SAFETY INVESTIGATION OF CANDESARTAN INDUCED OSTEOARTHRITIS: REAL-WORLD DATA ANALYSIS FOR NOVEL SIGNAL USING FAERS DATABASE

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INTRODUCTION

Candesartan, an angiotensin receptor
blocker was utilized as an antihypertensive
medication. Candesartan works by blocking
the angiotensin II receptor type 1, reducing
blood pressure and fluid retention. It binds tenthousand times more strongly to angiotensin II
receptor type 1 than type 2, leading to
vasodilation and decreased blood pressure.
Signal detection of candesartan helps in the
detection of unidentified Adverse Drug
Reactions (ADRs) of candesartan.

OBJECTIVE

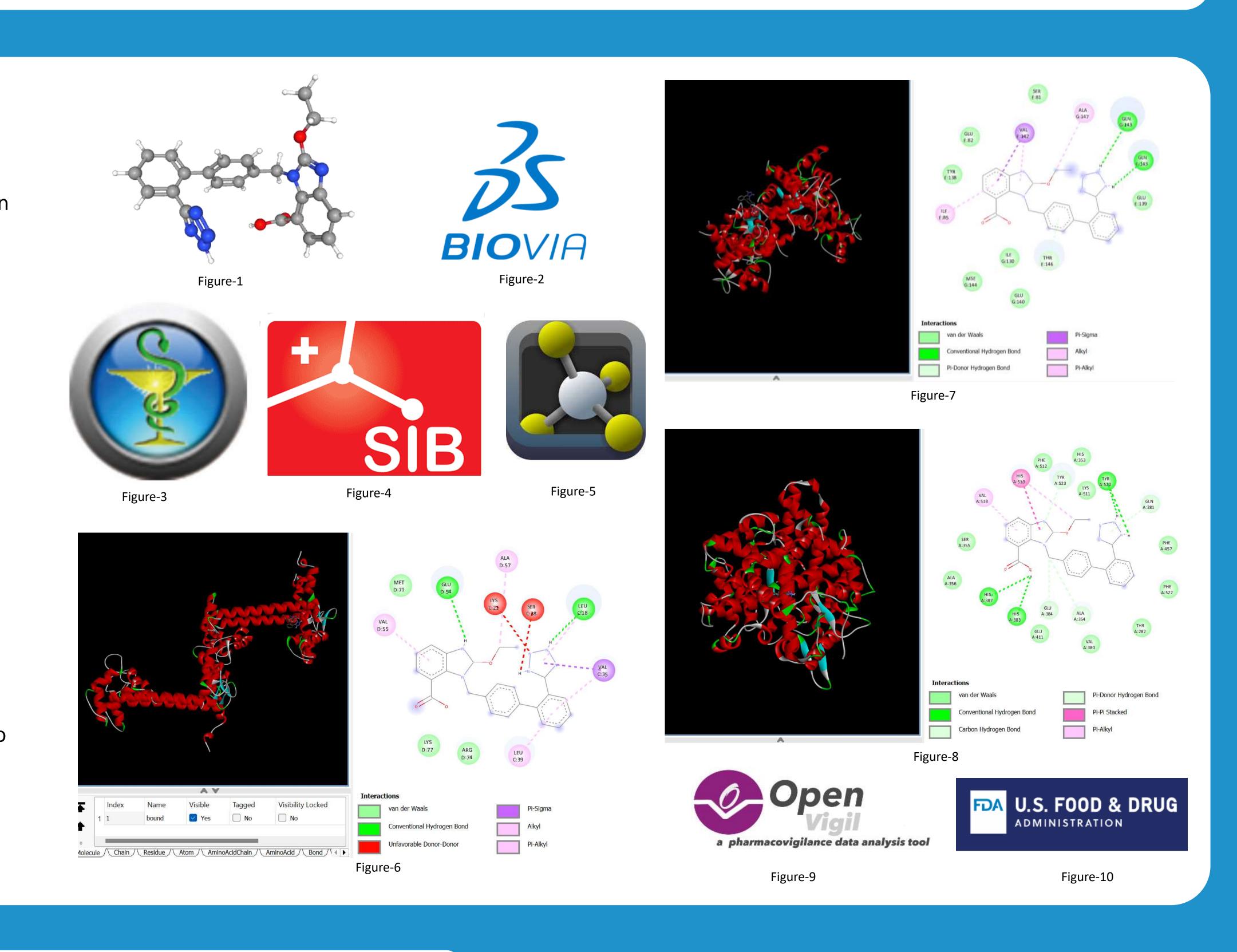
This study aimed to explore the novel signals reported for Candesartan in the US Food and Drug Administration Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database from April 1998 to June 2024.

METHOD

- In this study, **FAERS data** was analysed to identify a novel signal for Candesartan.
- The data mining algorithms like Proportional Reporting Ratio (PRR) and Reporting Odds Ratio (ROR) values were obtained from OpenVigil database.
- Positive signals were defined as values of PRR≥2, ROR-1.96SE>2, chi square >
 4 with more than 2 adverse events.
- The genes and proteins associated with Osteoarthritis were found out from various databases such as **STITCH**, **STRING** and **HuGE Navigator**.
- Later these genes were docked with Candesartan using BIOVIA Discovery
 Studio, PyRx, Pymol and Swiss PDB viewer.

RESULTS

- A total of 28655483 adverse events are reported in the database. Candesartan got its FDA approval on 6th of April 1998. Since then, the drug accounted for 6551 events.
- The OpenVigil data showed 12 events for Osteoarthritis
- The PRR value was found to be 1.967 (1.11;
 3.46), ROR was 1.97 (1.11; 3.47), Chi-Squared with Yates' correction was 4.78 which indicated positive signals.
- The rate of occurrence of drug event and drug administered is observed to be 0.27% based on the real- world data.
- The genes involved in osteoarthritis according to the bioinformatics databases are CALM1, IL1 and GDF5 with the highest binding affinity of -8.4, -7.9 and -6.8 respectively.



CONCLUSIONS

The results of our study aligned with the specifications to confirm the novel signal osteoarthritis with candesartan. The CALM1, IL1 and GDF5 genes and proteins showed association between candesartan and osteoarthritis. However, further pharmacoepidemiologic and pharmacogenetic analysis are required to establish the mechanism of the reported Adverse Drug Reaction due to the inherent limitations of the FAERS data.

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