



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY  
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

# Shortages of medicinal products due to manufacturing and quality problems

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An agency of the European Union





# Overview

- Introduction
- Consequences of drug shortages
- Actions taken by the EU Regulatory Network and the CHMP
- Next steps
- Your contribution



## Drug shortage – definition(?)

### **American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP):**

“A supply issue that affects how the pharmacy prepares or dispenses a drug product or influences patient care when prescribers must use an alternative agent”

*Am J Health-Syst Pharm 2009;66:1399-1406.*

### **FDA:**

“A situation in which the total supply of all clinically interchangeable versions of an FDA-regulated drug is inadequate to meet the current or projected demand at the user level. In general - focuse on shortages of medically necessary products that have a significant effect on public health”

*FDA, Manual of Policies and Procedures, 6003.1. September 26, 2006, version Feb2012*



# Public awareness

Monday 20 February 2012

## The Telegraph

HOME > HEALTH > HEALTH NEWS

### Drug shortages cause delays for cancer patients

Patients are being forced to wait for vital drugs - including treatments for cancer - because of desperate shortages of medicines across Britain.

## The Gazette

montrealgazette.com

### Pharmacists warn of drug shortage

'Significant reduction' at sandoz, Generic drug maker must upgrade plant to meet U.S. FDA requirements

BY WILLIAM MARSDEN, THE GAZETTE FEBRUARY 20, 2012 2:06 AM

## FiercePharma

NEWS TOPICS ANALYSIS FEATU

Topics: Supply Chain and Manufacturing

### Ipsen warns of shortages of its orphan drug Increlex

Drug treats children who are short for their age

## The New York Times

### Sunday Review | The Opinion Pages

EDITORIAL

### A Frightening Shortage of Vital Drugs

Published: February 18, 2012

A severe shortage of a drug used to treat childhood leukemia appears



## Reasons/Causes

- Manufacturing failure
- Closure/planned maintenance of the manufacturing site
- Quality defect (product, packaging)
- Raw material unavailability
- GMP con-compliance at a manufacturing site
- Contamination
- Unexpected increase in demand in clinical practise due to a supply shortage of a different medicinal product
- Drug recall, discontinuation
- Natural disaster, fire...





## Experience so far...

- Permanent
- Temporary
- Planned
- Sudden
- Local/national
- Pan-European
- Single drug
- Multi drug
- Serious condition
- Rare indication
- Lack of alternatives



Often start as acute or national and develops into long-lasting and/or worldwide



# Consequences of drug shortages

- Failure to treat adequately
- Delay/denial of treatment to patients
- Exposure to defective product
- Increased risk of medical errors
- Change in prescribing
- Restricted use
- Use of alternative product
  - Availability
  - Interchange (efficacy, safety, administration route, etc.)
  - Adverse profile





# Communication

- Targeted for various stakeholders
- Timely
- Corrective measures
- Format:
  - DHPC + PhV communication plan
  - CHMP dedicated press release
  - Q&A
  - Educational material
- Consultation and feedback received from patients and healthcare professionals (Fabrazyme, Increlex, Depocyte, etc.)







## Importance of the Supply Chain

- Supply chain is frequently a complex path
- Every stage in the process there is an opportunity for a problem to arise
- Supply chain disruption due to manufacturing/GMP and quality problems also have as an economic impact due to increased costs e.g recalls and decreased public confidence in the organisation = **-7%** drop in shareholder value.



## EU Legal Framework

- EU legislation currently requires mandatory pre-notification by;
  - MAHs of disruption of supply in the case of permanent or temporary cessations (*Financial penalties possible for centrally authorised products*)
  - Manufacturers of medicines in the case of any defect that could lead to an abnormal restriction in supply.
  - Distributors and MAH's - Continued availability of medicinal products for human use : Article 81 of Directive 2001/83 (*Financial penalties may be possible depending on national legislation*)

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## EMA Actions

- Discussions at CHMP and CMD(h)
- Discussions at HMA
- Regulatory authority Workshop in September 2012
- GMDP IWG Interested parties discussions in November 2012
- In November 2012 EMA published a reflection paper and implementation plan;



## Implementation Plan

- Develop common understanding of “essential” medicine/develop decision tree/clarify national input into EU advice/communication
- Explore if crisis situations resulting from product shortages should be addressed in context of EU Incident Management Plan (IMP)
- Develop international co-operation to foster sharing of information



## Implementation Plan

- Raise awareness of the impact of product shortages and stimulate industry reaction and improvement in Business Continuity Planning
- Facilitate Benefit / Risk evaluation
- Promote better and proactive risk management by Marketing Authorisation Holders
- Investigate how to measure the impact of drug shortage in patients



# What else do EU authorities do to prevent shortages?

## **Primary**

- Expedited variations
- Waived inspections
- Rational risk-benefit decision making more frequently with consultation

## **Secondary**

- Transparency about GMP status of manufacturers via EudraGMP



## What can industry do?

- Shift focus from reactive to proactive risk management and more explicitly assess supply chains and transport risks as part of procurement and contract management and corporate governance processes.
- Improve pre- and post-incident communication on disruptions.
- Industry associations : develop and share methodologies for assessment, information sharing, communication.
- Marketing authorisation holders : develop supply chain **RESILIENCE**



# What can healthcare providers and patients do?

Assist with the communication

Reducing the demand

- Identifying alternatives using clinical pharmacology strategies

Rational reallocation

- Using alternatives that are in greater supply
- Sharing information to assist in identifying priority patients for allocation

Expert meetings and consultation

Clinical/treatment feedback

Follow up monitoring