Regulatory perspectives on CQAs, CPPs, and Risk Analyses for Combination Products.

3rd FDA/PQRI Conference on Advancing Product Quality
March 22-24, 2017
TRACK #2 Achieving Drug Product Quality: Novel Approaches and Applications
Session 5. Drug/Device combination products: Quality

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Topics

• Primer on Combination Product Regulations
• How do drug and device guidances on Risk Management and Quality differ?
• How are these guidances applied to CQAs and CPPs for Combination Products?
• Q & A
| US FDA | A Combination product is defined as a “combination” of a drug and/or device and/or biologic (any two or all three) that is “marketed together.” (21 CFR 3.2) For a drug PMOA:  
|        | “**Single-entity**” or “integral” (e.g., prefilled syringe/injector; MDI)  
|        | “**Co-packaged**” or “kitted” (e.g., Vial with syringe and needles)  
|        | “**Cross-labeled**” (e.g., branded drug and separately supplied device intended for use together with mutually conforming labeling) |
| EU EMA/EC | Defines only: “Medicinal Products” (Drugs, Biologics, ATMPs), or “Medical Devices” that are CE Marked.  
|          | Integral drug-device combinations (e.g., prefilled pens, MDIs) are **also “Borderline Products”** (MDD/MDR MEDDEV 2.1/3) regulated as medicinal products. Follows the MPD plus **conformance to the Annex I Essential Requirements of the Medical Device Directive (Medical Device Regulation)** |
| Other Markets | Drug-Device combination products generally assigned as drug/biologic product or a medical device; Few formal regulations – requirements negotiated; Some markets have clearer guidances |
| Not... | Fixed-combination (drug-drug) prescription drugs regulated as drugs (21CFR 300.50), or drugs & devices used concomitantly |
Combination Product Quality Regulations

• New (2013) “Combination product” cGMP rule (21 CRF Part 4) provides for a “streamlined” Quality System for drugs using a foundational Part 211 system plus elements from Part 820:
  – § 820.20. Management responsibility.
  – § 820.30. Design controls.
  – § 820.50. Purchasing controls.
  – § 820.100. Corrective and preventive action.

• These new GMPs have significantly changed pharmaceutical development practices, commercial operations, and partnership/supplier relationships.
Design Controls drive combination product development

- **Design and Development Planning** (Device/Combination Product Development Plan)

- **Design Inputs** (What does the user/patient require of the device? What technical and “suitability” characteristics are required of the device? How do you consider design inputs related to a biopharmaceutical?)

- **Design Outputs** (design phase - performance acceptance criteria, specifications, drawings) May be used to specify off-the-shelf products. Some biopharmaceutical specifications are also Design Outputs

- **Design Verification** [bench performance tests to confirm specifications (Outputs) are met] Confirmation that the specific device(s) are suitable with a specific biopharmaceutical.

- **Design Validation** [Establishing by objective evidence that the device(s) meets user needs and intended uses (Design Inputs); user/clinical/human factors studies with testing of the IFU, process validation, functional stability] Tested with the target population (and for/with biopharmaceutical, where necessary).

- **Design Changes**: document/approve design changes and reasons during development. Provides for device changes postapproval.

- **Risk Analysis** is required periodically during the development process.
Quality related ICH, ISO and FDA Guidances

• ICH M4Q - Container Closure – “The suitability of the container closure… "reproducibility of the dose delivery from the device when presented as part of the drug product." (3.2.P.2.4 and 3.2.P.7)

• ICH Q6A Specifications: Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria: “…parenteral formulations packaged in pre-filled syringes, autoinjector cartridges, or the equivalent should have test procedures and acceptance criteria related to the functionality of the delivery system.” (3.2.P.5)

• ICH Q1A (R2) Stability Testing: including “functionality tests (e.g., for a dose delivery system)” (3.2.P.8)

• ISO Standards: Particular requirements
  – ISO 14971:2012, Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices
  – ISO 20072:2009, Aerosol drug delivery device design verification — Requirements and test methods
  – ISO 11608 – Current series on injection systems

• FDA Guidances:
  – Container Closure Systems (May 1999) - Associated Components: suitable/protect/compatible/safe/function properly; Guidances on cGMPs, Human Factors, PFS/Injectors/MDI/DPI/nasal sprays/patches, etc.
Regulatory Requirements for Drug-Device Functionality

- ICH Q8(R2) “Pharmaceutical Development (2009)”:
  - “**Critical Quality Attributes** (CQA) (3.2.P.2.2): “CQAs for other delivery systems can additionally include more product specific aspects, such as aerodynamic properties for inhaled products, sterility for parenterals, and adhesion properties for transdermal patches.”
  - “Drug Product Container Closure System (3.2.P.2.4): “If a dosing device is used (e.g., dropper pipette, pen injection device, dry powder inhaler), it is important to demonstrate that a reproducible and accurate dose of the product is delivered under testing conditions that, as far as possible, simulate the use of the product.”
  - “Identifying (through, e.g., prior knowledge, experimentation, and risk assessment) the material attributes and process parameters that can have an effect on product CQAs”
  - Annex:
    - **Quality Target Product Profile** – “The quality target product profile forms the basis of design for the development of the product. Considerations for the quality target product profile could include:” “Intended use in clinical setting, route of administration, dosage form, delivery systems;” “Therapeutic moiety release or delivery and attributes affecting pharmacokinetic characteristics (e.g., dissolution, aerodynamic performance) appropriate to the drug product dosage form being developed.”
Regulatory Requirements for Drug-Device Quality

• ICH Q9 “Quality Risk Management” (2005)
  – Primarily addresses: “principles and examples of tools for quality risk management that can be applied to different aspects of pharmaceutical quality”
  – Q9 does not contain the word “device.”
  – Relies on ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014 for many definitions; References ISO 14971 Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices

• ICH Q10 “Pharmaceutical Quality System” (2008)
  – Provides guidance to “establish, implement, and maintain a system that allows the delivery of products with the quality attributes appropriate to meet the needs of patients, health care professionals, regulatory authorities (including compliance with approved regulatory filings) and other internal and external customers.
  – Scope includes: “Delivery system development (where relevant)” among other drug development activities
How are ICH Q9 and ISO 14971 Different?

• **Q9** introduces the concept of human harm ("ultimately link to the protection of the patient") as the basis of "quality risk management" but then details the properties and processes that impact product quality. In practice, risks include patient safety, regulatory compliance, product supply and other risks.

• **ISO 14971** addresses all device risks in terms of patient harm. Faults (design, process, user) create Hazards that can cause Harm. Hazards and Harms have severities and probabilities. Mitigations reduce risks to humans.
  
  – Key concept: “Reasonably foreseeable sequences or combinations of events that can result in a hazardous situation...”
Other Combination Product (drug and device) differences

- Drug properties remain static after approval; Devices can change/improve over the product’s lifecycle.
- Drug specifications are derived from batch records; Device specifications are derived from user requirements, then specified, verified and validated.
  - Drug Critical Quality Attributes come from a controlled manufacturing process; devices depend more on design controls – i.e., final assembly process is less critical.
- Drug requirements are data driven; devices can be supported with engineering rationale or features that are described.
Combination product risk assessment and control strategies combine Q9 and ISO 14971 approaches with added focus on drug risks to patients.

Where does the combination product risk (severity) fit? You must decide.

- mAb autoinjector for RA/PsO
- insulin pen -injector
- Epinephrine autoinjector
- Triptan nasal sprays
- Controlled drug nasal sprays
- OTC Allergy nasal sprays
- Asthma inhalers (long term)
- Scopolamine patch
- Contraceptive patch
- Analgesic patch
- Asthma inhalers (acute/rescue)
- Syringe/needle kits ???

Increasing risk of harm)

Criticality (Accuracy / Reliability / Quality / Potency / Performance / Usability / Labeling) Requirements

- Objective: The team’s deliberation, risk prioritization (severity & probability for each hazard), and mitigations implemented matter most.

- Goal: Determine a level of acceptable “residual risk”
What drives CPP control strategies for drug-device combination product manufacturing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biologic Process</th>
<th>Drug Process</th>
<th>Device Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starting Materials:</strong> Master Cell Bank; media; disposables</td>
<td><strong>Starting materials:</strong> Precursors; solvents; reactors</td>
<td><strong>Subassemblies &amp; Injection</strong> molded components and drug in primary container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug Substance:</strong> Preculture &gt; expansion &gt; Harvest / capture &gt; Viral inactivation &gt; chromatography &gt; Concentration &gt; Storage</td>
<td><strong>Drug Substance / API:</strong> Chemical synthesis, etc. &gt; Storage</td>
<td>Automated assembly of components with primary package (e.g., PFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug Product:</strong> Thawing &gt; pooling/mixing &gt; filtration &gt; aseptic filling &gt; storage</td>
<td><strong>Drug Product:</strong> Blending &gt; granulating &gt; Drying &gt; excipients/fillers &gt; tableting &gt; blistering</td>
<td>IPC strategy: 100% machine vision inspection/rejection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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What IPCs apply to the drug versus the device?

For drugs and biologics, the “process is the product.” For assembled combination products, the “design is the product (device constituent part)”
Mapped General Concepts for Development

### Device constituent part development
- Intended function >>> Essential Performance

### Design Controls
- Risk analysis – ISO 14971
- Design V&V
- Shelf Life

### IND Development Pathway
- Part 4 cGMPs
- Lot release tests
- Process Development & Validation
- Human factors studies (DMEPA)

### qTPP
- CQAs
- CMAs

### BLA/NDA
- CPPs
- Functional Stability

### ICH Q8, Q9, Q10

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What are Combination Product and Delivery Device Control Strategies?

- Is Designs Controls itself a control strategy?
- What control strategies are needed for devices and combination products that are investigational?
- Where are device control strategies described in a submission dossier?
- What if there are no “critical” process parameters for device assembly?
- What does “critical” mean? Critical to patients, Quality, Use, regulatory approval?
- Are IFUs and Labeling critical?
- Does drug contacting v. non-contacting matter?
What are Combination Product and Delivery Device Critical Quality Attributes?

• There are thousands of part dimensions, multiple material (CMAs) choices, performance specifications. How do we boil these down to key release tests?

• For these potential example CQAs or CMAs, what does criticality mean?
  – Prefilled syringe (PFS) piston expulsion/breakloose forces?
  – PFS silicone/tungsten content
  – Kit component (luer) inter-connectivity
  – Choice of needle insertion depth
  – Spray patterns and droplet size for sprays and inhalers
  – Multidose dose counters; electronic features
What are Combination Product and Delivery Device Critical Quality Attributes

• What are “Essential Performance Requirements”?  
  – A new term you may see in Health Authority requests for information.  Distinguish between “intended function” and “essential performance.”

• Do CtQ and QbD concepts work for devices?  
  – Generally yes - but with some gaps compared to Design Controls (Part 820.30).

• Can “Design Spaces” (specifications and acceptance criteria) for a drug process apply to devices?  
  – Generally yes – design validation and process validation have used the same principles.
Q & A