

The ideal clinical submission

Structure of presentation

* Introduction

- Transitional period
- Type / category of submission
- Assigned processes

* The ideal clinical submission (ICS)

- Main documentation
- Package insert (pi)
- Patient information leaflet (PIL)

* **The not ideal CS / flawed CS**

- Documentation deficiencies

General

Pre clinical

Pi

PIL

- Multisource medicines (generics / biosimilars)
- Line extensions of registered medicines

* **Conclusion**

- How to prepare / compile an ICS

Transitional period

Paper (MRF based) vs Electronic (CTD based)

Type / category of submission

- * New medicines already registered by other medicine regulatory authorities (MRAs) (new chemical entities / biologicals)
- * New medicines not yet registered by any other MRA
- * Multisource medicines (generics / biosimilars)
- * Line extensions of registered medicines
- * Package insert / patient information leaflet amendments of registered medicines
- * Responses of applicants to Clinical Committee recommendations / Council resolutions
- * Other: appeals, referrals, requests, opinions etc

Assigned processes

* *Submissions may be processed by*

- Routine / “slow track”
- Fast track (Expedited)
- Abbreviated medicines registration process (AMRP)
- Urgent Safety Restriction Notice (USRN) process (package inserts)
- Safety Related Package Insert Notifications (SRPINs)

What is an ideal clinical submission?

An ICS is a well structured submission that moves through all stages of the regulatory system without undue delays and / or queries to achieve the intended / desired outcome

The ICS is focussed to match the particular regulatory requirements of the relevant type / category of submission and the assigned process that the submission will follow at the MRA

The ICS

Main documentation

- Is well structured with a logic layout
- Is in line with the general, administrative, format and content requirements per category of submission and assigned processes to be followed in the MRA system (paper or electronic)
- Is in line with the guideline(s) relevant to the submission / application
- Contains quality and well presented preclinical and clinical data
- Checked / scrutinised by quality control / assurance official(s) before it is submitted

Package insert (pi)

- Format (Regulation 9)
- In line with relevant guideline(s)
- Content should be an objective reflection of the current scientific information regarding the use of the medicine and its limitations
- Checked / scrutinised by quality control / assurance official(s) before it is submitted

Patient information leaflet (PIL)

- Format (Regulation 10)
- In line with relevant guideline(s)
- Content should reflect the package insert information using terminology language understandable for the patient
- Checked / scrutinised by quality control / assurance official(s)

The not ideal / flawed CS

Documentation deficiencies

1. General

- * Incomplete MRF 1 and SBRA / SA Common Technical Document (CTD)
- * Orientation confusion: Poor layout, not well structured, index page mistakes, inaccurate cross referencing, page number confusion
(Volume, section paragraph, page number)
- * Document binding: flimsy, falls apart, exceeds 4cm / unit missing sections / pages
- * Legibility: Poor quality printing / photocopying / scanning, shading of text, high lighting using colour
- * Content: Not according to MRF 1 / eCTD and relevant guideline(s)
- * Volume overload: raw data included, other

- * Duplicate submission in the system
- * Response to CC recommendation does not contain one or more of: CC recommendation, CC amended pi, approved pi, or annotated proposed pi
- * Flaws in covering letter when addressing CC recommendations eg. compliant response per covering letter but p.i. not compliant

2. Pre-clinical documentation

- * Not all sections included. No explanation / reason(s) why a section is omitted
- * No effort to reflect on the possible relevance of preclinical findings to humans eg. target organs of toxicity, animal dose vs human dose, pregnancy etc.
- * No conclusion on animal findings
- * No preclinical expert report

3. Clinical documentation

- * Missing sections. No explanation / reason(s) why a section is omitted
- * No indication whether a study is pivotal or supportive
- * No indication whether clinical trial results were published or presented
- * No motivation for using a placebo
- * Flaws in study design and methodology
- * Studies not powered to get valid conclusive answers on outcomes, small patient numbers
- * Questionable statistics used for analysis of results
- * No inclusion and exclusion criteria
- * Poor presenting of results eg. No confidence intervals, relative risk but not absolute risk, no tables or graphs, etc.
- * Duration of studies not relevant to the disease / condition to be treated eg. shortterm studies for diseases / conditions requiring longterm treatment

- * Gender issues
- * No dose ranging studies (dose response)
- * No age or dose stratification
- * Unsuitable comparator, or dose / dosing frequency of comparator is less than recommended for the indication
- * Formulation and / or strength and / or dose used in the clinical studies different from that in the pi.
- * Formulation and / or strength inappropriate for a particular population eg. children
- * Study results not presented in terms of ITT and PP
- * Relevant tables and / or graphs not attached
- * Drop out rate or deaths not stated or explained
- * Reference to ongoing studies without indication when results are to be expected
- * Pooling of clinical study results where study designs and outcomes are not similar
- * Borderline / marginal efficacy

- * Borderline / marginal efficacy but major side effects
- * No reflection on the clinical relevance of certain statistical significant findings
- * No summary reflecting on all the study results in terms of efficacy and safety
- * No benefit risk profile of the medicine in terms of the proposed indication at the proposed dose in the proposed population
- * Biased expert report (company employee) or no clinical expert report
- * Negative correspondence with other MRA's not included
- * Package insert of a MRA with which Council aligns itself, not included

4. Package insert deficiencies

- * Not in line with Regulation 9 and the package insert guideline
- * Pi not submitted, pages missing, text printed on both sides of page
- * Mini text book / guidelines / manual
- * Use of shading or colours to highlight text
- * Spacing of text and letter size not according to guideline
- * Grammar and spelling errors
- * Statements without references or incorrectly referenced or cross referenced
- * No annotated pi
- * Pi not marked “proposed”, “approved” no date on pi, pages without initials
- * Contains promotional statements (advertising) or hidden claims

- * Contains comparisons with other medicines or statements suggestive of a potential advantage over competitors
- * Contain statements / words to detract from / soften the seriousness of the reported side effects
- * Contains statements / words not allowed eg. like all medicines, drugs, novel agent
- * Confusion when to use generic name (INN) and when to use proprietary name
- * Confusion how to present side effects
- * Paediatric use: formulation and / or dose inappropriate, tablets not dividable
- * Inconsistencies in pi. eg. impairment of hepatic function is a contra indication but dosage and directions for use reflect a dose for use in severe hepatic impairment

- * Does not contain the standardised information / text approved by Council for certain categories of medicines eg. text relating to non selective NSAIDs and COX2 inhibitors.
- * Package insert amendments based on CCDS / SPC without the references on which the CCDS / SPC amendments were based

PIL deficiencies

- * Not in line with Regulation 10 and PIL guideline
- * Not based on the pi and not cross referenced to pi
- * No date on PIL. No indication whether it is a proposed or an approved PIL.
- * Grammar and spelling errors
- * Not understandable for patient / consumer
- * No changes to headings and text to accommodate parenteral formulations eg “ Before you (take) (use) T/N” is applicable to oral formulation but not for I.V. formulation. For I.V. formulation it should be “Before you (are given) (receive) T/N”
- * PIL submitted without a pi.
- * Contains lengthy description of diseases / conditions

Deficiencies: multisource (generic/biosimilar medicines)

- * Deficiencies regarding main documentation, p.i. and PIL, where relevant, are applicable
- * Not in line with relevant (guideline(s))
- * Formulation not identical to that of the innovator
- * No clinical studies (safety and efficacy) are included (where bio equivalence data are not available)
Clinical data always required for biosimilars
- * Most recent innovator pi. and / or standardised package inserts (when available) are not included
- * No references are included
- * Indications / dosages applied for not in line with innovator pi.

Deficiencies: Line extensions of registered medicines

- * Deficiencies regarding main documentation, pi and PIL, where relevant, are applicable
- * Not a direct proportional up-or down scaling of the registered medicine formulation
- * The strength does not fit into the already approved dosage range for the indication(s)

Conclusion

- * To prepare / compile an ICS, attention should be given to the deficiencies that have been identified

Flaws relating to preparing / compiling the submission

- * Main documentation: not fully compliant with regulatory document and guideline requirements (general, administrative, format and content) relating to type of submission and process to be followed
- * Pi and PIL not fully compliant with relevant regulations and guidelines
- * Layout, structure, indexing, referencing, cross referencing, grammar, spelling, printing photocopying / scanning quality, covering letter, leave much to be desired

Flaws in quality of safety and efficacy data

- * Not all data required are included eg. benefit risk profile
- * No expert reports, biased expert reports
- * Flaws in clinical studies eg. design, methodology, patient numbers, duration, analysis and presentation of results. etc

Flaws in quality control / assurance of submissions

- * Submissions reflect negatively on current quality control / assurance measures that are in place to check submissions before being submitted

Deficiencies
identified

THE END

