Quality and Risk Management in a Tissue Bank

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Guide to the quality and safety of TISSUES AND CELLS for human application



European Committee (Partial Agreement) ard Edition (CD-P-TO)

Chapter 2

QM is achieved through compliance with the requirements at four levels:

- Legal framework provides overall context in which activities for T&C are performed
- **QMS** to ensure that T&C are consistently comply with technical and legal requirements
- Technical requirements specific to each type of tissues:
 ensure Q&S&E
- Authorisations in place for specific activities from specific competent authorities



A systematic approach to QM must be implemented and maintained during the whole process:

- Personnel and organization
- Premises
- Equipment & materials
- Outsourced activities managmente (contractual agreements
- Documentation
- Quality control
- Quarantine & release
- Qualification & validation
- Traceability
- Complaints
- Investigation and reporting
- Recall
- Self-assessment
- Quality Risk Management
- Fiscal & continuity planning
- Tools for continuous quality improvement

HISTORY OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT





HISTORY OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Good Tissue Practices I

Directive 2004/23/EC

It shall apply to the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells intended for application in humans, as well as processed products derived from human tissues and cells intended for Its application in humans.

When these processed products are regulated by other Directives, this Directive shall only apply to donation, procurement and evaluation.

A.1. PERSONNEL
A.2. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
A.3. DONOR SCREENING
A.4. RECOVERY
A.5. PROCESSING
A.6. STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION
<u>A.7. QUALITY MANAGEMENT</u>
A.8. BIOVIGILANCE



HISTORY OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Good Tissue Practices II

Good Practices directed to Tissue and Cell Banks and Organizations Responsible for Clinical Application, which establish methodologies to determine what studies are necessary and therefore, what safety and efficacy data is necessary to provide before such application, so that this is safe and effective.

A.1. EVALUATION OF THE NOVELTY

A.2. RISK ASSESSMENT

A.3. DETERMINATION OF THE SCOPE OF STUDIES

Good Laboratory Practices

Directive 2004/10/EC

The principles of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) are used to perform tests aimed at obtaining data on the properties and danger to people, animals and the environment of any chemical substance.

These are non-clinical trials of health and environmental safety carried out, therefore, for regulatory purposes.

The GLPs provide recommended guidelines for the management of these trials and represent a quality system related to the organizational processes and the conditions under which the trials are planned, performed, controlled, recorded, archived and informed, to ensure the quality and validity of data obtained.

- 1. STAFF
- 2. QUALITY GUARANTEE PROGRAM
- 3. FACILITIES
- 4. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND REAGENTS
- 5. TEST SYSTEMS

- 6. TEST SAMPLES
- 7. SOP
- 8. REALIZATION OF THE STUDY
- 9. RESULT REPORTS
- 10. STORAGE OF RECORDS AND MATERIALS



HISTORY OF A MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Good Clinical Practices

Directive 2001/20/EC

The Good Clinical Practice Guide (GCP) is an international standard of ethical and scientific quality applicable to the design, conduct, registration and communication of clinical trials in which human beings participate. Compliance with this standard provides a public guarantee of the protection of the rights, safety and well-being of the subjects of the trial in accordance with the principles of the Helsinki Declaration, as well as guarantee the credibility of the clinical trial data.

2. PRINCIPLES OF GCP

- 2.13. Systems with procedures that ensure the quality of each aspect of the trial will be implemented.
- 3. ETHICAL CLINICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE
- 4. RESEARCHER
- 5. PROMOTER
- 6. CLINICAL TRIAL AND MODIFICATIONS PROTOCOL
- 7. RESEARCHER'S MANUAL
- 8. ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF A CLINICAL TRIAL



Good Manufacturing Practices

Directive 2001/83/EC

These are strict compliance standards for drug manufacturers. GMP are defined as the part of the quality assurance that ensures that medicines are made and controlled according to the appropriate quality standards for the intended use, controlling all the variables that may affect the final quality of the medicine.

Part I. Basic requirements Medications <u>Chapter 1. Quality Management</u> Chapter 2. Staff Chapter 3. Premises and equipment Chapter 4. Documentation Chapter 5. Production Chapter 6. Quality Control Chapter 7. Manufacturing and analysis by contract Chapter 8. Claims and withdrawals Chapter 9. Self-inspections Annex 1. Manufacture of sterile medicines Annex 2. Manufacture of biological medicines for human use.

Annex 13. Manufacture of investigational drugs Annex 15. Qualification and validation.

Annex 16. Certification by a qualified person and batch release.

Annex 19. Reference samples and retention samples.

Annex 20. Quality risk management

Qualipedia

QUALITY

COMPLY WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED AND REQUIRED (by customers, regulations, medication registration, etc.)

QUALITY CONTROL SET OF ACTIVITIES (sampling and analysis) ESTABLISHED TO ENSURE ADEQUATE QUALITY OF PRODUCED PRODUCTS (composition, physical characteristics)

QUALITY GUARANTEE SET OF ACTIVITIES ESTABLISHED TO ENSURE THAT THE QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM IS EFFECTIVE (personnel, equipment, facilities, document system, etc.)









Inspection



Quality Guarantee – Quality Plans



Quality Guarantee – Quality Plans



Inspection



Quality Guarantee – Quality Plans













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