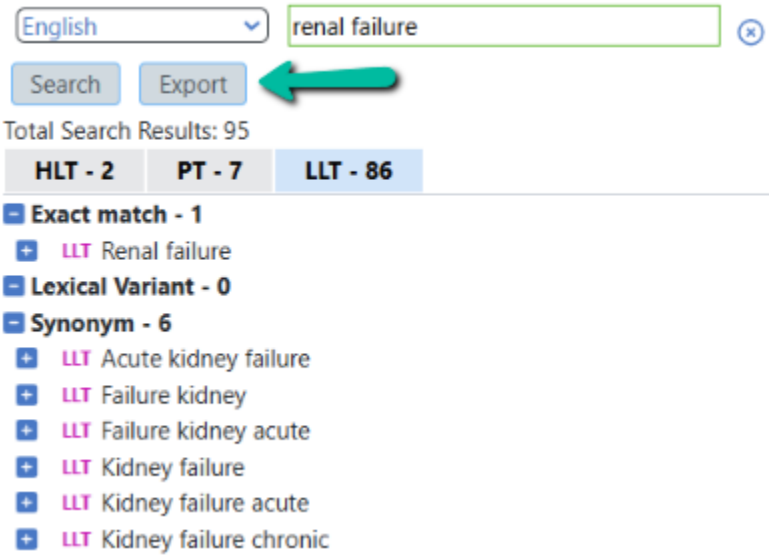


Figure 4.1. Export Search Results

A popup window appears with export options. Click ‘Export’ to export your results to a spreadsheet. The exported spreadsheet will contain a separate worksheet for each level of the hierarchy identified in the search.

Note that MS Excel or compatible spreadsheet software must be installed on your computer for this feature to work.

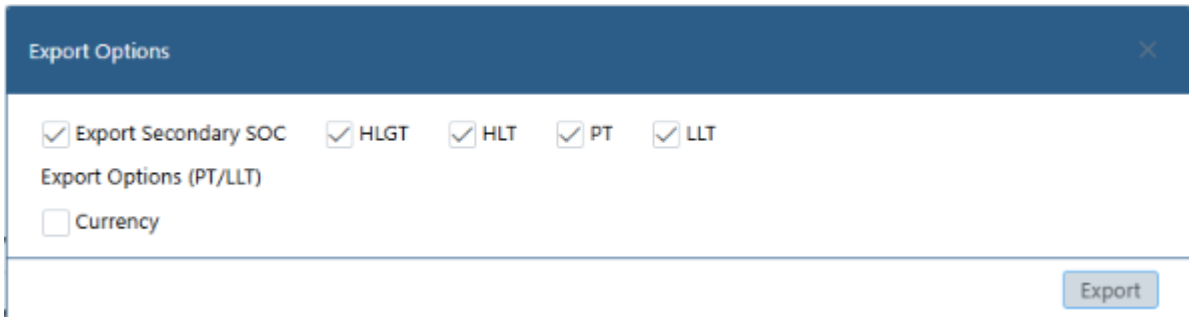


Figure 4.2. Search Results Display Options

Secondary SOC hierarchy information is included by default when exporting search results. This option may be unchecked if only primary SOC information is needed. Similarly, HLGT and HLT terms are included in exports by default. If these terms are not needed, they can be excluded from the export by unchecking these levels in 'Export Options'.

4.2 Search in multiple languages

The WBB has the capability of searching in three supported languages. From the 'Language/Version/View' section of the 'Settings' menu, choose one primary language and up to two additional languages.

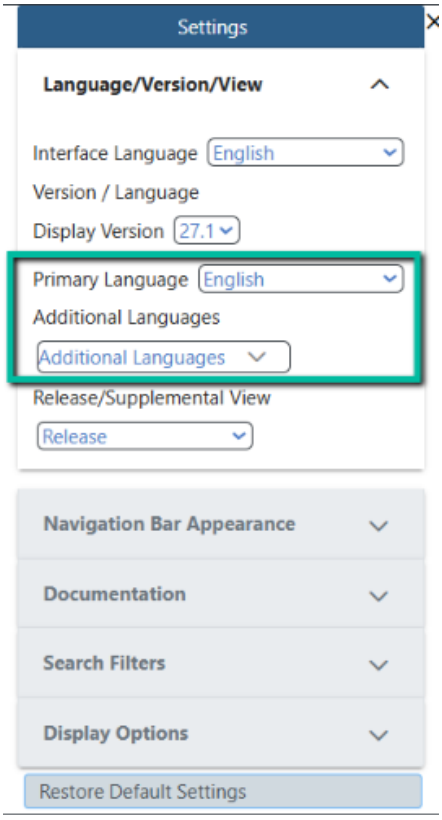


Figure 4.3. Search in Multiple Languages

One can see what language the browser is set to search by looking to the left of the search field. In the screenshot below a search has been made for the German word (sodbrennen). The search returns items containing the German word together with their Spanish translations because the settings had been set to German as the primary language with Spanish as the additional language.

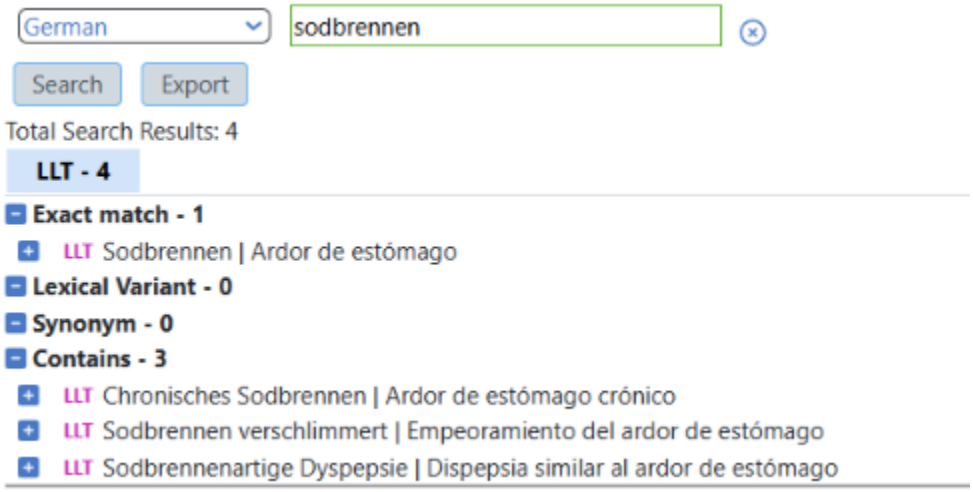


Figure 4.4. Search Results in multiple Languages

A search can only be performed in the primary language. The primary language can be changed in the 'Language/Version/View' section within 'Settings' menu. Only the languages selected in the language options menu will appear. In the example below, the primary language was changed to English, with Spanish and German as the two additional languages.

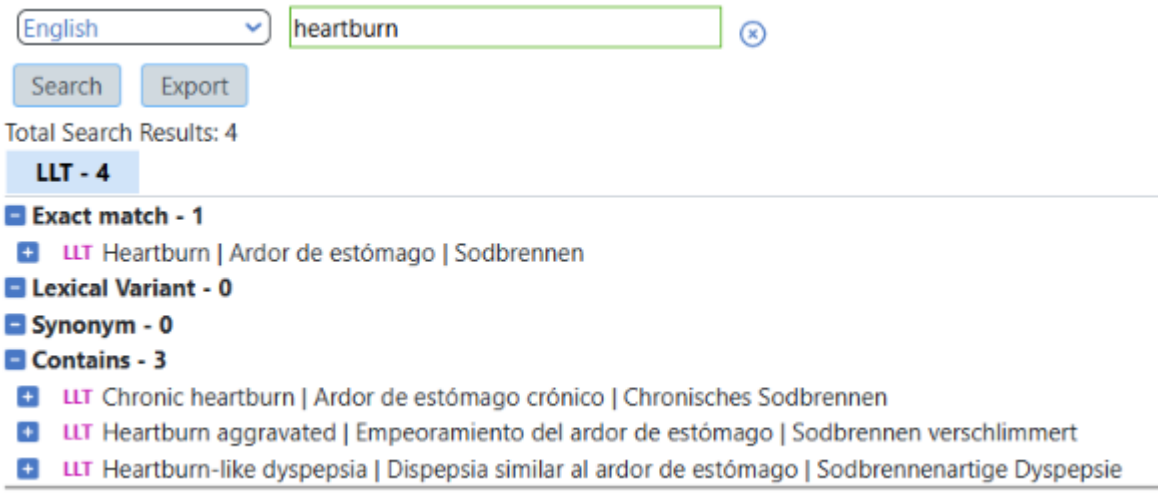


Figure 4.5. Primary Language changed for a search

4.3 Synonym list

There is an associated synonym list for each of the supported languages. To view this list, check the ‘Show Synonym List’ option in the ‘Display Options’ under ‘Settings’. Please note that the list will only be displayed in the primary language selected.

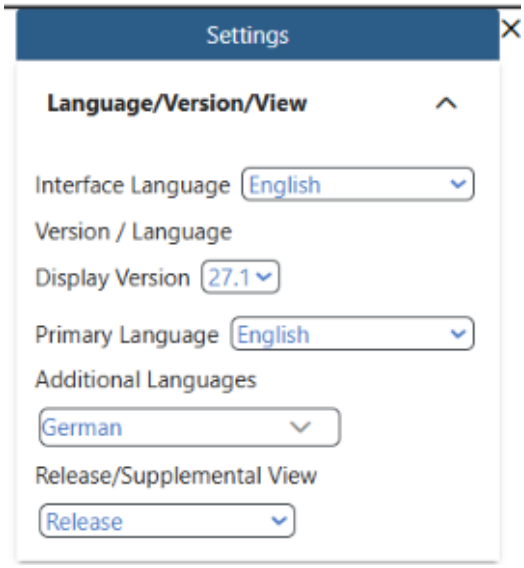


Figure 4.6. View Specific Language Synonym List in the primary language

Enable the button view ‘Show Synonyms List’ option within the ‘Display Options’ section in ‘Settings’.

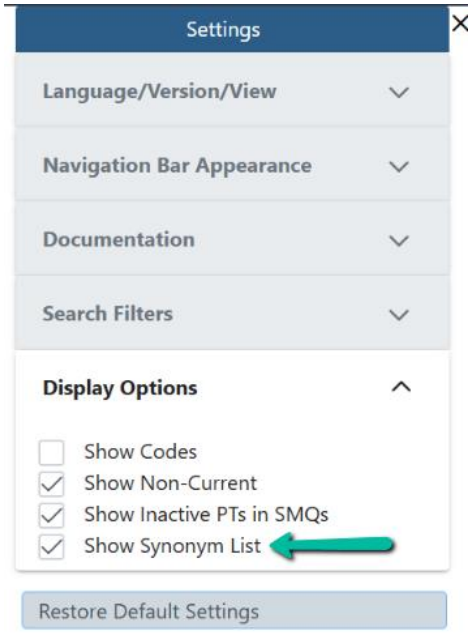


Figure 4.7. Settings checkbox for the Synonym List

This will activate the ‘Show Synonyms’ button under the search field.

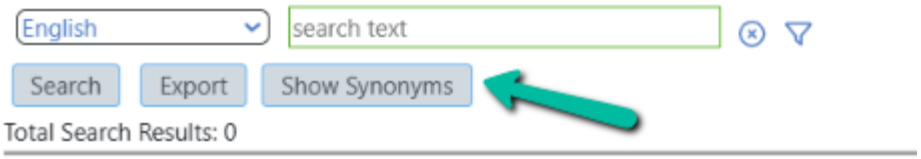


Figure 4.8. Show Synonyms button

When this button is clicked a popup screen appears with the synonym list for the selected language. The screenshot below shows the synonym list having already changed the primary language to German.

Synonym	Synonym Group
kongenital angeboren	angeboren
respirat Atmung Atem	Atmung
ophthalmo okula okulo Auge	Auge
abdom Bauch	Bauch
boesartig maligne	boesartig
Eingriff operat	Eingriff
Extremitaet Gliedmass	Extremitaet
photo Foto	Foto
Gefaess vaskul	Gefaess
graphie grafie	grafie
gutartig benigne	gutartig
Harnleiter uretero ureter	Harnleiter
Harnroehre urethra urethro	Harnroehre
kardial kardio Herz	Herz

Figure 4.9. German Translation Synonym List

4.4 Ignore diacritical marks

By default, the ‘Ignore diacritical marks’ option for searching is enabled within the ‘Search Filters’ section under ‘Settings’ menu. This means that diacritical marks such as accents, tildes, and umlauts used in non-English Latin alphabet languages are ignored when performing a search. The user does not need to remember to enter the correct diacritical marks when searching for terms.

‘Ignore diacritical marks’ can be disabled by unchecking this option in ‘Settings’:

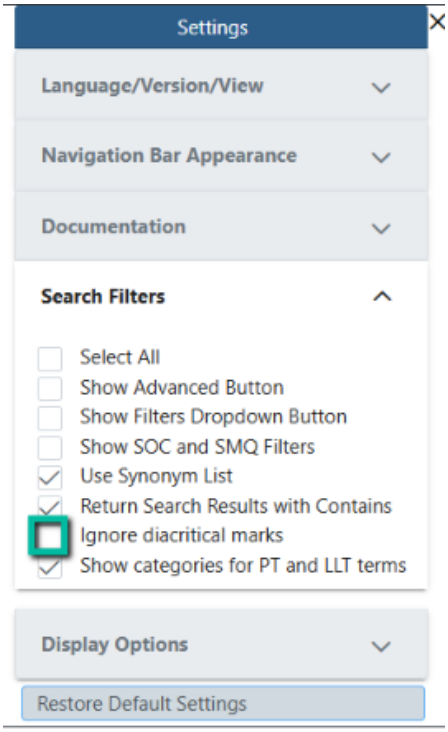


Figure 4.10. Ignore Diacritical Marks

4.5 Clear search

To clear the search results panel and the search field, press the ‘Clear Search’ icon.

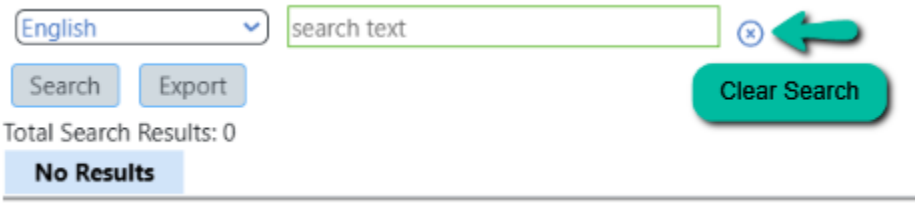


Figure 4.11. Clear Search

5. USEFUL FEATURES

5.1 History function

To view historical information about a MedDRA term, right click on the term in either the search results panel or the hierarchy panel and select ‘Open History.’

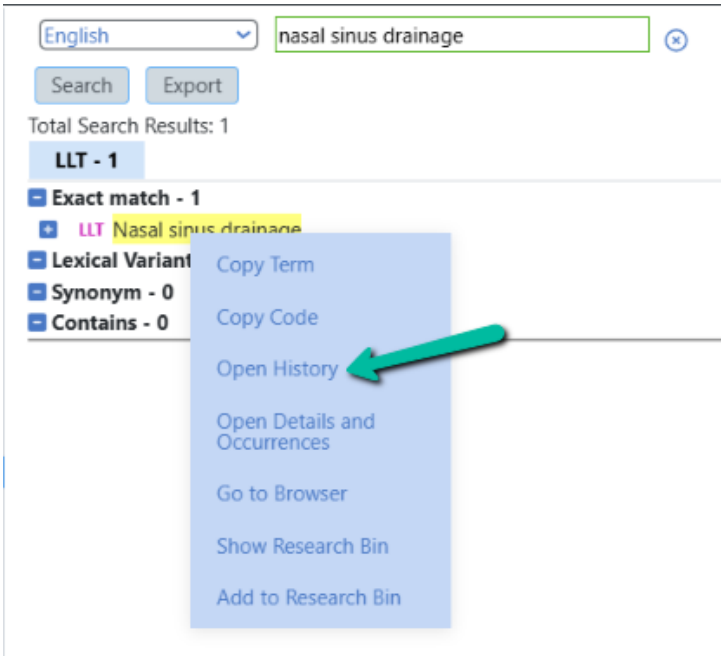


Figure 5.1. Open History

A history window will appear showing version history information for the selected term:

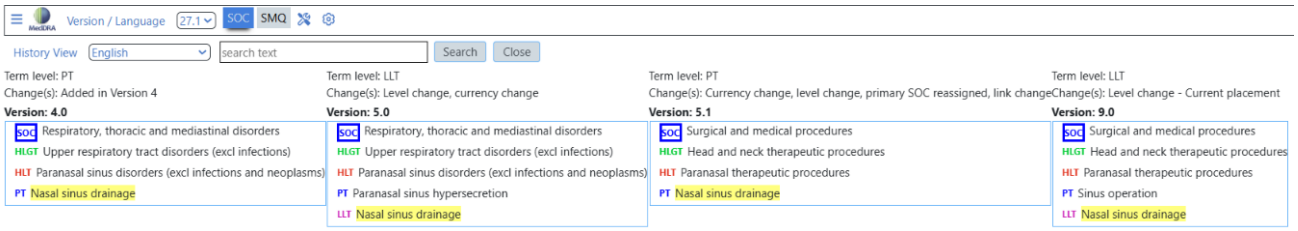


Figure 5.2. Open History Results

The history function may also be activated, and a ‘History’ icon placed on the ‘Navigation Bar’ from within ‘Settings’, by selecting the ‘History Button’ option under the ‘Navigation Bar Appearance’ section.

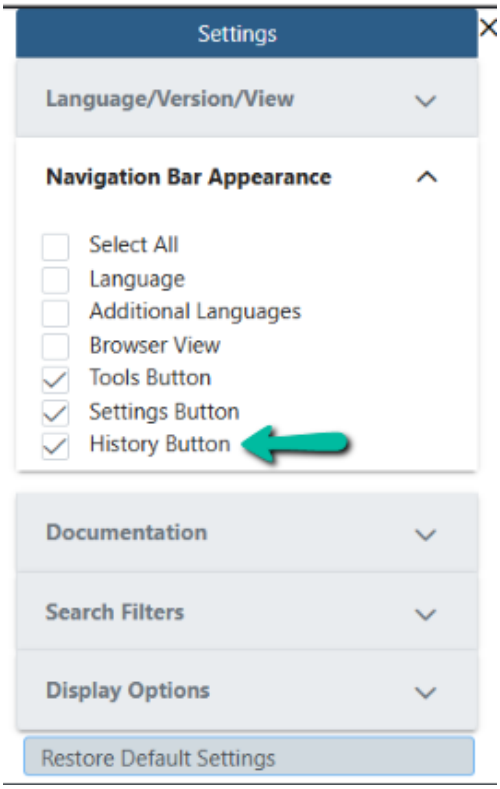


Figure 5.3. Settings checkbox for History Button



Figure 5.4. Navigation Bar showing History Button icon

5.2 Copy term / Copy code

To copy a term name or MedDRA code into your computer's clipboard for pasting in a document, right click a term in either the search results panel or the hierarchy panel and select either 'Copy Term' to copy the term name, or 'Copy Code' to copy the MedDRA code.

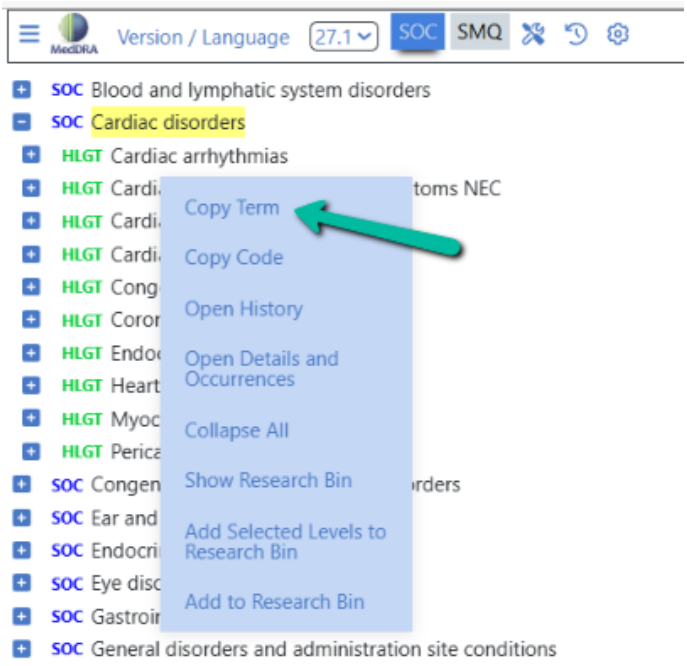


Figure 5.5. Copy Term

The term name or term code can be pasted into another application, such as a coding tool or document.

5.3 Open details and occurrences

To view details and occurrences of a term, right click on the term in either the search results panel or the hierarchy panel and select ‘Open Details and Occurrences.’

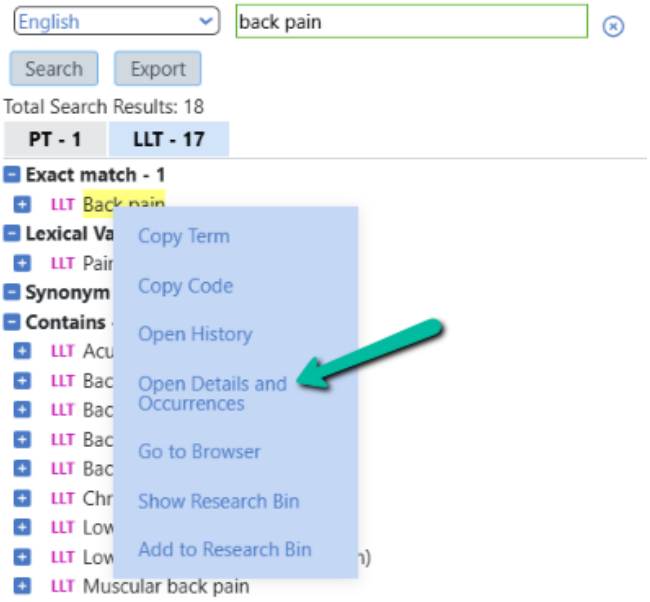


Figure 5.6. Open Details and Occurrences

A window will appear on the right of the screen showing detailed information about the term, including term occurrences in MedDRA hierarchy and placement in SMQs.

Additionally, mappings of the term to another terminology are displayed where available.

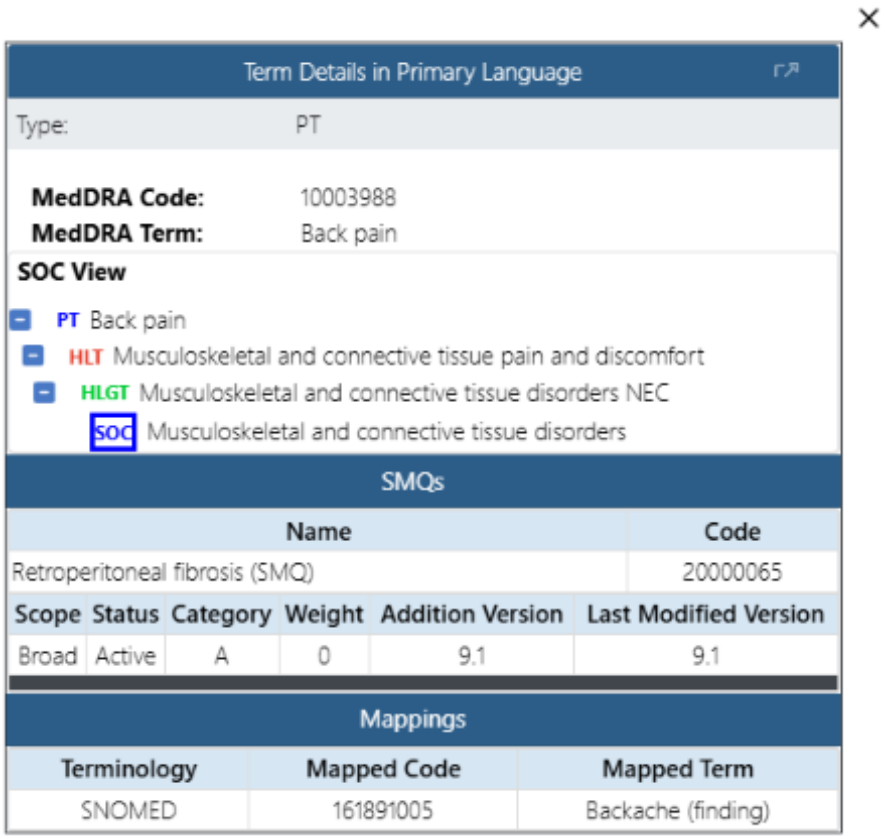


Figure 5.7. Term Details in Primary Language

5.4 Research bin

The research bin collects and stores terms during a WBB session for research purposes.

To add a term to the research bin, right click on a term and press ‘Add to Research Bin.’

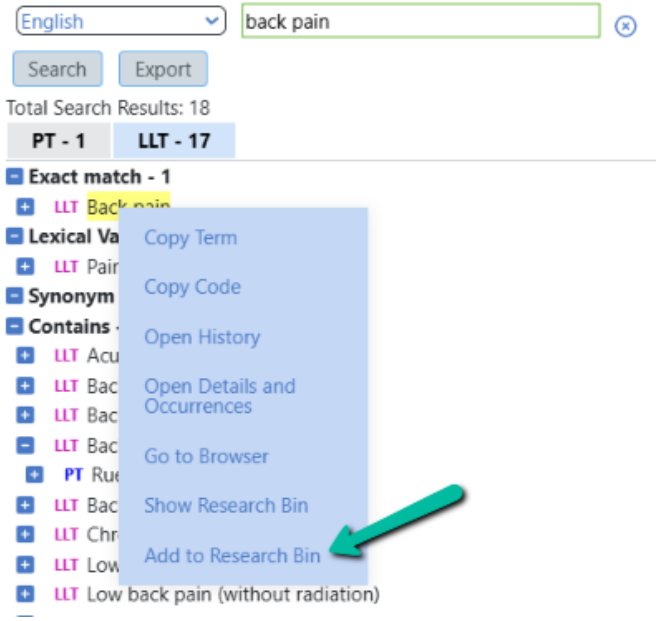


Figure 5.8. Add to Research Bin

Within the hierarchy panel a term and all subordinate terms may be added at one time by right clicking on a term and selecting 'Add Selected Levels to Research Bin.'

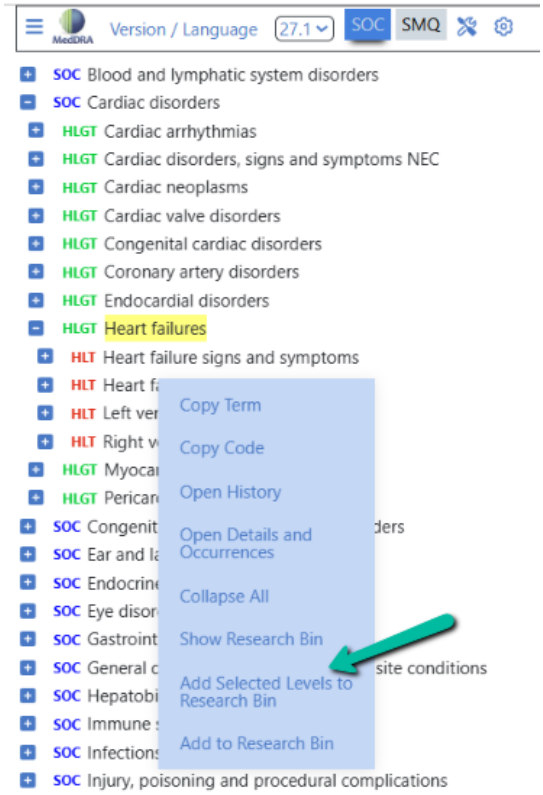


Figure 5.9. Add Selected Levels to Research Bin

The user will be prompted to uncheck any levels they do not want to include when adding terms to the research bin via the ‘Add Selected Levels to Research Bin’ option.

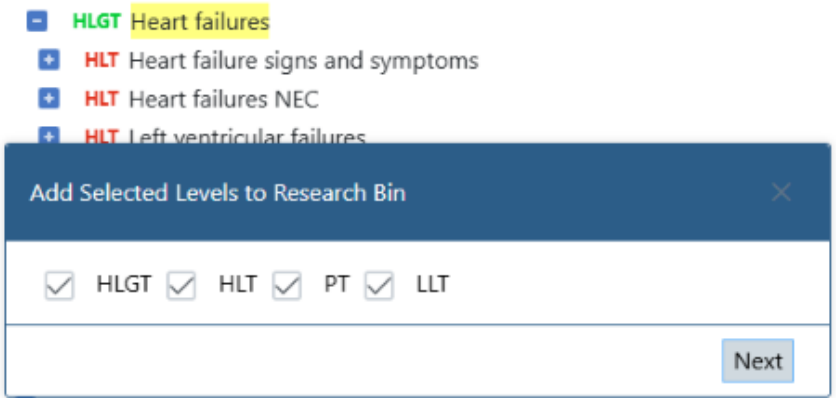
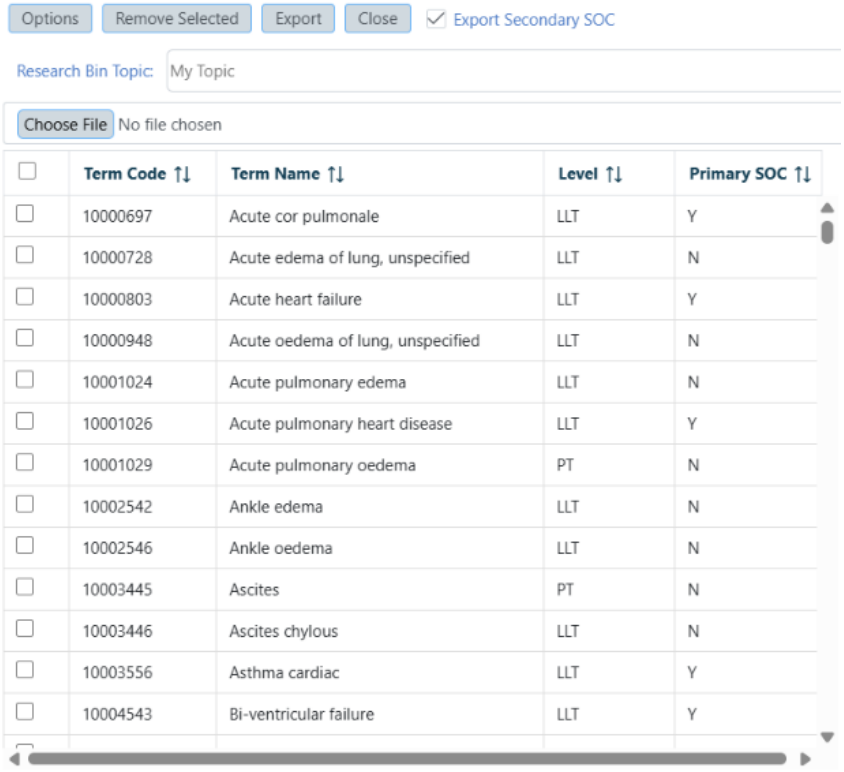


Figure 5.10. Excluding levels from the Research Bin

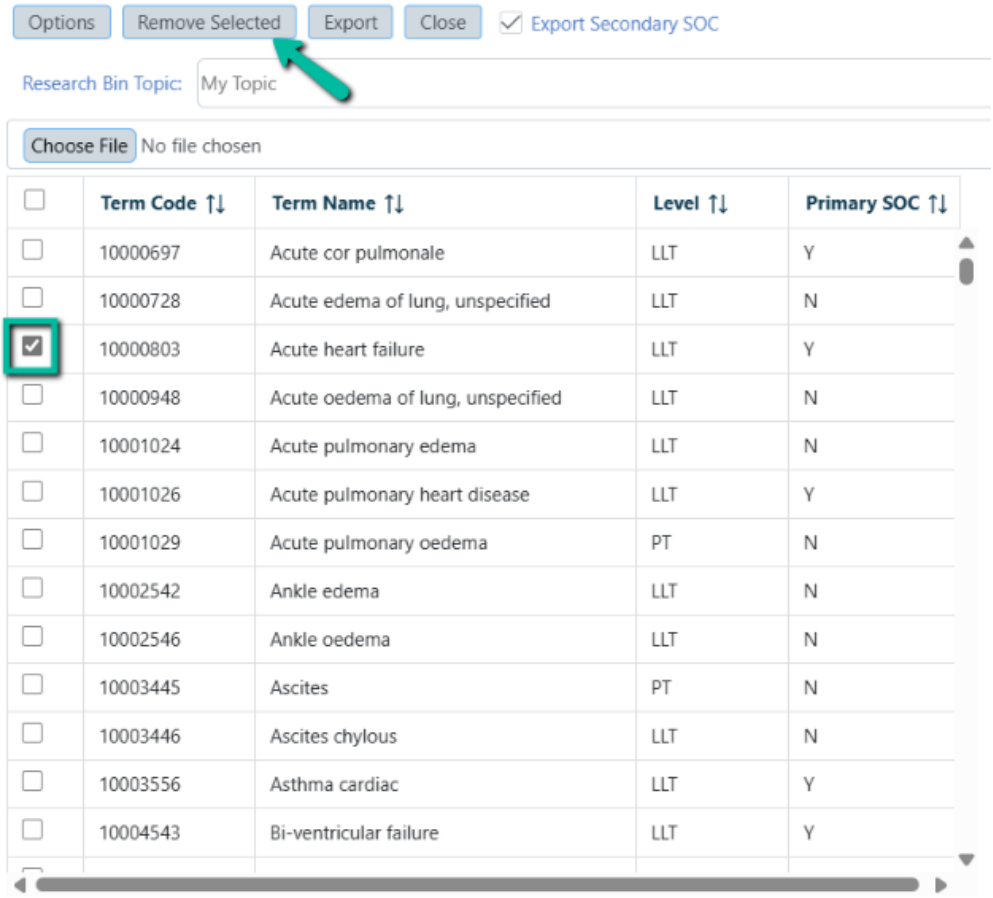
After unchecking any levels to exclude and clicking ‘next’, the research bin is displayed.



Term Code	Term Name	Level	Primary SOC
10000697	Acute cor pulmonale	LLT	Y
10000728	Acute edema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10000803	Acute heart failure	LLT	Y
10000948	Acute oedema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10001024	Acute pulmonary edema	LLT	N
10001026	Acute pulmonary heart disease	LLT	Y
10001029	Acute pulmonary oedema	PT	N
10002542	Ankle edema	LLT	N
10002546	Ankle oedema	LLT	N
10003445	Ascites	PT	N
10003446	Ascites chylous	LLT	N
10003556	Asthma cardiac	LLT	Y
10004543	Bi-ventricular failure	LLT	Y

Figure 5.11. My Research Bin

Individual terms in the research bin may be removed by clicking the check box next to each term and then selecting ‘Remove Selected’ button at the top of the research bin panel:

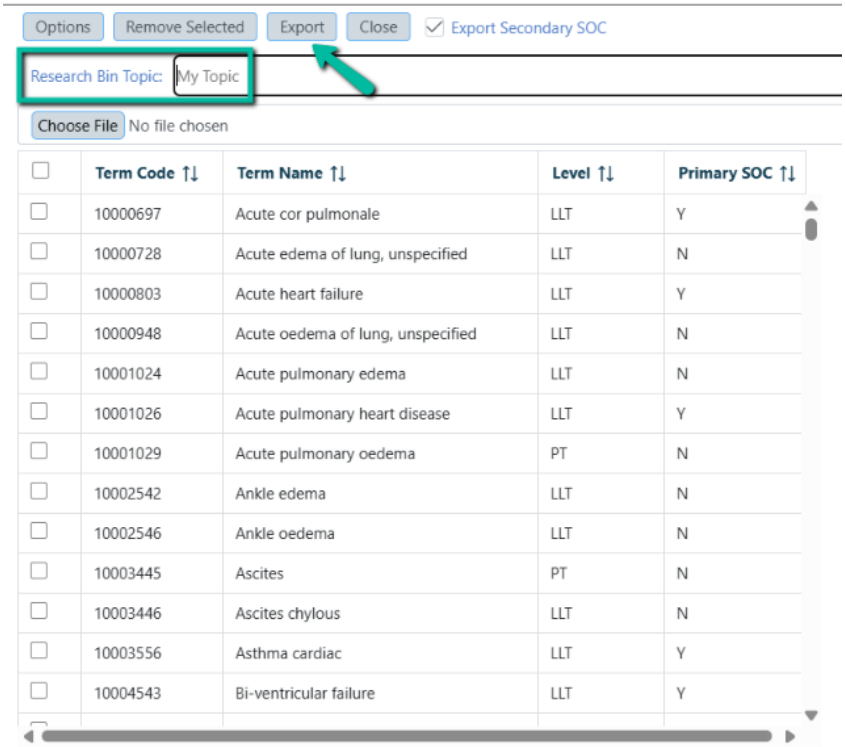


Term Code	Term Name	Level	Primary SOC
10000697	Acute cor pulmonale	LLT	Y
10000728	Acute edema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10000803	Acute heart failure	LLT	Y
10000948	Acute oedema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10001024	Acute pulmonary edema	LLT	N
10001026	Acute pulmonary heart disease	LLT	Y
10001029	Acute pulmonary oedema	PT	N
10002542	Ankle edema	LLT	N
10002546	Ankle oedema	LLT	N
10003445	Ascites	PT	N
10003446	Ascites chylous	LLT	N
10003556	Asthma cardiac	LLT	Y
10004543	Bi-ventricular failure	LLT	Y

Figure 5.12. Remove Terms from Research Bin

5.5 Export research bin to spreadsheet

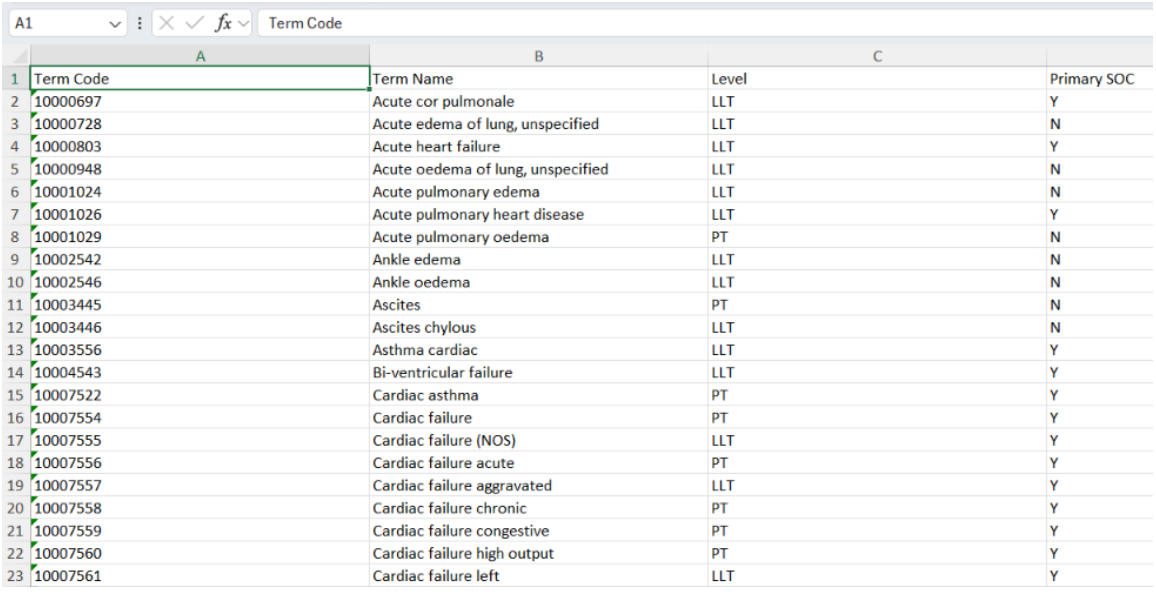
Before exporting the research bin to a spreadsheet, there is an option to label the research bin. Enter a topic name in the ‘Research Bin Topic’ field above and click ‘Export.’ The spreadsheet will appear in the downloads folder of your computer.



	Term Code	Term Name	Level	Primary SOC
☐	10000697	Acute cor pulmonale	LLT	Y
☐	10000728	Acute edema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
☐	10000803	Acute heart failure	LLT	Y
☐	10000948	Acute oedema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
☐	10001024	Acute pulmonary edema	LLT	N
☐	10001026	Acute pulmonary heart disease	LLT	Y
☐	10001029	Acute pulmonary oedema	PT	N
☐	10002542	Ankle edema	LLT	N
☐	10002546	Ankle oedema	LLT	N
☐	10003445	Ascites	PT	N
☐	10003446	Ascites chylous	LLT	N
☐	10003556	Asthma cardiac	LLT	Y
☐	10004543	Bi-ventricular failure	LLT	Y

Figure 5.13. Research Bin Label

Secondary SOC hierarchy information is included by default when exporting from the research bin. This option may be unchecked if only primary SOC information is needed.



	A	B	C	
1	Term Code	Term Name	Level	Primary SOC
2	10000697	Acute cor pulmonale	LLT	Y
3	10000728	Acute edema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
4	10000803	Acute heart failure	LLT	Y
5	10000948	Acute oedema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
6	10001024	Acute pulmonary edema	LLT	N
7	10001026	Acute pulmonary heart disease	LLT	Y
8	10001029	Acute pulmonary oedema	PT	N
9	10002542	Ankle edema	LLT	N
10	10002546	Ankle oedema	LLT	N
11	10003445	Ascites	PT	N
12	10003446	Ascites chylous	LLT	N
13	10003556	Asthma cardiac	LLT	Y
14	10004543	Bi-ventricular failure	LLT	Y
15	10007522	Cardiac asthma	PT	Y
16	10007554	Cardiac failure	PT	Y
17	10007555	Cardiac failure (NOS)	LLT	Y
18	10007556	Cardiac failure acute	PT	Y
19	10007557	Cardiac failure aggravated	LLT	Y
20	10007558	Cardiac failure chronic	PT	Y
21	10007559	Cardiac failure congestive	PT	Y
22	10007560	Cardiac failure high output	PT	Y
23	10007561	Cardiac failure left	LLT	Y

Figure 5.14. Export Tab

The full hierarchy for each term is visible on a separate tab in the export labeled ‘Import Settings.’ This includes the term names and codes, the accompanying primary SOC hierarchy and any secondary SOC paths.

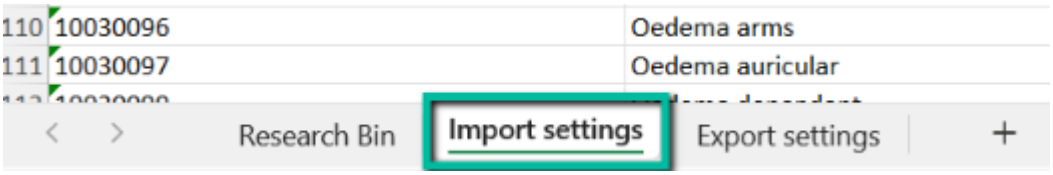


Figure 5.15. Research Bin Hierarchy Details

It is important to understand that the WBB does not store research bin contents after logging off or your session has timed out due to inactivity. To overcome this limitation, users may export a research bin to a spreadsheet and reimport it when required. This function permits the user to save their work and resume later.

5.6 Import a previously exported research bin

To import a previously exported research bin, from the ‘My Research Bin’ screen, press the ‘Choose File’ button to find the spreadsheet on your local computer or local network.

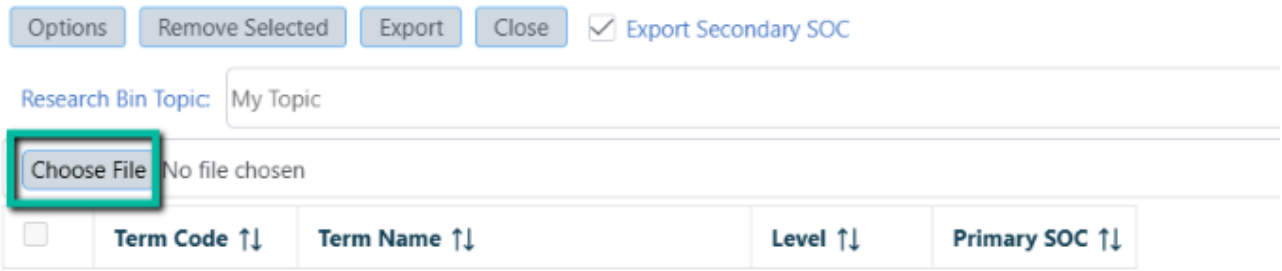
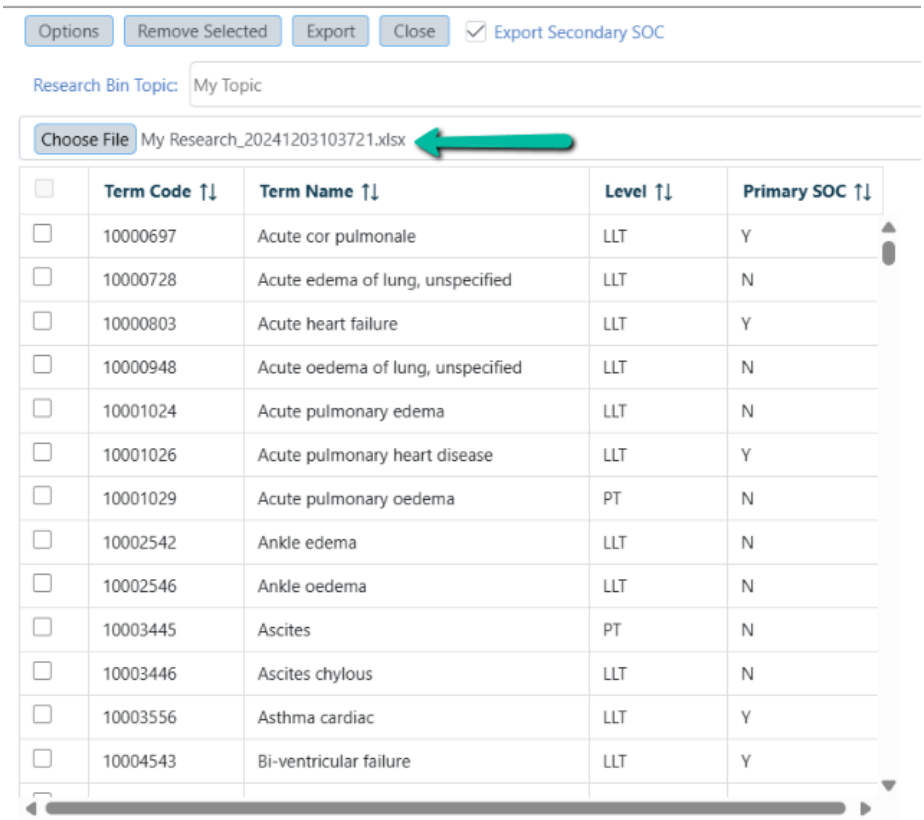


Figure 5.16. Import Previously Exported Spreadsheet

The chosen file name will appear on the screen and the content of the file will populate the on-screen Research Bin.



Term Code	Term Name	Level	Primary SOC
10000697	Acute cor pulmonale	LLT	Y
10000728	Acute edema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10000803	Acute heart failure	LLT	Y
10000948	Acute oedema of lung, unspecified	LLT	N
10001024	Acute pulmonary edema	LLT	N
10001026	Acute pulmonary heart disease	LLT	Y
10001029	Acute pulmonary oedema	PT	N
10002542	Ankle edema	LLT	N
10002546	Ankle oedema	LLT	N
10003445	Ascites	PT	N
10003446	Ascites chylous	LLT	N
10003556	Asthma cardiac	LLT	Y
10004543	Bi-ventricular failure	LLT	Y

Figure 5.17. Imported Research Bin Results

5.7 SMQ Export

To export an SMQ and its related PTs to a spreadsheet, select SMQ view. Right click on an SMQ and select ‘SMQ Export.’

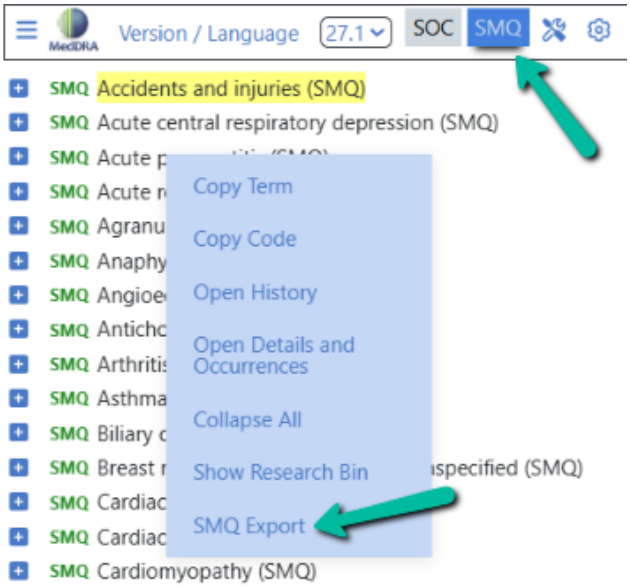


Figure 5.18. SMQ Export

A popup window will appear. By default, inactive PTs are not included in an export, but this can be overridden by selecting the ‘Include Inactive PT’ checkbox.

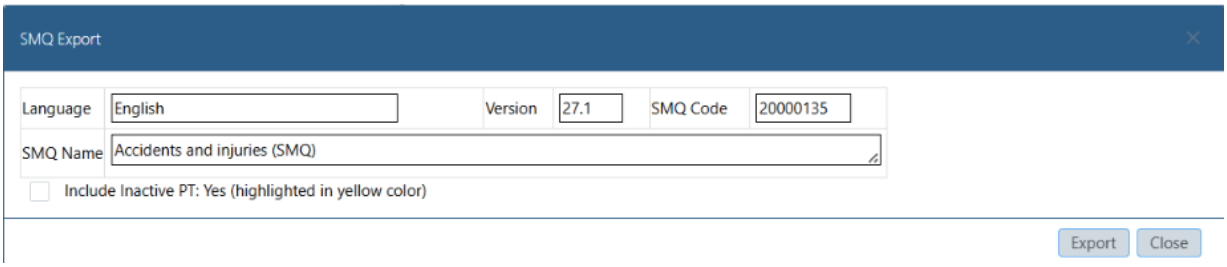


Figure 5.19. Include Inactive PTs

Press ‘Export’ to export the contents of an SMQ to a spreadsheet which will appear in the downloads folder of your computer.

Please note that the contents of the SMQ, including the SMQ name, PTs, and PT scope are included. The yellow highlighted rows are inactive PTs. Remember inactive PTs would only be included in an export if the ‘include inactive PTs’ check box was checked.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	SMQ Export: English			7/31/24, 3:45 PM						
2		Include Inactive PT: Yes								
3										
4										
5	English: Accidents and injuries (SMQ)									
6	English	Code	Level	Scope	Category	Weight	Status	Addition V	Last Modified Version	
7	Abdomen crushing	10000044	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
8	Abdominal injury	10060924	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
9	Abdominal wall wound	10078479	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	19.1	19.1	
10	Accident	10000369	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
11	Accident at home	10000370	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
12	Accident at work	10000372	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
13	Accidental death	10063746	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
14	Acetabulum fracture	10000397	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
15	Acoustic shock	10068150	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	11.0	11.0	
16	Acquired asplenia	10079826	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	20.1	20.1	
17	Acquired cerebral palsy	10084737	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	23.1	23.1	
18	Acquired encephalocele	10084147	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	23.1	23.1	
19	Acrotrophodynia	10065428	PT	Broad	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
20	Adrenal gland injury	10001356	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
479	Uterine perforation	10046810	PT	Broad	A	0	Inactive	10.1	12.1	
480	Uveal prolapse	10063605	PT	Broad	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
481	Vaginal perforation	10065818	PT	Broad	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
482	Vascular injury	10047080	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
483	Vascular rupture	10053649	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
484	Vena cava injury	10047194	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	
485	Venous injury	10047228	PT	Narrow	A	0	Active	10.1	10.1	

SMQ Export

Figure 5.20. SMQ Contents Spreadsheet

5.8 Tools: Version Analysis (MVAT)

This function operates the MedDRA Version Analysis Tool (MVAT) to assist users in transitioning their data and systems from one version of MedDRA to another. Users can compare any two versions of MedDRA – including non-consecutive versions – to identify changes. To enable the MedDRA Version Analysis Tool (MVAT) function click on the Tools icon on the Navigation Bar. If this has been hidden it can be reinstated within 'Navigation Bar Appearance' under 'Settings'.

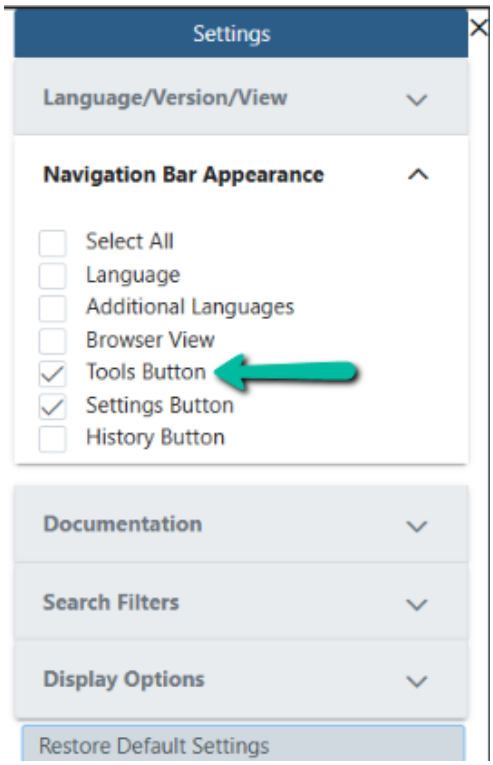


Figure 5.21. Settings Tools Button

There are two types of report: Version Report and Data Impact Report.

To create a Version Report, click on the 'Tools' icon and select the 'MVAT Version Report' tab.

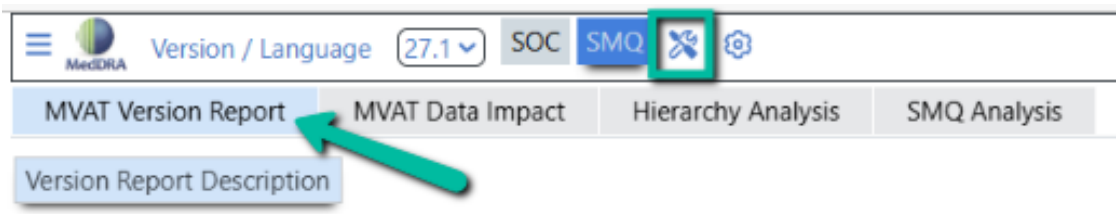


Figure 5.22. MVAT Version Report Tab

The Version Report compares any two MedDRA releases to produce an exportable report listing changes between the selected releases.

Click on the ‘Version Report Description’ button for an explanation of the function.

First select the desired language using the dropdown. Then select the two MedDRA versions for comparison. The starting version must be earlier than the ending version. There is an option to include secondary SOC information by checking the box. Results may be filtered to specific SOC(s) using the SOC list shown on the screen. The default output will include changes to all SOCs.

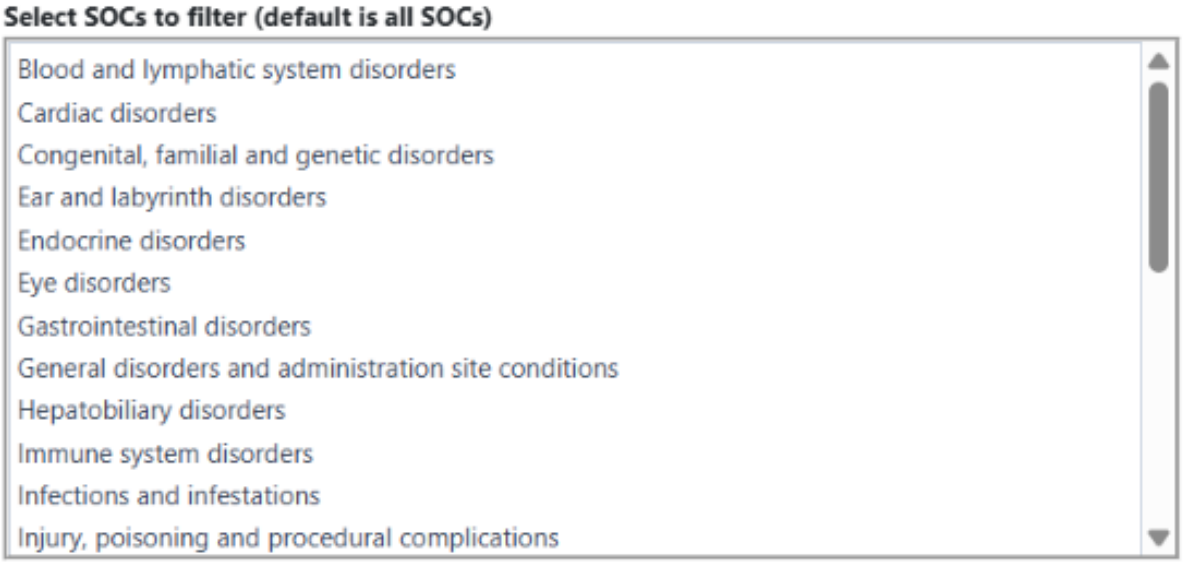


Figure 5.23. MVAT Version Report SOC selection

Click the ‘Run Version Report’ button to generate a summary table which will appear on the screen (A). Click the ‘Export Selections Spreadsheet’ button (B) to generate a full list of changes between the two versions. This will appear as an Excel spreadsheet in the downloads folder on your computer. Within the exported file the first tab displays a summary of the results, and each subsequent tab lists a specific type of change to the data. An explanation of the report is available by clicking on the ‘Version Report Explanation’ button (C).

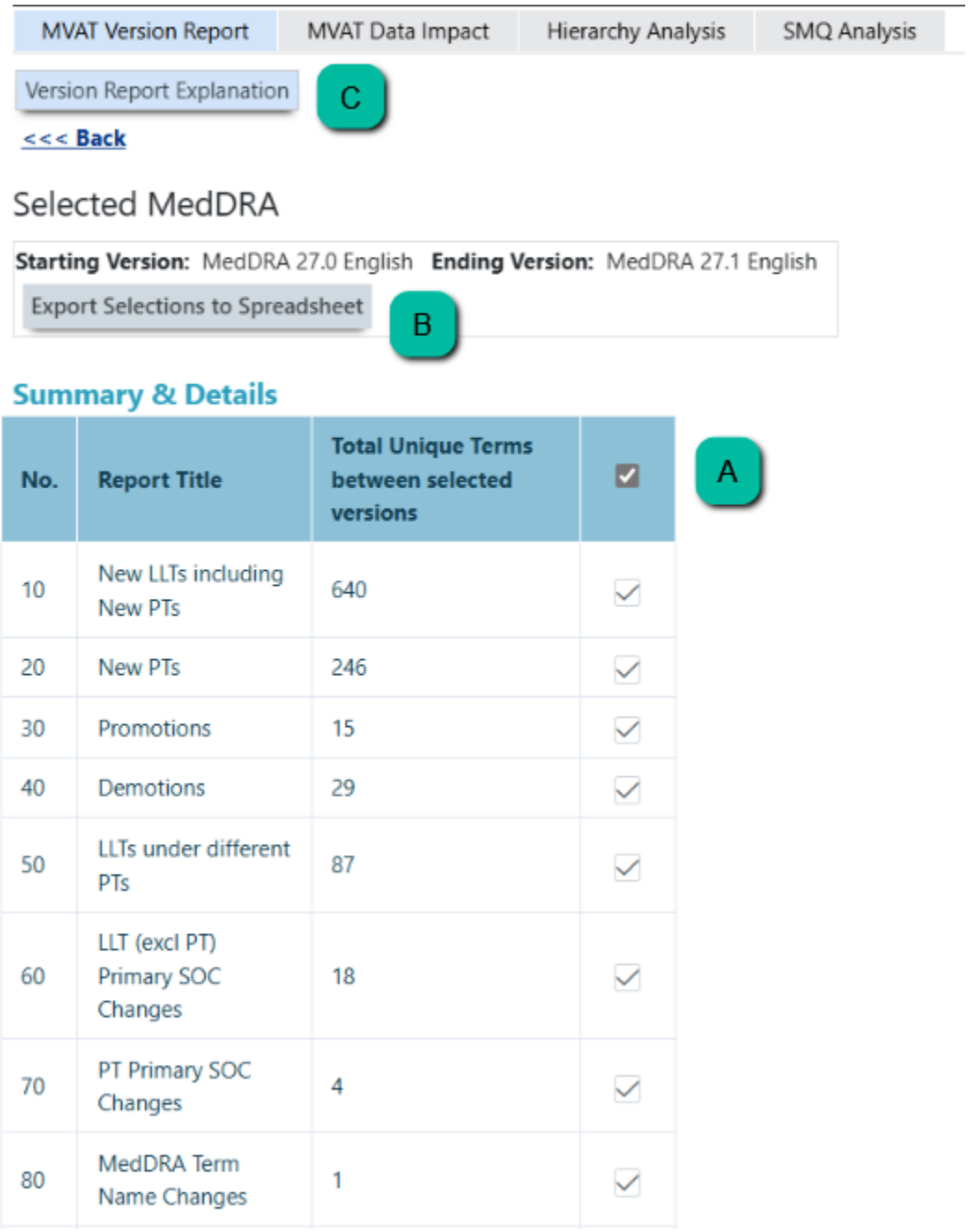
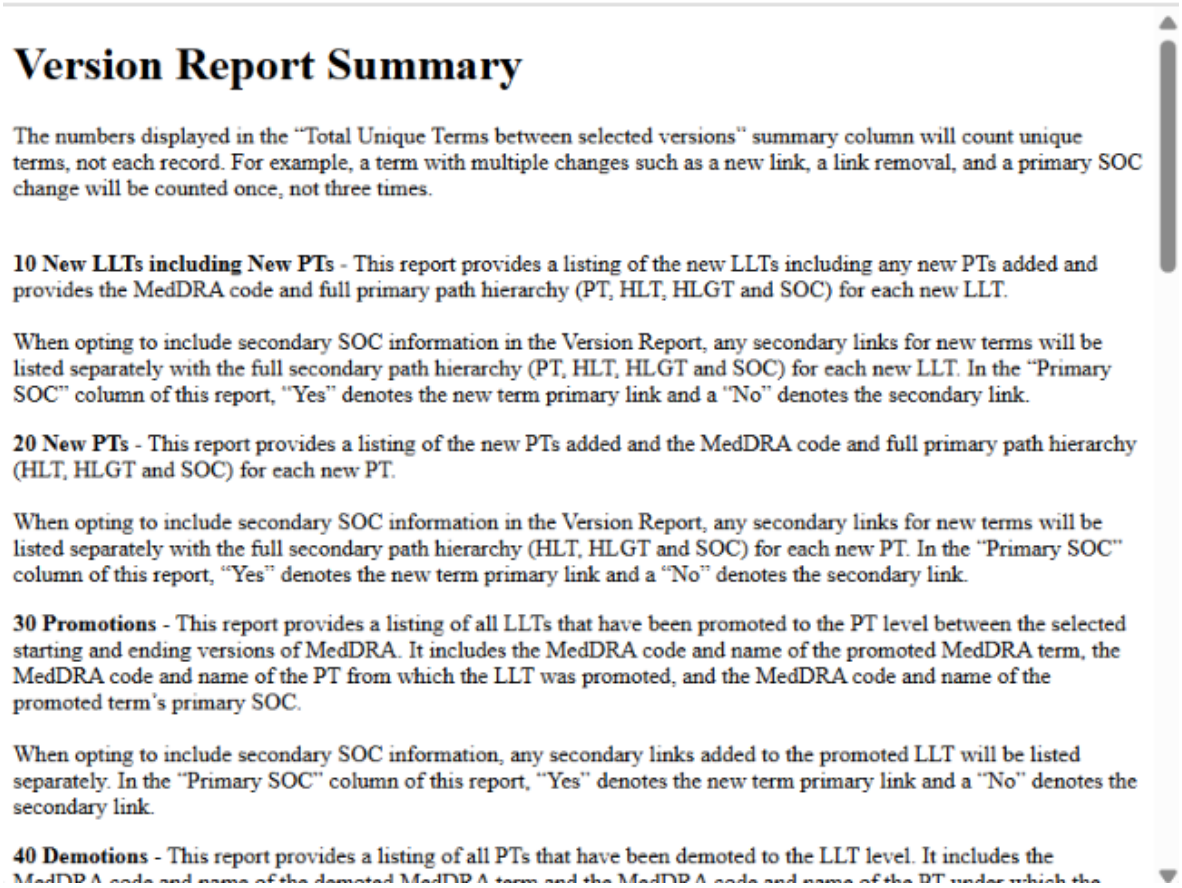


Figure 5.24. MVAT Screen



Version Report Summary

The numbers displayed in the "Total Unique Terms between selected versions" summary column will count unique terms, not each record. For example, a term with multiple changes such as a new link, a link removal, and a primary SOC change will be counted once, not three times.

10 New LLTs including New PTs - This report provides a listing of the new LLTs including any new PTs added and provides the MedDRA code and full primary path hierarchy (PT, HLT, HLGT and SOC) for each new LLT.

When opting to include secondary SOC information in the Version Report, any secondary links for new terms will be listed separately with the full secondary path hierarchy (PT, HLT, HLGT and SOC) for each new LLT. In the "Primary SOC" column of this report, "Yes" denotes the new term primary link and a "No" denotes the secondary link.

20 New PTs - This report provides a listing of the new PTs added and the MedDRA code and full primary path hierarchy (HLT, HLGT and SOC) for each new PT.

When opting to include secondary SOC information in the Version Report, any secondary links for new terms will be listed separately with the full secondary path hierarchy (HLT, HLGT and SOC) for each new PT. In the "Primary SOC" column of this report, "Yes" denotes the new term primary link and a "No" denotes the secondary link.

30 Promotions - This report provides a listing of all LLTs that have been promoted to the PT level between the selected starting and ending versions of MedDRA. It includes the MedDRA code and name of the promoted MedDRA term, the MedDRA code and name of the PT from which the LLT was promoted, and the MedDRA code and name of the promoted term's primary SOC.

When opting to include secondary SOC information, any secondary links added to the promoted LLT will be listed separately. In the "Primary SOC" column of this report, "Yes" denotes the new term primary link and a "No" denotes the secondary link.

40 Demotions - This report provides a listing of all PTs that have been demoted to the LLT level. It includes the

Figure 5.25. Version Explanation

To create a Data Impact Report, click on the 'Tools' icon to select the 'MVAT Data Impact' tab.



Figure 5.26. MVAT Data Impact Tab

The Data Impact Report identifies changes to a specific set of MedDRA terms or MedDRA codes uploaded to the tool and compares them to any two MedDRA releases.

Click on the 'Data Impact Description' button for an explanation of the function.

First select the desired language using the dropdown. Then select the two MedDRA versions for comparison. The starting version must be earlier than the ending version. There is an option to include secondary SOC information by checking the box.

Finally, click ‘next’ to import a spreadsheet with the MedDRA terms to be analysed. Data must be in a Microsoft Office Excel or compatible spreadsheet with the correct layout. Details will appear.

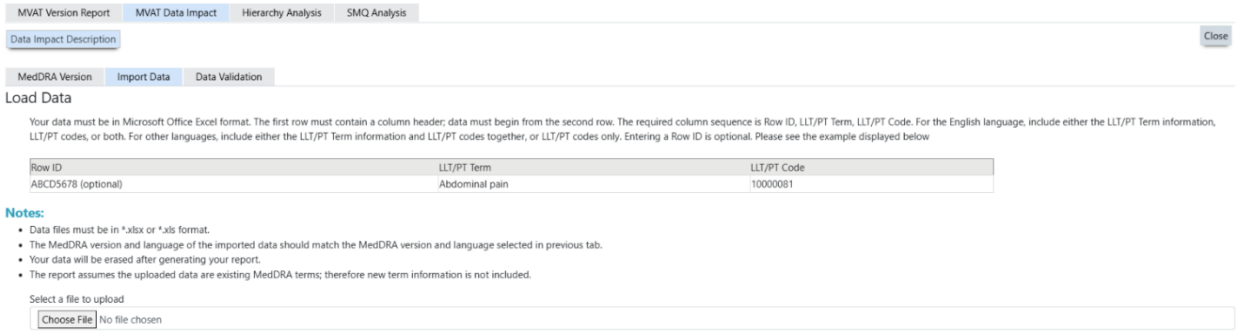


Figure 5.27. Data Impact loading requirements

	A	B	C
1	Row ID		LLT/PT Code
2	1	Epigastric pain	10015026
3	2	Abdominal pain generalised	10000082
4	3	Abdominal pain aggravated	10048358
5	4	Chemistry abnormal	10008430
6	5	Therapeutic procedural complication	10045682
7	6	Threatened abortion	10043504
8	7	Petit mal epilepsy	10034759

Figure 5.28. Data Impact Input for Analysis

After importing the data for analysis, the Data Impact Report is automatically generated, and a summary table will appear on the screen (**A**). Click the ‘Export Selections Spreadsheet’ button (**B**) to generate a full list of changes between the two versions, limited to those changes affecting the imported MedDRA terms. This will appear as an Excel spreadsheet in the downloads folder on your computer. Within the exported file the first tab displays a summary of the results, and each subsequent tab lists a specific type of change to the data. An explanation of the report is available by clicking on the ‘Data Impact Report Explanation’ button (**C**).

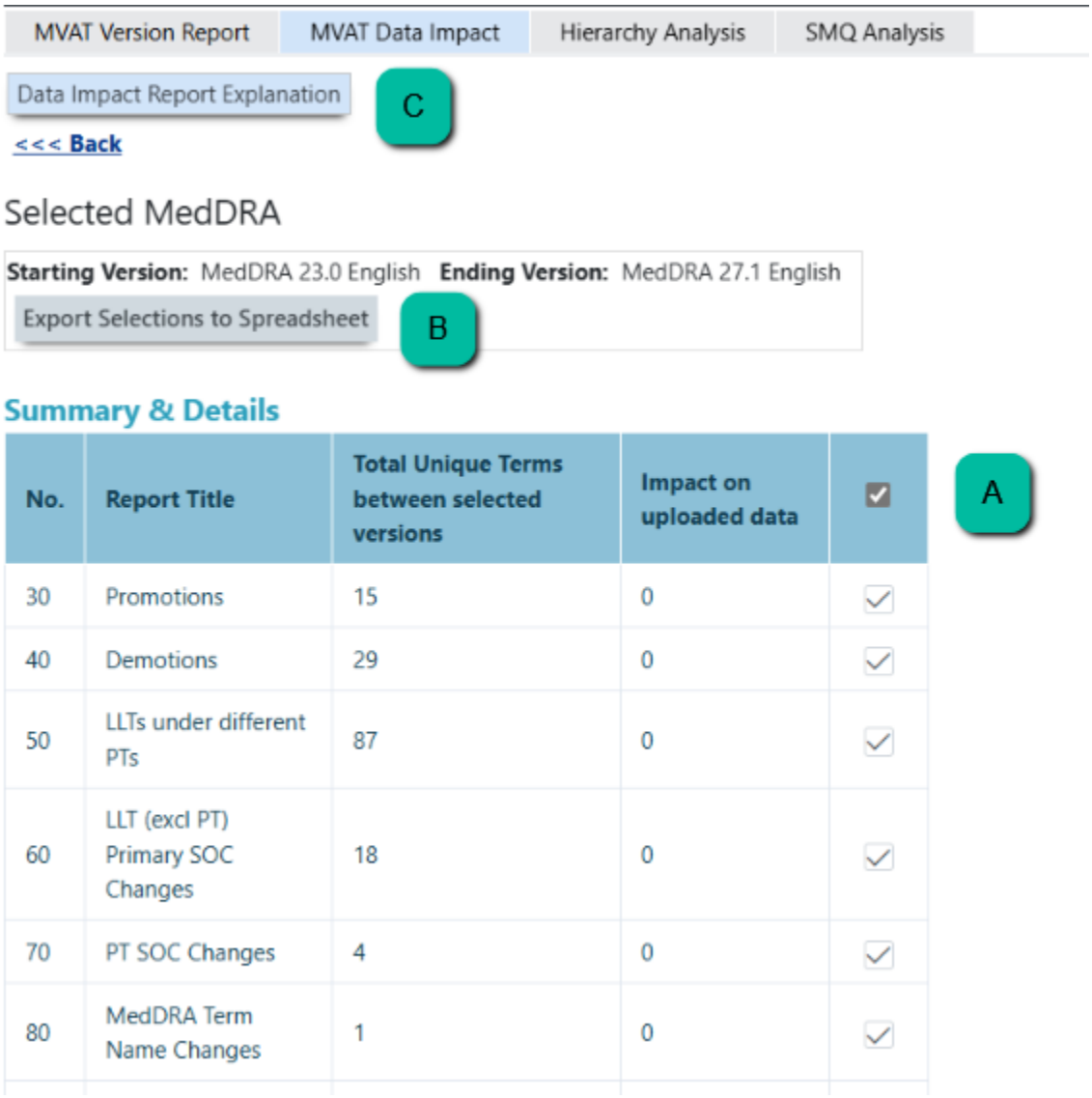
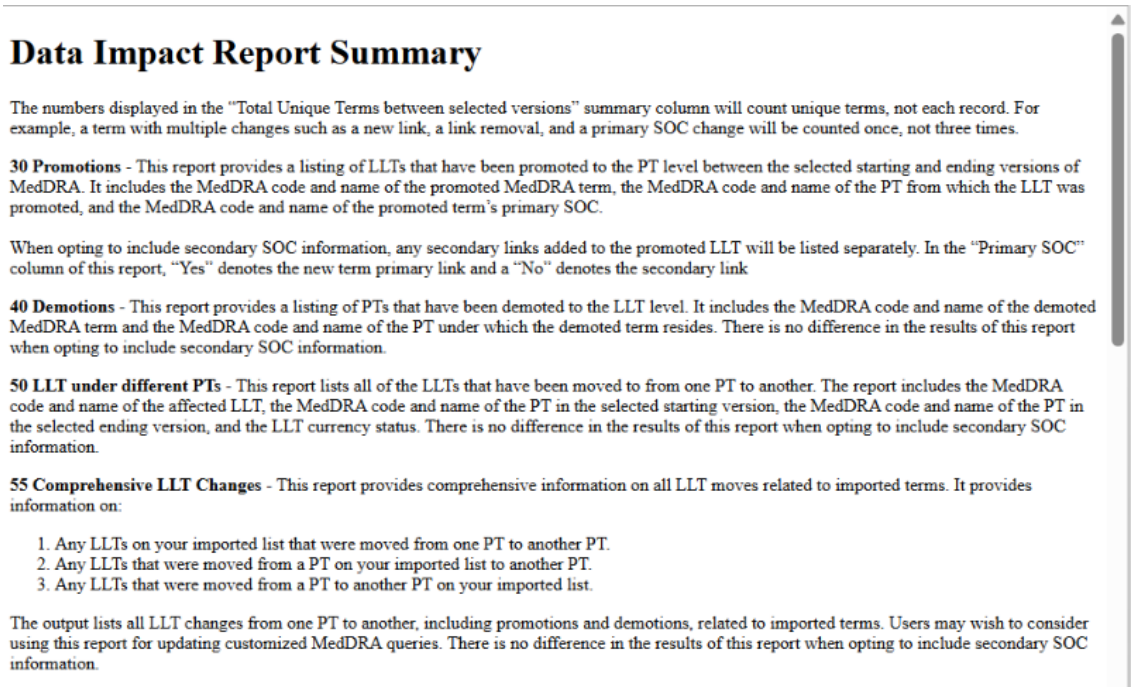


Figure 5.29. Data Impact Screen



Data Impact Report Summary

The numbers displayed in the "Total Unique Terms between selected versions" summary column will count unique terms, not each record. For example, a term with multiple changes such as a new link, a link removal, and a primary SOC change will be counted once, not three times.

30 Promotions - This report provides a listing of LLTs that have been promoted to the PT level between the selected starting and ending versions of MedDRA. It includes the MedDRA code and name of the promoted MedDRA term, the MedDRA code and name of the PT from which the LLT was promoted, and the MedDRA code and name of the promoted term's primary SOC.

When opting to include secondary SOC information, any secondary links added to the promoted LLT will be listed separately. In the "Primary SOC" column of this report, "Yes" denotes the new term primary link and a "No" denotes the secondary link

40 Demotions - This report provides a listing of PTs that have been demoted to the LLT level. It includes the MedDRA code and name of the demoted MedDRA term and the MedDRA code and name of the PT under which the demoted term resides. There is no difference in the results of this report when opting to include secondary SOC information.

50 LLT under different PTs - This report lists all of the LLTs that have been moved to from one PT to another. The report includes the MedDRA code and name of the affected LLT, the MedDRA code and name of the PT in the selected starting version, the MedDRA code and name of the PT in the selected ending version, and the LLT currency status. There is no difference in the results of this report when opting to include secondary SOC information.

55 Comprehensive LLT Changes - This report provides comprehensive information on all LLT moves related to imported terms. It provides information on:

1. Any LLTs on your imported list that were moved from one PT to another PT.
2. Any LLTs that were moved from a PT on your imported list to another PT.
3. Any LLTs that were moved from a PT to another PT on your imported list.

The output lists all LLT changes from one PT to another, including promotions and demotions, related to imported terms. Users may wish to consider using this report for updating customized MedDRA queries. There is no difference in the results of this report when opting to include secondary SOC information.

Figure 5.30. Data Impact Explanation

5.9 Tools: Hierarchy Analysis

This function lets you retrieve the MedDRA hierarchy of multiple terms uploaded at one time and optionally includes the secondary SOC path. To enable the Hierarchy Analysis function, first click the 'Tools' icon from the 'Navigation Bar' and select the 'Hierarchy Analysis' tab.

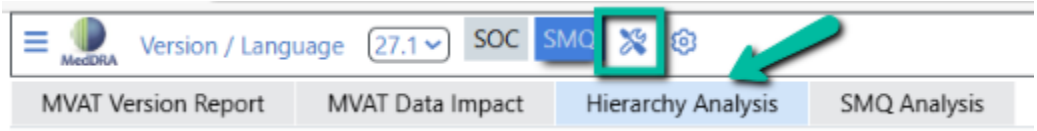


Figure 5.31. Hierarchy Analysis Tab

To perform this analysis, you must first select the language and MedDRA version. Also, select any preferred options for what data you want to export to a spreadsheet.

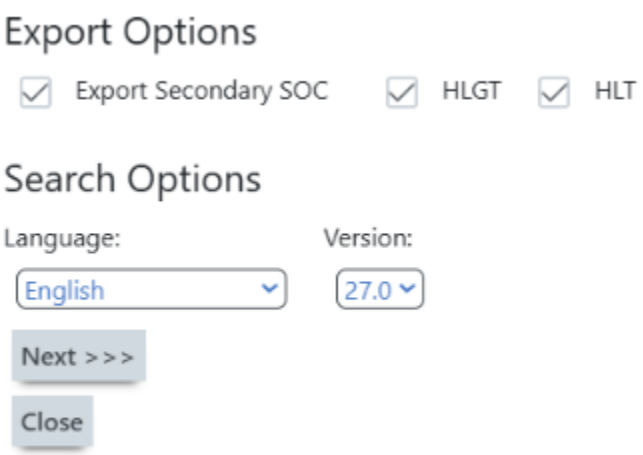


Figure 5.32. Hierarchy Analysis Inputs

Then, click ‘next’ to import a spreadsheet with the MedDRA terms to be analyzed. Data must be in a Microsoft Office Excel or compatible spreadsheet with the correct layout. Details will appear.

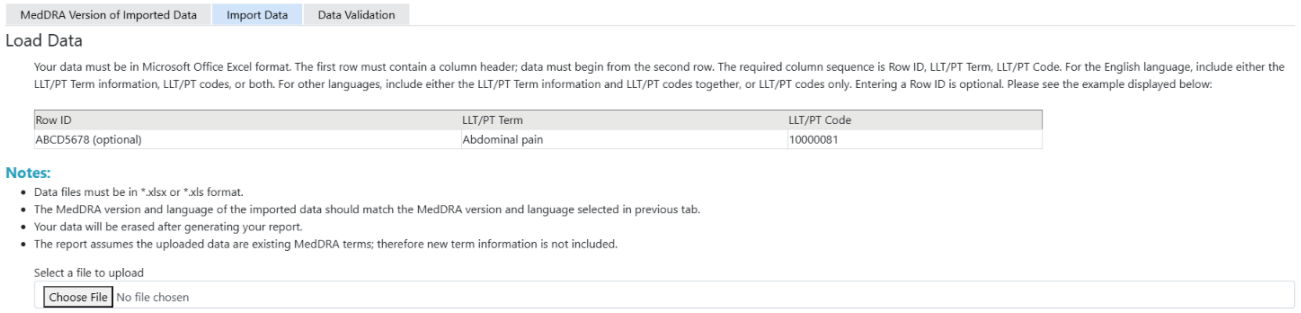
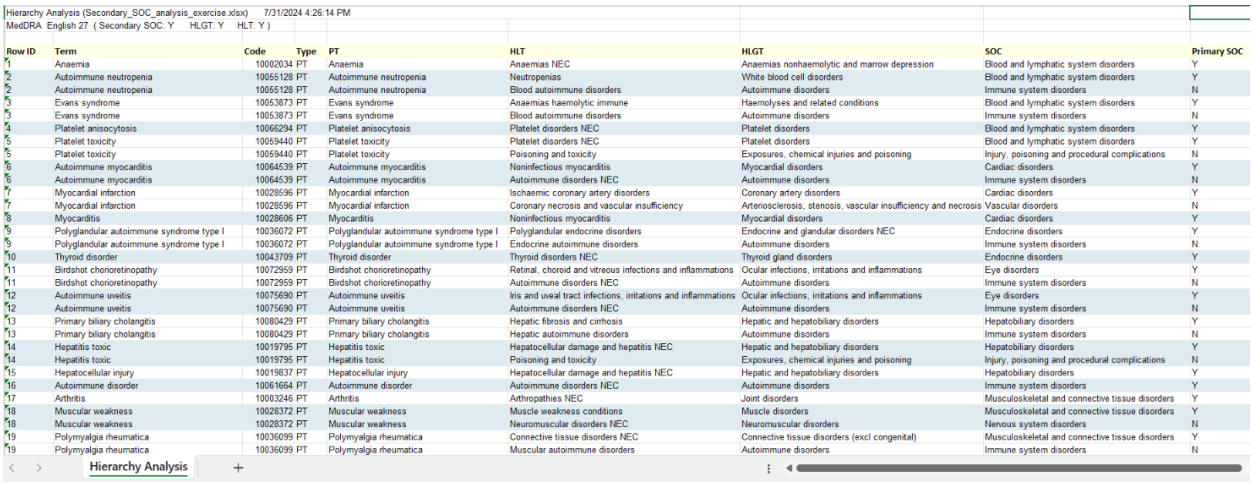


Figure 5.33. Hierarchy Analysis Data loading requirements

ID	PT	Code
1	Anaemia	
2	Autoimmune neutropenia	
3	Evans syndrome	
4	Platelet anisocytosis	

Figure 5.34. Input for Analysis

After importing the data for analysis, the Hierarchy Analysis Report is automatically generated and exported to a spreadsheet which appears in the downloads folder of your computer.



Hierarchy Analysis (Secondary_SOC_analysis_exercise.xlsx) 7/31/2024 4:26:14 PM
MedDRA English 27 (Secondary SOC: Y HLGT: Y HLT: Y)

Row ID	Term	Code	Type	PT	HLT	HLGT	SOC	Primary SOC
1	Anaemia	10002034	PT	Anaemia	Anaemias NEC	Anaemias nonhaemolytic and marrow depression	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Y
2	Autoimmune neutropenia	10055128	PT	Autoimmune neutropenia	Neutropenias	White blood cell disorders	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Y
2	Autoimmune neutropenia	10055128	PT	Autoimmune neutropenia	Blood autoimmune disorders	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
3	Evans syndrome	10053873	PT	Evans syndrome	Anaemias haemolytic immune	Haemolyses and related conditions	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Y
3	Evans syndrome	10053873	PT	Evans syndrome	Blood autoimmune disorders	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
4	Platelet anisocytosis	10066294	PT	Platelet anisocytosis	Platelet disorders NEC	Platelet disorders	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Y
5	Platelet toxicity	10059440	PT	Platelet toxicity	Platelet disorders NEC	Platelet disorders	Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Y
5	Platelet toxicity	10059440	PT	Platelet toxicity	Poisoning and toxicity	Exposures, chemical injuries and poisoning	Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	N
6	Autoimmune myocarditis	10064539	PT	Autoimmune myocarditis	Noninfectious myocarditis	Myocardial disorders	Cardiac disorders	Y
6	Autoimmune myocarditis	10064539	PT	Autoimmune myocarditis	Autoimmune disorders NEC	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
7	Myocardial infarction	10028596	PT	Myocardial infarction	Ischaemic coronary artery disorders	Coronary artery disorders	Cardiac disorders	Y
7	Myocardial infarction	10028596	PT	Myocardial infarction	Coronary necrosis and vascular insufficiency	Arteriosclerosis, stenosis, vascular insufficiency and necrosis	Vascular disorders	N
8	Myocarditis	10028606	PT	Myocarditis	Noninfectious myocarditis	Myocardial disorders	Cardiac disorders	Y
9	Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I	10036072	PT	Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I	Polyglandular endocrine disorders	Endocrine and glandular disorders NEC	Endocrine disorders	Y
9	Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I	10036072	PT	Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I	Endocrine autoimmune disorders	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
10	Thyroid disorder	10043709	PT	Thyroid disorder	Thyroid disorders NEC	Thyroid gland disorders	Endocrine disorders	Y
11	Birdshot chorioretinopathy	10072959	PT	Birdshot chorioretinopathy	Retinal, choroid and vitreous infections and inflammations	Ocular infections, irritations and inflammations	Eye disorders	Y
11	Birdshot chorioretinopathy	10072959	PT	Birdshot chorioretinopathy	Autoimmune disorders NEC	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
12	Autoimmune uveitis	10075690	PT	Autoimmune uveitis	Iris and uveal tract infections, irritations and inflammations	Ocular infections, irritations and inflammations	Eye disorders	Y
12	Autoimmune uveitis	10075690	PT	Autoimmune uveitis	Autoimmune disorders NEC	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
13	Primary biliary cholangitis	10080429	PT	Primary biliary cholangitis	Hepatic fibrosis and cirrhosis	Hepatic and hepatobiliary disorders	Hepatobiliary disorders	Y
13	Primary biliary cholangitis	10080429	PT	Primary biliary cholangitis	Hepatic autoimmune disorders	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N
14	Hepatitis toxic	10019795	PT	Hepatitis toxic	Hepatocellular damage and hepatitis NEC	Hepatic and hepatobiliary disorders	Hepatobiliary disorders	Y
14	Hepatitis toxic	10019795	PT	Hepatitis toxic	Poisoning and toxicity	Exposures, chemical injuries and poisoning	Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	N
15	Hepatocellular injury	10019837	PT	Hepatocellular injury	Hepatocellular damage and hepatitis NEC	Hepatic and hepatobiliary disorders	Hepatobiliary disorders	Y
16	Autoimmune disorder	10061664	PT	Autoimmune disorder	Autoimmune disorders NEC	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	Y
17	Arthritis	10003246	PT	Arthritis	Arthropathies NEC	Joint disorders	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Y
18	Muscular weakness	10028372	PT	Muscular weakness	Muscle weakness conditions	Muscle disorders	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Y
18	Muscular weakness	10028372	PT	Muscular weakness	Neuromuscular disorders NEC	Neuromuscular disorders	Nervous system disorders	N
19	Polymyalgia rheumatica	10036099	PT	Polymyalgia rheumatica	Connective tissue disorders NEC	Connective tissue disorders (excl congenital)	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Y
19	Polymyalgia rheumatica	10036099	PT	Polymyalgia rheumatica	Muscular autoimmune disorders	Autoimmune disorders	Immune system disorders	N

Hierarchy Analysis

Figure 5.35. Hierarchy Analysis Report

5.10 Tool: SMQ Analysis

This function allows the user to determine which SMQs are associated with a set of uploaded MedDRA terms. To enable the SMQ Analysis function first select the ‘Tools’ icon from the ‘Navigation Bar’.

Click on the ‘Tools’ icon and select the ‘SMQ Analysis’ tab.

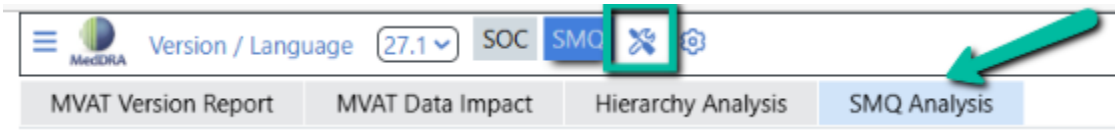


Figure 5.36. SMQ Analysis Tab

To perform this analysis, you will first need to select language/MedDRA version, and search type (narrow, broad, and algorithmic).

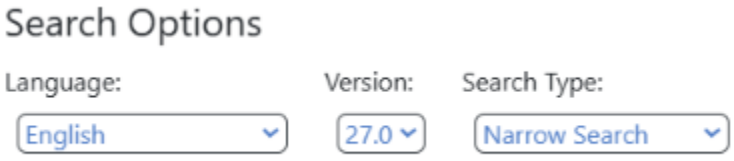


Figure 5.37. SMQ Analysis Search Options

Then, click ‘next’ to import a spreadsheet with the desired MedDRA terms. Data must be in a Microsoft Office Excel or compatible spreadsheet with the correct layout. Details will appear.

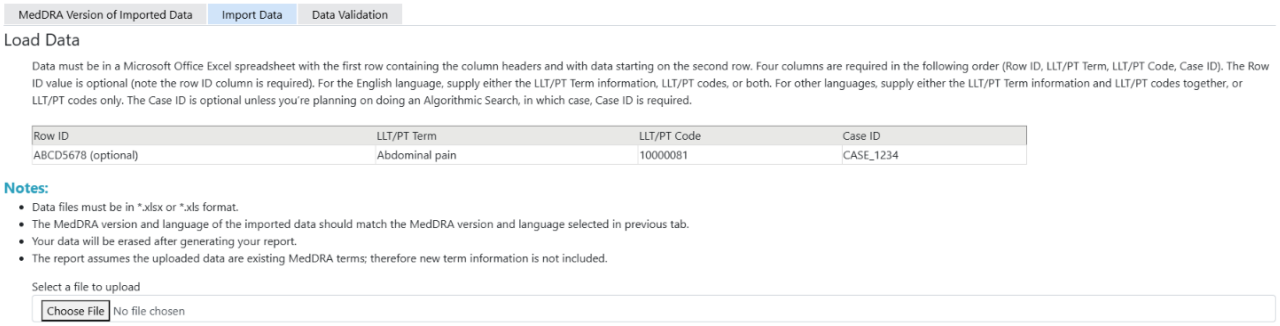
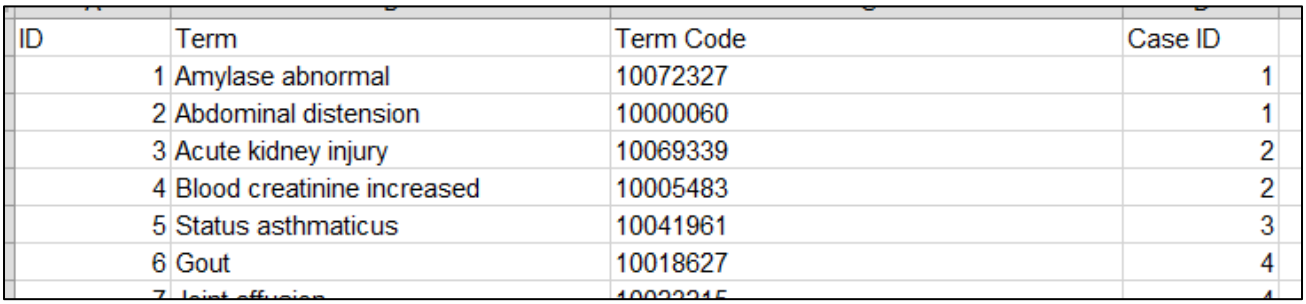


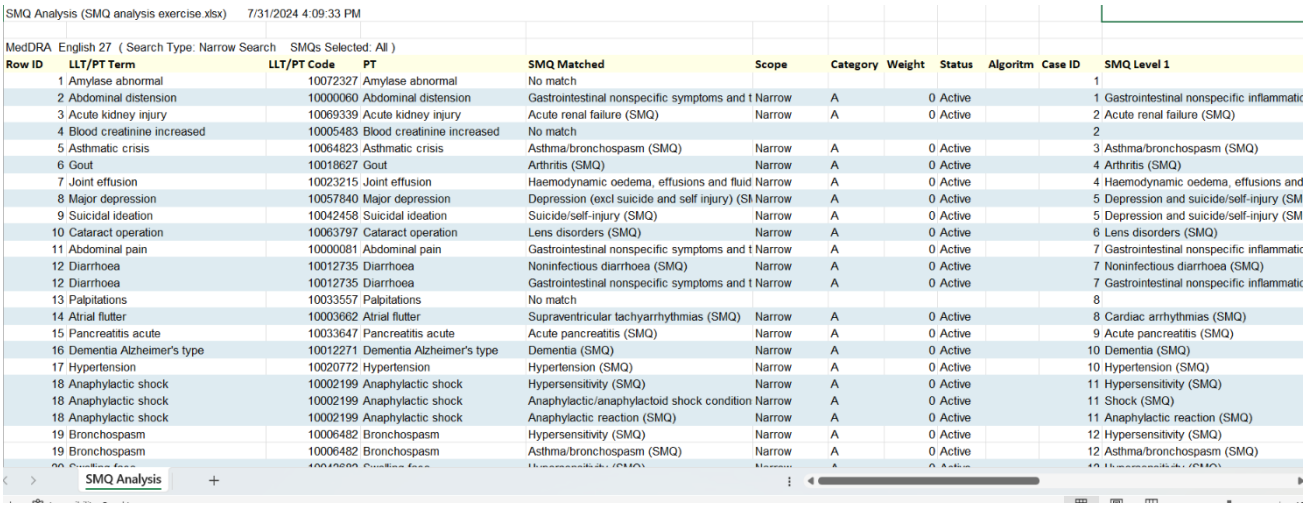
Figure 5.38. SMQ Analysis Data loading requirements



ID	Term	Term Code	Case ID
1	Amylase abnormal	10072327	1
2	Abdominal distension	10000060	1
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	2
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	2
5	Status asthmaticus	10041961	3
6	Gout	10018627	4

Figure 5.39. Inputs for Analysis

After importing the data for analysis, the SMQ Analysis Report is automatically generated and exported to a spreadsheet which appears in the downloads folder of your computer.



SMQ Analysis (SMQ analysis exercise.xlsx) 7/31/2024 4:09:33 PM

MedDRA English 27 (Search Type: Narrow Search SMQs Selected: All)

Row ID	LLT/PT Term	LLT/PT Code	PT	SMQ Matched	Scope	Category	Weight	Status	Algoritm	Case ID	SMQ Level 1
1	Amylase abnormal	10072327	Amylase abnormal	No match						1	
2	Abdominal distension	10000060	Abdominal distension	Gastrointestinal nonspecific symptoms and t	Narrow	A	0	Active		1	Gastrointestinal nonspecific inflammatic
3	Acute kidney injury	10069339	Acute kidney injury	Acute renal failure (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		2	Acute renal failure (SMQ)
4	Blood creatinine increased	10005483	Blood creatinine increased	No match						2	
5	Asthmatic crisis	10064823	Asthmatic crisis	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		3	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)
6	Gout	10018627	Gout	Arthritis (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		4	Arthritis (SMQ)
7	Joint effusion	10023215	Joint effusion	Haemodynamic oedema, effusions and fluid	Narrow	A	0	Active		4	Haemodynamic oedema, effusions and
8	Major depression	10057840	Major depression	Depression (excl suicide and self injury) (SM	Narrow	A	0	Active		5	Depression and suicide/self-injury (SM
9	Suicidal ideation	10042458	Suicidal ideation	Suicide/self-injury (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		5	Depression and suicide/self-injury (SM
10	Cataract operation	10063797	Cataract operation	Lens disorders (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		6	Lens disorders (SMQ)
11	Abdominal pain	10000081	Abdominal pain	Gastrointestinal nonspecific symptoms and t	Narrow	A	0	Active		7	Gastrointestinal nonspecific inflammatic
12	Diarrhoea	10012735	Diarrhoea	Noninfectious diarrhoea (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		7	Noninfectious diarrhoea (SMQ)
12	Diarrhoea	10012735	Diarrhoea	Gastrointestinal nonspecific symptoms and t	Narrow	A	0	Active		7	Gastrointestinal nonspecific inflammatic
13	Palpitations	10033557	Palpitations	No match						8	
14	Atrial flutter	10003662	Atrial flutter	Supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		8	Cardiac arrhythmias (SMQ)
15	Pancreatitis acute	10033647	Pancreatitis acute	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		9	Acute pancreatitis (SMQ)
16	Dementia Alzheimer's type	10012271	Dementia Alzheimer's type	Dementia (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		10	Dementia (SMQ)
17	Hypertension	10020772	Hypertension	Hypertension (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		10	Hypertension (SMQ)
18	Anaphylactic shock	10002199	Anaphylactic shock	Hypersensitivity (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		11	Hypersensitivity (SMQ)
18	Anaphylactic shock	10002199	Anaphylactic shock	Anaphylactic/anaphylactoid shock condition	Narrow	A	0	Active		11	Shock (SMQ)
18	Anaphylactic shock	10002199	Anaphylactic shock	Anaphylactic reaction (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		11	Anaphylactic reaction (SMQ)
19	Bronchospasm	10006482	Bronchospasm	Hypersensitivity (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		12	Hypersensitivity (SMQ)
19	Bronchospasm	10006482	Bronchospasm	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)	Narrow	A	0	Active		12	Asthma/bronchospasm (SMQ)

SMQ Analysis

Figure 5.40. SMQ Analysis Report

6. MedDRA/J SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

While the concept and contents of MedDRA are exactly the same for English as they are in all of the other supported languages, there are some unique features in the Japanese translation of MedDRA due to language, culture, and medical practice.

To use the Japanese MedDRA features in the WBB, Japanese must be set to the primary language in the ‘Language/Version/View’ section of the ‘Settings’.

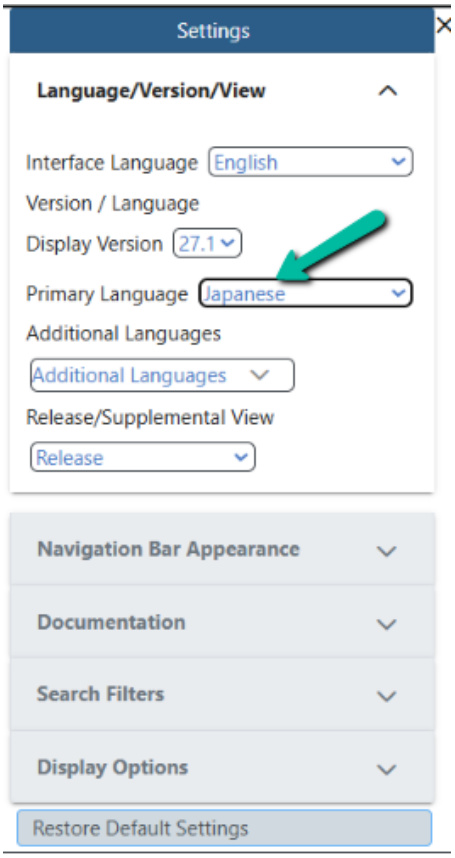


Figure 6.1. Select Language Option

6.1 Kana / Kanji

The Japanese version of MedDRA contains a translation for both Kanji and Kana. Kanji is the written form of Japanese displayed in the hierarchy view and term detail information. The Kana translation is used to help the reader of Japanese know how to pronounce the Kanji term, and is provided for current LLTs and higher level terms – PT, HLT, etc.

To see the Kana translation of the Kanji terms in the hierarchy panel, click the ‘Show Kana’ checkbox in the ‘Display Options’ section of the ‘Settings.

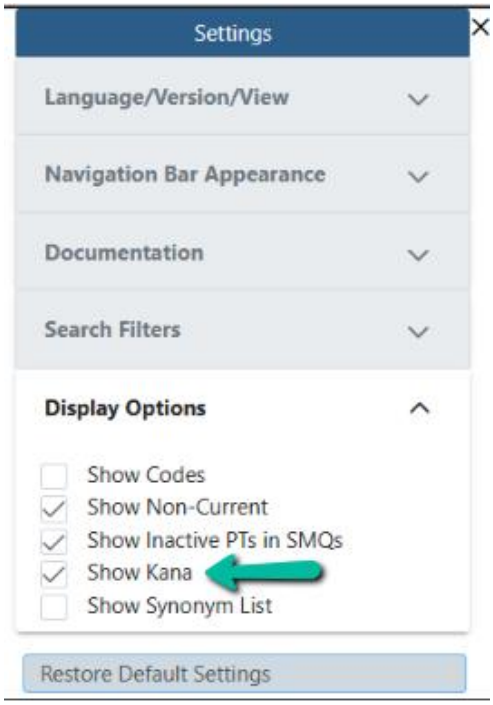


Figure 6.2. Kana Translation Option

Please note the Kana translation appears to the right of the Kanji translation separated by a slash.

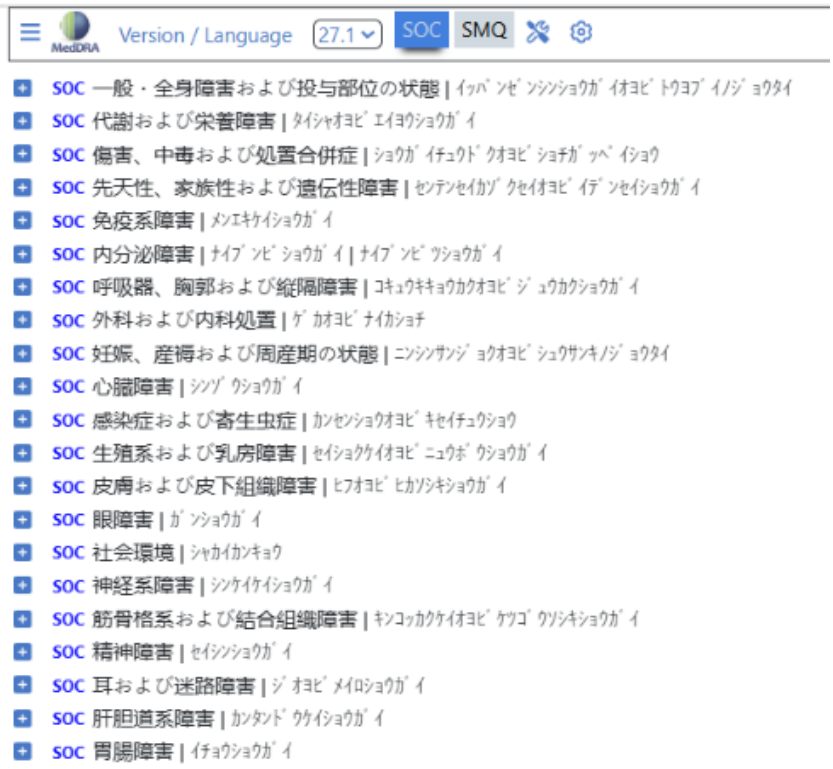


Figure 6.3. Kana / Kanji Translation

Additionally, the Kana translation is always displayed in the term details information found by the ‘Open Details and Occurrences’ right click option.



Figure 6.4. Open Kana Details and Occurrences



Figure 6.5. Kana Term Details

6.2 J-currency

In the Japanese translation of MedDRA, there is an additional currency flag for LLTs to address instances when two or more English LLTs are translated to the same

Japanese term. Japanese MedDRA currency – called J-currency – ensures the uniqueness of Japanese MedDRA terms by flagging only one of the duplicated translations for current use.

The WBB supports several methods to identify the J-currency status of LLTs.

When browsing the MedDRA hierarchy at the LLT level, a blue Japanese text to the right of an LLT separated by parentheses indicates a term that has been set to J non-current status.

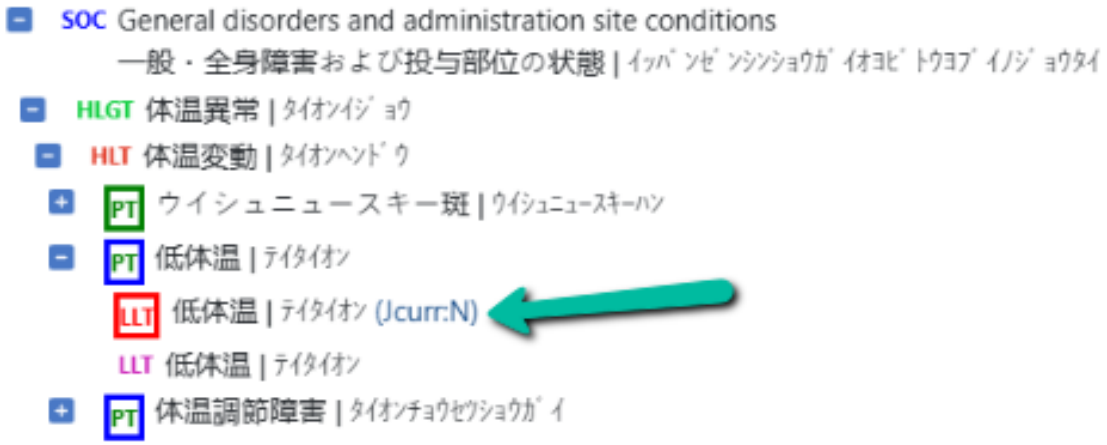


Figure 6.6. J-currency Status

Right click on the LLT and select ‘Open Details and Occurrences’. The window ’Term Details in Primary Language’ will be displayed. In the term details the J-currency flag is set to ‘No’.



Figure 6.7. Open Details and Occurrences J-currency

To view changes to the J-currency status, right click on the term and select ‘Open History’.



Figure 6.8. Open History J-currency

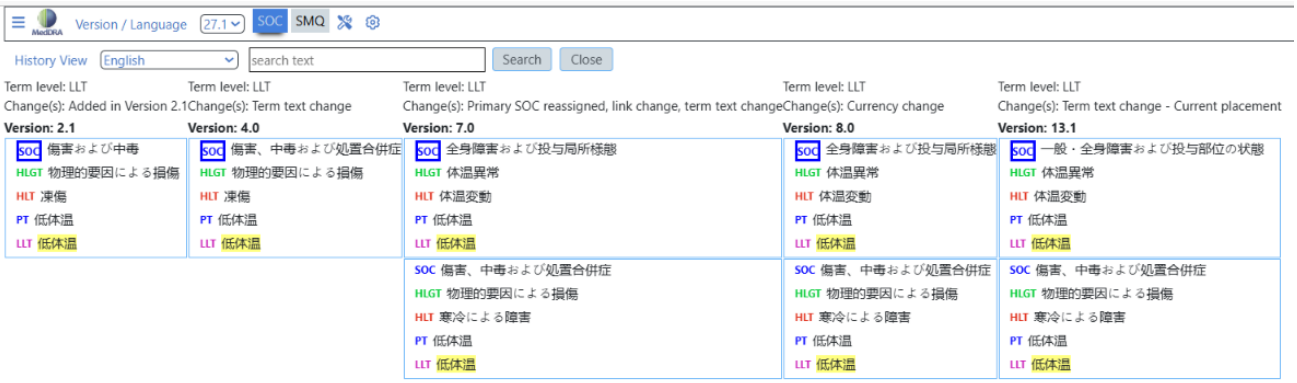


Figure 6.9. J-currency History Results

6.3 MedDRA/J Synonyms – they are displayed under LLTs

To address some of the linguistic challenges described earlier, the Japanese Maintenance Organization distributes a Japanese synonym file with each MedDRA Japanese translation release. This synonym file is built into the WBB and is different

than the synonym search function explained in the WBB search section, which applies to English and the other supported languages. The Japanese synonyms are linked to the LLTs and will appear below the LLTs in the MedDRA hierarchy.

Please note Japanese synonyms are only displayed when Japanese is selected as the primary language.

To view the Japanese synonym for an LLT, search for a term.

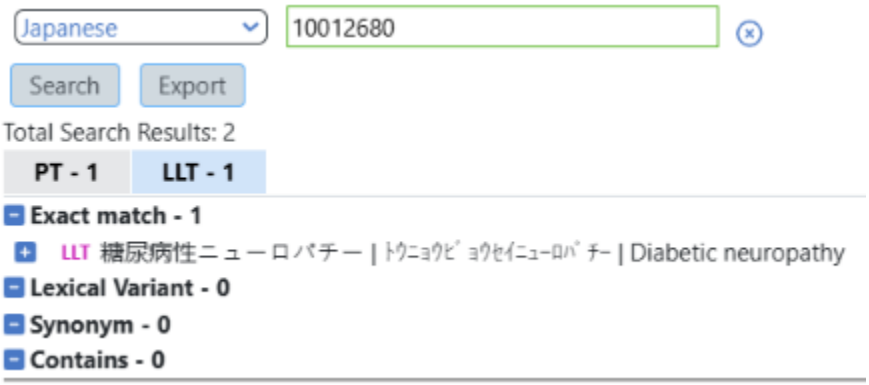


Figure 6.10. Search for a Term

Right click on the term and select ‘Go to Browser’.

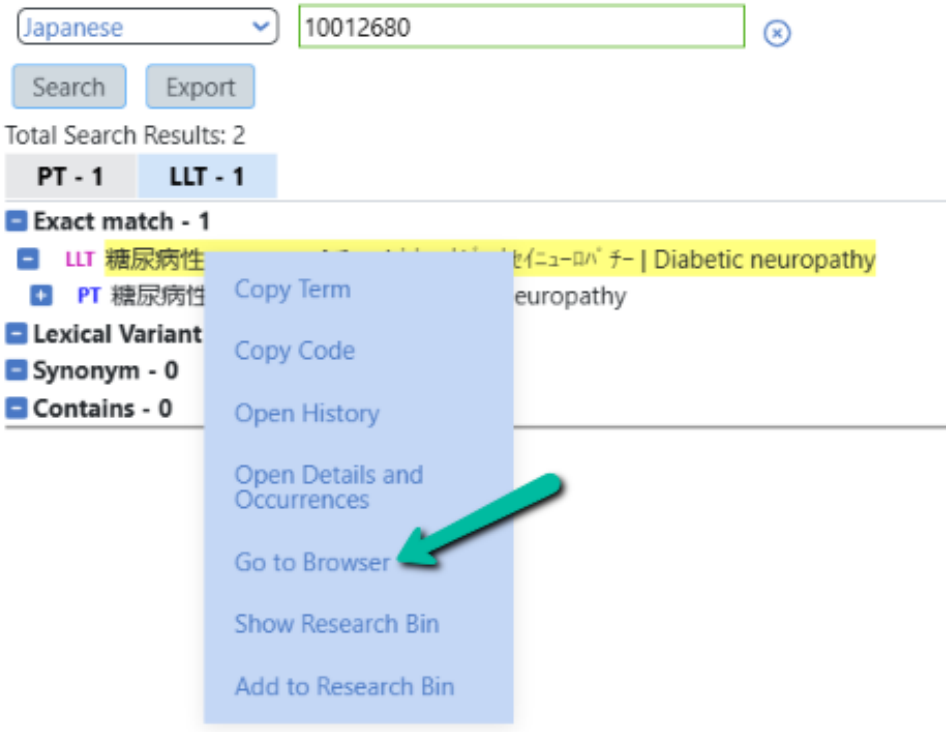


Figure 6.11. Japanese Term – Go to Browser

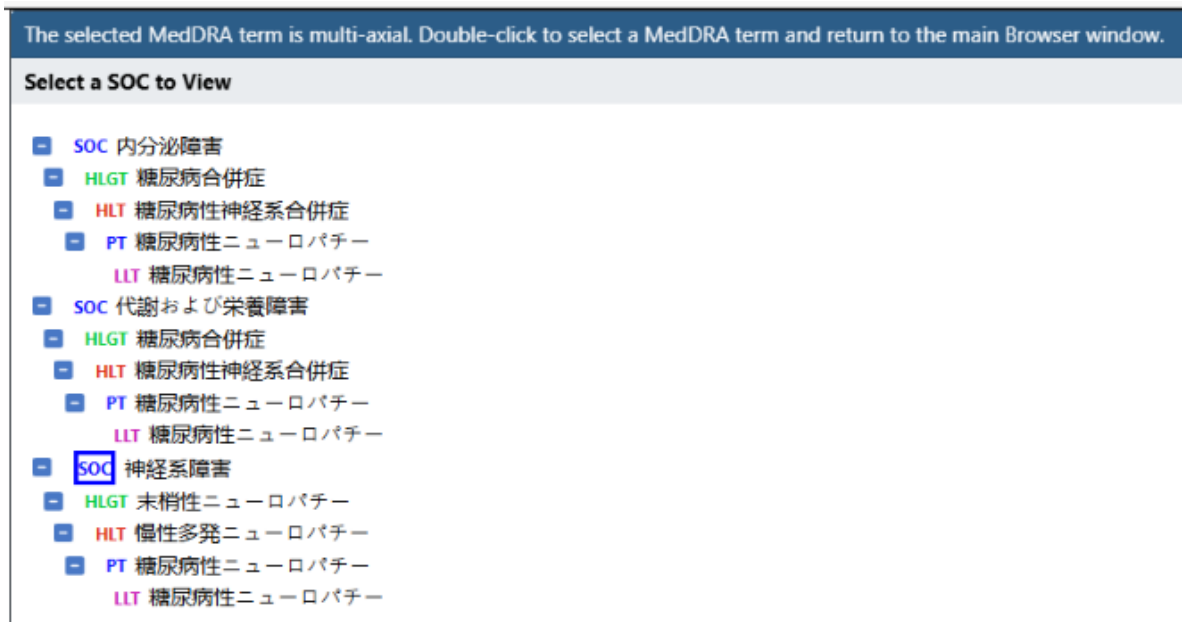


Figure 6.12. Go to Browser Results

The synonyms appear below the LLT level in the hierarchy view:

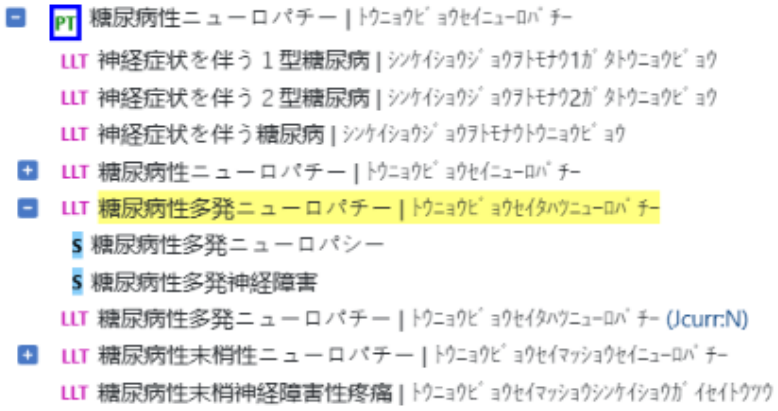


Figure 6.13. Results J-synonyms

6.4 MedDRA/J Legend

In addition to the other color code explanations, the J-currency and Japanese synonym list identifiers are presented in the legend to help users remember what these symbols mean. They appear in both SOC and SMQ legends.

To view the J-currency and Japanese synonym list identifiers, click on ‘Legend’ which can be found in the left ‘Option’ menu.

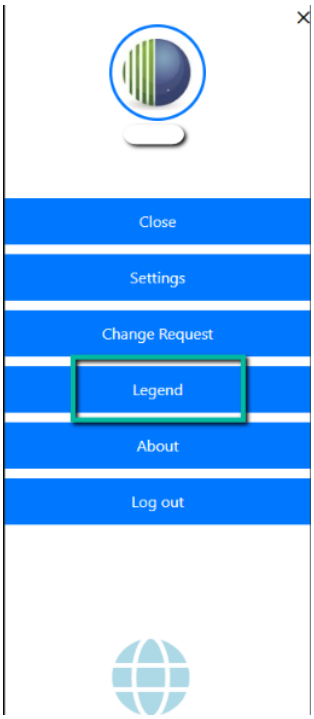


Figure 6.14. Option Menu

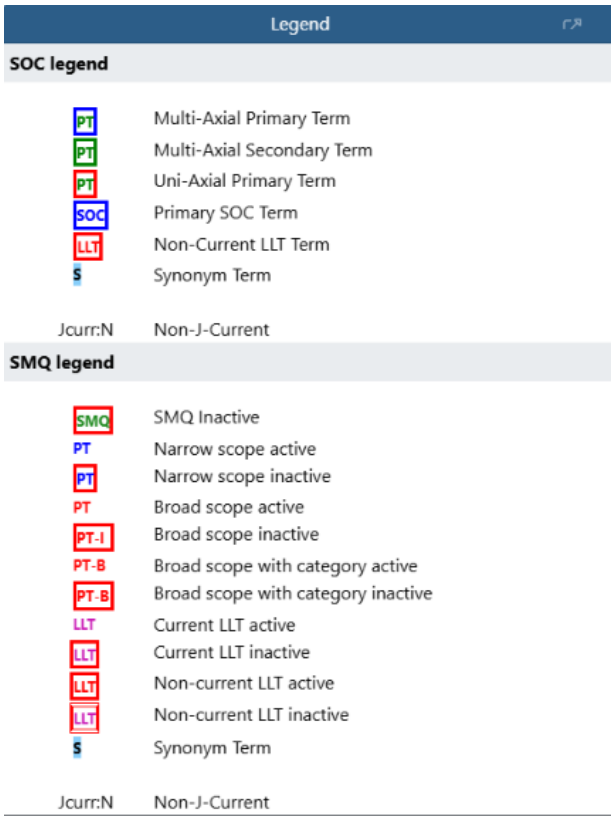


Figure 6.15. J-currency and Japanese Synonym List Identifiers

For more information about the MedDRA Web-Based Browser, questions, or comments about this guide, please contact the MedDRA MSSO at: mssohelp@meddra.org.