

Connecting People, Science and Regulation



ICH Q7 Chapter 19: APIs for Use in Clinical Trials

PDA - PIC/S ICH Q7 Training

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- Production (19.5)
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- Documentation (19.9)





APIs For Use In Clinical Trials

• This is nearly a stand-alone chapter

ICH Q10 Pharmaceutical Quality System		
Pharmaceutical DevelopmentTechnology TransferCommercial ManufacturingDiscontinuation		
	nvestigational products GMP	Chapter 19
C	Management Responsibilities	
PQS elements	Process Performance & Product Quality Monitoring System Corrective Action / Preventive Action (CAPA) System Change Management System Management Review	
Fnablors	Knowledge Management	
Linablers	Quality Risk Management	

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APIs For Use In Clinical Trials

- Why is there a special section on APIs for clinical use?
 - Processes and controls change during development
 - Few batches may be produced identically
 - Batches are frequently produced in small noncommercial scale equipment
- Addresses unique circumstances related to production of APIs for clinical use





19.1 General

- Controls should be consistent with stage of development of drug product incorporating the API (19.11)
- Process & test procedures should be flexible to provide for changes during development (19.11)
- Clinical use material should be manufactured in suitable facilities using appropriate procedures to ensure API quality (19.11)

Control and use should be proportionate to the risk of patient safety



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19.2 Quality

Standard

Appropriate GMP concepts should be applied with suitable mechanism of batch approval (19.20)

Quality unit independent from production for approval / rejection of batches (19.21)

Some testing functions can be R & performed outside of quality unit (19.22) test

Expectation

Controls expected for commercial batches may be inappropriate

Other quality functions may be performed by production (Section 2.2)

R & D frequently performs testing





19.3 Equipment and Facilities

- During all phases of clinical development, procedures should be in place to ensure (19.30)
 - Equipment is calibrated, clean and suitable for its intended use
 - Materials are handled in a manner that minimizes the risk of contamination and crosscontamination







19.4 Control of Raw Materials

- Raw materials should be evaluated (19.40)
 - By testing or
 - Received with a suppliers Certificate of Analysis (CoA) and subjected to identity testing (see also 7.30)
- CoA should suffice for hazardous materials (19.40)
- In some instances, suitability can be based on acceptability in small-scale reaction (use testing) (19.41)





19.5 Production

- Documented in lab notebooks, batch records or other appropriate means (19.50)
- Documents should include information related to materials, equipment used, processing and scientific observations (19.50)
- Expected yields can be more variable and less defined than commercial process yields (19.51)

Investigations into yield variations are not expected

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19.6 Validation

- Process validation normally inappropriate because of (19.60)
 - Process changes during API development
 - Production of a single or limited number of API batches
- Combination of controls, calibration, and where appropriate, equipment qualification, ensures API quality during the development phase (19.60)





19.6 Validation

 Process validation should be conducted in accordance with Section 12 on process validation when batches are produced for commercial use, even when such batches are produced on a pilot or small scale (19.61)





19.7 Changes

- Changes expected during development as knowledge is gained and production is scaled up (19.70)
- Changes in production, specifications, test procedures should be adequately recorded (19.70)

The level of effort and formality of change controls are not equivalent to those expected for commercial material (Section 13)





19.8 Laboratory Controls

- Analytical methods should be scientifically sound, but need not be validated (19.80)
- Sufficient quantity of reserve samples for each batch should be retained for appropriate time period after (19.81)
 - Approval
 - Termination
 - Discontinuation of an application





19.8 Laboratory Controls

- Expiry and retest dating not expected in early stages of clinical development but is expected for existing APIs used in clinical trials (19.82)
 - Stability studies not normally performed for development batches
 - Stability studies for registration often conducted simultaneously with development

It may be necessary to consider testing prior use for formulation if there is no retest / expiry date specified





19.9 Documentation

- Systems should be in place to (19.90)
 - Ensure information obtained during development and manufacturing is documented and available
 - Retain production and control records for an appropriate period after approval, termination, or discontinuation of an application
 - Records should be available at the place of manufacturing e.g. for inspections (i.e. retrievable to that location)
 - Regional requirement for record keeping have to be considered and might be as longer than for commercial





19.9 Documentation

• Development and implementation of analytical methods for release of API batches for use in clinical trials should be appropriately documented (19.91)





Key Messages

- GMPs for APIs on investigational medicinal products need to be risk based
- Unique circumstances are
 - Processes and controls change during development
 - Few batches may be produced identically
 - Batches are frequently produced in small noncommercial scale equipment





ICH Q7 QaA Clarification of Uncertainties

 Is it permitted to use the same equipment to manufacture materials to be used in pre-clinical and clinical trials?



Parenteral Drug Association



