



PAAB GUIDANCE ON REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE/DATA

A path towards globally first-in-class health product advertising directed to health professionals

CAVEAT

Effective December 2025

BACKGROUND

In a perfect world, all clinical decisions would be supported by the highest possible quality of evidence. However, in the real world, health professionals don't typically have the luxury of deferring therapeutic decisions until availability of the highest possible quality of evidence. In fact, in some domains of decision-making, the highest possible quality of evidence may never become available. Health professionals must make decisions based on the best evidence available at the time. With the approach outlined below, we aim to facilitate the delivery of recent research findings to inform healthcare decision-making. This guidance document pertains to [Advertising/Promotion Systems \(APS\)](#) that are directed to health professionals.

Canada has a unique preclearance mechanism for HCP advertising: an impartial review conducted by a specialized body that is completely independent from the manufacturer. This puts Canada's [health product](#) industry in a unique position to leverage potential health benefits from advertising content that informs health professionals of recent findings from a broad spectrum of research types while maintaining a long-standing tradition of truthful and trustworthy advertising.

The guidance provided herein could further promote informed clinician decision-making by ensuring that all research findings are presented responsibly and that the limitations of the evidence are prominently disclosed.

SCOPE

This guidance document applies to [health product](#) advertising directed to health professionals. It is important to note; however, that it does not apply to:

- **Class B opioids:** In adherence with [Health Canada's Terms and Conditions on advertising for opioids](#), the advertising for such products is restricted to verbatim extractions from the Terms of Market Authorization (TMA).
- **NOC/c products:** For products or for specific indications authorized under Notice of Compliance with Conditions (NOC/c), advertising presentations relating to efficacy/effectiveness/safety must be sourced from the TMA. [CLICK HERE](#) for additional applicable guidance. The evidentiary and disclosure requirements for NOC/c products differ from those for Notice of Compliance (NOC) products.

For the purposes of this guidance document, the PAAB considers the following sources of Real-World Evidence/Data ([RWE/RWD](#)) as the basis for [APS](#) presentations of [health product](#) effectiveness and/or safety:

- pragmatic trials
- cohort studies (prospective and retrospective)
- case control studies
- variants of these three designs

For disease information, the PAAB considers these same sources in addition to cross-sectional studies. Note that neither individual case studies nor case series are acceptable as evidentiary basis for [APS](#) messaging.

Data from patient support programs can be considered for the uses outlined in section [1.2](#) of this document.

[RWD](#) from recognized/validated market data providers can be considered for market share and retention/persistence presentations.

APPROACH FOR PRESENTATION OF RWE/RWD IN APS

The PAAB's evidentiary standards for [marketing benefit claims](#) are unchanged by this guidance document.

For a list of some of the key relevant resources & guidances [CLICK HERE](#). From this point forward, this guidance document uses the phrase "evidence which meets (or does not meet) the PAAB's standards for [marketing benefit claims](#)" to refer to standards discussed throughout the linked list of Code sections and guidance documents.

Study data presentations based on evidence which does not meet the PAAB's standards for [marketing benefit claims](#) may appear in [APS](#) in the following circumstances:

- The evidentiary support meets the requirements outlined in section [1](#)
- The [APS](#) presentation of the results meets the requirements outlined in section [2](#)

How this new approach differs from the prior approach for [RWE](#) in [APS](#):

Under this new guidance, observational studies are no longer required to have the same comparator(s), duration, magnitude of effect, and study population as a randomized controlled trial (RCT) that meets the standards for [marketing benefit claims](#). Additionally, observational study presentations in [APS](#) are no longer required to be preceded by a presentation from an RCT showcasing the same subpopulation, endpoint, and/or comparator. In fact, such RCT may not exist. A more detailed differentiation between the new and prior approaches is outlined on the [PAAB Forum](#).

As the [RWE](#) would now act as the basis of evidence for the presentation, prominent differentiation from other forms of evidence presented in the [APS](#) (e.g., RCTs) and a clear disclosure of limitations becomes critical.

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF RWE/RWD IN APS

1.1 Consistency with the Terms of Market Authorization (TMA)

As is true of [APS](#) presentations based on RCTs, presentations based on [RWE/RWD](#) must be consistent with the sponsor product's TMA. Neither presentations based on RCTs nor those based on [RWE/RWD](#) may contradict anything in the TMA. Assessment of consistency with the TMA entails consideration of:

1.1.1 Indicated disease/condition:

Information relating to management of a different disease/condition than that for which the product is indicated is not permissible in advertising. Additionally, efficacy or effectiveness presentations in [APS](#) must NOT be based on use of the sponsor's product to manage different severity, stages, or manifestations of a disease than those conveyed in the TMA. For example, factors such as medication history and disease characteristics from assessments used in clinical practice should align with the indication.

1.1.2 Patient population:

The [APS](#) presentation must be derived from analysis of patients that fall within the indicated population and are aligned with any relevant contraindications from the TMA. In instances where an overall study population exceeds the product's indication, it may be possible to present data from a pre-planned patient subset that reflects the indicated patient population or relevant subset thereof.

1.1.3 Dosing/administration, limitations (e.g., statement of treatment duration limits), and directions for handling/use:

The manner in which the respective [health products](#) are utilized to generate evidence/data must not contradict the TMA (e.g., dosage, administration route, titration schedule where protocol driven, duration of use, and so on). In instances where a study evaluates several dosing options, where some are not aligned with the product's recommended dosing per the TMA, it may be possible to present data from the pre-planned subset that reflects the product's recommended dosing.

Where the TMA does not contain statements of treatment duration limits and the study exceeds the duration of the longest relevant study in the TMA, the principles outlined in Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the [guidance on study duration](#) apply.

1.1.4 Endpoints/Outcomes:

Endpoints/Outcomes must be “consistent with” (though not necessarily “the same as”) those in the TMA. Regardless of whether the evidentiary basis for the presentation is [RWE/RWD](#) or an RCT, endpoints are not generally limited to those explicitly included within the TMA. Though the approach for [RWE/RWD](#) mirrors that for RCTs in this respect, the following examples are intended to clarify questions received during the consultation process.

Example 1.

A hypothetical [health product](#) is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) to improve glycemic control. The TMA contains the following efficacy endpoint: HbA1C.

- Can data pertaining to Fasting Blood Glucose in patients with T2D be considered in the [APS](#)? **YES.**
- Can data pertaining to reduced risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with T2D be considered in the [APS](#)? **NO.**

Example 2.

A hypothetical [health product](#) is indicated for the treatment of advanced solid-state tumours. The TMA contains the following efficacy endpoints: Objective Response Rate and Complete Response Rate.

- Can data pertaining to quality of life in patients with advanced solid-state tumours be considered? **YES.**
- Can data pertaining to overall survival in patients with advanced solid-state tumours be considered? **YES.**
- Can data pertaining to rate of development of second primary neoplasms (SPN) in patients with advanced solid-state tumours be considered? **NO.**

1.1.5 Additional guidance pertaining to BOTH patient population and dosing

It is understood that real-world evidence tends to evaluate more heterogeneous populations and tends to be less protocol driven than RCTs. It is not unusual for a small proportion of the study population to deviate from the Terms of Market Authorization. With this in mind, no [APS](#) presentation may be derived from an evidentiary source where > 20% of patients are not aligned with the relevant indication, contraindications, limitations of use, or dosing/administration recommendations from the TMA. This threshold applies to the patients from the particular analysis from which the [APS](#) presentation is derived, not necessarily the overall study population. For example, a study's overall population may exceed the aforementioned threshold as long as the **pre-defined** sub-population upon which an [APS](#) presentation is based adheres to the threshold.

1.2 Reference is published and peer-reviewed

All [APS](#) presentations based on [RWE](#) or [RWD](#) must be published and peer-reviewed in reputable scientific journals with the following exceptions:

- Presentations based on non-comparative retention/persistence data or adherence data from the sponsor's [Patient Support Program \(PSP\)](#) or [Patient Assistance Program \(PAP\)](#).
Note that the retention/persistence rate or adherence should be attributed to the [health product's](#) support program (rather than being framed as a direct/sole result of the [health product](#) in and of itself). Where this data is not published and peer-reviewed, the submission must include sufficient information for PAAB to validate the methods relating to data measurement, recording, analysis, and reporting. Comparisons across patient programs (i.e., versus [PSPs](#) offered by competitors) are not acceptable.
- Comparative or non-comparative data from recognized/validated market data providers (for market share and retention data).
- The study is not presently published but has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication at a future date. A copy of the Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) must be submitted to the PAAB as the basis for review. Note that the AMM is also sometimes referred to as the author's manuscript or the accepted manuscript. For the purposes of this document, it is intended to refer to the version of the article that follows completion of the peer review process and approval for publication (but often prior to copyediting and typesetting).

Where a reference within those listed exceptions has not been published at the time of use in advertising, the sponsor is still required to make the reference available to a healthcare professional on request per PAAB Code s3.3. The healthcare professional may be asked to sign a non-disclosure agreement where required.

Abstracts, posters, and slides presented at congresses are not acceptable. If the data has been peer-reviewed and accepted for future publication, then the manuscript that has been accepted for publication must be used as the data source (not the abstract/poster/slides).

1.3 Reference provides transparent disclosure of methodologic information

Transparency is a key characteristic of high-quality research. The evidentiary source must provide comprehensive details on how data was collected and analyzed. The following two-part litmus test is a fair guide for advertisers on comprehensiveness.

Litmus test: The published paper contains sufficient methodologic information to likely enable:

- the PAAB to identify key study limitations (as these are required to be listed in the [APS](#))
- healthcare professionals to assess the study and determine if it is sufficiently robust for them to consider incorporating the findings into their clinical practice.

Manufacturers are *encouraged* to assess studies according to recognized national or international reporting standards where appropriate/relevant (e.g., the STROBE checklist or the upcoming CADTH guidance or equivalent), **particularly regarding criteria relevant to the research question and methodology**.

1.4 Pre-planned methodology

The methodology is predefined. Any amendments to the methodology should be justifiable (i.e., are required and have scientific merit) and will be disclosed in the [APS](#) when warranted. Data derived from data-mining activities must be based on pre-defined research questions to be considered acceptable in advertising. This is in addition to all other standards outlined herein.

Note that this does not necessarily preclude use of retrospective analysis with pre-defined methodologies.

Pre-planned secondary endpoints must clearly be identified as secondary endpoints per PAAB Code s3.1.10.

1.5 Data is collected from empirical observation

[Health product](#) data is collected from empirical observation as opposed to being generated in silico through predictive modeling and/or simulation.

1.6 Findings are relevant to medical practice in Canada

In [RWE/RWD](#), clinician decisions can potentially be impacted by factors that are local to the study's jurisdiction (e.g., the healthcare system structure, the manner in which clinical care is practised, distribution of co-variables relating to patient/disease characteristics) to a larger extent than they would be in RCTs by virtue of the fact that clinical decisions in [RWE/RWD](#) tend to be less protocol driven. Consequently, although [RWE](#) often has the benefit of generalizability to the corresponding real-world clinical context, it can be perilous to generalize the study's findings to other jurisdictions.

For [RWE](#) from other jurisdictions, the sponsor should provide an attestation letter signed by personnel from the medical/regulatory department confirming that the study is relevant to Canadian practice. It is understood that the letter will be signed by personnel considered by the sponsor to have sufficient knowledge and authority to make such an attestation. This attestation is required the first time a particular reference for the non-Canadian [RWE/RWD](#) is submitted.

The [APS](#) explanatory statement (accompanying the icon discussed below) will include prominent disclosure of the non-Canadian study jurisdiction(s).

1.7 The study groups are treated in a comparable manner

Where the study includes one or more comparators (whether active or inactive), the methodology must be equivalent for each study group. Inferential statistical analysis is required for comparative studies. The p-value and/or confidence interval must be included in the [APS](#) presentation.

All comparators included in the [APS](#) presentation must have been evaluated in a manner consistent with their respective TMA's. The principles outlined in section [1.1](#) above apply to both the sponsor's products and the comparator(s).

1.7.1 Single arm trials:

Single arm trials can be considered as the basis for data presentations pertaining to adherence/compliance, persistence/retention, safety and effectiveness. The explanatory statement (i.e., the statement next to the icon) must identify that this is a single arm study.

For such a study to be considered as the basis for presentations relating to safety and effectiveness, it must be published and peer-reviewed. Additionally, for effectiveness endpoints, the disclosure of key study limitations must also specify that the methodology may make it difficult to differentiate between:

- drug effects and the natural history of the disease
- drug effects and placebo effects

Please note that this requirement is in addition to the identification of the source as a single arm study in the explanatory statement.

For single arm studies, sample size and a measure of sample dispersion (e.g., standard deviation) must be presented within the body of the presentation along with the sample size (as opposed to among the study parameters in a footnote). When a measure of sample dispersion is not available, the unavailability of this data must be included as a study limitation within the body. For elaboration on the rationale, [CLICK HERE](#).

1.8 Disclosure of contradictory data (specifically for active comparisons versus another health product)

While there is no requirement for sponsors to perform systematic analyses prior to including [RWE](#) in [APS](#), where a published contradictory statistical inference for a comparison versus another [health product](#) is known to exist, the [RWE](#) presentation should disclose that fact in body copy of the [APS](#). If this contradictory data is uncovered after creation of the [APS](#), that [APS](#) shall be updated with the disclosure accordingly. Alternatively, the sponsor has the option of removing the [RWE](#) presentation from the [APS](#).

Example case in which this disclosure provision applies:

The sponsor's study demonstrated that Drug A is statistically superior to Drug B on endpoint ABC while a separate study demonstrated that Drug B was statistically superior to drug A for a similar endpoint and population.

Example cases in which this disclosure provision does not apply:

Had the separate study in the above case demonstrated that Drug A was statistically non-inferior to Drug B (or that Drug B was statistically non-inferior to Drug A), this disclosure provision would not apply. Additionally, the disclosure provision would not apply if the separate study had instead demonstrated that $p=NS$ with respect to that comparison (i.e., a failure to attain statistical significance).

It is not anticipated that this standard will introduce significant burdens onto [health product](#) manufacturers. Particularly given the scope of this standard outlined above (i.e., published head-to-head comparative studies demonstrating that the competitor's product was statistically superior for the endpoint and population in which the sponsor's [APS](#) is presenting superiority data). Manufacturers already have a vested interest in maintaining awareness of published studies demonstrating that a competitor was statistically superior to their product in relation to endpoints and populations that are featured in the manufacturer's ongoing advertising campaigns.

If the PAAB is made aware of credible contradictory data after approval of the [APS](#), the PAAB will request that the [APS](#) to be updated with the relevant disclosures accordingly.

Where the contradictory data comes from a published and peer-reviewed, well-controlled RCT, the contradictory data should be presented prominently for balance (so as to avoid an overly selective presentation of data). The studies must appear as separate and distinct presentations so as not to appear to be a cross-study comparison. The study parameters for the contradictory study must not draw a direct comparison to the study parameters of the sponsor's study.

Where the contradictory data comes from a published and peer-reviewed [RWE](#) or a meta-analysis, it is sufficient to include a disclosure statement indicating the existence of the contradictory [RWE](#) or meta-analysis with a cross-reference to the citation list item identifying the reference. However, the sponsor is welcome to exceed this minimum disclosure standard.

1.9 Inform PAAB of review by other Canadian bodies

The advertiser is expected to inform PAAB during initial review of any study included in the [APS](#) that has undergone review by an authoritative Canadian body (e.g., CADTH, INESSS, Health Canada). The initial submission should include the relevant conclusions from the review of the [RWE](#).

1.10 Transparency in how RWE/RWD presentations are formatted in APS

Therapeutic presentations of [RWE/RWD](#) in [APS](#) are required to align with the standards for presentation format/structure outlined in section [2](#) of this document. Those standards are designed to ensure that health professionals can easily differentiate between therapeutic presentations of [RWE/RWD](#) and other evidentiary forms such as RCTs. Additionally, they promote efficient transmission of the key limitations of each featured [RWE/RWD](#) such that health professionals can quickly determine whether the information in the [APS](#) is relevant to their practice and whether they would like to obtain and read the entire study.

2. HOW TO FORMAT RWE/RWD IN PRESENTATIONS IN APS

The presentation is informational and claim neutral. The data is not used as the basis for **EITHER** overt claims of benefit **OR** creative imagery

Three key elements required in a data presentation based on evidence that does not meet the PAAB's standards for [marketing benefit claims](#):

- The presentation appears within the confines of the opening header and closing footer
- The presentation begins with a header containing the icon and the “exploratory statement” on the data source and tab.
- The presentation discloses key study limitations

Repetition of the data requires repetition of the icon and grey tab header to be clear about the nature of the data.

The [RWE](#) presentation standards are not required for data presentations that are exclusively based on content from the TMA. This applies EVEN if they conflict with other study findings, and/or they don't pertain to the specific product promoted in the [APS](#).

2.1 The icon

The icon should be presented prominently at the top of the presentation. [CLICK HERE](#) for RWE Disclaimer Icon Guidelines.

The alt tag for the icon is “Attention”

2.2 The explanatory statement on the data source

The statement should be presented prominently at the top of the presentation.

An example of an explanatory statement is “The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the product monograph”.

2.3 Disclosure of key study limitations

The copy “Key Study Limitations” should appear as body copy, bolded and underlined (i.e., at least 75% of font size of main body copy and is easily legible).

2.4 Considerations for audio/video presentations

Video:

- The explanatory statement on the data source may be included on a title/divider screen prior to the presentation of results instead of on every screen where the data is presented
- A closing statement similar to “The presentation from the observational study has now concluded” should be included to indicate the end of the presentation

Audio:

- The icon and explanatory statement should be included in the audio. The icon can be read as “Attention”. A single auditory tone may be included prior to the reading of the explanatory statement to provide a break from the regular background noise or pace of audio, thus alerting the listener to pay attention to the audio that immediately follows the tone. (The intention of this auditory tone is to help break up the audio, in a similar way that a visual break would be created in a layout).



The design

The use of the exclamation mark is intended to capture the user's attention.

The diamond was selected as it is commonly recognized as a standard caution sign. It intuitively establishes that the copy requires additional caution to draw the reader to the explanatory notes and act as a reminder on subsequent spreads.

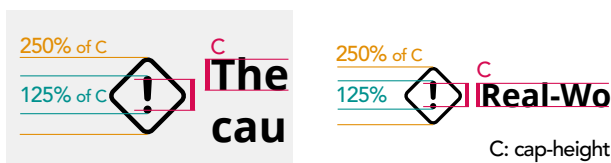
PAAB has provided guidance in the design section while intentionally avoiding overly prescriptive direction based on industry feedback. Note: The information that must appear in the Attention Icon formatting space should remain clearly distinct from any other content. If a design variation affects this clarity or separation, PAAB will request changes to maintain the integrity of the Attention Icon and advertising standards.

Recommended icon use

Minimum size

The icon should be scaled to a minimum of 250% of the copy cap-height in the corresponding box, which makes the exclamation mark 125% bigger than the cap-height. PAAB will base the calculation on the larger of the text in the copy or the text in images (e.g., graphics). For an explanation of cap-height, see [Guidance on Indication and Fair Balance Font Size](#).

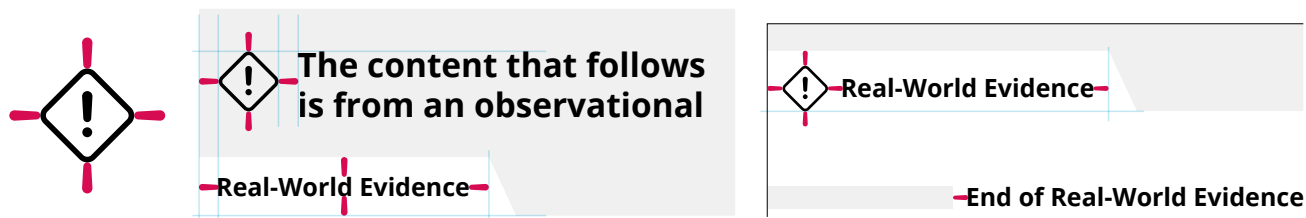
NOTE: This is a minimum, not a standard size. The icon must be large enough to always stand out in the presentation.



Clear space

The minimum clear space surrounding the icon is equivalent to the height of the exclamation point, without its point.

The clear space around the text in the TAB corresponds to the same minimum clearance as the icon. The “Real-World Evidence” or “Real-World Data” text in the TAB has to respect a ratio of 75% of the body copy and has to be easily legible. When the RWE/RWD icon is placed inside the TAB, the clearance is based on the icon’s dimensions (see image below). The RWE/RWD icon is aligned with the top of the first line when placed next to a paragraph, or centered with the height of a single-line of text.



Icon dos and don'ts



PREFERRED use

Always use the black version when accompanying the disclaimer in the grey box.



WHEN NECESSARY use a knockout

The icon on the **TAB** can be black or white, whichever creates greater contrast against the tab colour.



DO NOT add colours

Only the black and white icons will be considered to avoid any misleading implications associated to a product's brand book.



DO NOT rotate or scale

The octagon is as wide as it is large. It should keep its proportions at all time.

In use

The explanatory statement next to the RWE icon uses the same font size as the copy, and is bolded black. The font size is the same as regular copy.



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

The grey header colour composition is **C0 M0 Y0 K8**.

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor

In hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan.

Key study limitations

Key limitations perspicatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.

The headline has equal or reduced prominence to the main headline of the APS when the APS contains other headlines.

End of Real-World Evidence

The **Grey Closing Bar** indicates where the RWE presentation ends; the line colour composition is C0 M0 Y0 K8. The closing copy text must be bolded and 75% of the main body text.

The key study limitations are introduced with a bolded and underlined “Key Study Limitations” subhead. The font size is a minimum of 75% of the body copy and easily legible. The headline and copy may appear in brand colours as long as prominence, clarity, or legibility are not reduced.

In use



The **TAB** can be presented on white background or brand-colour background.

The guiding principles are that it must clearly denote a visual framing of the content between the grey header and the grey closing bar. Reviewers will request adaptation if visual elements impede clear visual framing. The tab can be white or brand colours. If choosing to use brand colours, ensure that contrast is high.

Text size must be a minimum 75% of body copy. In instances where the size of the tool or copy renders it difficult to read easily, the Reviewer may request increased sizing to ensure the integrity of the Attention Icon formatting.

Copy on the tab should be reflective of the nature of the data within the Attention Icon presentation.

The following is an evolving list:

- Real World Evidence
- Subjective Endpoint + Open-Label
- Post-Hoc Data*
- Non-Canadian Formulation
- Non-Validated Endpoint*



The preferred presentation of the TAB has a 25° angle. However, for technical and aesthetic reasons, it will appear in a rectangular TAB when presented in an email or on a fax (see next page).

*For consideration in rare diseases

In use

SHALLOW SPACE



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor

In hendrerit in et accumsan.

Key study limitations

Key Study limitations perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam.

End of Real-World Evidence

FAX



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor

In hendrerit in et accumsan.

Key study limitations

Key Study limitations perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam.

End of Real-World Evidence

To allow maximum legibility when designing a fax, the content is placed in a white box with a black stroke and the text colour is C0 M0 Y0 K100.

EMAIL



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor

In hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan.

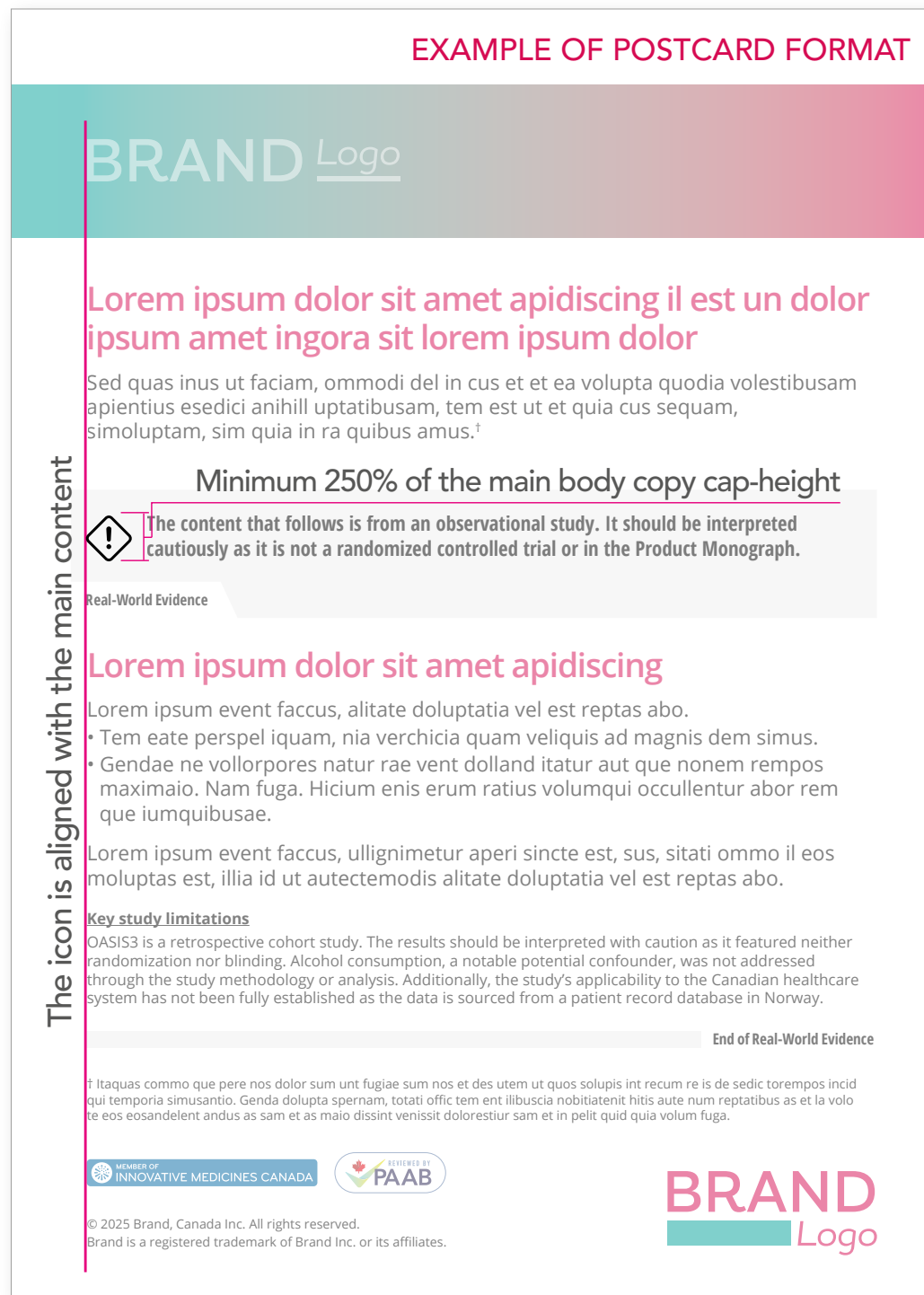
Key study limitations

Key limitations perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam.

End of Real-World Evidence

The TAB loses the angle for programming reasons.

Postcard example



The icon is aligned with the main content

Letter example

EXAMPLE OF LETTER FORMAT

BRAND Logo

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
apudiscing il est un dolor ipsum
amet ingora sit lorem ipsum dolor**

Et adipici cipsani derit aut voluptatit quis sit, tem quae ped magna commolo restrup tatias iminis ipic tem aut officit facimil ex est, simoluptam, sim quia in ra. Et adipici cipsani derit aut voluptatit quis sit, tem quae ped magna commolo restrup tatias.

Real-World Evidence

The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
amet apudiscing il est un
dolor amet**

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Real-World Evidence

Key study limitations

OASIS3 is a retrospective cohort study. The results should be interpreted with caution as it featured neither randomization nor blinding. Alcohol consumption, a notable potential confounder, was not addressed through the study methodology or analysis. Additionally, the study's applicability to the Canadian healthcare system has not been fully established as the data is sourced from a patient record database in Norway.

End of Real-World Evidence

† Itaqueas commo que pere nos dolor sum unt fugiae sum nos et des utem ut quos solupis int recum re is de sedic torempos incid qui temporia simusantio. Genda dolupta spernam, totati offic tem ent.

MEMBER OF INNOVATIVE MEDICINES CANADA

PAAB

BRAND Logo

© 2025 Brand, Canada Inc. All rights reserved.
Brand is a registered trademark of Brand Inc. or its affiliates.

EXAMPLE OF LETTER FORMAT

BRAND Logo

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

The text in the box is aligned with the main content

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet apudiscing il est un dolor ipsum amet ingora sit lorem ipsum dolor

Et adipici cipsani derit aut voluptatit quis sit, tem quae ped magna commolo restrup tatias iminis ipic tem aut officit facimil ex est, simoluptam, sim quia in ra. Et adipici cipsani derit aut voluptatit quis sit, tem quae ped magna commolo restrup tatias.

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, cons ectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna lutpat.



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet apudiscing il est un dolor amet

Lorem ipsum event faccus, ullignimetur alitate doluptatia vel est reptas abo.

- Tem eate perspel iquam, nia verchicia quam veliquis ad magnis dem simus.
- Gendae ne vollorpores natur rae vent dolland itatur.

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Key study limitations

OASIS3 is a retrospective cohort study. The results should be interpreted with caution as it featured neither randomization nor blinding. Alcohol consumption, a notable potential confounder, was not addressed through the study methodology or analysis. Additionally, the study's applicability to the Canadian healthcare system has not been fully established as the data is sourced from a patient record database in Norway.

End of Real-World Evidence

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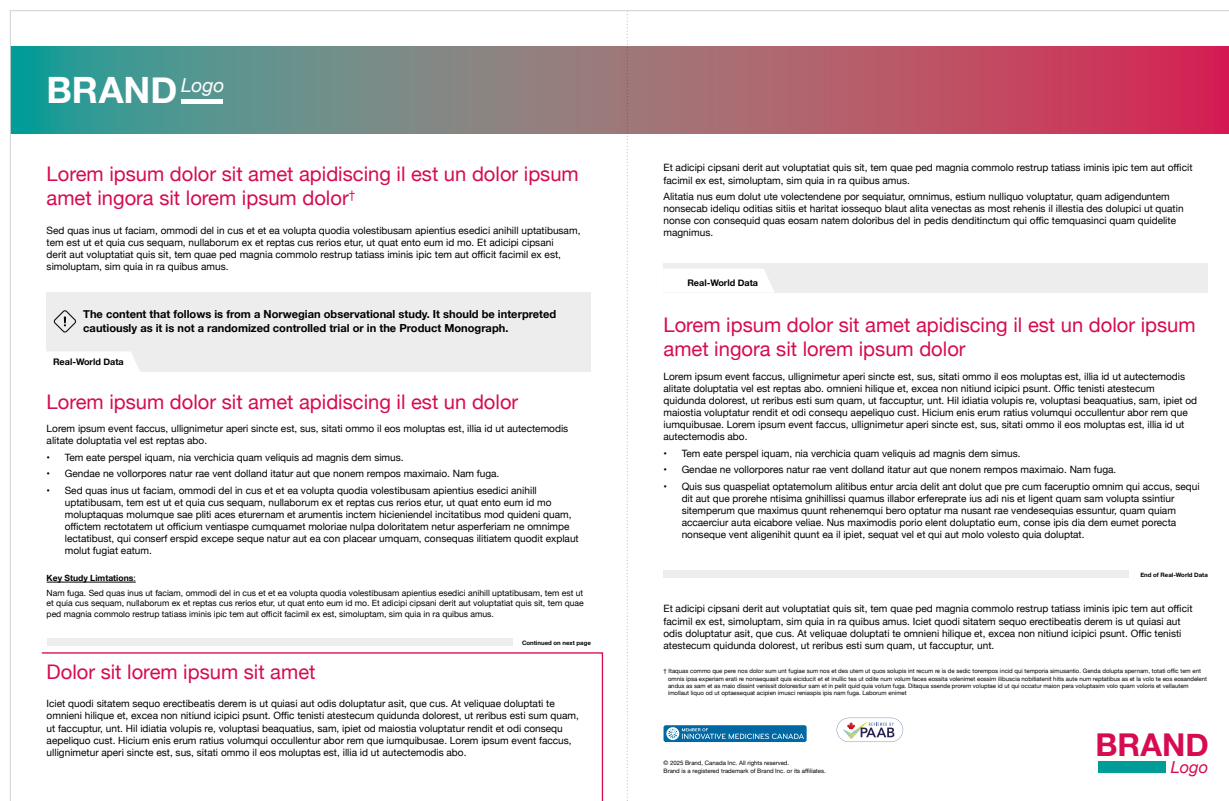


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PAAB RWE/RWD GUIDELINES

Brochure example



How to present the RWE/RWD content in a spread, **with interruption:**

1. Presence of the abbreviated grey tab header is required.
2. Key study limitations should appear with or prior to the first set of results.
3. Presence of grey closing bar is required.

Grey closing bar discloses that the RWE/RWD presentation will be continued on a separate page.

NOTE: When the path through which the reader accesses the data is or can be non-linear, the explanatory statement and key study limitations may have to be repeated unless functionality is added to ensure the reader has to pass through the initial presentation prior to accessing later sections.

Double RWE/RWD example

BRAND Logo

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The content that follows is from a Norwegian observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Data

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Key Study Limitations:

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End of Real-World Data



The content that follows is from a Canadian observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Data

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Key Study Limitations:

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End of Real-World Data

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Logo

When there are more than one RWE/RWD presentation requiring the use of the Attention icon, each presentation must be self-contained.

Presentations cannot appear in the same Attention Icon formatting space. They must be separate and distinct.

1. Different RWE/RWD presentations require distinct separation.
2. Presence of their own respective grey disclosure tabs, explanatory statement and key study limitations are required.
3. Presence of separate grey closing bars are required.

Visual Aid: Multi-page example (2/2)

How to present the RWE/RWD content in an APS, **with interruption**.

Product Monograph data

BRAND was generally well tolerated¹

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Adapted from the BRAND Product Monograph.¹

14

Divider to indicate transition and identify the reference source of the content presented.

Real-World Evidence

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SAFETY DATA FROM THE LOREM STUDY AND THE PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

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Adapted from BRAND Product Monograph.¹
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End of Real-World Evidence

5

BRAND Logo

The TAB is reintroduced after the interruption.

Placement of the Grey bar at the end of each RWE/RWD section. When the data presentation ends, the copy in the grey closing bar should read "End of Real-World Evidence".

The nature of the data should match what was presented on the opening tab and tab throughout. For example, "End of Real-World Data".

REMEMBER: If functionality is added to allow the user to move in a non-linear manner through the piece, the explanatory statement and key study limitations may have to be repeated.

Fax and Black and White layout Examples

EXAMPLES OF FAX AND BLACK AND WHITE LAYOUTS

BRAND Logo

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The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

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Key study limitations

OASIS3 is a retrospective cohort study. The results should be interpreted with caution as it featured neither randomization nor blinding. Alcohol consumption, a notable potential confounder, was not addressed through the study methodology or analysis. Additionally, the study's applicability to the Canadian healthcare system has not been fully established as the data is sourced from a patient record database in Norway.

End of Real-World Evidence

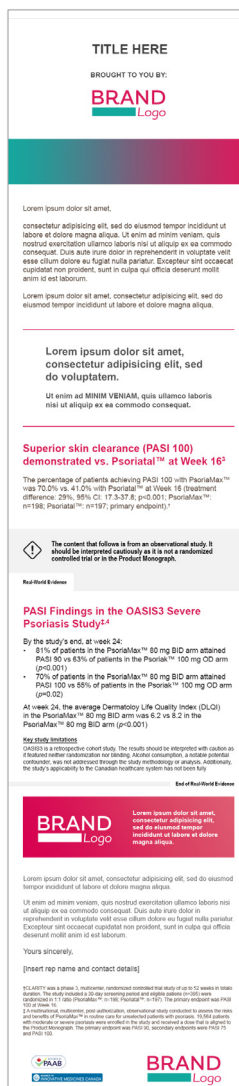
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Digitizing RWE/RWD Data*†



In an email and mobile layout, the grey area can cover the whole width or remain boxed. For the purposes of emails which are mobile optimized, the tab may be placed in the center to allow for responsive design.

*Grey boxes bleed all the way to the edges on email and mobile templates only.
†Study parameters can appear anywhere on the spread or through a digital link. The footnote would elaborate on the study description. The sponsor may include additional features of the study (i.e., not limited to limitations); these should be presented in a neutral/non-promotional tone.

Superior skin clearance (PASI 100) demonstrated vs. Psoriatel™ at Week 16³

The percentage of patients achieving PASI 100 with PsoriaMax™ was 70.0% vs. 41.0% with Psoriatel™ at Week 16 (treatment difference: 29%, 95% CI: 17.3-37.8; $p < 0.001$; PsoriaMax™: $n = 198$; Psoriatel™: $n = 197$; primary endpoint).†



The content that follows is from an observational study. It should be interpreted cautiously as it is not a randomized controlled trial or in the Product Monograph.

Real-World Evidence

PASI Findings in the OASIS3 Severe Psoriasis Study†,4

By the study's end, at week 24:

- 81% of patients in the PsoriaMax™ 80 mg BID arm attained PASI 90 vs 63% of patients in the Psoriatel™ 100 mg OD arm ($p < 0.001$)
- 70% of patients in the PsoriaMax™ 80 mg BID arm attained PASI 100 vs 55% of patients in the Psoriatel™ 100 mg OD arm ($p = 0.02$)

At week 24, the average Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) in the PsoriaMax™ 80 mg BID arm was 6.2 vs 8.2 in the PsoriaMax™ 80 mg BID arm ($p < 0.001$)

Key study limitations

OASIS3 is a retrospective cohort study. The results should be interpreted with caution as it featured neither randomization nor blinding. Alcohol consumption, a notable potential confounder, was not addressed through the study methodology or analysis. Additionally, the study's applicability to the Canadian healthcare system has not been fully

End of Real-World Evidence

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PAAB would like to thank the RWE Committee members for their time and invaluable contributions to the development of the original version of this guidance.

Amyr Sayani (AstraZeneca)
Chrysanthi Christopoulos (Lemieux Bédard)
Jefferson Tea (Takeda)
Manushvi Gupta (Reckitt Health & VMS Canada)
Matt Slipek (Havas Health and You)
Nina Hemery (Fisika)
Virginie Giroux (Merck)

This version of the guidance includes major updates to formatting in response to other stakeholder feedback to improve clarity. PAAB would like to thank Maven, Lemieux Bédard and bMod for their collaboration.

PAAB would also like to thank Lemieux Bédard for their design services for this document.



GLOSSARY

Health product

A substance or mixture of substances manufactured, sold or represented by a specific manufacturer for in vivo use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof; or in restoring, correcting or modifying function(s) in humans. This includes: drugs listed on all schedules of the Food & Drugs Act and Regulations that have a Drug Identification Number (DIN) assigned by Health Canada; and Natural Health Products that includes traditional herbal medicines; traditional Chinese, Ayurvedic (East Indian) and Native North American medicine; homeopathic preparations; and vitamin and mineral supplements that have a Health Canada assigned NPN or DIN-HM and “pharmaceutical products”.

This excludes medical devices and cosmetics (except for therapeutic cosmetics) as defined in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations; products used for in vitro diagnosis of conditions, both normal (pregnancy test kits) or in connection with disordered states of health (blood glucose monitoring devices for diabetes, contact lens solutions, etc.); and food and vitamins being promoted purely for the maintenance of normal health.

Marketing benefit claims

A statement that is designed to promote the sale of a health product. It often highlights a specific product attribute i.e., “longer lasting” or “tastes great”.

A promotional statement designed to inform about the product’s availability and benefits so as to form/alter the audience’s opinion of the medication. It can be explicit (i.e., text) or implicit (i.e., images), comparative or non-comparative. It can relate to pharmacological or non-pharmacological properties of the product.

Not all statements about a product are “marketing claims of benefit”. Common examples of product messaging which are not considered marketing benefit claims include product reconstitution instructions, monitoring instructions, dosing modifications for special populations and storage instructions when these are presented as instructions/burdens rather than features/ benefits (i.e., presented to instruct rather than alter/form the audience’s opinion of the medication in a positive way). How a statement is framed can sometimes affect whether it is a marketing benefit claim. For example, the copy “Arbace: Convenience of a single daily dose” is a marketing benefit claim, while “Patients should be instructed to take a single dose daily at the same time each day” is not.

GLOSSARY

APS

Advertising/Promotional Systems

PSP or PAP

Patient Support Program or Patient Assistance Program

Programs that exist to provide patients with timely access to medication, information, and resources intended to help patients stay on track of their therapy.

Real-World Data (RWD)

Real world data are data relating to patient status and/or the delivery of health care routinely collected from a variety of sources in real-world settings.

Real-World Evidence (RWE)

Real world evidence is the evidence regarding the usage, and potential benefits or risks, of a medical product derived from analysis of real-world data.