

Advanced approaches to assure pharmaceutical product quality - Lifecycle management

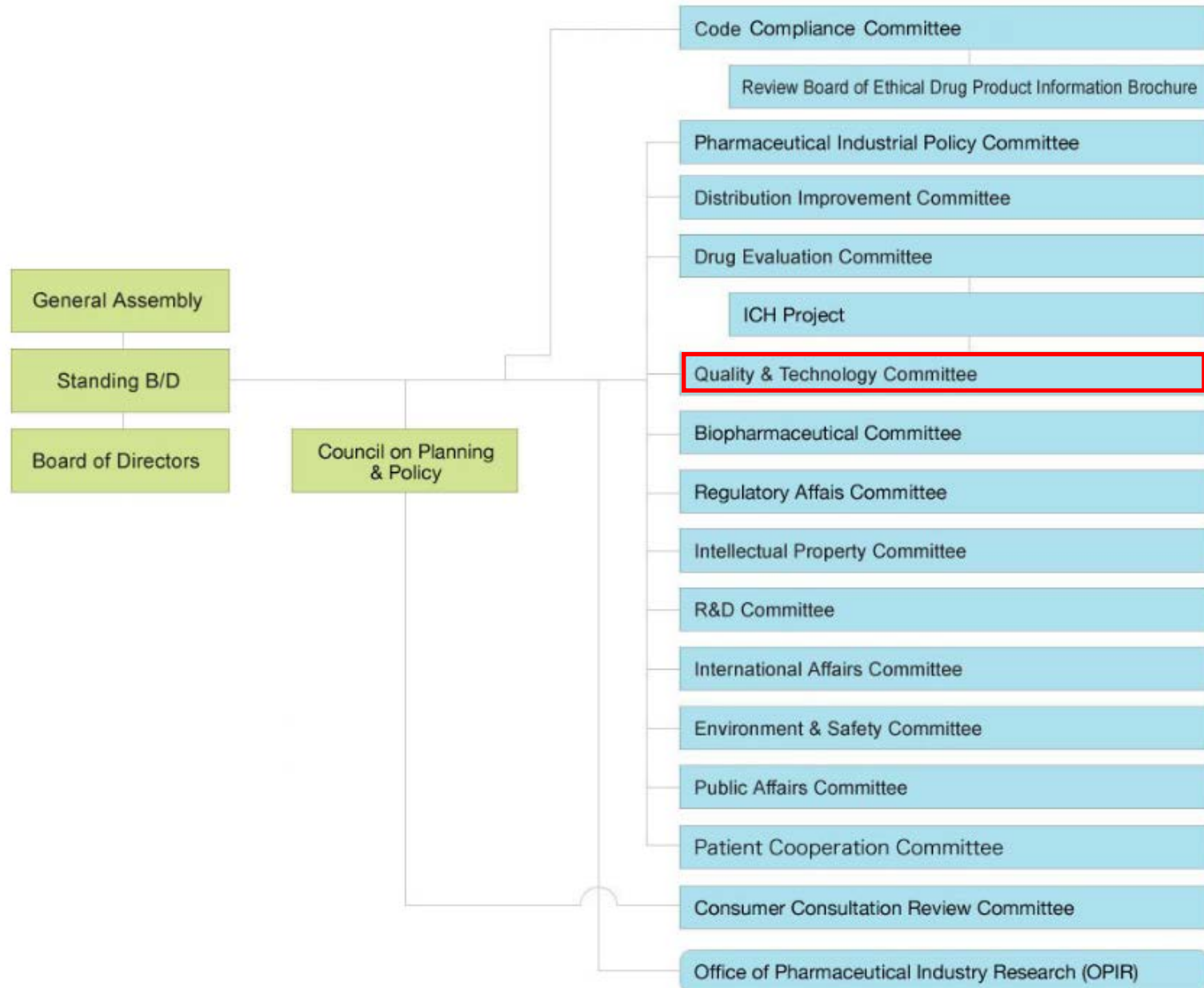
Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (JPMA)
Quality & Technology Committee
Chairman of ICH Quality Group

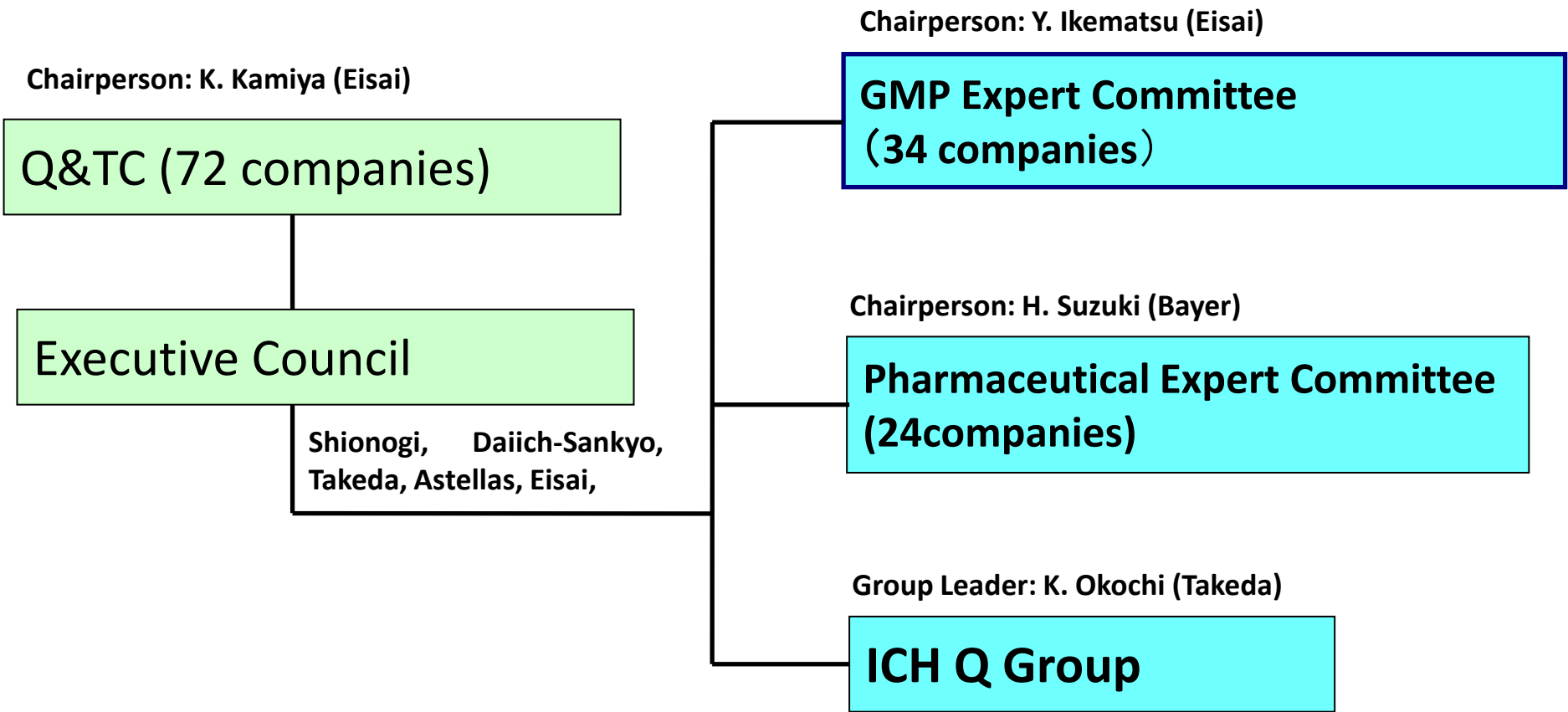
Kazuhiro Okochi

- **Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (JPMA)**
- Pharmaceutical Quality System
- Change Management and Continual Improvement

Structure of JPMA

As of October 2017



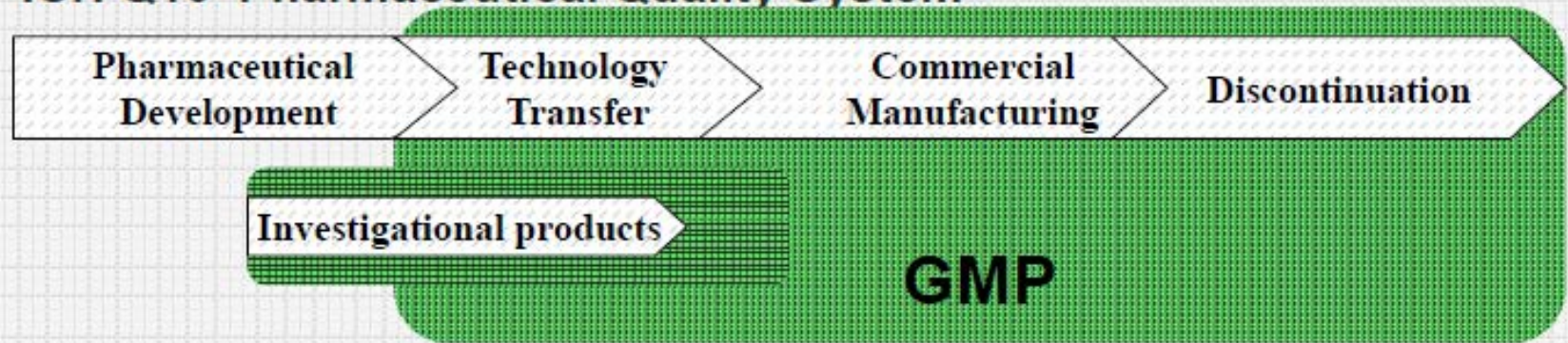


<Key Activities>

- Established in 1973.
- Implement surveys and studies on **good manufacturing practice(GMP)**.
- Implement **pharmaceutical manufacturing technology** with subjects related to their physical properties.
- Establish and promote measures to improve reliability and quality of pharmaceutical products.
- Develop guideline(s) on quality topic(s) within the framework of International harmonization **in collaboration with ICH Project**.

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ICH Q10 Pharmaceutical Quality System



Management Responsibilities

PQS elements

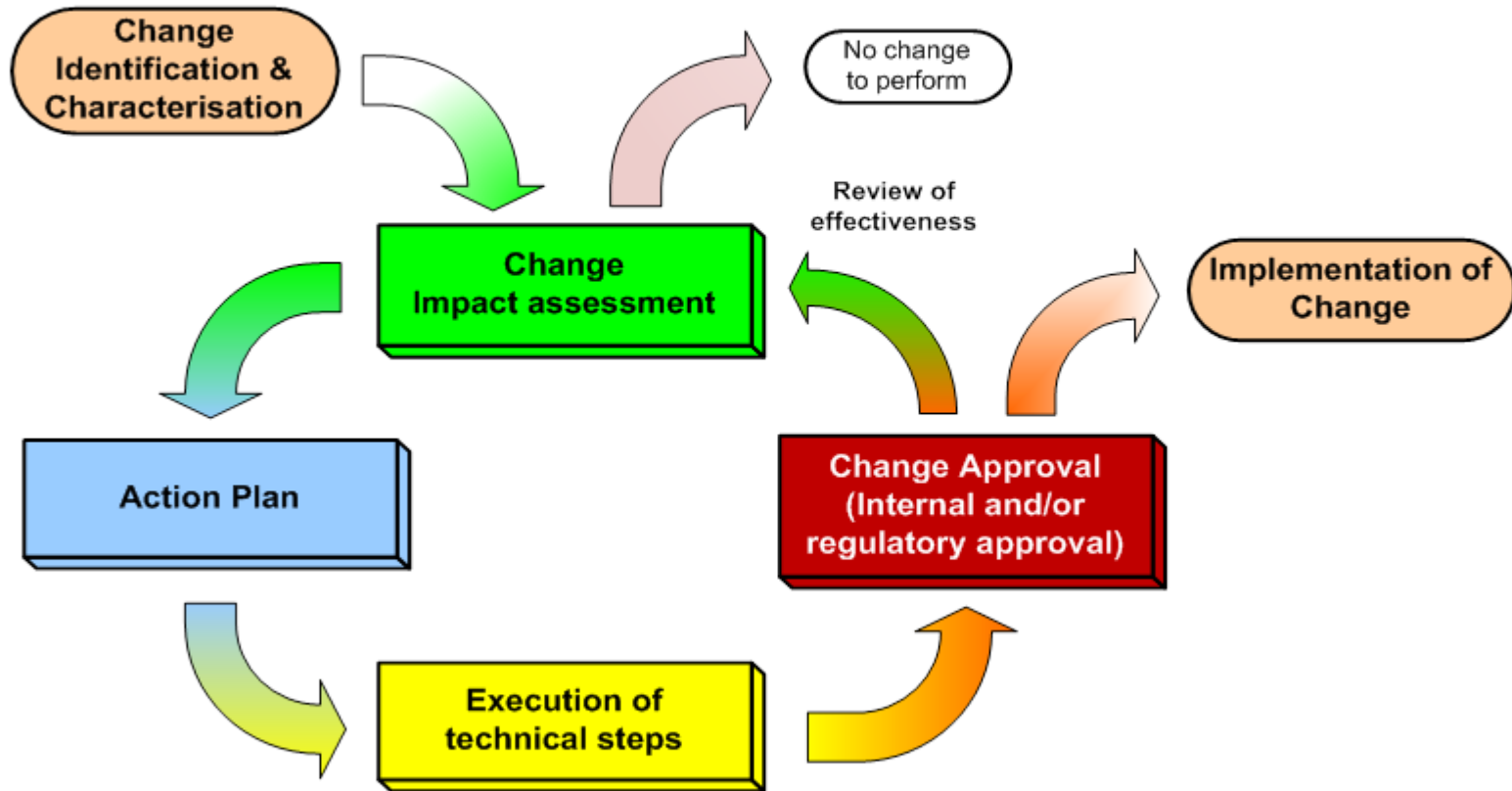
- Process Performance & Product Quality Monitoring System
- Corrective Action / Preventive Action (CAPA) System
- Change Management System
- Management Review

Enablers

- Knowledge Management
- Quality Risk Management

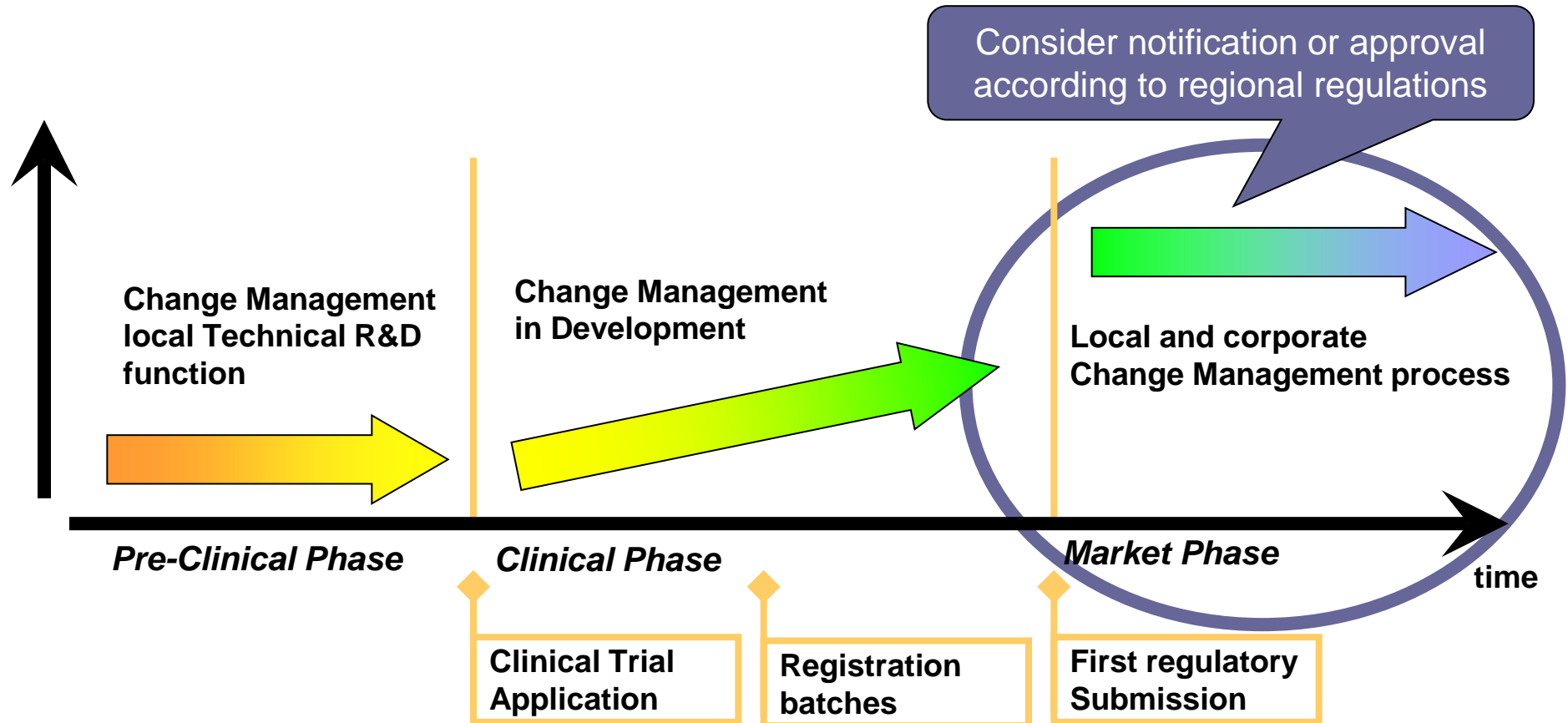
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Typical Change Management Process Map



Described in the companies PQS

Different Change Management approaches over the Life Cycle



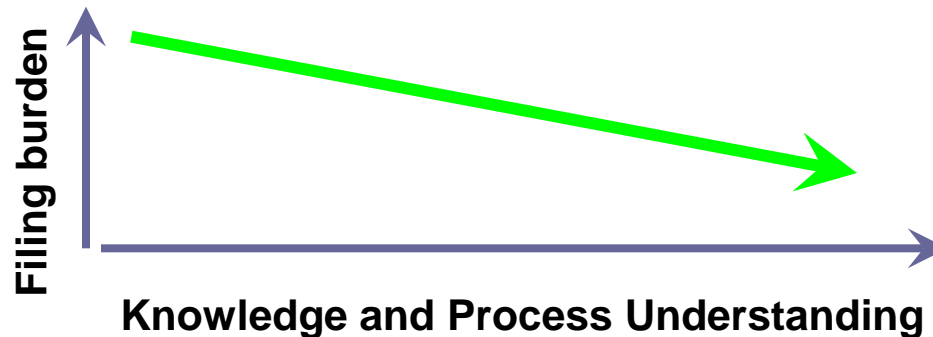
- **Verification by Quality Assurance**

- Consider Process understanding
- Consider Technical Regulatory Filing
- Link to Knowledge Management
 - Knowledge management is a systematic approach to acquiring, analysing, storing and disseminating information related to products, manufacturing processes and components.
 - Sources of knowledge include, but are not limited to prior knowledge (public domain or internally documented); pharmaceutical development studies; technology transfer activities; process validation studies over the product lifecycle; manufacturing experience; deviations, customer complaint, returns, CAPA and OOS's assessments; continual improvement; and *change management* activities.

- Change *WILL* happen throughout the product lifecycle
 - **Proactively** due to business or technical reasons
 - Part of continuous improvement initiatives
 - > e.g. new supplier, batch size change, new equipment
 - **Reactively** driven as part of CAPA
 - Due to deviations, OOS, batch rejections
- The PQS must include a *robust* change management system
 - Use of knowledge and Quality Risk Management
- Continual Improvement must be part of our daily working lives
 - Helped by data (e.g. trend data, Statistical Process Control)
 - Driven by people - as part of the culture!

Quality Assurance will:

- Verify if proposed change to operating range is within design space
- Utilise Knowledge and Process Understanding



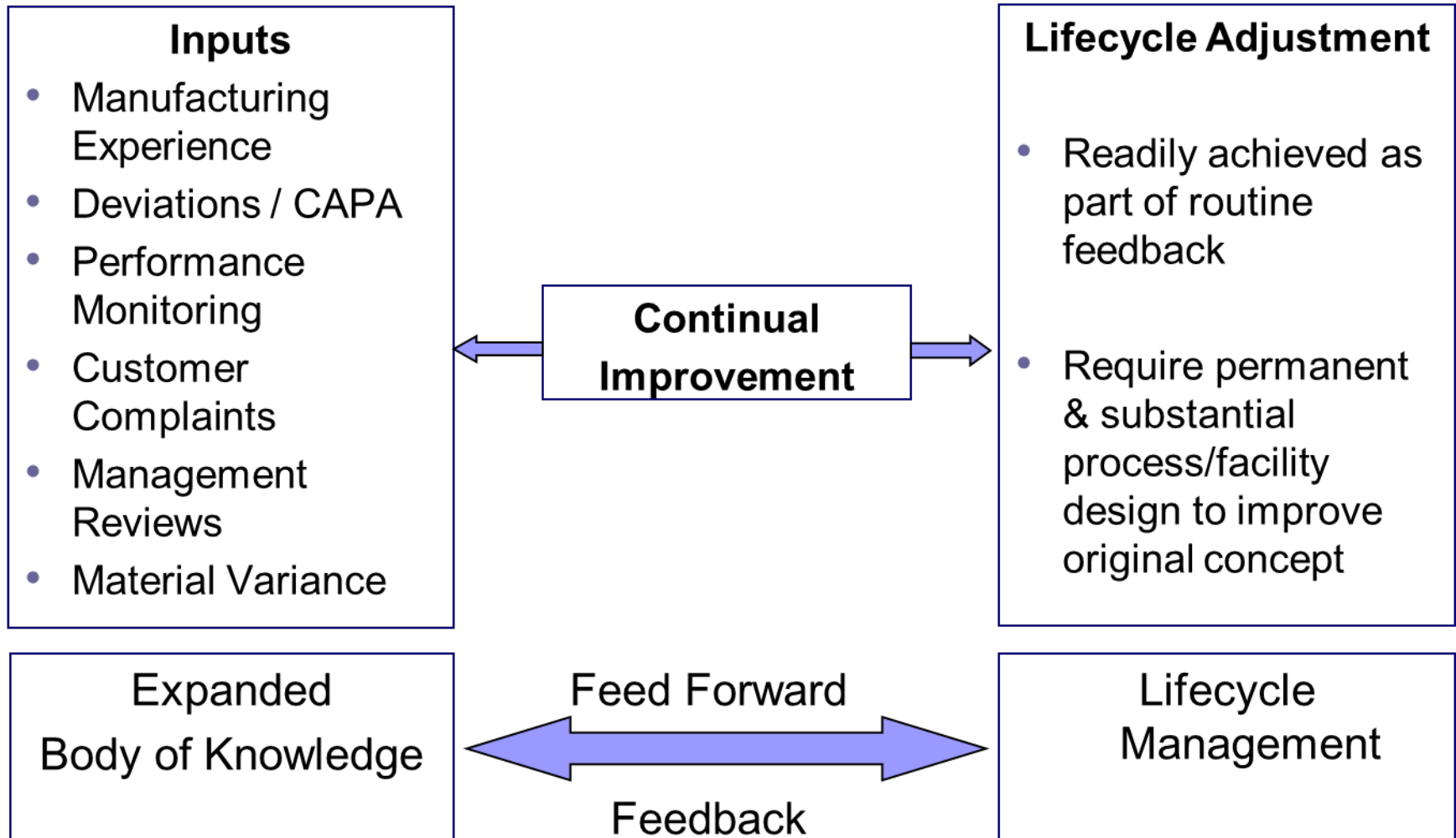
- Ensure Manufacturing can perform the change without prior notification of health authorities

- Confirmation of successful change: e.g.
- **Process Validation**
 - Can be operated as a lifecycle monitoring i.e. 'Continuous Process Verification'
- **Annual Product Review (APR)**
 - The effectiveness of the change is demonstrated

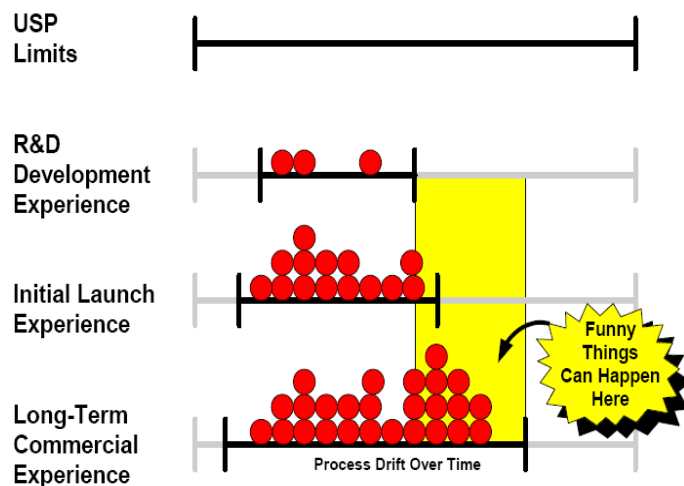
A vertical blue scroll graphic with rounded corners and a shadow effect, containing the text 'Further elements of the PQS' in white.

Further
elements
of the
PQS

Continual Improvement



Raw Materials: Typical Historical Experience with Physicochemical Properties



Raw Materials

- Can be one major source of process variation – even if within the agreed specification limits
- Commercial manufacturing experience will increase our understanding of such raw material batch to batch variation over time

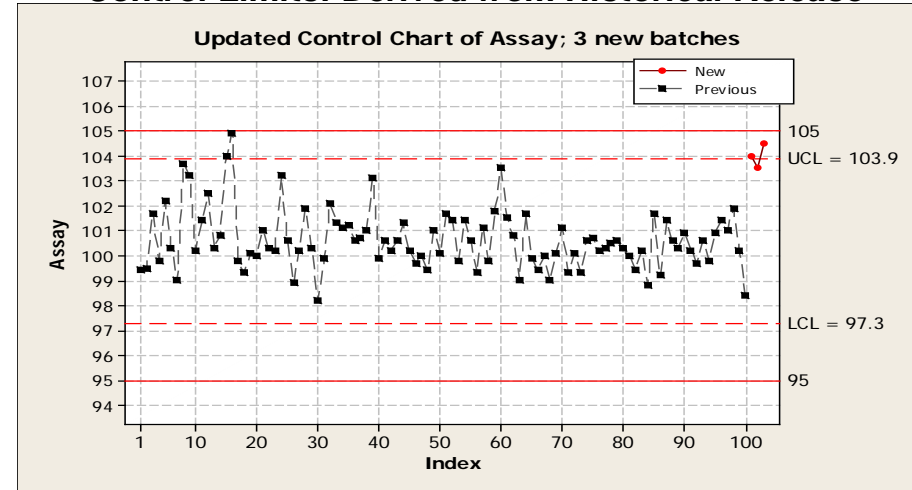
Process Tracking and Trending

- Statistical Process Control
- Address trends before they become problems

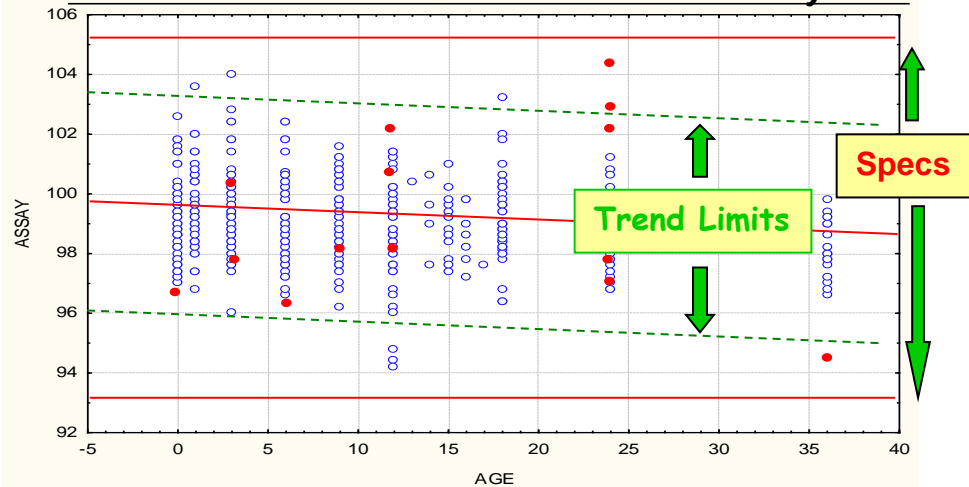
Product Quality Monitoring

- Analyze parameters & attributes in the control strategy
- Reduce sources of variation

Control Limits: Derived from Historical Release



Trend Limits: Derived from Historical Stability Data



Thank you!