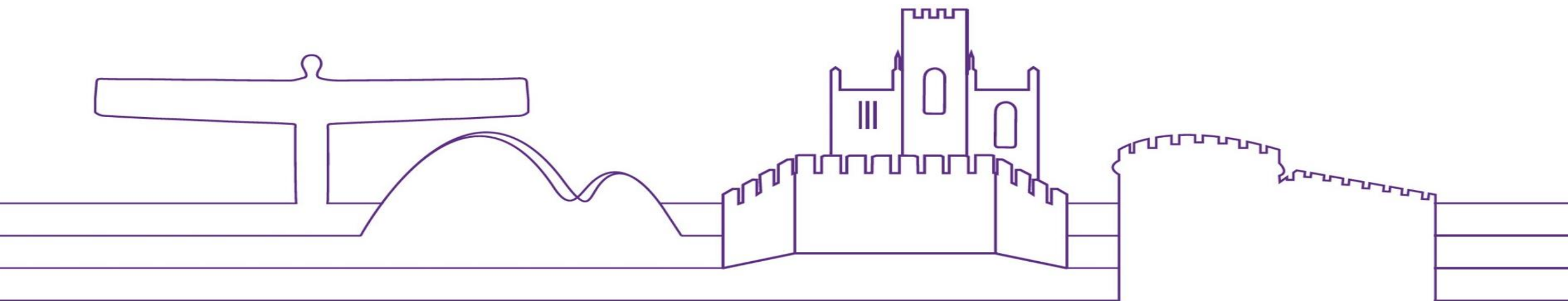




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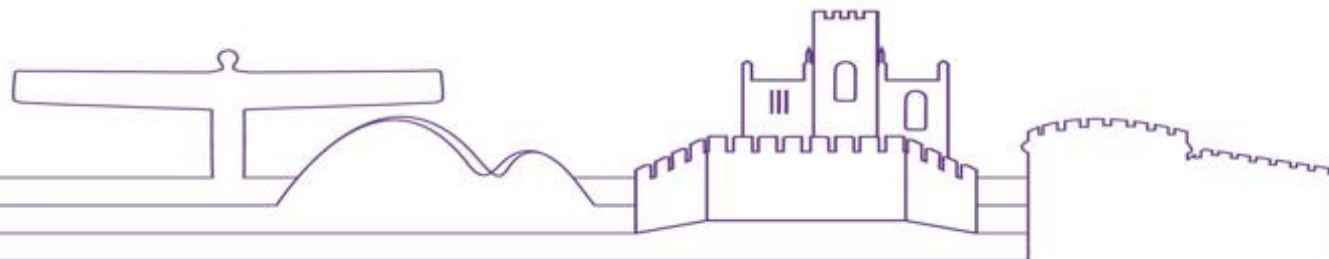
Practical Impacts of Annex 1 on Aseptic Facility Management





Practical Impacts of Annex 1 on Aseptic Facility Management:

- Monitoring
- Process Validation

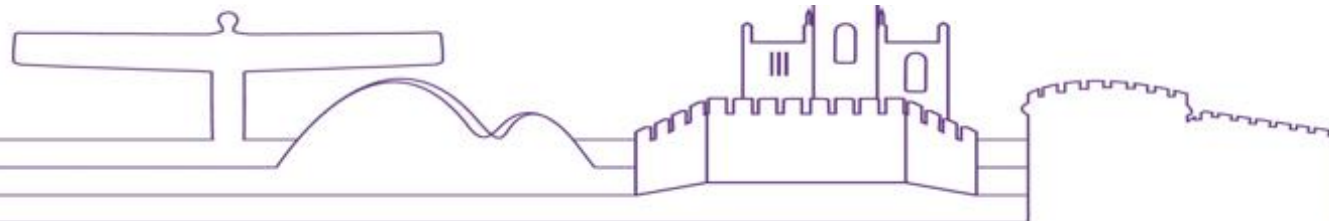
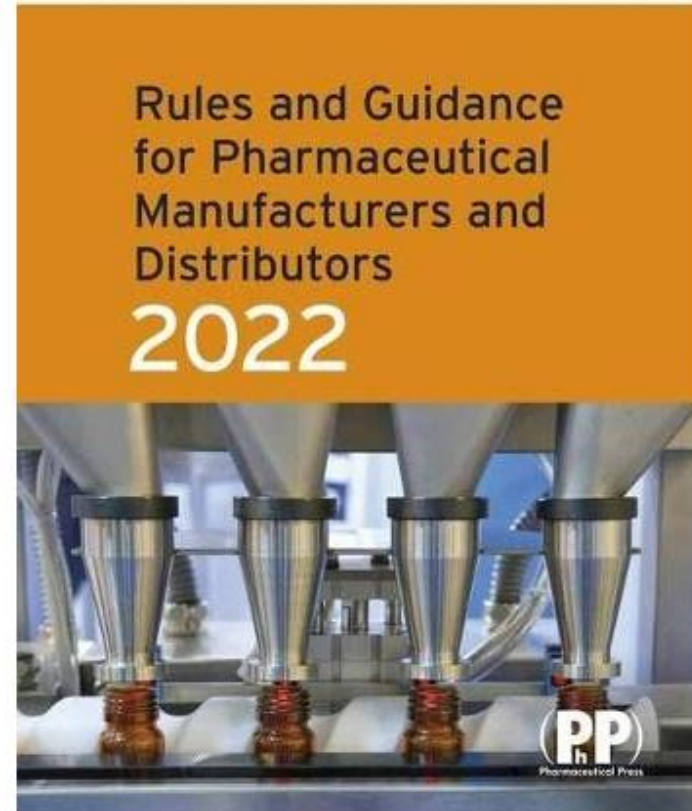


Annex 1 - Update

- What is Annex 1?
- What has changed?
- What's in it?
- What does it apply to?

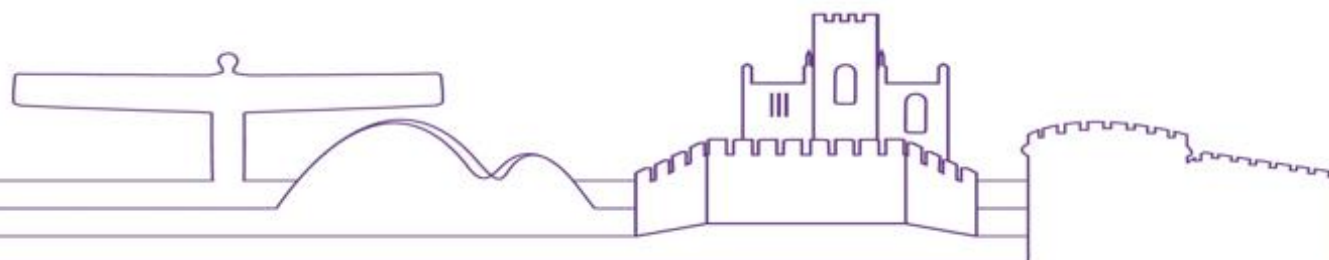


Medicines & Healthcare products
Regulatory Agency



Annex 1 - Update

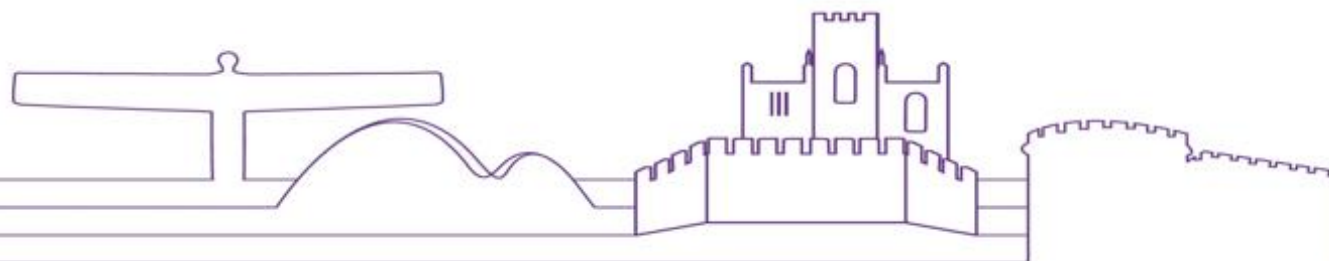
| 2008 Annex 1 | 2022 Annex 1 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 16 Pages | 59 Pages |
| Sterile Manufacture Only | Consideration for non-sterile application |
| Risk mentioned 20 times | Risk mentioned 124 times |
| No requirement for overall strategy | Mandates introduction of CCS |
| Acceptance of open cabinets | Drive towards barrier technology |



Annex 1 - Update

Intent of Annex is clear:

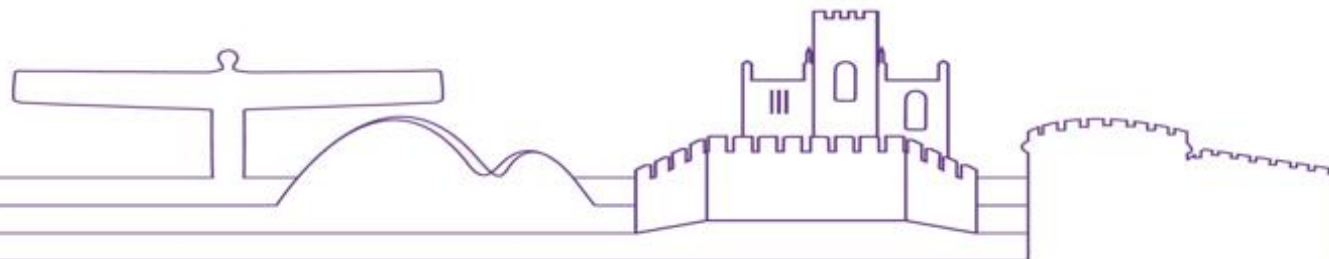
Prevention of microbial, particulate or endotoxin/pyrogen contamination by application of QRM principles.



Annex 1 - Update

Structure generally follows a similar structure to the chapters of EudraLex Volume 4:

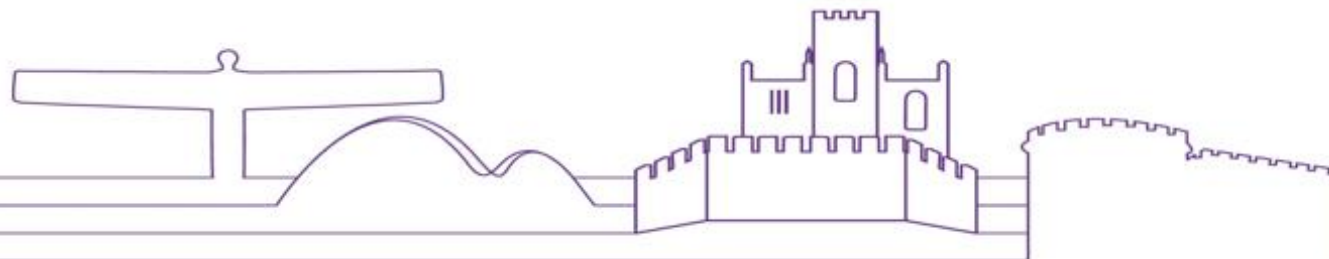
1. Scope
2. Principle
3. PQS
4. Premises
5. Equipment
6. Utilities
7. Personnel
8. Production Specific Technologies
9. Environmental and Process Monitoring
10. Quality Control
11. Glossary



Annex 1 - Update

Structure generally follows a similar structure to the chapters of EudraLex Volume 4:

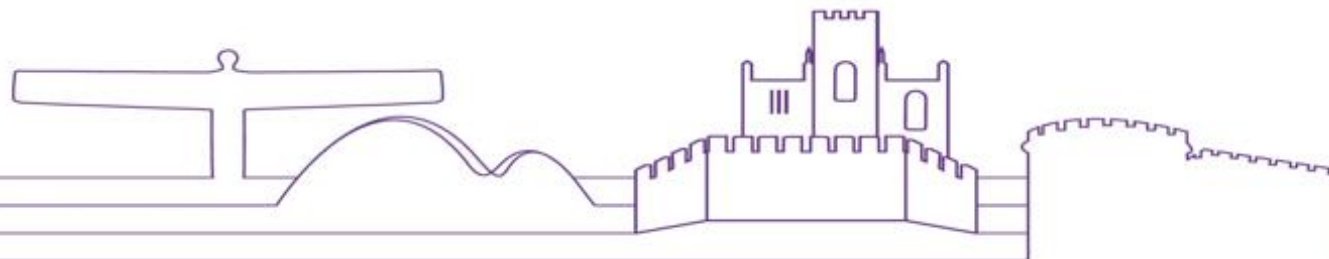
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Annex 1 - Update

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1. Scope
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10. Quality Control
11. Glossary



What do we mean?

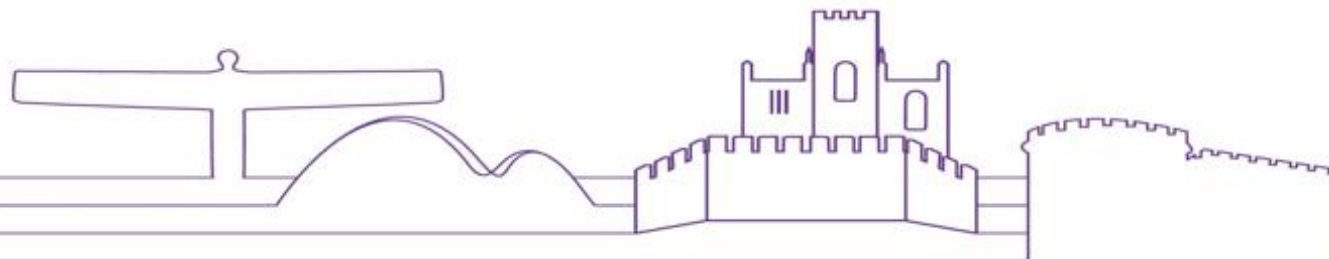
Viabile Environmental Monitoring

Non-viable Environmental Monitoring

Physical Monitoring

Qualification vs. Requalification

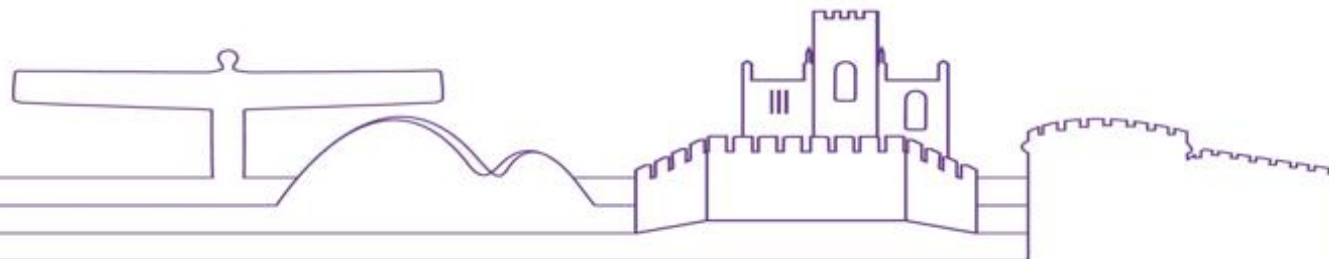
Periodic testing (annually, quarterly, monthly,
and non-routine)



Routine Monitoring

– Viable Environmental Monitoring

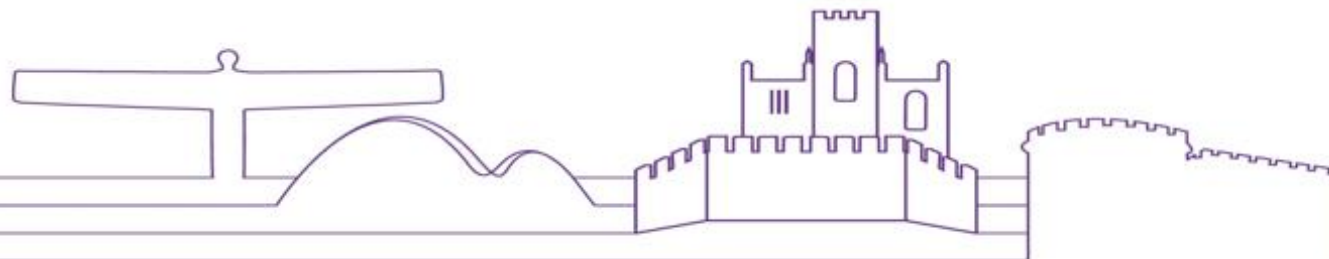
- EM programme design and rationale
 - Media
 - Incubation Regimen
 - Monitoring Methods
 - Monitoring Locations
 - Monitoring Frequency
 - Limits
- Additional Personnel Monitoring Requirements
- Risk Assessment



Routine Monitoring

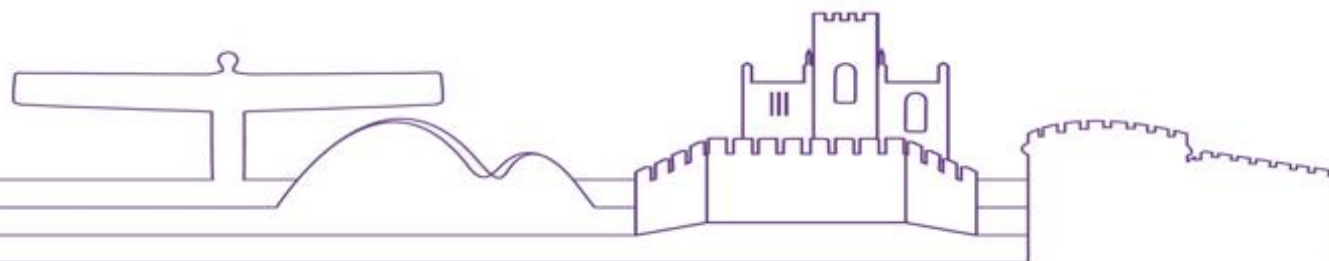
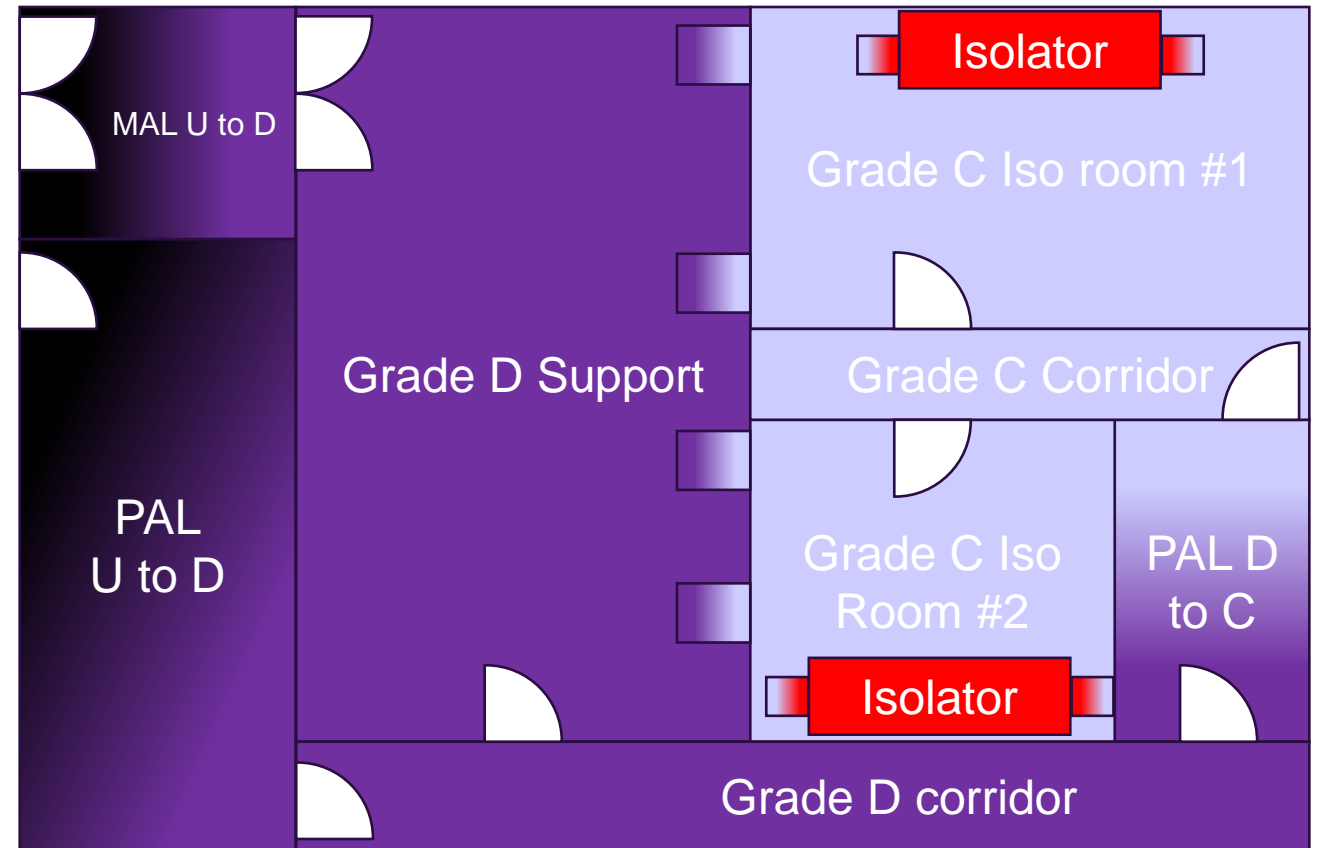
– Non-viable Environmental Monitoring

- EM programme design and rationale
 - Monitoring Methods
 - Monitoring Locations
 - Monitoring Frequency
 - Limits
- Risk Assessment



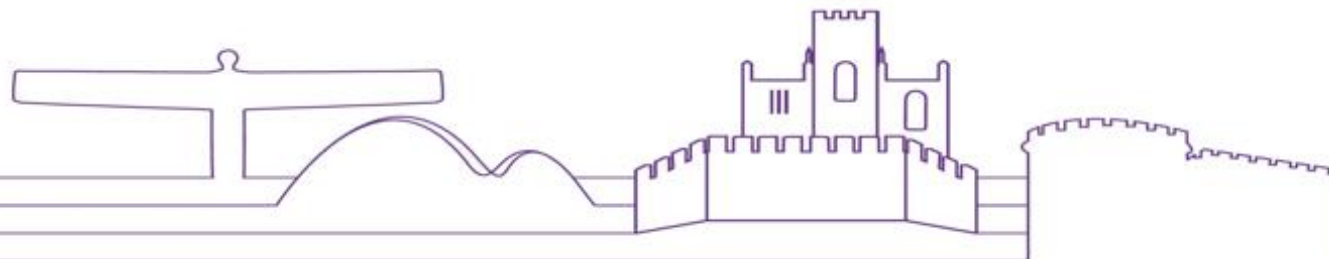
Routine Monitoring – Physical

- Temperature
- Air change rates
- Humidity (?)
- Pressure Differentials
 - What's critical?
 - Limits



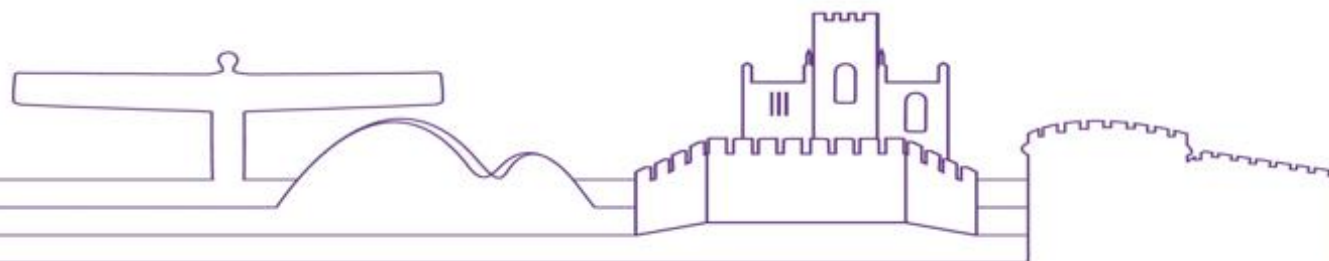
Classification and re-classification

- Frequency
- At rest or operational?
- Differentiate qualification from routine EM
- Qualification Should include:
 - Filter integrity
 - Airflow volume & velocity
 - Pressure differentials
 - Airflow visualisation
 - Viable airborne and surface
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Recovery
 - Containment Leak



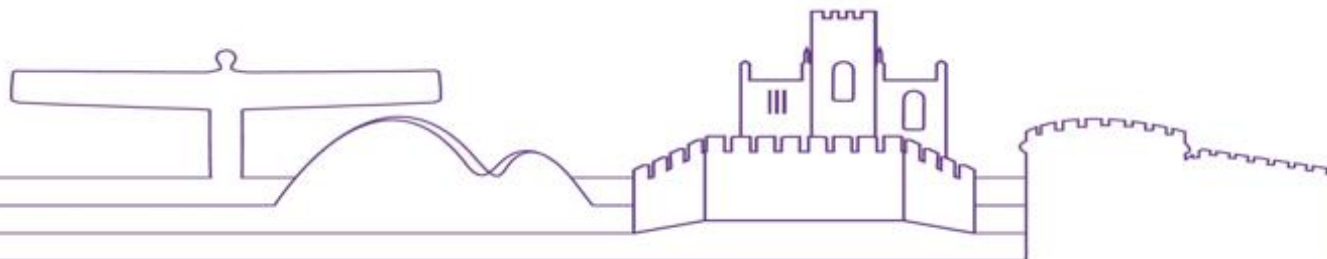
Classification and re-classification

- How do you manage your facility requalification?
 - Who controls what tests are done?
 - Who controls the limits applied?
 - What do you check reports against?
 - If outsourced, do you have Technical Agreements in place?
 - Are external staff trained in local procedures?



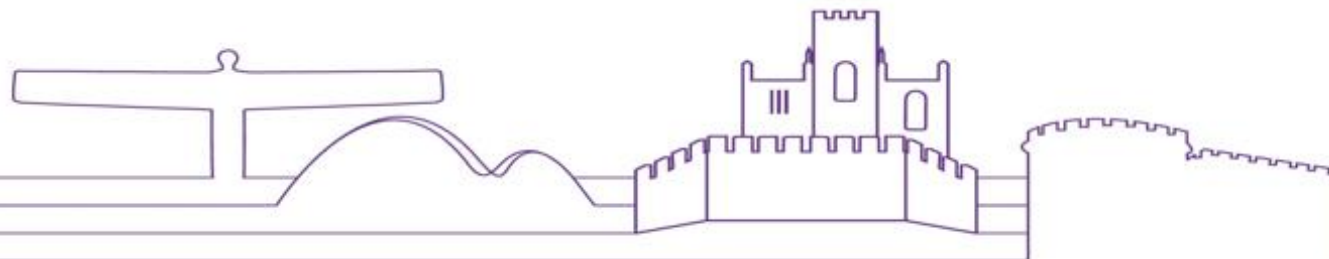
Annex 1; 5.9: “Particle counters, including sampling tubing, should be qualified. The manufacturer’s recommended specifications should be considered for tube diameter and bend radii. Tube length should typically be no longer than 1m unless justified and the number of bends should be minimized. Portable particle counters with a short length of sample tubing should be used for classification purposes....”

- ISO 14644 Part 21 specifically includes a section on sampling tube issues



Process Monitoring

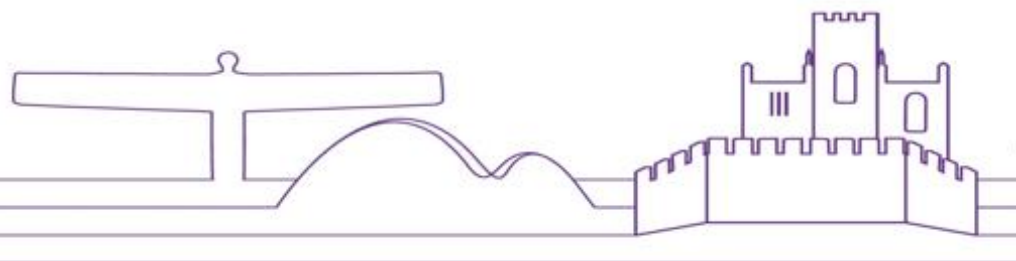
- 'Normal' Process Monitoring
 - Environmental Monitoring
 - IPC / Release Testing
 - Sterility Testing
 - Endotoxin / MAT
 - Sub-vis Particles
 - Visible Particles
 - Process Filter Integrity
- Section 10 Process Monitoring
 - EOS
 - Occasional Sterility
 - NOTHING at point of release
 - Reliance on Quality ASSURANCE vs Control



Process Validation

A route to validation

- PRA (QRM)*
- APS design
- APS execution
- Maintaining a validated state
- Operator Qualification



*Don't you just love a TLA?!

Process Risk Management

Annex 1 mandates QRM principles throughout



ICH Quality Implementation Working Group - Integrated Implementation Training Workshop
ICH Q-IWG Integrated Training Programme

ICH: 20 years process (1)

- Start in 1990 (Brussels)
- Objective of ICH:

Scientific harmonisation between Jr

ities and biotechnology derive

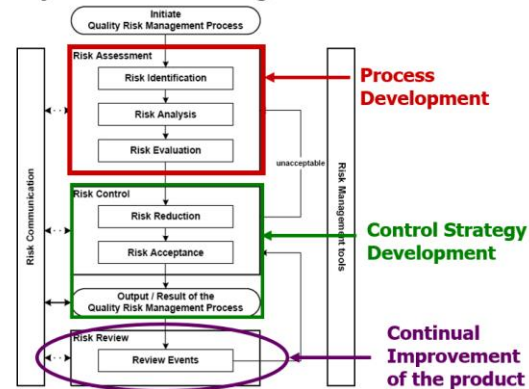
, FDA, MHLW
A, JPMA, PhRMA

Canada, WHO
ree

ICH

ICH Quality Implementation Working Group - Integrated Implementation Training Workshop
How ICH Q8, Q9, Q10 guidelines are working together throughout the product life cycle

Quality Risk Management Process - Q9



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ICH

slide 9

ICH Quality Implementation Working Group - Integrated Implementation Training Workshop
ICH Q-IWG Integrated Training Programme

Quality: A New Paradigm

Develop a harmonised pharmaceutical quality system applicable across the lifecycle of the product emphasizing an integrated approach to quality risk management and science

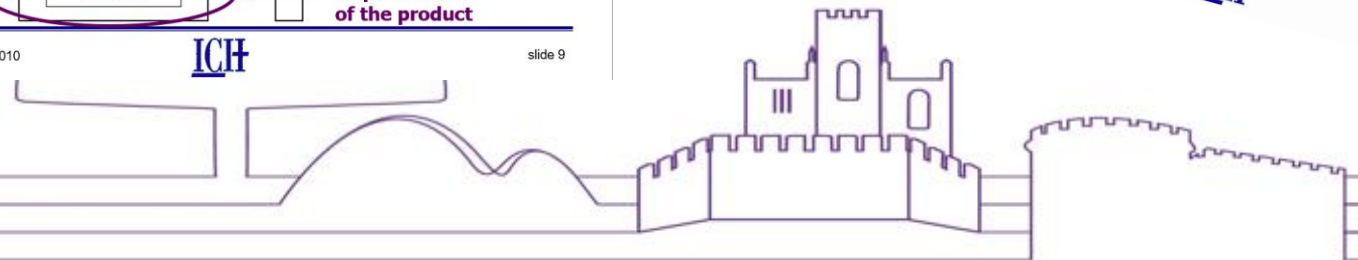
(Brussels July 2003)

- Q8: Pharmaceutical Development
- Q8 (R2): Pharmaceutical Development Revision
- Q9: Quality Risk Management
- Q10: Pharmaceutical Quality System
- Q11: Development and Manufacture of Drug Substances (chemical/biological entities): in progress

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Process Risk Management

Annex 1 mandates QRM principles throughout

- How can these be implemented in Drug Development Risk Management?



ICH Quality Implementation Working Group - Integrated Implementation Training Workshop
ICH Q-IWG Integrated Training Programme

ICH: 20 years process (1)

- Start in 1990 (Brussels)
- Objective of ICH:

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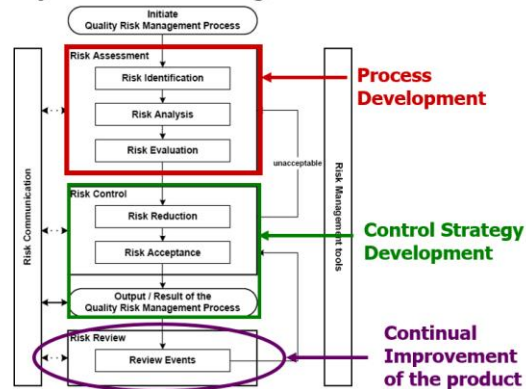
, FDA, MHLW
A, JPMA, PhRMA

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ICH Quality Implementation Working Group - Integrated Implementation Training Workshop
How ICH Q8, Q9, Q10 guidelines are working together throughout the product life cycle

Quality Risk Management Process - Q9



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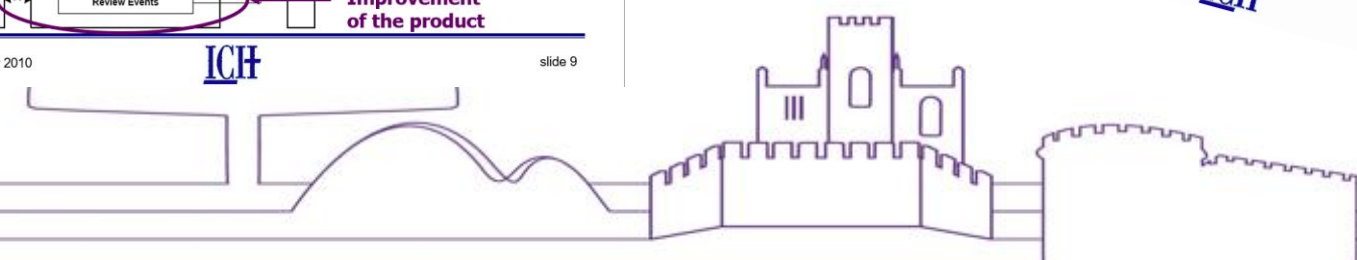
(Brussels July 2003)

- Q8: Pharmaceutical Development
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- Q9: Quality Risk Management
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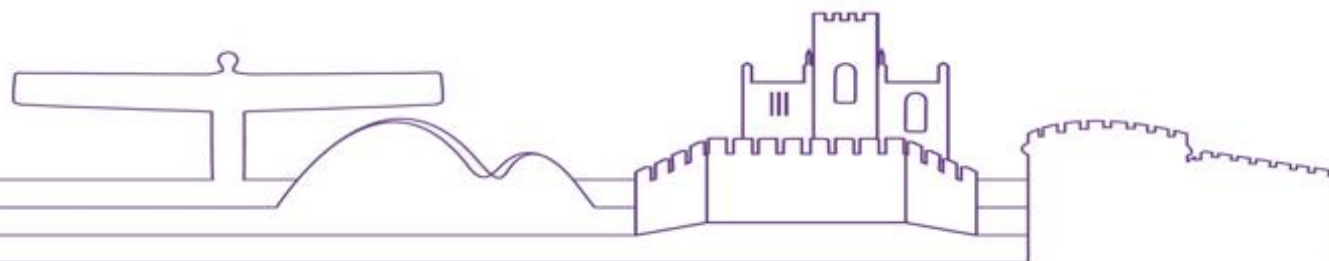
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Process Risk Assessment (PRA)

PRA applies QRM principles to a manufacturing process

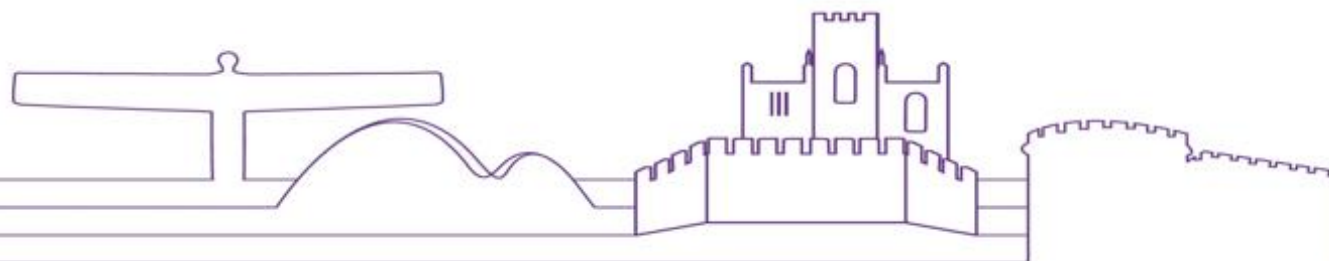
- Process steps are evaluated in terms of their risks
- Focus is on viable, non-viable and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination
- FMECA is a good fit, other methods are available
- Output should be risks which are accepted and CAPA for those that aren't
- Residual risks should be reviewed periodically



Aseptic Process Simulation (APS) design

APS design

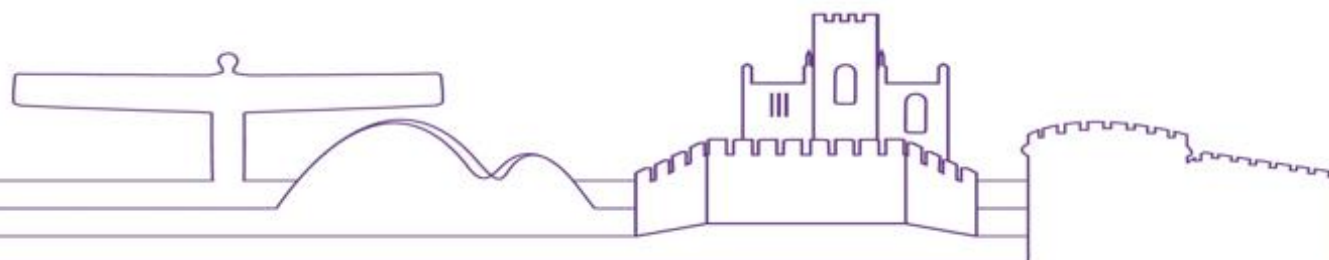
- One process will cover several products
- APS design must take into account anticipated interventions (identified in PRA)
- APS design should not attempt to validate bad practice (by 'validation' of high risks identified in PRA)
- Number of operators present should be defined



APS execution



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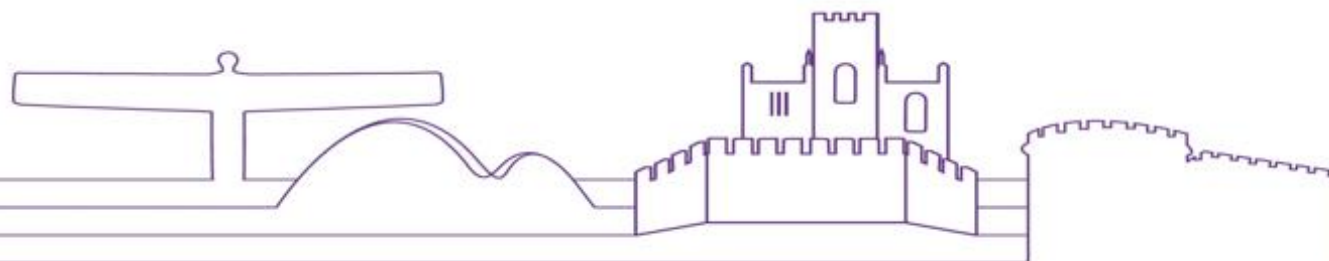


Maintaining a Validated State

9.38: “...Normally, APS (periodic revalidation) should be repeated twice a year (approximately every six months) for each aseptic process, each filling line and each shift. Each operator should participate in at least one successful APS annually...”

However:

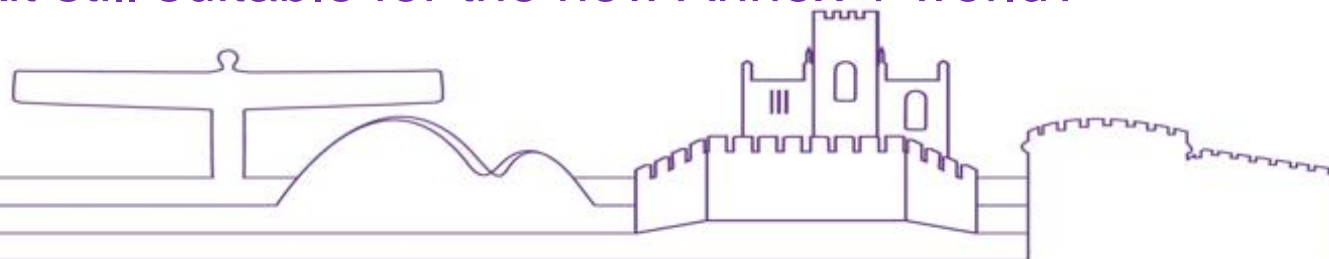
9.39: “Where manual operation (e.g. aseptic compounding or filling) occurs, each type of container, container closure and equipment train should be...
...revalidated with one APS approximately every 6 months for each operator...”



Operator Qualification

“9.39: Where manual operation (e.g. aseptic compounding or filling) occurs, each type of container, container closure and equipment train should be initially validated with each operator participating in at least 3 consecutive successful APS and revalidated with one APS approximately every 6 months for each operator. The APS batch size should mimic that used in the routine aseptic manufacturing process.”

- This is hard (for S.10 units)!
- This may lead to units reconsidering current process validation strategy where operator qualification is separate to process validation
- Operators and processes could be qualified simultaneously, all operators are required to participate in an APS every 6 months; process validation is therefore taken care of!
- Is the UOBV kit still suitable for the new Annex 1 world?





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Questions?

