Basic Understanding of Good Manufacturing Practices Requirements and Execution

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Outline

- ① To know why GMP
- ② To know what GMP is
- To know how to comply with it
- To know what difficulties will be encountered

Let's begin....

Why GMP

Why GMP

- **I** ...
- **.**..
- **I**...
- Eventually ...
 - for Quality
 - **I** ...
 - for Total Quality Management (TQM)

Quality is

- "A subjective term for which each person has his or her own definition. In technical usage, quality can have two meanings:
 - the characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs
 - 2. a product or service free of deficiencies"

[ASQ, American Society for Quality]

TQM is

- Chain Reaction
 - Improve Quality ... improve procedure improve products / services
 - ☐ Decrease Cost ... less rework, fewer delay less contingency fee less cost of warranty
 - **GImproves Productivity**
 - Gapture the market with better quality & price
 - **Stay in business**

TQM is [cont]

- Failure driven companies
 - "if it breaks, we'll service it"
- Quality excellence approach
 - "no defects, no problems, essentially moving toward perfect work processes"

How to comply with quality

- Key elements:
 - Employee involvement
 - Customer satisfaction
 - Continuous improvement
 - **.**
- Tools:
 - ISO
 - HACCP
 - Six Sigma

- Control Chart
- GMP
- **...**

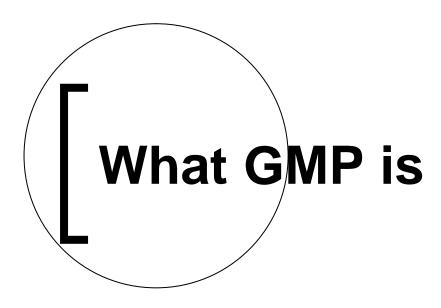
Why GMP

- Ensure public safety
 - Identity, Safety, Purity, Efficacy, Potency, Stability, Consistency
- Achieve top quality pharmaceutical products: free of errors and risks
 - Increase efficiency: ↓ waste, rejects, reworks, complaints & recalls
 - Increase competitiveness
- Regulatory requirement
- Minimum standard for drug manufacturing

Remember ...

GMP is a tool

- to comply with a certain quality level
- to help to stay in business



GMP is

- Good Manufacturing Practices
- Quality System
 - Ensuring products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use
 - Ensure that things are done right first time, every time and on time
 - Supported by scientific evidence
- Lifestyle in drug manufacturing

GMP Guidance

- WHO: WHO GMP Guidelines
- Australia: Therapeutic Good Act (TGA)
- USA: Food & Drug Administration (FDA)
- China: GMP Guidance for Pharmaceutical

Products

• HK: GMP Guidelines for Pharmaceutical

Products, 1995

GMP Guidelines for Proprietary Chinese

Medicines, 2003

HK GMP Guidelines 1995

- Part 1: Quality Management in the Drug Industry
 - Section 1: Quality Assurance
 - Section 2: GMP for Pharmaceutical Products
 - Section 3: Quality Control
 - Section 4: Sanitation & Hygiene
 - Section 5: Validation
 - Section 6: Complaints

HK GMP Guidelines 1995 [cont]

- Section 7: Product Recalls
- Section 8: Contract Production and Analysis
- Section 9: Self-inspection & Quality Audit
- Section 10: Personnel
- Section 11: Premises
- Section 12: Equipment
- Section 13: Materials
- Section 14: Documentation

HK GMP Guidelines 1995 [cont]

- Part 2: Good Practices in Production & Quality Control
 - Section 15: Production
 - Section 16: Good Practices in Quality Control
- Part 3: Supplementary Guidelines
 - Section 17: Sterile Pharmaceutical Products
 - Section 18: GMP for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

GMP is

1. An appropriate quality system

 encompassing the organizational structure, defined procedures, competent personnel, validated equipment and materials

2. Systematic actions

 building confidence that a product is safe, consistent and reliable

Remember ...

GMP diminishing **risks**, inherent in any pharmaceutical production, that <u>cannot be</u> <u>prevented completed through the testing of final products</u>

- Cross-contamination
- ❖ Mix-up

How to comply with GMP

- **♦** Organization
- Personnel & Training
- Design & construction Features
- Environment Cleanliness
- Equipment
- Product Components & Vendor Evaluation
- Testing & Re-testing
- Labelling
- Documentation & Recording
- Validation
- Self-Inspection
- ◈ ...

Organization

- Top management commitment
 - Providing resources, personnel, time
- Quality Unit
 - Separated from Production Department
 - Having responsibility and authority
 - to approve or reject all procedures or spec.
 - to approve or reject all components, in-process materials, packaging material, labeling and drug products
 - to review production records
 - to investigate and correct any error occurred

Personnel & Training

- Sufficient qualified & competent personnel to carry out all tasks
- Clear job description & responsibility for each key function & personnel
- Authorized Person
 - Responsible for the release of every batch of finished products for sales
- Sufficient training conducted on a continuing basis and with assessment to assure that employees remain familiar with GMP requirements applicable to them

Design & Construction Features

- Operations performed within specifically defined areas of adequate size
- Construction permit effective cleaning, maintenance and proper operations
 - Floors, walls and ceilings of smooth, hard surfaces
 - Temperature and humidity controls
 - Air supply filtered through HEPA filters under positive pressure
- The flow of materials and personnel through the premises designed to prevent contamination

Design & Construction Features [cont]

- Separate areas for
 - Materials receiving
 - Materials pending sampling and testing before release for manufacturing or packaging
 - Released components, drug product containers, closures and labeling
 - Rejected components, product containers, closures and labeling before disposition
 - Storage of in-process materials, drug products before releasing (Quarantine), drug product after releasing
 - Different manufacturing process: mixing, packaging, labeling, etc
 - Laboratory operations
 - Rest

Design & Construction Features [cont]

- System for
 - Drains of adequate size, provided with an air break or other mechanical device to prevent backflow
 - Room cleaning and disinfecting
 - Pest controlling
 - Ventilation for air filtration and air exhausting
 - Lighting
 - Environmental monitoring

Environment Cleanliness

- Particles & Microbial
- Controlled by
 - Filtering out particles from the air before it enters the clean areas by using HEPA filters
 - Adequate air flow of at least 10-20 changes per hour
 - Differential pressure between rooms
 - Temperature
 - Relative humidity

Equipment

- Appropriate design to facilitate operations, cleaning and maintenance
- Surfaces that contact components, in-process materials or drug products shall **not** be **reactive**, additive or adsorptive
- Substances required for operation (such as lubricants, coolants, etc.) shall not come into contact with components, drug product containers, inprocess materials or drug products

Product Components & Vendor Evaluation

- Containers and closures shall
 - Not be reactive, additive or absorptive
 - Provide protection against foreseeable external factors in storage and use
 - Be clean, and where appropriate, sterilized and processed to remove pyrogens
 - Be specified and tested before use
- Vendor Assessment: Professionalism, Technical Support, Material Quality, Quality System, ...

| Testing

- Examine each lot of incoming materials before release for use
- Representative sampling from <u>each shipment</u> of each lot shall be collected
- Sample collection precautions:
 - Prevent contamination of contents
 - Use aseptic techniques when needed
 - Identify samples
 - Mark containers which have been sampled

Re-testing

- Retest for identity, strength, quality and purity, as deemed necessary, i.e.,
 - After storage for long periods
 - After exposure to air, heat or other conditions that might have adverse effects

Labelling

- Identity labels: for every material and product
 - Quarantine
 - Approved / Released
 - Rejected, Recalled, Returned
 - ...
- Status labels: for every stage of production
 - Weighing
 - Mixing, Filtration, Filling, Tabletting, Capsulation
 - Cleaning, Sterilization, Disinfection
 - ...

Labelling [cont]

- Apparatus / equipment / room status shall be identified:
 - Cleaned / to be cleaned
 - Disinfected / to be disinfected
 - Under maintenance
 - Out of order
 - Validated
 - Calibrated
 - Process in progress

Documentation & Recording

- Establish written procedures to assure uniformity from batch to batch
 - Instruction: specification, master formulae, manufacturing, packaging, operation, maintenance...
- Maintain records, including production, control, and distribution, all components (drug product containers, closures and labelling) and disposition of rejected components, ...
 - Generally retained for at least 1 year after the expiration date of the batch
- Control unauthorized copy
- Critical Documents: Site Master File, Drug/Food Master File, Batch Record, Testing Record, Complaint Record, Recall Record, Distribution Record, Training Record, ...

Documentation & Recording [cont]

- Laboratory Record shall include
 - Description of sample
 - Statement of the testing method
 - Statement of weight or measure of sample used for each test
 - All data and test results
 - Initials / signature of individual who performed the test
 - Initials / signature of second person who checked
 - Testing date, approving date

Documentation & Recording [cont]

- Batch Record shall include
 - Product information: name, batch number, registration number, ...
 - Each significant manufacturing step
 - Date of each process
 - Identity of individual major equipment and line
 - Identity of components and in-process materials
 - Weights and measures of components used
 - In-process and labeling control records
 - Sampling records and laboratory control results
 - Statement of actual yield
 - Responsible signature: preparing and checking
 - Divergence and investigation (w conclusions and follow-up)

Documentation & Recording [cont]

- Complaint Files shall include
 - Name and strength of drug product
 - Lot number
 - Name of complainant
 - Nature of complaint
 - Reply to complainant
 - Investigation results
 - Lab test results, if any
 - Corrective actions, if any
 - Conclusion
 - Follow-up, if any

Validation

- To demonstrate reliability of the process
- To **show** the process **consistency**
- To build confidence
- Re-validation

Validation Sequence & Items

- Validation Master Plan
- Items include
- 1. Facility & Utilities (Installation & Operational Qualification)
 - Cleanrooms / Clean Booths
 - Purified Water System / WFI System
 - Stem Generation System
 - Compressed Air System
 - Dust Collection System
 - HVAC System
 - Industrial Steam Generation System
 - ...

Validation Sequence & Items [cont]

- 2. Equipment (Installation, Operational & Performance Qualification)
 - Production Equipment
 - Granulator, Mixer, Drying Oven
 - Tabletting Machine, Encapsulation Machine,
 - Primary Packaging Equipment: Filing, Capping
 - Sterilizer
 - ...
 - Testing Equipment
 - Stability Chamber, Spectrophotometer
 - Chromatography: HPLC, GC
 - ...

Validation Sequence & Items [cont]

- 3. Testing Method
 - Accuracy
 - Precision
 - Specificity
 - Detection limit
 - Quantitation limit
 - Linearity and range
 - Ruggedness
 - Robustness

Validation Sequence & Items [cont]

- 4. Process (Prospective, Concurrent, Retrospective Validation)
 - Solid Dose: Granulation Mixing, Blending, Compression, ...
 - Liquid Dose: Mixing, Storage, Filtration, Filling, ...
 - Cream: Homogenization, Mixing, Filling, ...
 - Cleaning: Visual Inspection, Product Residue, Detergent Residue, ...
 - Other Process: Sterilization, Washing, Capping, ...

Self-inspection

- To evaluate the system effectiveness
- To re-allocate resources
- To detect the weakness and potential improvement areas, including training needs
- To develop continuous improvement plan

Key Elements for GMP Compliance

- Management Commitment
- Organization Structure & Quality System
- Qualified Personnel & Continuous Training
- Facility & Equipment Design & Maintenance
- Components from Qualified Vendor
- Laboratory Testing & Proper Labelling
- Documentation & Recording
- Validation
- Self-Inspection & Continuous Improvement
- ***** ...

- Organization
 - ◆ Lack of commitment
 - ◆ Lack of resources for execution
 - **♦** ...
- ◆ Layout & Construction
 - ◆ No quarantine area
 - ◆ Insufficient environmental monitoring
 - ◆ Cracked floor

♦ . . .

- ◆ Equipment
 - ◆ No calibration
 - No performance check of balance before use
 - ◆ Rusty
 - ◆ Parts not kept improperly

- Documentation & Recording
 - ◆ No signature; no countercheck
 - Improper correction made, e.g. use of correction fluids
 - No written procedure
 - ◆ Incomplete complaint record
 - No up-to-date training record
 - No document review
 - Not legible
 - Not traceable

- Personnel
 - Improper gowning
 - No continuous training
 - No training assessment
 - No job description
- Laboratory Testing
 - Poor reference standard keeping
 - Poor data recording
 - Reagent with no label

- Labelling
 - Status not defined clearly
 - Poor labelling control
 - Release label not kept securely
 - Inadequate reconciliation of batch label
 - Defective equipment with no label
- Validation
 - Insufficient validation
 - Insufficient raw data
 - ◆ No validation programme

- Others
 - Dirty apparatus/cleaning tools
 - Fiber shedding towel/mop used for cleaning
 - Rejected materials not segregated
 - ◆ Poor disposal handling
 - ◆ Fail the principle: "Do what you say"

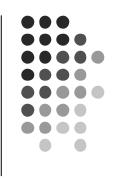
Reaction

- 1. Establish Quality Policy by top management
- 2. Design and build proper facilities and equipment
- 3. Maintain the facilities and equipment
- 4. Have approved procedures
- 5. Follow the written procedures
- 6. Document your work
- 7. Validate your work
- 8. Staff Competence (training & experience)
- Control for quality
- 10. Audit for compliance
- 11. ...

Keys ...

Attitude & Knowledge





- ICH Documents
 - www.ifpma.org/ich1.html
- FDA Documents (21 CFR 11)
 - Parts 210 and 211: Current Good Manufacturing Practices for Finished Pharmaceuticals
 - Part 820: Quality System Regulations
 - www.fda.gov