



# EU Innovation Network Academia and Training in Regulatory Science Workshop

Presentation at EMA Workshop  
Nov 16th, 2018

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# Supporting Innovation – a key strategic objective in Ireland



23 October 2018  
EMA/723198/2018  
Scientific Committees Regulatory Science Strategy

Health Products Regulatory Authority  
Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020

EMA Regulatory Science to 2025

Reference material

Ireland ranked 11<sup>th</sup> on a global basis in terms of its R&D and innovation sectors

# My Background and Interest in Regulatory Science

- Research interests in ATMPs
  - Nano Technology –new BioMaterials
  - Gene therapy, Non-viral delivery of RNAi
  - Design, formulation, manufacture and assessment of RNA therapeutics



- Funding sources
  - EU Framework 7, COST & MedTrain Fellowship
  - SFI Centers: Curam, SSPC and AMBERall focused on novel materials and advanced therapeutics
- Board member of HPRA
- Board member of Critical-Path Institute Ltd., Arizona, USA
- Chair and co-founder of Regulatory Science Ireland

# The Definition and Role of Regulatory Science?

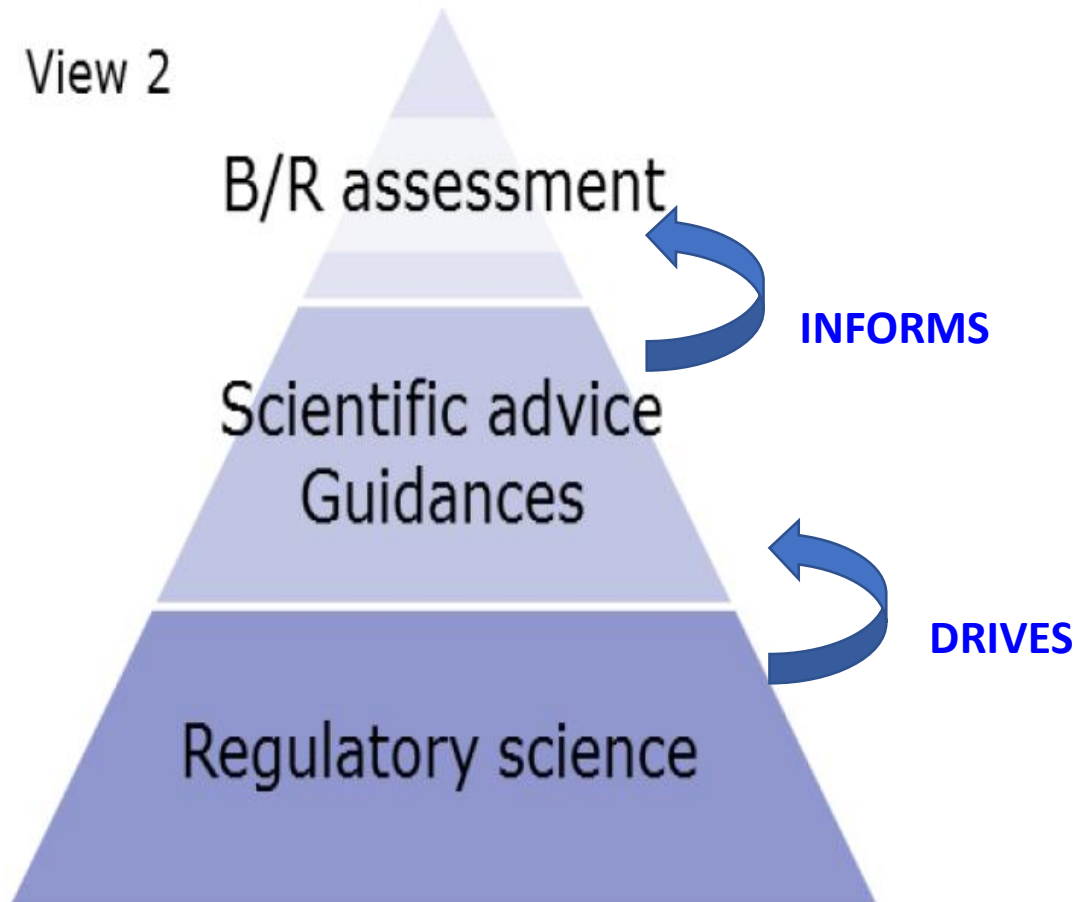
## ATMPs



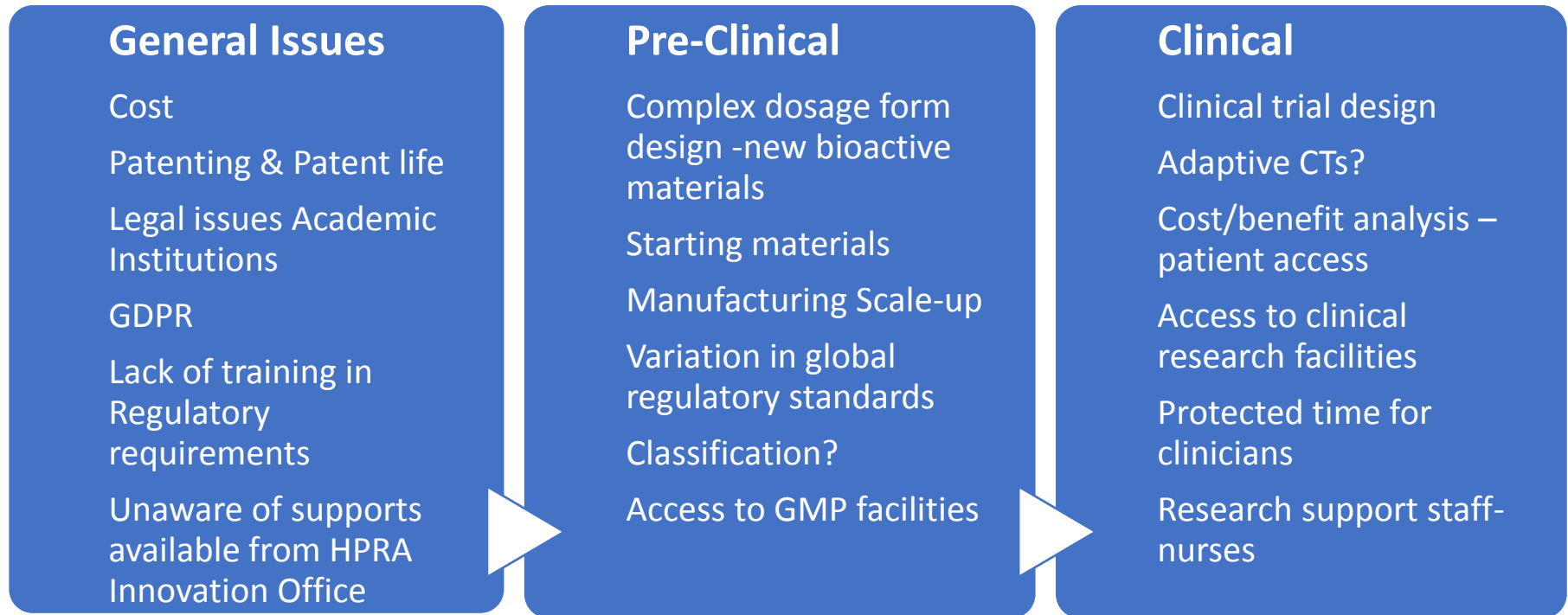
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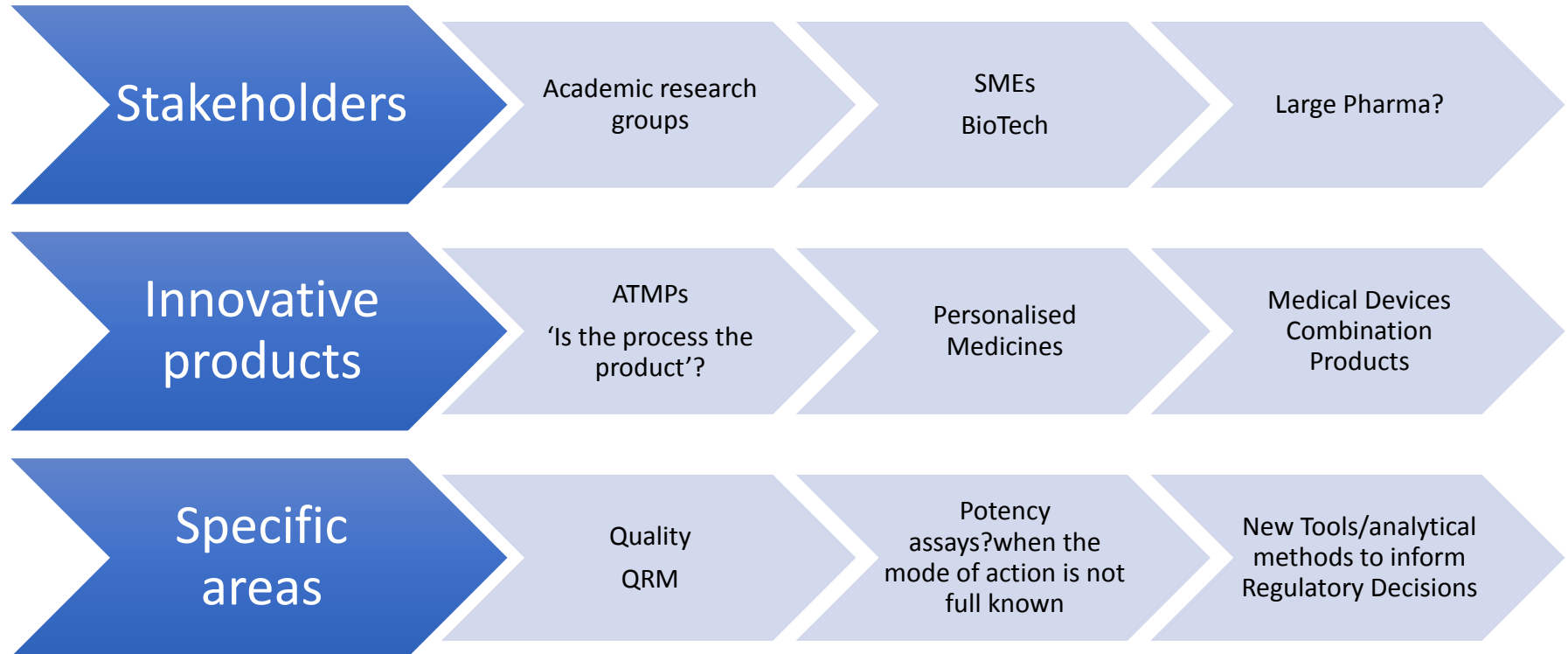


# Challenges for Academic Clinical Studies

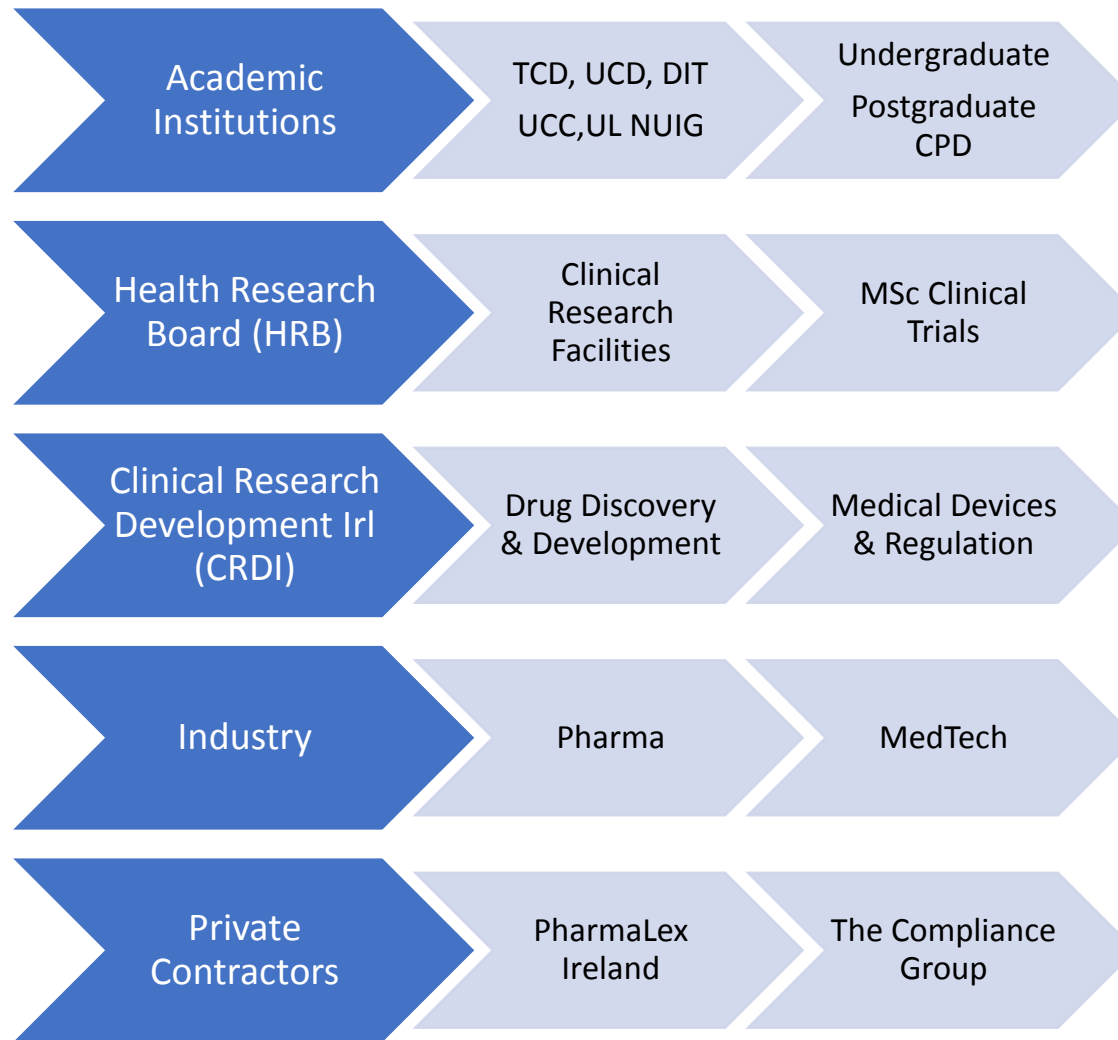


Need for a European-wide ecosystem to support and promote innovation and translational research

# Need for Training- Regulatory Guidelines & Processes



# Training available in Regulatory Affairs vs Regulatory Science in Ireland



Fragmented, need for a Directory listing different types and levels (accreditation) of training available

# H2020 Research and Innovation Programme

Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions

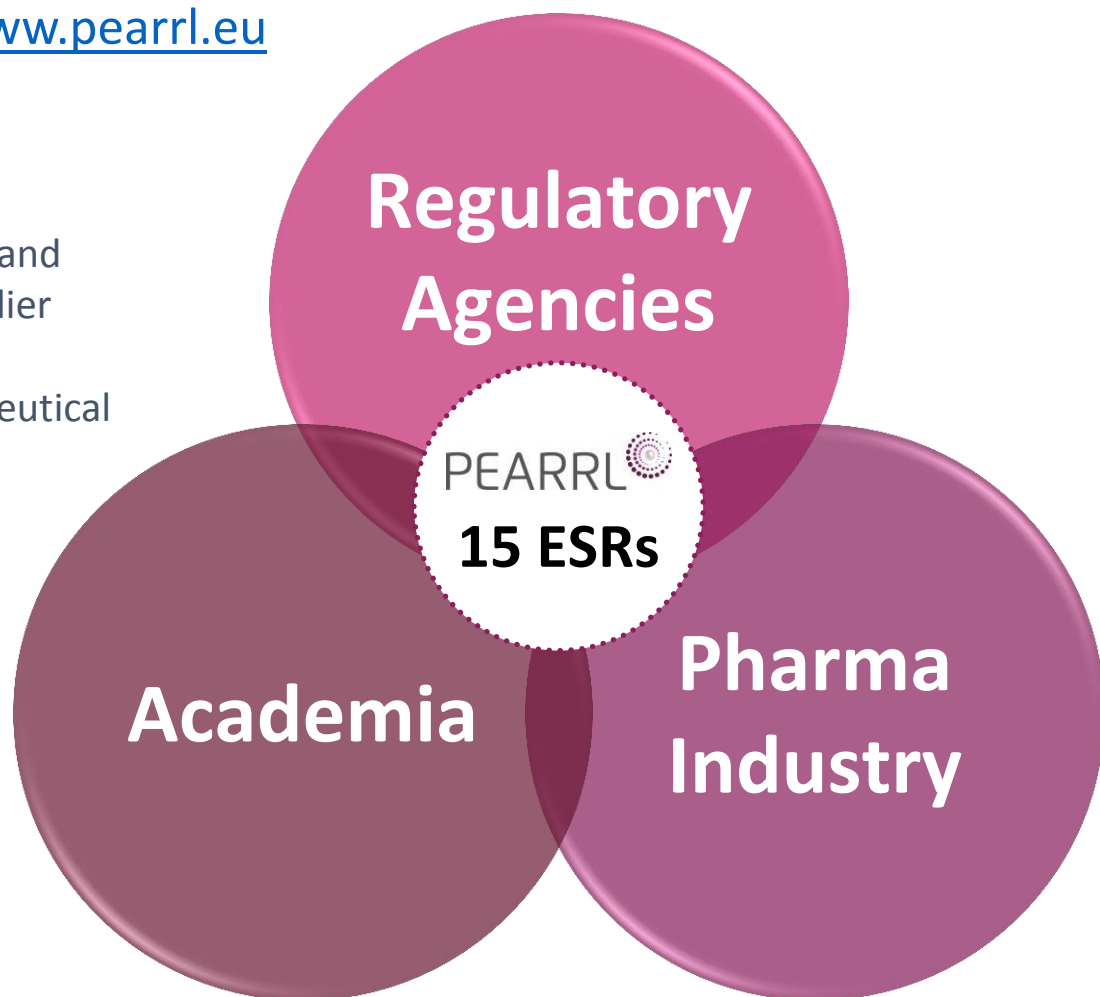
European Training Network (ETN) 2016-2020- coordinated by UCC

## Pharmaceutical Education And Research with Regulatory Links (PEARRL) [www.pearrl.eu](http://www.pearrl.eu)

8 EU Countries

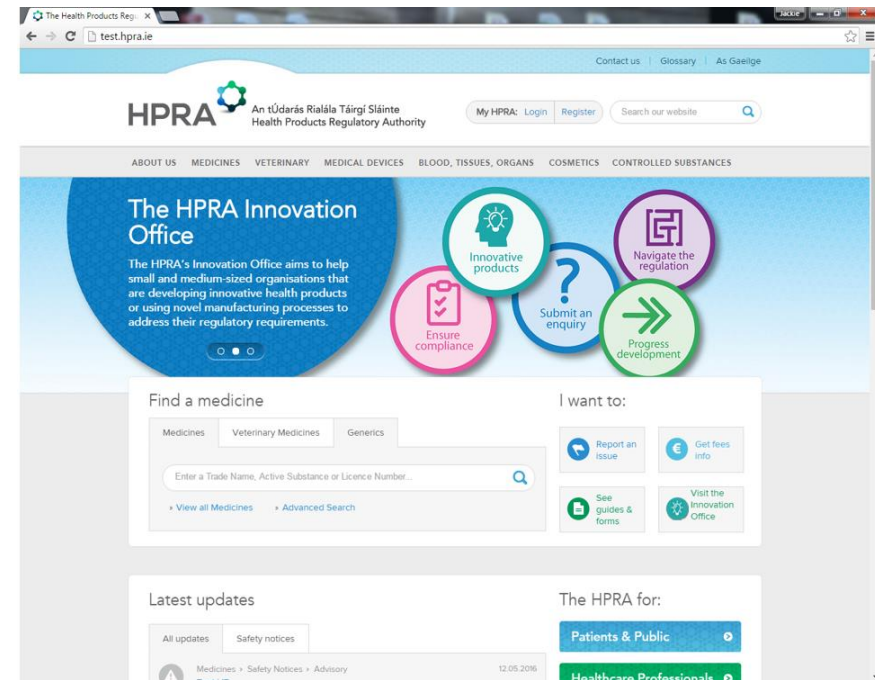
### Overall Aims:

- Innovative drug development strategies and regulatory tools tailored to facilitate earlier access to medicines
- Educate the next generation of pharmaceutical scientist with a regulatory background



# Experiences in dealing with National Regulatory Authority

## - HPRA Mechanisms to Support Innovation



# Experiences in dealing with National Regulatory Authority



[Medicines](#) > [Regulatory Information](#) > [Clinical Trials](#) > [Clinical Trial Applications](#)

## Clinical Trial Applications

### Making an Application

You can find information on making an application in the [Guide to Clinical Trial Applications](#).

The guide was revised in May 2018 to include information on Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Inspections, and other updates. A track changes version of the guide is [attached](#).  
The Clinical Trials Sub-committee meets regularly to review all applications. This committee is a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee for Human Medicines.

Applications are approved by the Management Committee of the HPRA which meets every week.

### Clinical trials meeting dates

A list of cut-off dates for the submission of clinical trial applications and Clinical Trial Sub-committee cut-off dates are available below

[Clinical Trial cut off and meeting dates 2019](#)  
[Clinical Trial cut off and meeting dates 2018](#)  
[Clinical Trial cut off and meeting dates 2017](#)

View the [terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Clinical Trials Sub-committee](#).

### Clinical Trials with Academic Sponsors

The HPRA does not charge a fee for clinical trials conducted by academic sponsors where there is no financial support for the conduct of the trial. Any request for a fee waiver should be clearly stated in the cover letter.

### Feedback from Academic Groups:

- Clinical Trial applications very welcome
- Staff very proactive,
- Efficient turn around time
- No fees for academic sponsors



[Medicines](#) > [Regulatory Information](#) > [Clinical Trials](#) > [Good Clinical Practice \(GCP\) Inspections](#)

## Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Inspections

### Why the HPRA conduct GCP inspections of clinical trials

Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is a set of internationally recognised ethical and scientific quality requirements that must be observed for designing, conducting, recording and reporting on clinical trials that involve the participation of human subjects.

Compliance with GCP provides assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, and that the results of the clinical trials are accurate and credible. The regulations require that all clinical trials covered by the provisions of the regulations, including bioavailability and bioequivalence studies, be designed, conducted and reported in accordance with the principles of GCP.

Clinical trials involving medicines are inspected by the HPRA who are responsible for conducting inspections to determine whether clinical trials are in compliance with the clinical trial permission, the trial protocol and the applicable legislation and guidance. GCP inspectors use a risk based approach to select sites for inspection. Part of the planning involves a request to a sample of sponsors for information about the status of their trials. Inspections can take place on a routine or on a for cause basis.

A request to inspect a trial may also be received from the Competent Authority of another EU member state or the Committee for Human Medicinal Products (CHMP).

The HPRA inspects according to agreed [European procedures](#)

On inspection, HPRA verifies compliance with the European Communities (Clinical Trials on Medicinal Products for Human Use) Regulations 2004, and amendments. Adherence to relevant guidance with respect to commencing and conducting a clinical trial (regulation 17 of S.I. No. 374/2006) is also examined, in particular ICH GCP E6 and the guidelines of Eudralex Volume 10.

### Types of GCP Inspections

Any site involved in a clinical trial may be subject to inspection, such as the investigator sites, any laboratory used for clinical trial analyses and the sponsor's premises. Contract research organisations/facilities, acting under arrangements with a sponsor or investigator to perform some or all of the functions of the sponsor or investigator, may also be subject to GCP inspection.

### Feedback from Academic Groups:

- GCP Inspections- HPRA strong reputation
- Constructive feedback to stakeholders on inspections
- GCP training- helpful in understanding how a clinical trial should be conducted, along with the responsibilities of the relevant bodies and investigating team

**?QUESTIONS?**