

International Symposium on  
Continuous Manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals  
MIT May 20-21, 2014

White Paper # 3

## Regulatory and Quality Considerations for Continuous Manufacturing

Charlie Cooney (MIT), Tara Gooen (FDA),  
Rapti Madurawe (FDA), Elaine Morefield (Vertex),  
Moheb Nasr (GSK), Diane Zezza (Novartis)

# Regulatory and Quality Considerations for Continuous Manufacturing

## ■ Regulatory and Quality Team Members

- Tara Gooen, Rapti Madurawe (US FDA)
- Jean-Louis Robert, Evdokia Korakianiti, Oyvind Holte (EMA)
- Charles Cooney (MIT)
- Yanxi Tan Cain, Diane Zezza (Novartis)
- Elaine Morefield (Vertex)
- Gretchen Allison, Tom Garcia (Pfizer)
- William Randolph (J&J)
- Frank Montgomery (AstraZeneca)
- Nirdosh Jagota (Roche)
- Bekki Kommas, Dora Kourti, Dave Rudd, Moheb Nasr (GSK)

# Regulatory and Quality Considerations for Continuous Manufacturing

---

- **Current draft intended for discussion only and will be revised prior to publication**
- **Outline of current draft:**
  - **Current regulatory environment**
  - **Regulatory considerations**
  - **Quality and GMP considerations**
  - **Regulatory and quality considerations for bridging existing batch manufacturing to continuous manufacturing**
  - **Gaps and Challenges**
  - **Glossary and definitions**
  - **References**

# Key Messages (1)

---

- Continuous manufacturing provides multiple opportunities for improvements in pharmaceutical manufacturing
- The current regulatory environment supports advancing regulatory science and innovation, including CM
- Traditional concepts need to be further explored or modified, to advance the implementation of continuous processes (e.g. material traceability, residence time distribution)
- The regulatory expectations for assurance of quality and reliable and predictive processing, are the same for batch and continuous processing
  - A control strategy developed for a batch process, may not be appropriate when the same operations are operated in continuous mode
- Continuous manufacturing provides additional opportunities to design the appropriate controls into the system, rather than current industry practice on relying mostly on testing materials at the end of the process

## Key Messages (2)

---

- The flexibility of cGMPs supports new manufacturing technologies including continuous manufacturing
- Risk analysis techniques and/or modeling tools should be employed to fully understand the process, the impact on product quality, and to develop the appropriate controls
- Continuous Quality Verification is well suited to the validation of continuous manufacturing processes
- Regulatory expectations for cleaning and cleaning validation are the same
  - For continuous manufacturing processes, some adjustments may be necessary

# Proposed Discussion Points (1)

---

- Appropriate definition of state of control to assure quality?
- What are the expectations for testing/control of in process materials in CM?
- Are different assumptions appropriate for cleaning validation of CM equipment?
- Applicability of current regulatory guidances to scale-up and control issues?
  - Impact of regional requirements?
  - Are FDA SUPAC guidances applicable to CM?
- How and when should batch/lot size be defined?
- Should flexible batch sizes be allowed?

## Proposed Discussion Points (2)

---

- How to meet current ICH stability requirements?
- Consideration for sampling location, frequency, volume and representative sampling?
- Lifecycle management (e.g. model maintenance, continuous process verification, equipment maintenance)?
- Are there different approaches in managing CM under PQS?

# Next Steps

---

- Current paper will be revised based on:
  - Comments received before today
  - Symposium discussion and recommendations
  - Additional comments to be forwarded NLT June 6, 2014
- Feel free to send your comments and suggestions ([moheb.m.nasr@gsk.com](mailto:moheb.m.nasr@gsk.com))