

How to ensure the quality of VMPs

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Introduction

Ensuring the Quality of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs) is an essential and basic requirement for the good governance of VMPs.

Use of non good quality VMPs presents risks:

- For animal health: inefficient medicines
- For human health :
 - Risk of residues in food
 - Inefficient vaccines could have impact on zoonosis outbreak
- For environment : pollution



Definition



Marketing authorisation:

- Composition : API, dosage
- specification





Unlicensed VMP



YES: authorised VMP

Analysis









Compliance with MA
Good Quality

Non compliance

Quality defects:

- Pb of manufacturing
- Pb of dosage...

Falsification:

- No API
- False API...



Quality at all steps of VMPs life



MARKETING

AUTHORISATION

- Definition of

specifications

methods of

etc.

- Descriptions of the

manufacturing, control,

in the manufacturing...
- Benefit/risk balance

- Establishments involved

MANUFACTURE

- Good manufacturing practices
- GMP certificate for establishments:

Quality management

- Management of anomalies
- Testing for product release
- Complaints management

GDP

Ethic Code

- Good distribution practices

MARKETING

- Cold chain
- Advertising
- Quality defects
- Pharmacovigilance

USERS

Veterinary practitioners Farmers
Animal owners

Pharmacovigilance Quality defects

OIE Manual

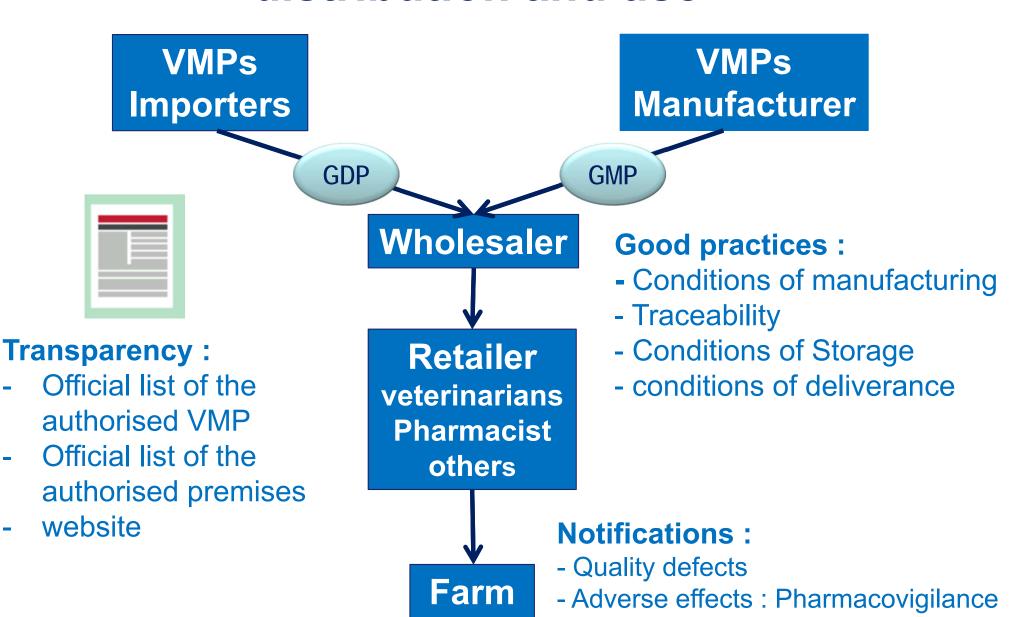
GMP

GPVceP

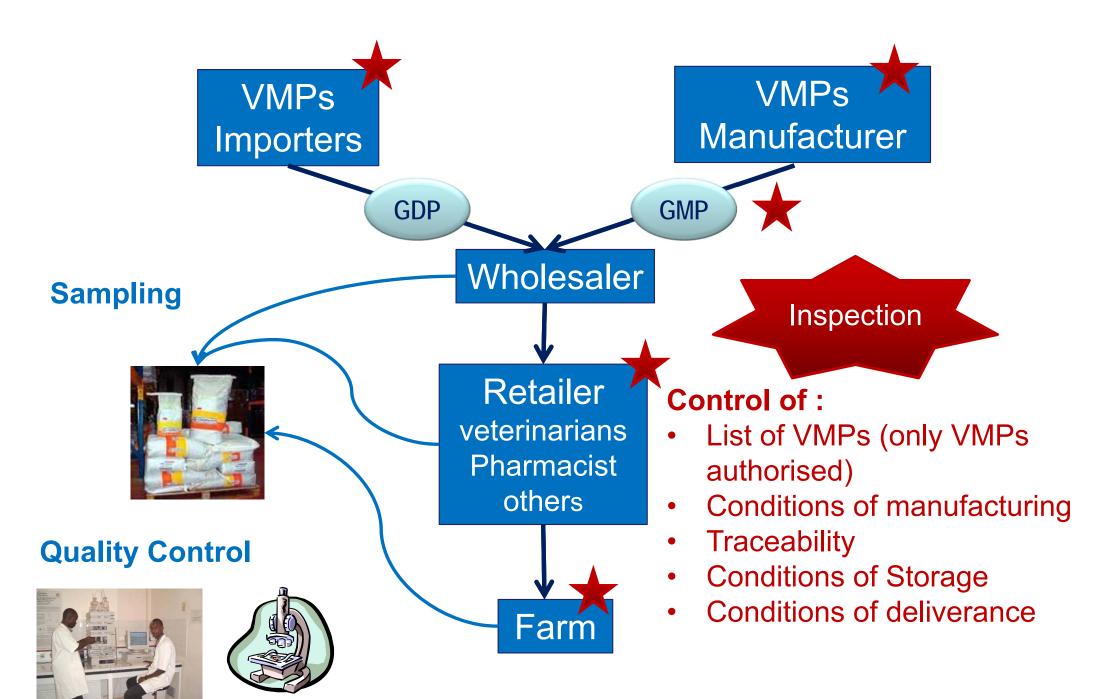
BPG



Quality during manufacturing, storage, distribution and use



Inspection and control



Manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing

- - Manufacturer, Importer, Wholesaler...

- These activities should be governed by rules:
 - Good practices as
 - Good manufacturing practices (GMP)
 - Good distribution practices (GDP)
 - Good prescription practices ...



Manufacturer, impoter And wholesaler



GMP at OIE LEVEL

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals 2017



Summary

Part 1	General Standards
Section 1.1.	Introductory chapters
Chapter 1.1.1.	Management of veterinary diagnostic laboratories (NB: Version adopted in May 2015)
Chapter 1.1.2.	Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)
Chapter 1.1.3.	Transport of specimens of animal origin (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)
Chapter 1.1.4.	Biosafety and biosecurity: Standard for managing biological risk in the veterinary laboratory and animal facilities (NB: Version adopted in May 2015)
Chapter 1.1.5.	Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories (NB: Version adopted in May 2017)
Chapter 1.1.6.	Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)
Chapter 1.1.7.	Standards for high throughput sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics (NB: Version adopted in May 2016)
Chapter 1.1.8.	Principles of veterinary vaccine production (NB: Version adopted in May 2015)
Chapter 1.1.9.	Tests for sterility and freedom from contamination of biological materials intended for veterinary use (NB: Version adopted in May 2017)
Section 3.7.	Recommendations for the manufacture of vaccines
•	Minimum requirements for the organisation and management of a vaccine manufacturing facility (NB: Version adopted in May 2016)
Chapter 3.7.2.	Minimum requirements for the production and quality control of vaccines (NB: Version adopted in May 2016)
Chapter 3.7.3.	Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture (NB: Version adopted in May 2016)



GMP Requirements

Target/activity

- Manufacturing sites for
 - Pharmaceutical products
 - Medicinal products for clinical trials
- Also, <u>manufacturing sites</u> for
 - Actives ingredients
 - Autogenous-vaccines
 - Premixes for Medicated feeding stuff...
- Range of products
 - Sterile, Non sterile
 - Biologic, Chemical
 - Tablets, oral powder









GMP Requirements

Target/process

- Quality management system
 - manufacture medicinal products so as to ensure that they are fit for their intended use, comply with the requirements of the Marketing Authorisation
- Documentation
- Premises and equipment
- Production
- Quality control:
 - sampling, specifications and testing as well as the organisation, documentation and release procedures
- Self-inspection
- Complaints and product recall :
 - system and appropriate procedures to record, assess, investigate and review complaints including potential quality defects
 - Quality Risk Management principles applied for investigation, assessment of quality defects and decision to product recalls, corrective and preventative actions and other risk-reducing actions.

PIC/S and Working group on VMPs

What is PIC/S?

 PIC/S is a non-binding co-operative arrangement between Regulatory Authorities in the field of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) of medicinal products for human or veterinary use.



PIC/s Goal

- "To lead the international development, implementation and maintenance of harmonised GMP standards and quality systems of inspectorates in the field of medicinal products"
- Exchange of letters with OIE

www.picscheme.org





GMP Inspection System

Inspection steps:

- Programming
- **Preliminary** stage



- Planning
- Preparation for inspection
- Carrying out the inspection
- Writing and sending initial report



- Assement of QP responses and conclusion
- Compliance status of VPC et decision



Inspection stage





Good Distribution practices (GDP)

Target/activity

- MAH and distributors
 - Quality management system including product review
 - Premises and Equipment : Storage condition, cold chain for vaccines
 - documentation
 - Traceability
 - Recall and complaints







Control of retailer and Control at farm



Veterinarians / Pharmacists

- Sell only authorised VMPs
 - Capacity to check on a public accessible list
- Respect of condition of storage



- Visual aspects (colour, consistency, particle...
- Defect in the label ...

Pharmacovigilance

 VICH GL24: "Pharmacovigilance of veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) can be defined as the detection and investigation of the effects of the use of these products, mainly aimed at the safety and efficacy in animals and safety in people exposed to the products."



At farm level

Farmers shall use only good quality products:

- absence of counterfeits, falsified or unauthorised products
- Respect the conditions of storage defined in the MA
- Keep record
- Respect the conditions defined in the prescription (dose, withdrawal period...)







A specific issue: retail at village market level



(photos: Dr. Albert Douffissa. Présentation "What is Needed to Improve Availability to Good Quality Veterinary Drugs and Vaccines.")

- Access to medication is not enough in entire regions
- Little or no money for assistance to farmers
- Farmers resignation or no awareness of the importance of quality
- The size of some packaging remains a problem for many breeders
- Imports sometimes heavy and slow procedures.





A specific issue: internet sales

- Increasing problem in Europe
- > Concerns:
 - May be a way of sales for falsified or counterfeit VMPs
 - unfair competition in the field of VMP
 - source of illegal import without any authorization
 - source of illegal retail: VMPs on prescription sold without control and prescription
- > Should be controlled, regulated



Quality Control of VMPs



Control of the Market

Objectives :

- Detection of substandard, falsified and counterfeited VMPs
- Surveillance of the Legal Market
- Surveillance of illegal market

How ?

- Need a competent authority, a legal basis for sampling...
- Need an official accredited laboratory
- Need a programme of surveillance
- Programme of surveillance with a risk analysis



Sampling

 Done by inspectorates (in wholesalers but also anywhere on the market : village market, internet at farm...)

Control

- Based on marketing authorisation
- Control of label and leaflet
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis : active ingredient
- Efficacy of vaccines



Counterfeit products

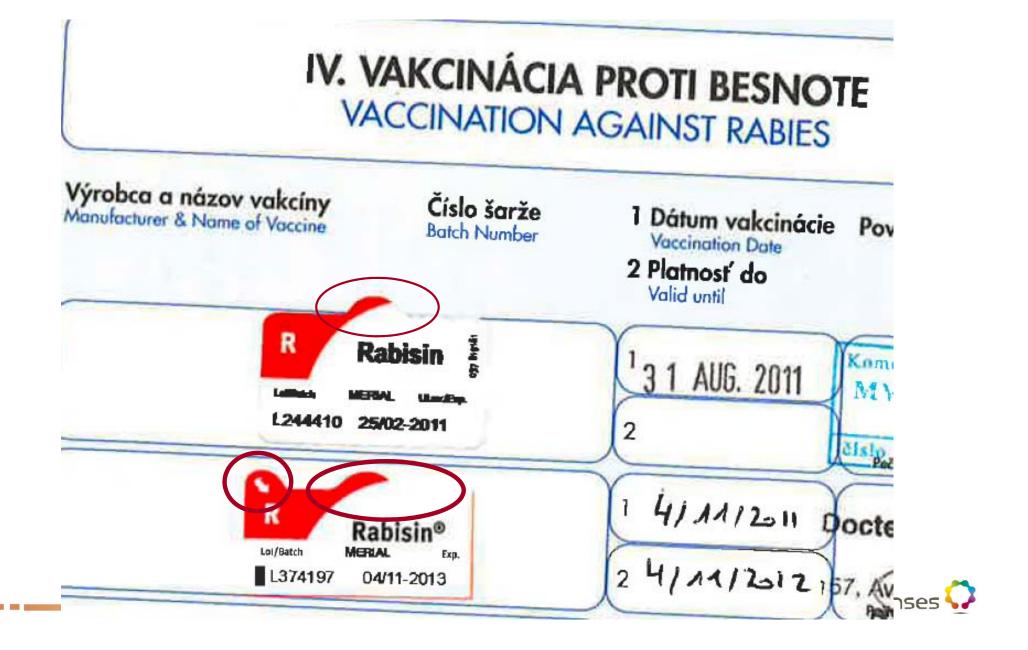
Copy of authorised products: Differencies in the labelling







Counterfeit products



Control of veterinary medicinal products on legal market: programme of surveillance

- Risk based approach
 - Identification of priorities on the list of authorised products based on defined criteria

By examples:

- ✓ Products used for food producing animals
- ✓ Focus on antibiotics and antiparasitics
- ✓ Products that present a risk for the users (vet, farmers, etc.)
- ✓ biologicals involved in the control of zoonosis

Campaign of products :

- Same category of VMPs : AB , AP
- Same API....



The sampling:

- √ by a mandated person : inspector
- ✓ at wholesaler level, at market level, on internet....
- √ Traceability of samples: record
- Registration of the samples at the laboratory
- Request to the MAH (if the VMP came from legal market = is authorized)
 - ✓ Reference standard of the active substance with documentation
 - ✓ Certificate of the batch control analysis realized for the batch release



Control of veterinary medicinal products

main analysis depending on the capacity of the laboratory

- Active ingredient concentration/identification by HPLC-UV
- Density
- pH
- Uniformity of mass of unidose preparations
- Loss on drying
- Water content (karl fisher)
- Raman Spectroscopy
-





Network of laboratories: the GEON of EDQM

- the GEON is the general european network of OMCLs
 (Official medicine control laboratory) coordonated by
 EDQM (European directorate for the quality of medicines
 and healthcare) in the European Council.
- Worksharing and multiplication of analysis: VMP marketed in all EU are controlled by an OMCL of the GEON in a general programme of surveillance, share information, share results
- Participation in Proficiency test studies (inter lab of the network assay) for improvement of the laboratories
- Compliance with OMCL guidelines
- System of audit: Joint Mutual Audit



Follow up

- Conformity:
 - Letter to inform the MAH
- Non-compliance:
 - Action on the MAH or the VMPs owner, wholesaler, retailer where the VMPs has been sampled:
 - Letter asking the MAH to comment
 - May Lead to variations in some cases
 - If falsification or counterfeit → prosecution, legal action
 - Action on the products : risk analysis of the quality defect



Assessment of a Quality Defect

- Falsification and counterfeit products
 - batch recall and destruction
- Quality defect : (substandard)→ Risk assessment
 - Assessment standardisation : same kind of defects leads to the same decision of batch recall
 - Criteria of assessment shared with Industry (transparency)
 - Risk assessment taking into account :
 - > Impact on human health
 - > Impact on animal health
 - > Incidentalready observed or not
 - > Quality defect observed on one batch or several batch...



Conclusion

- Ensuring quality of Veterinary medicinal products is essential.
- Appropriate legislation and Staff (trained inspectors, laboratory capacities) are needed.
 - Efficient systems of Authorisation (VMP and companies)
 - Transparency and communication
 - Efficient Inspectorate body with appropriate power.
 - The possibility to survey both the legal and illegal market

are essential as well as :

The capacity of prosecution and recalling products

