

FDA/CDER Perspectives on analytical procedure development and validation

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A quality product of any kind consistently meets the expectations of the user.







A quality product of any kind consistently meets the expectations of the user.



Drugs are no different.



Patients expect safe and effective medicine with every dose they take.



Pharmaceutical quality is

assuring *every* dose is safe and effective, free of contamination and defects.



It is what gives patients confidence in their *next* dose of medicine.

Disclaimer



This presentation reflects the views of the author and should not be constructed to represent FDA's views or policies.

Outline



FDA guidance documents and resources for analytical procedure development, validation and lifecycle management

Common review issues with analytical procedures

FDA/CDER resources for



analytical procedures development and validation

FDA final guidance documents:

"Analytical Procedures and Methods Validation for Drugs and Biologics", July 2015 *"Q2(R1) Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology"*, September 2021* *"This version combines Q2A (March 1995) and Q2B (May 1997) and is the same, in substance, as the ICH Q2(R1) guideline (November 2005).*

- FDA draft guidance documents:
 "Q2(R2) Validation of Analytical Procedures", August 2022
 "Q14 Analytical Procedure Development", August 2022
- Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ) Emerging Technology Program (ETP):
 e.g., Process Analytical Technologies (PAT), Multi-Attribute Methods (MAM)

FDA guidance for reporting post-approval changes to an analytical procedure



FDA final guidance "Changes to an Approved Application for Specified Biotechnology and Specified Synthetic Biological Products", July 1997

FDA final guidance "CMC Post-approval Manufacturing Changes for Specified Biological Products To Be Documented in Annual Reports", December 2021.

New guidance for post-approval change management of analytical procedures



□ FDA draft guidance: "Q12: Technical and Regulatory Considerations for Pharmaceutical Product Lifecyle Management", May 2021; "ICH Q12: Implementation Considerations for FDA-Regulated Products", May 2021

□ FDA draft guidance "Q14 Analytical Procedure Development", August 2022

FDA final Guidance "Comparability Protocols for Postapproval Changes to Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Information in an NDA, ANDA, or BLA", October 2022

Analytical Procedure Lifecycle



Q14 Analytical Procedure Development (Draft Guidance): ICH March 2022; FDA August 2022

FDA

Context of the new guidelines for analytical procedure



With ICH Q14, ICH Q2(R2), *etc.*, enhance transparency of scientific and regulatory expectations for information and data used to support development and lifecycle management of the existing and emerging analytical procedures.

- > Minimal and enhanced approaches for analytical procedure development
- Analytical target profile (ATP)
- Analytical procedure control strategy
- Knowledge and risk management
- Established Conditions (ECs)
- Reporting postapproval changes
- ➢ In conjunction with ICH Q8-Q13

Comparability Protocols (CP) for proposed post-approval changes to an analytical procedure



A CP is a comprehensive, prospectively written plan for assessing the effect of a proposed post-approval CMC change(s) on the identity, strength, quality, purity, and potency of a drug product, for instance:

"For **replacement or modification of an existing analytical procedure** in an approved application, the new procedure must be scientifically sound and should **provide the same or greater assurance of product quality** than the currently approved procedure.

The CP should include the **specific plan**, **description of statistical method(s) to be used**, and **acceptance criteria** to be achieved for evaluating the performance of the new procedure. **Method validation data** should be submitted with the notification of the change." Common review issues regarding analytical procedures and changes—1



 Unclear information on testing sites and analytical procedures
 e.g., manufacturer information, method validation summary/report, Product Lifecycle Management (PLCM) document.

Insufficient or inappropriate description of the analytical procedure and control strategy

e.g., dilution factor/scheme for each sample type,

cell culture conditions for cell-based assays,

method operation control ranges for which robustness results do not support.

Common review issues regarding analytical procedures and changes—2



- Insufficient information and data on validation of an analytical procedure to support 1) changes in the analytical procedure; 2) changes in test sites
- e.g., summary of changes and bridging studies if applicable,

type of samples (e.g., in-process, non-degraded, degraded, spiked) used for validation/transfer to support the suitability of methods for the intended purpose(s),

adequacy of validation experiments performed when transferring analytical procedures to a different laboratory.

How will the new version of Q2 and the new Q14 guidelines help?



- Include general considerations for development, validation and lifecycle management of analytical procedure for the assessment of quality of drug substance and drug product.
- Facilitate communication between industry and regulators, e.g., on topics related to how to justify the analytical procedure control strategy

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