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HOW TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF VMPS ?

**REGIONAL WEBINAR –VMPS FOCAL POINTS
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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



NO



**Unregistered/
Unlicensed VMP**



YES : registered VMP

Analysis



Compliance with MA

Good Quality

Non compliance

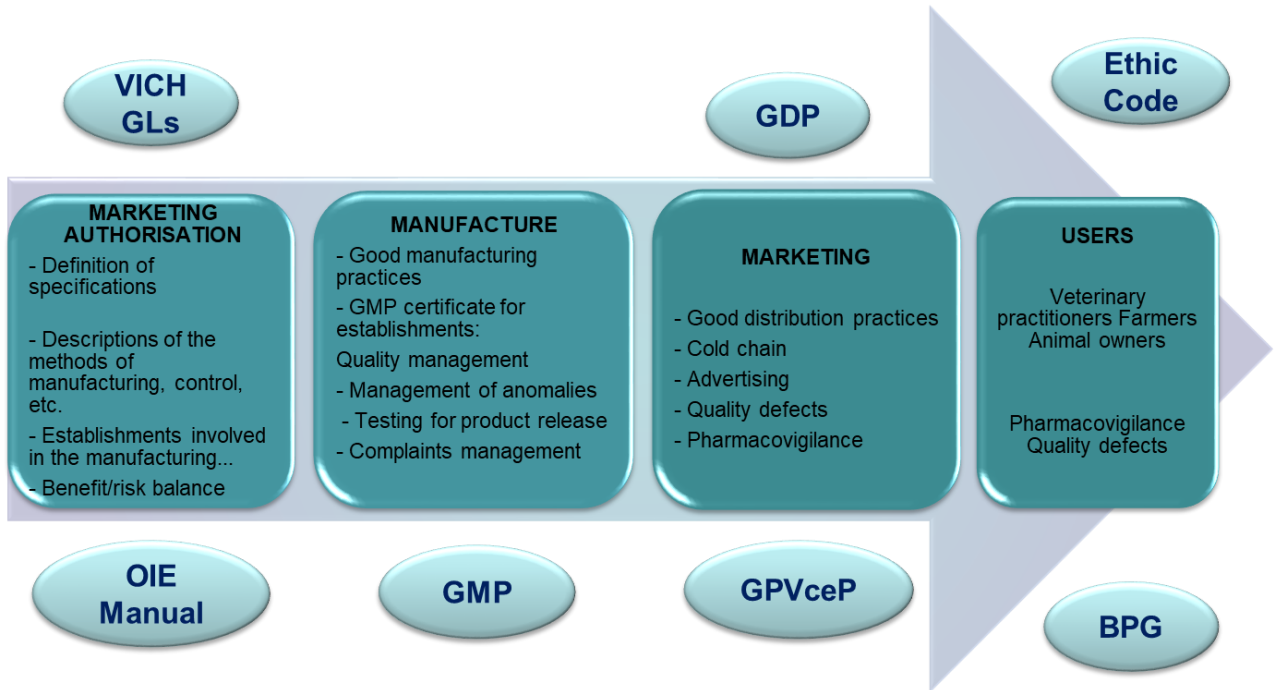
Substandard :

- Pb of manufacturing
- Pb of dosage...

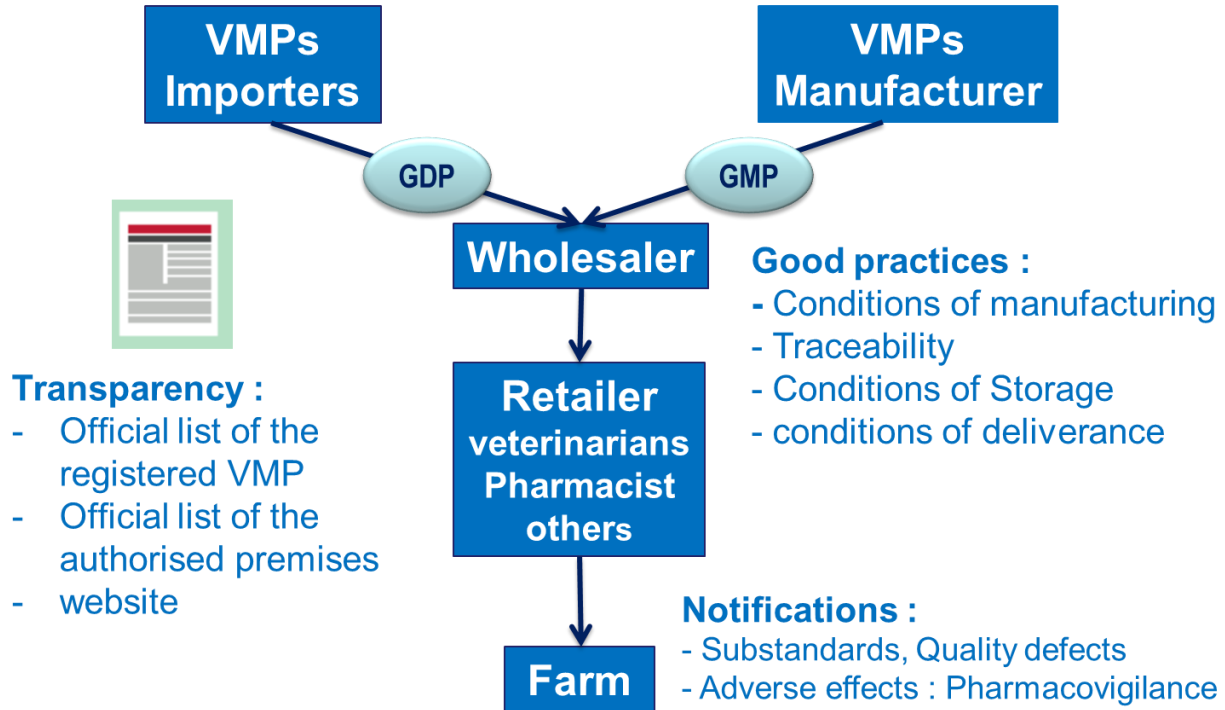
Falsification:

- No API
- False API...

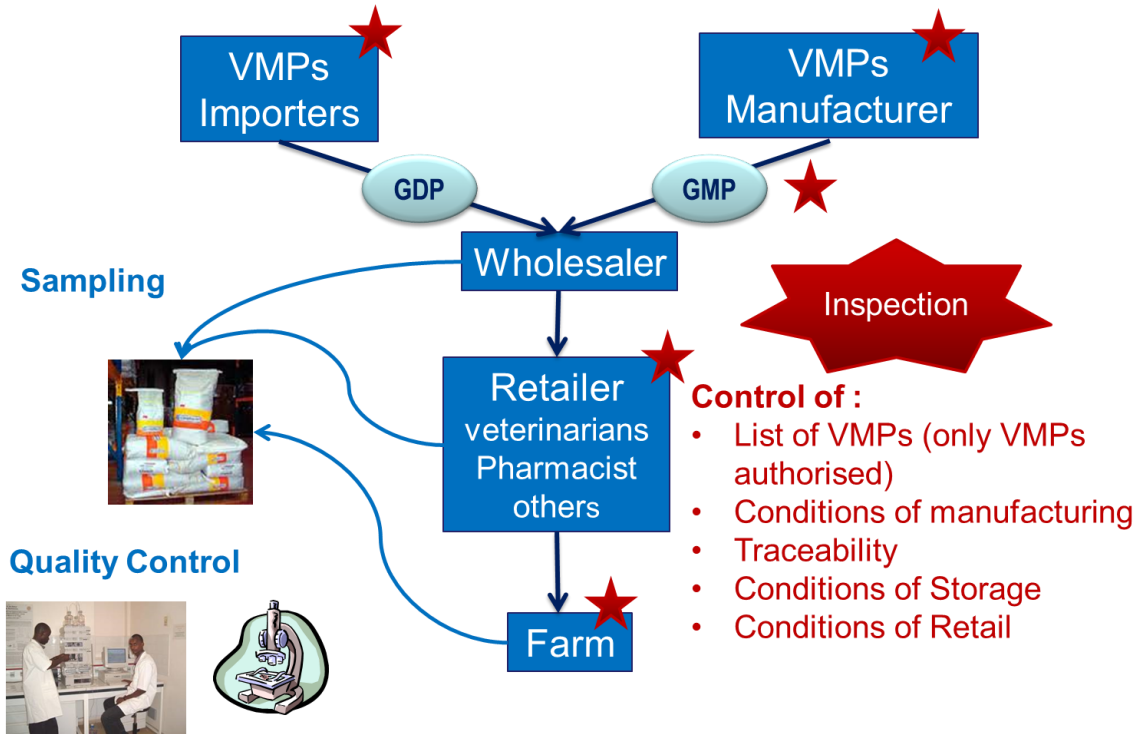
Quality at all steps of VMPs life



Quality during manufacturing, storage, distribution and use



Inspection and control





Manufacturer, importer and wholesaler

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals 2017



Summary

Part 1

Section 1.1.

Chapter 1.1.1.

General Standards
Introductory chapters
[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

Chapter 3.7.1.

[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)

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
 - Planning
- Preliminary stage**



- Preparation for inspection
- Carrying out the inspection
- Writing and sending initial report
- Assesment of QP responses and conclusion
- Compliance status of VPC et decision



Inspection stage



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
- Role in the detection of quality defects
 - 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: 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 and falsifiedVMPs
- 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

Quality control analysis

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

- Risk based approach

- Identification of priorities on the list of registered products based on defined criteria

For 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....

Quality control analysis

- 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

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 Substandard

- Falsification products
 - ➔ **batch recall and destruction**
- 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*
 - ✓ *Incident already observed or not*
 - ✓ *Substandard observed on one batch or several batch...*

OMCL Network of the Council of Europe



- Network :

70 national Official Medicines Control Laboratories (OMCLs) from 40+ countries : 26 from EU, 8 European non EU : BLR, BIH, RUS, SRB, MKD, UKR, UK, NO, SW + observers

- Missions :

- for public and animal health (common or separated OMCLs)
- based on Ph. Eur. standard (EDQM)
- ISO 17025 quality Management System
- impartiality, independence, confidentiality and absence of conflicts of interest

- General activities :

- Mutual Joint audits (external audits with peer review)
- Proficiency Testing Scheme (organised by EDQM)
- Market surveillance studies, collaborative studies, testing of API, counterfeiting...

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