Implementation of Lifecycle Validation Practices at CMOs ¹

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1 Based on the ISPE Discussion Paper "Implementation of Lifecycle Validation Practices at Contract Manufacturing Organizations", November 2015



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Overview

- This presentation provides an overview of the ISPE Discussion Paper "Implementation of Lifecycle Validation Practices at Contract Manufacturing Organizations".
- Divided into sections based upon the FDA January 2011
 Guidance for Industry "Process Validation: General Principles and Practices"

Terminology:

MAH – Market Authorization Holder (Contract Giver) CMO – Contact Manufacturing Organization (Contract Receiver)

http://ispe.org/publications-guidance-documents/series#discussion-papers



Why did we write the article?

Process Validation is challenging. Use of CMOs adds more complexity.

- Complex Contracts Co-licensing, In-licensing, Co-Promotion, etc.
- Responsibilities
- Less control / Indirect oversight
- Competing / Coordinated Production Schedules
- What happens when things go wrong?



Agenda

Stage 0: Planning

Stage 1: Process Design - Knowledge Transfer

Stage 2a: Equipment & Facility Qualification

Stage 2b: Initial Process Validation Batches (PPQ)

Stage3: Ongoing Monitoring Strategy

Questions



Stage 0: Planning

(CMO Selection)

- 1. Confidentiality Agreement
 - A. Intellectual Property
 - B. Commercial agreement
- 2. Audits / Due Diligence



Stage 1. Process Design - Knowledge Transfer

- 1. Knowledge Transfer Plan
- 2. Quality Agreement
- 3. Process Design Plan
- 4. Process Database Transfer
- 5. Development Summary Report from MAH
- 6. CMO Skill Set Assessment





Stage 1, Step 1: Knowledge Transfer Plan

Purpose: Details how development knowledge will be transferred from MAH to CMO.

Contents:

- 1. Objective
- 2. Roles and Responsibilities
- 3. Raw Material details
- 4. Process Overview Process Maps
- 5. Database Information Scale, # of batches
- 6. Analytical Methods
- 7. Storage, transport, cleaning



Stage 1, Step 2: Quality Agreements

Purpose: Defines what the GMP manufacturing and filing requirements are and who will be responsible for completing each required activity.

Contains:

- 1. Scope of work to be performed
- 2. Roles & Responsibilities, including Quality Unit
- 3. Facilities & Equipment; MAH review and acceptance
- 4. Materials Management
- 5. Product Specific Terms
- 6. Laboratory Controls (Analytical methods)
- 7. Documentation



Stage 1, Step 2: Quality Agreements

Contains:

8. Change Control (including subcontractors)

Other Typical Elements

- A. MAH presence at CMO (Person in Plant)
- B. Deviations notification, management, timelines
- C. Contacts for each party
- D. Changes to the agreement
- E. Batch Disposition

Note: EudraLex Volume 4 Chapter 7 defines outsourced activities in the European Union and in May 2013 FDA provided a draft guidance for industry for Contract Manufacturing Arrangements for Drugs: Quality Agreements.

Stage 1, Step 2: Quality Agreements

Special Considerations / Best Practices

- 1. Understand the risks related to PPQ and identify personnel who have applicable skills and training for implementation
- 2. Roles will change depending on CMO business partner
- 3. Ensure quality oversight, do not bind CMO best practices with red tape
- 4. Ensure change management system on both sides supports understanding and development through risk reduction

Note- May of 2013 the FDA provided draft Guidance for Industry - Contract Manufacturing Arrangements for Drugs: Quality Agreements



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Stage 1, Step 3: Process Design Plan

Purpose: Provides details of the QbD process design to convey preliminary critical quality attributes derived from MAH developmental data.

Contents

- 1. List of studies conducted, goals, parameter adjustments
- 2. Risk evaluation of proposed changes including scale up, process changes, raw material changes
- 3. Definition of RPN numbers and acceptance criteria
- 4. Preliminary list of CPP's
- 5. List of required studies to fill gaps



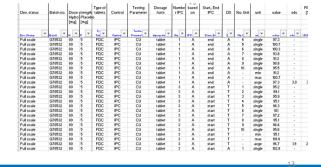
Stage 1, Step 4: Process Database Transfer

Purpose: Provides detail on raw material lots, in process parameters and finished product results

Enables multi-variant analysis.

Sharing with CMO

Example:





Stage 1, Step 5: Development Summary Report

Purpose: Provided by MAH to CMO to define the process and justify control strategy based upon developmental studies.

Contains

- 1. Risk Reduction Plan
- 2. Completed CPP/CQA Matrix
- 3. Control Strategy
- 4. Test Method Variability
- 5. Statistical evaluation of study data
- 6. Statement about development status





Stage 1, Step 6: CMO Skill Set Assessment

Purpose: Baseline gap assessment of CMO team's skills related to technical transfer. Defines resources needed for product transfer success.

Contents

- 1. Base skill sets required for individual processes
- 2. Gap Assessment of CMO SME skills vs. required skill sets
- 3. Training plan to close the gap

Note- This is a joint assessment from both MAH and CMO.



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Stage 2a. Equipment and Facility Qualification (MAH Assessment / Acceptance)

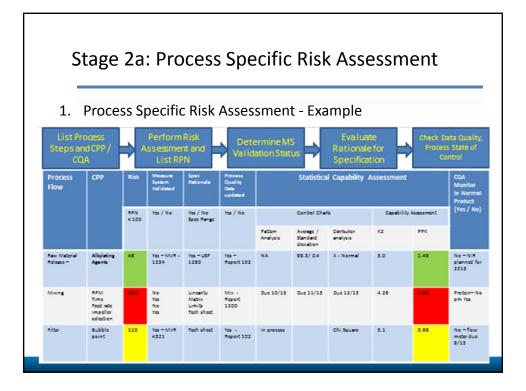
Purpose: Verify that the CMO's qualification of facility and equipment is fit for the intended use.

Contains

- 1. Review of utilities, equipment and facility qualification status
- Computer Validation / Data Integrity
- 3. Assess Cross Contamination & Cleaning Validation
- 4. Gap assessment, high risk areas and agreed remediation plan
- 5. Transportation Validation Moving Product

Note: Various CMO qualification approaches are acceptable, it is not necessary to be the same as the MAH's, but the qualification must demonstrate suitability.





Stage 2a. Cleaning Validation

Purpose: Ensure CMO products and processes will not contaminate MAH products. Ensure MAH products and processes will not contaminate CMO's other products.

Contains

- Listing of types of products produced at CMO or audit assessment practices
- 2. List of shared equipment, materials processed or contained
- Assessment of cleaning methods and cleaning results
 Analytical Methods Validation and Transfer



Stage 2b. Working with CMO - PPQ batches

- 1. Roles and Responsibilities
- 2. Validation Plan and Protocols
 - A. Number of PPQ batches
- 3. Use of Developmental, Clinical and Engineering data
- 4. Existing Validated Processes at the CMO
- 5. Demonstrating Control
- 6. Validation Summary Report



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Stage 2b. Roles and Responsibilities

Purpose: Defines roles and responsibilities (aligned with Quality Agreement) related to PPQ process.

Contains:

1. RACI – Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed



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Stage 2b. Validation Plan and Protocol(s)

Purpose: Defines how process control will be demonstrated including rationale for number of batches and samples to show control.

Contains:

- 1. Purpose and Scope of process validation
- 2. Validation Approach
- 3. Required Documentation
- 4. What data will be included in validation and why
- 5. Deliverables and Acceptance Criteria
- 6. Deviations



Stage 2b. Use of Developmental / Engineering Data

Purpose: Defines how and when to use developmental, clinical and engineering data to support validation.

When To Use

- When adequate controls were in place
- When data represents process utilized

When Not To Use

- After process changed
- When not representative
 - Process at CMO different than development at MHA
- Ongoing investigation



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Stage 2b. Demonstrating Control

Purpose: Agree on definition of what process control is (confidence) and system used to demonstrate process is in a state of control, illustrating that the control strategy is effective.

Methods Utilized:

- Statistical rationale Use of significant number of process samples
- Demonstration of both inter and intra batch control
- Continuous verification PAT
- Control Charts

Note: ISPE has published articles identifying development of a statistical rationale for the number of batches required

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Stage 2b. Validation Summary Report

Purpose: Documented evidence that process was in a state of control at the end of validation. Protects both MAH and CMO.

Contains:

- Summary of studies
- Conclusion Was the validation end point achieved? Is distribution justified?
- Signatures from both CMO and MAH QA units



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Stage 3. Ongoing Process Verification

- Continued Process Validation Strategy
- 2. Written into the Commercial Agreement and Quality Agreement
- 3. Defining Quality Metrics and Annual Reporting



Stage 3. Continued Process Validation Strategy

Purpose: It is critical that both MAH and CMO agree on commercial expectations, what the sampling strategy will be, how trends will be identified, addressed and reported.

Contains:

- · Listing of acceptance criteria
- Identification of trends
- Notifications & notification thresholds
 - Out of trend vs. out of specification
- · Corrective action and preventative action process
- Risk reduction strategy



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Stage 3. Commercial Agreement & CPV

Purpose: Additional commercial terms are required for batch disposition related to ongoing verification.

Additions to commercial agreement:

- 1. Disposition of out of trend batches
- 2. Value of risk reduction
- 3. Financial implications related to batch disposition



Stage 3. Quality Metrics and Annual Reporting

Purpose: Define what quality metrics will be utilized and data related to annual report.

Contains:

- 1. Who is responsible for assessing quality metrics
- 2. What data will be collected / reported
- 3. When data will be reported
- 4. What information is utilized in MAH and CMO reports
- 5. Annual Product Reviews



Conclusion

- MAH and CMO need to work together on lifecycle validation activities
- Guidelines provide an overview of requirements, but the individual product and process needs are the cornerstone of successful tech transfer & lifecycle validation
- Successful implementation requires cooperation and sharing.



