Technical and Regulatory Considerations for Pharmaceutical Product Lifecycle Management: ICH Q12

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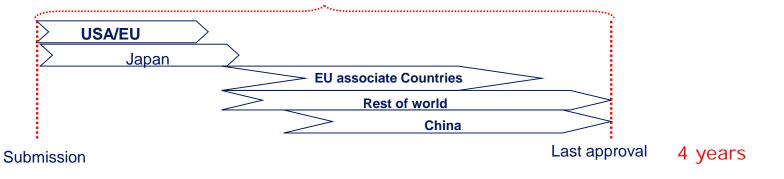


Why ICH Q12?

Diverse global regulatory environment for post-approval changes

Example of a single change: introduce a new filling site Total expected approval lead time for a world wide approval





Result:

- For a new filling site, long and different approval time lines => some countries will have to be supplied from the old filling factory for four years.
- Company must be able to produce different variants of the same product

Why Q12?

Another industry and regulators joint effort to reaching the **Desired State**

"A maximally efficient, agile, flexible pharmaceutical manufacturing sector that reliably produces high quality drugs without extensive regulatory oversight."

- ICH Q8, Q9, Q10 and Q11 provided much of the framework
- ICH Q12 intended to be more operational and cover product lifecycle management





Q12 Objectives (from the Q12 concept paper)

- ...Harmonize change management...in a more transparent and efficient manner...across ICH regions
- …Facilitate risk-based regulatory oversight…
- Emphasize...control strategy as a key component of the...dossier
- Enhance use of regulatory tools for prospective change management...enabling strategic management of post-approval changes...



Additional Objectives

- Provides a framework to streamline the management of post-approval CMC changes in a more <u>predictable and</u> <u>efficient manner</u>
- Encourages innovation and continual improvement
- Bring envisioned operational/regulatory flexibility to fruition, e.g., by demonstrating how enhanced product and process knowledge contribute to a reduction in the number of postapproval regulatory submissions





Q12 Expert Working Group (EWG)

- Large team representing regulators (FDA, EC, MHLW/PMDA, HC, Swissmedic, ANVISA, NMPA, MFDS, HSA, WHO, TFDA) and industry (PhRMA, EfPIA, JPMA, IGBA, BIO, APIC, WSMI)
- Diverse technical, quality and regulatory expertise
- Strong leadership, and excellent collaboration and dedication
- Commitment to develop a transformational guideline
- Willingness to discuss and resolve difficult technical and <u>regulatory</u> issues



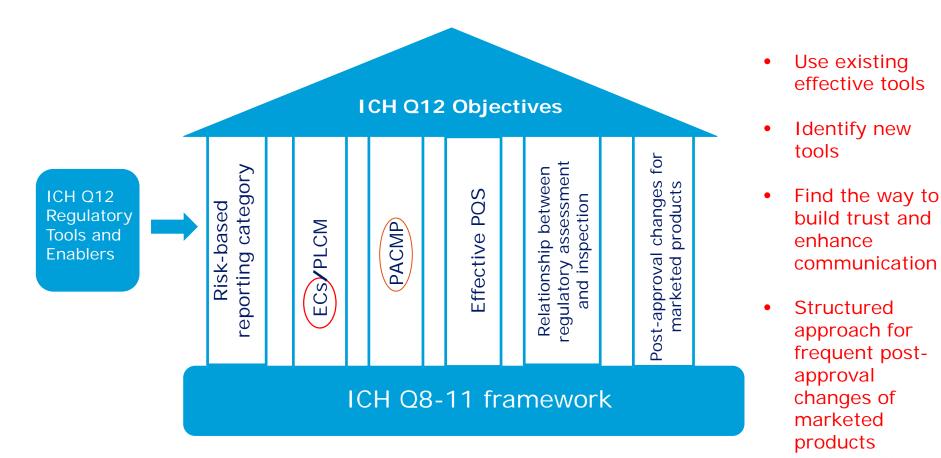




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Chapter 2: Categorization of Post-Approval CMC Changes

- Considers a risk based system for categorization of changes and regulatory communications (prior approval, notification and no reporting)
- System exists in some markets
- Global implementation will allow timely and efficient introduction of CMC changes and enable effective use of industry and regulatory resources
- Lowest risk changes are only managed and documented within the PQS and not reported to regulators
 - May be verified on routine inspection



<u>Chapter 5:</u> Product Lifecycle Management (PLCM) Document

- Serves as a central repository of the ECs, reporting category for making changes to approved ECs, PACMPs, and post-approval CMC commitments
 - Facilitates and encourages a more strategic approach to lifecycle management
 - Enables transparency and facilitates continuous improvement
- Maintenance
 - Updated list should be submitted in post approval submissions for CMC changes
 - ECs should be updated based on knowledge gained during the lifecycle



<u>Chapter 6:</u> Pharmaceutical Quality System (PQS) and Change Management

- Reinforces Q10 PQS expectations to effectively implement Q12
- Discusses the essential relationship between sponsor and sites PQS's regarding EC maintenance, revision, and change management
- Emphasizes 'best practices' of change management process
- Highlights the need for active KM and QRM in driving change and maintaining ECs over the lifecycle
- Discusses inspection impact on established conditions
 - ECs may be reviewed and modified as part of remediation efforts following a violative inspection, particularly where observations indicate problems with the firm's ability to manage changes



<u>Chapter 7</u>: Relationship Between Regulatory Assessment and Inspection

- Regulatory assessment and inspection are complimentary activities and their role remain unchanged by Q12
- Q12 encourages communication between assessors and inspectors to facilitate implementation of Q12
- Communications between regulators across regions will proceed in accordance with appropriate bilateral and multilateral arrangements



Chapter 8: Post-Approval Changes for Marketed Products

- Q12 regulatory tools/enablers are applicable to both new and marketed products
 - In most cases, industry is less likely to invest in enhanced/QbD development of old products to define EC and utilize specific regulatory benefits
- Q12 describes a strategy for a structured approach for frequent CMC changes (e.g., analytical methods) and data requirements for CMC changes (e.g., stability)
- Without this section, Q12 will have very limited benefits to the majority of marketed products (old innovator products and generics)



Finalization of Q12: Next steps

- Public Consultation extended for one year
 - Regional review of comments Q1-4, 2018
 - ICH Q12 EWG Interim Meeting February 11-15, Tokyo, Japan
 - Step 4 Targeted for Q2 2019 June 2-7, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

• Training

- Development of a comprehensive training program and supporting documentation sponsored by ICH is highly recommended to ensure the proper interpretation and effective utilization and implementation by industry and regulators
- This is important not only for ICH, but also for non-ICH regions
- Q12 Training subteam established and will build on Q-IWG best practices



Take Home Messages (1)

Q12 is a transformational guideline

- Introduces a harmonized risk-based categorisation system for managing postapproval CMC changes under ICH framework (Global benefits)
- Provides clarity to distinguish between ECs and supporting information in a regulatory submission
- Improves transparency on actual "regulatory commitments", which are subject to regulatory change control
- Expected fewer PAS and Type 2 variations resulting in speedy implementation of manufacturing changes



Take Home Messages (2)

Q12 is transformational guideline

- Enables planning and implementation of future changes to ECs in an efficient and predictable manner by using PACMP
- PLCM document serves as a central repository of the ECs, reporting category for making changes to approved ECs, PACMPs, and post-approval CMC commitments
- Provides a strategy for a structured approach for frequent CMC changes (e.g., analytical methods) of marketed products



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Thank you for your attention



