

GMP in Complimentary Manufacturing

GMP ?

Good

Manufacturing

Practice



Great

Mounds







Best Practice

Efficient & Effective way of accomplishing a task based on repeatable proven procedures

COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINES Traditional or alternative medicines

Examples include vitamins, minerals, nutritional supplements and herbal, aromatherapy and homoeopathic products.

GMP HISTORY

- First Australian Code of GMP 1991
- PICs adopted (in part) in 2002
- Guide to interpretation of the Code of GMP applicable to Complementary Medicine Manufacture 2003
- Australian Regulatory Guidelines for Complementary Medicines 2005
- Starting materials & Finished Product Analytical Procedure Validation for Complimentary Medicines 2006

Requirements for Complimentary Medicines

Are they different from Pharmaceuticals?

Requirements for Complimentary Medicines

- 1. Quality Management
- 2. Personnel
- 3. Premises & Equipment
- 4. Documentation
- 5. Production
- 6. Quality Control
- 7. Contract Manufacture & Analysis
- 8. Complaints & Recall
- 9. Self Inspection

Requirements for Complimentary Medicines

 Annex 7 – Manufacture of herbal medicinal products Annex 8 – Sampling of Starting & Packaging Materials Annex 9 – Manufacture of Liquids, Creams & Ointments • Annex 11 – Computerised Systems Annex 15 – Qualification & Validation



Good Manufacturing Practice

• Code of GMP gives us the "WHAT"

We need to find out the "HOW"

Premises – **CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT** Influenced By -Temperature Humidity > Air Movement Microbial & Physical Contamination

Premises – **CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT** Air Filters in Manufacturing areas should be at least EU7 grade or equivalent Monitoring of HVAC use Grade D from the Annex 1 for Sterile Medicinal Products Pressure differentials and air flows must be appropriate.

Premises – CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT

Differential pressures are used to control cross contamination
 Contain activities in each room
 Corridors at Health World have the highest pressure

Premises – CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT



Processes –

PROCESSES MUST BE UNDER CONTROL

UNCONTROLLED PROCESSES Degradation of Product **Stability and shelf life problems** Contamination of Product Threat to consumer Reworks Lost time Loss of batch Loss of profits

Standardise Processes

Eliminate Variation

Variation = Waste

Standardise Processes Elimination of Waste – > Time

Reworks

Failed Batches

Processes – Standardise - Warehouse

Set all in order

Instil Discipline



Processes – Standardise – Production

Set all in order

Instil Discipline





Processes – Standardise - Production

A place for everything

Visual labels



Processes – Standardise -Laboratories

Set All in Order

Instil Discipline



 Processes – Standardise -Laboratories

A place for everything

Visual labels.



Processes – Standardise -Laboratories



The use of shadow cut outs

• Processes – Standardise - Offices

Set All in Order

Instil Discipline



Processes – Standardise - Offices

Set All in Order



Instil Discipline



Processes – Standardise

Simplify Documentation –

 Standardise formats
 Document content should shadow the process flow
 More diagrams – less words

Processes – Standardise

Simplify Documentation –

Procedures Use of pictures – less words

Processes – Standardise

Simplify Documentation – Batch Records

Format clearly and logically

Follow the process flow

Validation – Process Validation

Consideration of Critical Points

Can be Grouped for similar products/ formulations

Use of Worst Case Situations – equipment train used

Validation – Cleaning Validation

Can be Grouped

Use of Worst Case Situations

Validation – Cleaning Validation "Visibly Clean"

What does this mean?

How do we assess "Visibly" ?

"Visibly Clean"

Is there a standard way to assess this?

"Visibly Clean"

What did we do!

Separate Equipment Trains Worst Case Groups — •Highly coloured •Fish Oil Products •High Maltodextrin Content

Visibly Clean

We used **Black & White** swatches of material moistened with purified water to wipe surfaces Inspected the residues on the swatches Inspected the appearance of the equipment

Development of Analytical Methods

Complexity of Matrix

- Some products can have over 60 ingredients!
- Interference of herbal components
- Specificity
- Extraction of active
- Appropriate detection methods

Development of Analytical Methods Example of HPLC Chromatogram



Development of Analytical Methods

Example of HPLC Chromatogram



Product Specifications

Using "Quantified by Input"
Herbal Extracts
Component below quantitation
Component cannot be assayed
Schedule 1 in TG056
Extended input range for multivitamins

 Herbal Materials must be authenticated against a botanically authenticated reference

TRAINING

Well TRAINED operators perform to expectations and reduce errors Knowledge of GMP & Code of GMP Hygiene Housekeeping Cross contamination Handling Deviations Quality Systems Documentation Practices

VENDOR ASSSURANCE

Sampling of EACH container • Permissible to take a proportion of the batch if there is a validated procedure to ensure identity of each container. • Excipients may be reduced sampled

VENDOR ASSSURANCE

To validate the procedure – Need to Know The nature & status of the manufacturer Do they have a quality assurance system & use it Manufacturing conditions • The products the material will be used in

Good Manufacturing Practice in Complimentary Manufacturing

Standardise work practices
Simplify documentation
Understand the complexities of your products
Train operators well

GMP

Why just "Good" Why not "GREAT"

Great

Manufacturing

