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A REVIEW OF REGULATORY AFFAIRS

Bichkule Laxman Bandu[1],Shinde Monali.B.[2]

Vidya Niketan Institute of Pharmacy & Research Centre Bota.

ABSTRACT:

RA plays very critical roles in a pharmaceutical industrial department with the responsibility for getting approval for new products coming to the market and ensures that approval is retained for as long as the company wishes to keep the product on the market & it also offers structured and operational means and support for working within regulations to enable accelerated development and delivery of safe and effective healthcare products for every unique individual worldwide. Drug product approval Should be an important step to ensure the process is safe and effective drug. Central Narcotics Control Organization (CDSCO), India Decided to adopt the CTD format for the technical requirements for Registration of medicinal products for human use. Implementation CTD is expected to significantly reduce the time and resources required By industry to prepare applications for global registration. This article Evolution of Drug Regulatory Issues, Roles and Relationships in the Pharmaceutical Industry to implement CTD guidelines to regulate and improve drug marketing industrial development.

Keywords: Regulatory authorities, Regulatory agencies, Drug Regulatory Affairs, Industrial Development.

Introduction:

The development of a new molecule can incur costs amounting to several million rupees or dollars, and any errors can significantly affect the company's reputation. Given the crucial role that medicines play in human health, it is imperative to have regulations in place that ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of pharmaceuticals. The regulatory affairs professional bears the sole responsibility for ensuring that products comply with these regulations and for maintaining all necessary documentation. A primary responsibility of the regulatory specialist is to verify that all information related to medications, including labeling, is accurately conveyed to patients. Even a minor error in any regulatory activity can lead to product recalls and substantial financial losses.

The modern pharmaceutical industry is well-organized and adheres to international regulatory standards for the production of chemical and biological pharmaceuticals intended for both human and animal use, as well as for medical devices, herbal products, and cosmetics. The oversight of drug development in relation to material needs is notably stringent. To obtain market approval, every drug undergoes rigorous inspection and clinical trials to ensure its safety, efficacy, and quality. These standards are enforced by the regulatory authorities in their respective countries, such as the FDA in the United States and the DCA in India. Regulation impacts all facets of the pharmaceutical sector, influencing innovators, pharmaceutical companies, regulatory bodies, and patients alike.. The regulatory department represents a key interface between the company, products, and regulatory authorities whose positive or negative vantage point makes their discernment of the regulatory authority to the industry strong for bad and good. Hence, the more scientific accuracy will ensure the possibility that the product may reach the market in the forecast period. Regulatory affair (RA) provides an opportunity for governing industries such as pharmaceutical, medicinal device, veterinary medicine, cosmetics, and others. Regulatory affairs is, in short, a bridge that 'connects' or 'joins' the pharmaceutical industry to the government. This hurdle includes controlling the efficacy and safety of medicinal products and, further, the process of registration, hence known as 'government affairs'. Regulatory affairs is a profession within the world of drug development where a wrong step can stop years' worth of data from going to an unprofitable end. Thus, an RA professional needs to understand all the information and be hands on with both the hardware and the software of the function. Most companies-being major multinationals pharmaceutical corporations or small-Biotechnology companies have specialist departments of regulatory affairs (RA) professionals.[3]

Objectives Of the Regulatory Affairs:

This paper describes a brief review of various regulatory bodies of major developed and developing countries around the world and the scope and challenges of such pharmaceutical regulatory organizations in delivery of safe and effective healthcare products.

Importance Of Regulatory Affair:

In this competitive environment, the reduction of time taken to reach the market is critically important for both product and hence company success. The proper conduct of its Regulatory Affairs is therefore of great economic interest to the company. A new drug might have cost millions of Euros or dollars, pounds to develop and even a three-month delay in getting it on the market has cost significant dollars. Worst still, failure to report all of the data available or the release product with incorrect labelling could very easily become a product recall. Either event is likely to lead to the loss of several millions of

units of sales, not to mention the subsequent loss of investors' confidence, health professionals and patients. The Regulatory Affairs department is often the first point of contact of the government authorities with the company.[4]

Role Of Regulatory Affairs (Ra) Department:

- The regulatory affairs department of the pharmaceutical industry is in the responsibility or function of seeking permission to get a new pharmaceutical medicine or drug to ensure the approval maintenance process for as desiring firm or for as long 5.
- From the onset of a development program, regulatory affairs specialists provide technologies and strategic advises to the quality control, R &D, manufacturing department etc., contribute both financially and scientifically both to the progress of a development program and to the enterprise 6
- Be aware of what the customer, at all times, is being governed by practices, guidelines, and international laws.
- Assure that a firm's product meets the prevailing regulation.
- Keep abreast with the product range of a company.
- Oversee the evaluation of audit reports, compliance measures, and inspections conducted by regulatory bodies and customers.
- The role of a Regulatory Affairs professional involves monitoring the continuously evolving legislation across all regions where the company intends to market its products, providing guidance on legal and scientific constraints and requirements, as well as gathering and assessing the scientific data produced by their research team and colleagues [7].
- Regulation refers to the mandatory directives issued by an agency that outline how to interpret and adhere to the law. Non-compliance with these regulations can lead to the issuance of warning letters, which are publicly documented on the FDA website, posing significant risks for the pharmaceutical industry.
- Ensure the maintenance of approved applications and the documentation of registration fees associated with the submission of Drug Master Files (DMFs) and other relevant documents.
- Regulatory Affairs professionals assist companies in avoiding issues stemming from poorly maintained records, inadequate scientific reasoning, or substandard data presentation.
- An effective Regulatory Affairs professional adopts a 'right first time' approach and plays a crucial role in aligning scientific endeavors with regulatory requirements throughout the product lifecycle, thereby optimizing the cost-effective utilization of company resources[8].
- Additionally, they are responsible for providing physicians and other healthcare professionals with precise and comprehensive information regarding the safety, quality, and efficacy of the products.
- The Regulatory Affairs Department also contributes to the marketing strategies associated with drug development.
- Regulatory affairs is essential for ensuring that the packaging and promotion of drugs/products comply with regulations prior to their commercial use[9].

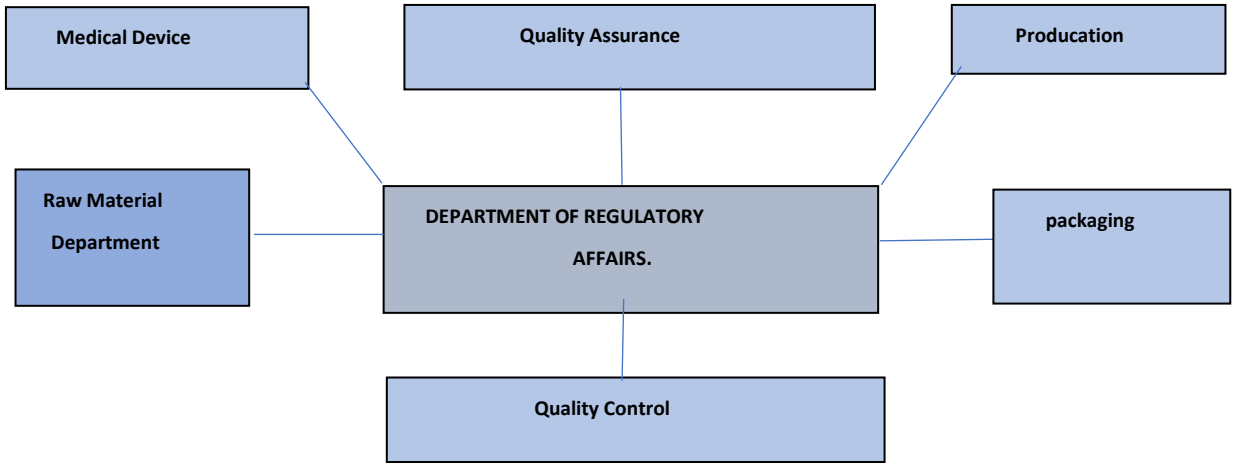

Figure 1 :- Contribution of regulatory affairs in different departments

- Preclinical Research: - pharmacology and toxicology studies.
- Clinical trials : - Paper writing, Evidence gathering and mathematical interpretation.
- Manufacturing: encompasses thorough safety controls to ensure the products are clean and efficient.
- Quality Control: Checking the substance for the grade of purity, potency, safety, and quality.
- Quality assurance: This involves concepts such as defeat audits, complains, auditing and record processing. [3]

Roles Of Regulatory Affairs in Pharmaceutical Industry:

Roles of a regulatory affairs professional are to act in cooperation with regulatory agencies:

1. Audit on the constantly evolving constitution
2. Adapted documents to regulatory agencies.

3. To provide tactical and practical advice to R&D, Production, QC Department.
4. Preparing well ordered to ensure fidelity and compliance with all the applicable CGMP, ICH, GCP, GLP guidelines regulation and laws.
5. Provides acumen and regulatory perception in translating regulatory requirements into action workable plans.
6. A regulatory affair plays a foremost role in the industry, with each of its stages closely knit with the development of drugs at all stages, as well as post approval and marketing.

Scope Of Regulatory Affairs In Pharmaceutical Industry:

Since the early 20th century, the regulation of medical products has been constantly expanding. Today, regulatory agencies are coming into existence in an ever-increasing number of countries of the world. Those who have already established are rearranging their systems and trying to harmonize with organizations of other countries.

Pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical devices are among the most highly regulated industries. Regulatory affairs (RA) professionals work in pharmaceutical industry, government, academic research, and clinical institutions. Indian Pharmaceutical industry is one of the fastest growing industries in India. In the last 5 years, the compounded annual growth rate has crossed over 13%. It is expected to grow higher in the coming 10 years. Currently, the industry is valued at about $ 8.0 billion and ranks 4th in terms of volume and 13th in terms of value globally.10

A study by Ernst and Young reveals that the total market value of Clinical Research activities performed in India is expected to reach around USD 1.5-2 billion. There will be a huge demand for qualified RA personnel in clinical research. [11]

Role & Need of Regulatory Affairs

Healthcare industry IPR:

Intellectual Property Rights are legal rights, which result from intellectual activity in industrial, scientific, literacy and artistic fields. These rights protect creators and other producers of intellectual goods and services by granting them specific time-limited rights to control their use. Protect IP rights like other property can be a matter of trade, which can be owned, sold or bought. These are intangible and non-exhausted consumption.

Patents:

A patent is a granted monopoly of exclusive rights for an investigation, which is a product or process granted that provides new ways of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. It provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent. Protection is granted for a limited period I. e. 20 years. It means that the invention cannot be commercially made, used, distributed or sold without the patent owners of the patent.

Copyrights:

The word copyright refers to the law that pertains to rights accorded to creators of literacy and artistic works. Types of works covered by copyright-literacy works: novel, poems, plays, reference works, newspapers and programs, data bases, films, musical compositions, and choreography; artistic works: paintings, drawings, photographs, and sculpture, architecture, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings.

Trademarks:

A trademark is that distinctive sign which distinguishes certain goods/services from those of others as being manufactured/distributed by one scientific person/enterprise rather than another. Trademark may be one word or a combination of words, letters and numerals. They may comprise of drawing, symbols, three dimensional signs such as the shape and packaging of goods, available signs such as music /vocal sounds, fragrances or colours used as distinguishing features.

Industrial designs:

Industrial designs refer to creative activity, which result in the ornamental and formal appearance of the product and design right refers to a novel or original design that is accorded to the proprietor of a validity registered design. Industrial designs are an element of intellectual property. The essential purpose of design law it to promote and protect the design elements of industrial production.

Geographical indications:

Geographical indications are signs used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or reputation that are due to that place of origin. Agricultural products usually have qualities or reputation that are due to that place of origin. Agricultural products usually have qualities deriving from their place of production and influenced by specific local factors, such as climate Ans soil. They may also emphasize specific qualities of a product, such as those due to human factors that can be found in the place of origin of the products such as specific manufacturing skills and traditions.

Documentation in pharmaceutical industry:

It mainly defines procedures in writing to be pharmaceutical manufacturer that minimizes errors, misinterpretation because of oral pr casually written communication and hence enables tracing of historical batches, which eventually leads to quality of a product.

Exploratory Product Development Brief (EPDB) for drug substance and drug product:

- outline of the preclinical and clinical approaches, in addition to chemistry, manufacturing controls information
- which should be considered in designing exploratory studies in humans, including studies of closely related drugs or therapeutic biological products under an Investigational New Drug (IND) Application

- Information on a clinical development plan
- Chemistry, manufacturing and controls information
- Pharmacology and toxicology information
- Previous human experience with the investigation candidate or related compounds[12]

Product Development Plan (PDP):

The PDP is a strategy document, and in return, it builds up a detailed and comprehensive picture of the development strategy. It is a step-by-step guide toward the promised Drug product for each stage of the development process, the PDP clarifies the major goals and critical success factors, specifying success will be measured and what needs to be done to mitigate any risks A well-designed PDP not only increases the chances of success; it also plays an important role in helping the programmed teams reduce the cost of goods, maximize, efficiency and shorten time to market. [13]

Product Development Report:(PDR)

The international conference on harmonization Common Technical Document format has become the submission standard for new and abbreviated drug product applications both in the US, the European Union, and Japan. The PDR is one of the crucial sections of the CTD and describes the development of pharmaceuticals. The information included in this PDR is based on documentation that is generated after the formulation and the process development phase of a drug. There are 5 sections to PDR development that feature in the Q8 guide. Each section relates to a particular component or process in the development process including 1. Components of the drug product (API, Excipient) 2. Information about the drug product with formulation development over ages and physiochemical and biological properties 3 Rationale for the choice of the drug product container closure 4. Microbiological attributes.
5. The drug product compatibility with reconstitution diluents or dilution prior to administration for labelling information.[14]

Master Formula Record: include

a) The name of the product along with product reference code connected to its specifications.
b) Patent/proprietary name of the product, generic name, strength, composition of the product, and batch size.
c) A statement of the processing, location and the principal equipment's to be used.
d) Name, authority and reference no. of all starting materials used. All substance to be lost during processing shall be mentioned.
e) A statement of expected final yield with the acceptable limits and of any relevant intermediate yields, where appropriate.
f) The references to modes, which would be used in preparing the critical equipment, including cleaning, assembling, calibrating, sterilizing
g) Stepwise processing instructions with detail in addition to the time taken for each step.
h) The guidelines for in-whites control with their limits.

Batch Packaging Records:

For every batch or partial batch prepared, a batch packaging record should be maintained. It should be based on the appropriate parts of the packaging instructions. The following information should be included in the batch packaging record. a) The name and batch number of the product. b) The date and times of the packaging operations. c) Identification of the operator who
d) Carried out each critical step of the process and inspected these operations.
e) Information relating to the packaging operations carried out including references to the equipment's and packaging lines employed.
f) Specimens of printed packaging materials employed, including specimens of the batch coding expiry dating and any additional overprinting.
g) Any particular problems or unusual incidents observed including information, with signed authorization for any deviation from the packaging instructions.

Print Pack Specifications:

The work should be checked by a competent person, who is fully aware of the labelling regulations, product details and the implications of any mistakes missed.
The colour of the print should be quite carefully chosen.
When the product is dispensed, the container or carton is usually marked with a statement stating the dosage form.
Any special instructions can accompany that. It would be wise to give space for pharmacist's label when designing the artwork for the presentation.

Certificate of analysis:

A certificate of analysis is a document that manufacturers produce which confirmed the product they manufactured conformed to their customer's requirements. COAs help your company avoid costly return, exchanges, or customer complaints. In this article we will discuss exactly why COAs are so important and the best way to manage them within your company.[15]

To : (name of company) Date: (delivery date)

Attn : (contact person of the company)

Certificate Of Analysis

Description : (product)

Quantity Delivered : _____ pcs

Production Order No : _____

Delivery Order No : _____

Purchase Order No. _____

Test Results:

Parameters	(ex. Length in inches)	ex (weight in grams)			
Specification					
Average					
Maximum					
Minimum					

We hereby certify that the above goods have been inspected before shipment and found in good condition.

Verified By:

_____

Name / Designation

Date : _____

Conclusion:

Many within the Regulatory Affairs Profession believe the New Approach to regulation will eventually be adopted for all healthcare products as it represents the best model for delivering new healthcare advances to market in a reasonable time with acceptable safety.

DRA is a highly rewarding and approachable field having legal as well as scientific aspects of new drug development, which of course both entail dynamic elements. Regulatory Governing Bodies have been set up around the world to ensure that medicines for human use meet global requirements of quality, efficacy, and safety.

For example, FDA, TGA, CDSCO, EMEA, and others. It includes legislation that requires drugs to be trailed, manufactured, tested, and developed in accordance with guidelines given by an authority so that they are safe and the patients will be well healthy and protected.

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