Regulatory Inspection Readiness for Pharmacology Laboratories

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Regulatory Readiness

- FDA Audit Expectations and Realities
- Previous Experiences
- Requirements
 - Immediate and continual
- Getting there, and staying there

Expectations and Realities

Expectation

- Everything will be scrutinized
- Full GLP laboratory audit

Reality

- Generally study specific, focus on daily activities of data generation, work flow
- Lab is the focus
 - PK results/analyses rarely audited

Previous Experiences

- Lab personnel are key to the process
 Must be well-trained, focused individuals
- Organization is critical
 - Data/information needs to be recalled efficiently
- Data Integrity
 - □ Intact, sufficient, supporting documentation

Previous Experiences

Fall, 2017

- □We received a 483
- Lab manager at the time did not:
 - Follow our own SOPs
 - Write SOPs that were needed
 - Document daily assay activities
 - Properly document assay validation
 - Maintain sufficient organization

Previous Experiences

Following the audit

- Remaining lab staff worked 28 days straight to address 483 observations
- All observations were addressed to FDA satisfaction within the required response period, sNDA approved
- Lab has been restructured and all previous deficiencies have been resolved
- Lab is fully GCP/GLP compliant

Elements of FDA Compliance

Safety

- Organization and Personnel
- Facilities and Equipment
- Laboratory Information Systems
- Verification of Performance Specifications
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Quality Management
- Specimen Management and Tracking
- Records and Reports

Requirements

- Organization and Personnel
 - □ Org. chart, training files,
- Facilities and Equipment
 - Controlled access, Installation, Operational & Performance Qualifications (IQ/OQ/PQ), maint. records
- Laboratory Information Systems
 - □ Software validation, disaster recovery plans
- Verification of Performance Specifications
 Assay validation, external proficiency testing

Requirements

- Standard Operating Procedures
 SOP for everything, even how to write an SOP
- Quality Management
 Data reviews/checks, CPQA
- Specimen Management and Tracking
 Primarily LDMS
- Records and Reports
 - Folders for study data, equipment records (pipette calibrations, freezer temps, balances)

- Any lab wishing to become FDA compliant should:
 - Find an outside audit source (e.g., industry, CPQA)
 - □ This can initially be done electronically, but site visit is useful
 - Make a list of every deficiency. Start with small ones and work up to larger ones
 - Small (SOPs, training, documentation)
 - Large (disaster recovery plans, software validation, emergency power redundancy)

Basic building blocks

- □ Is your facility (lab) adequate (space, security)?
- Develop organizational structure
- □ Assign staff to SOP development (we have ~25)
 - Governs how the lab operates
- Make sure all are trained to perform their responsibilities (internal vs. external)
- □ Instrumentation compliance (e.g., IQ/OQ)
- Software validation (Cost us 15K for external consultant)

- Basic building blocks
 - Ensure proper data back-up
 - Redundancy is key
 - □Validate your assays
 - FDA guidance on bioanalytical method validation
 - CPQA
 - Run study samples
 - Daily assay worksheet, supporting documentation (e.g., QC/mobile phase preps, curve preps)

- Data review/check by others
- Report Data
 - □ Enter into LDMS
 - □ Bioanalytical report (BAR) for submissions
- Data Maintenance and Archival
 Ability to access old data
- Oftentimes companies want to use old data for sNDA – so best to be consistently compliant

Conclusions

- Becoming FDA compliant is a top down decision
- Takes time and considerable costs
- Once over the initial start-up, process becomes standard and easy to maintain
- Significantly increases value of laboratory output