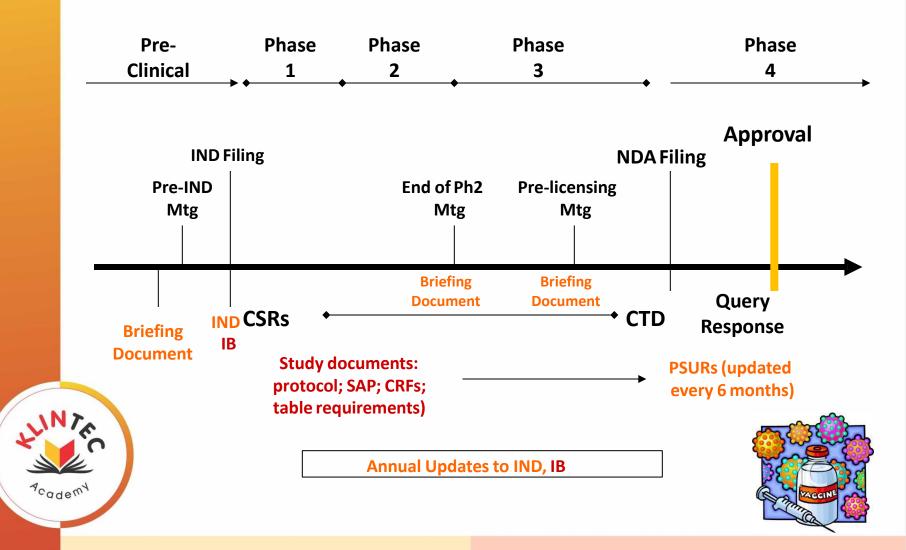
# Regulatory Writing – e CTD, Clinical study reports

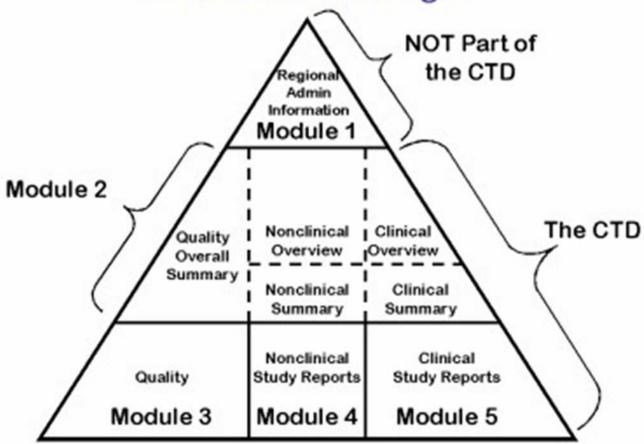


### **Drug Approval Process**



## Application for marketing authorization







# CTD is a joint effort of 3 regulatory agencies:

- European Medicines Agency (EMEA, Europe),
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA, USA) and
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW, Japan)

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW, Japan)



CTD is maintained by ICH through EWG (Electronic Working Group)

## Origin of CTD...



CTD

**WAS OFFICIALLY SIGNED** 

OFF IN NOVEMBER 2000,

AT 5<sup>TH</sup> ICH CONFERENCE;

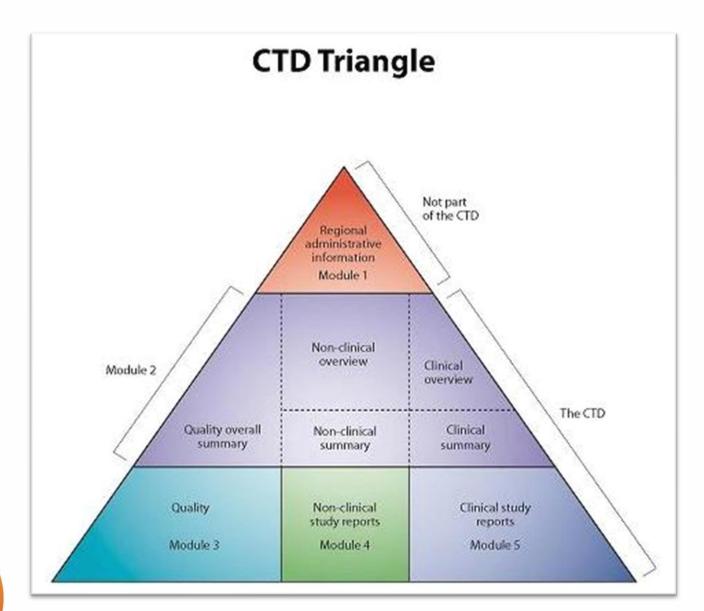
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.



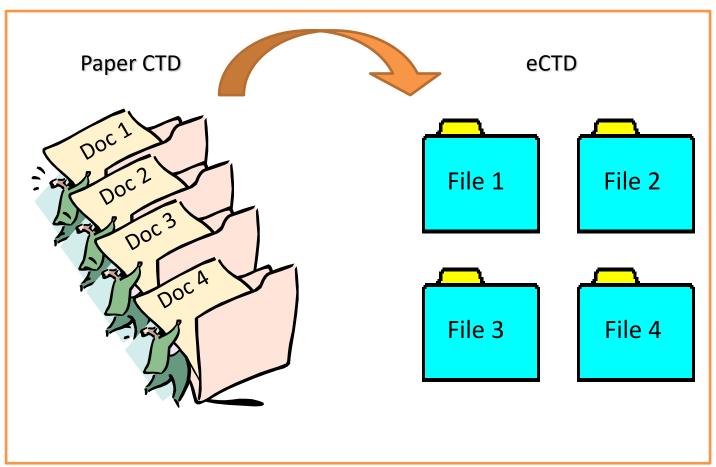
### Significance Of CTD:

- Avoid generating and compiling different registration dossiers
- Common format will significantly reduce the time and resources
- Facilitates simultaneous submission in three regions
- Facilitates exchange of information among regulatory authorities
- Faster availability of new medicines











#### eCTD:electronic CTD

- Developed by M2 EWG (Multidisciplinary 2 Expert Working Group) of ICH.
- Industry <----> Message <----> Agency

Paper submission has been replaced by electronic submission



#### eCTD:electronic CTD

- The Electronic Common Technical Document (eCTD) allows for the electronic submission of the Common Technical Document (CTD) from applicant to regulator
- While the table of contents is consistent with the harmonized CTD, the eCTD also provides a harmonized technical solution to implementing the CTD electronically based on XML technology
- The ICH Electronic Working Group (EWG) has published specifications for eCTD Submissions (ICH M2 EWG, version 3.2.2)



#### eCTD Benefits

- Easy to distribute and review
- More efficient use of resources, less cost and stress to the organization
- Highly organized electronic table of contents
- Searchable
- Self-validating
- Integrated document and life-cycle management
- Cross submission integration
- Living document
  - New, replace, append & delete



#### Characteristics of eCTD:-

- Files Referenced in the XML Backbone(s) (Extensible Markup Language)
- It manages the large data for the entire submission and for each document within the submission
- This XML backbone allows the eCTD submission to be viewed via a web browser and can be loaded on a Web server



The file formats that can be included in the eCTD are Portable Document Format (PDF) and XML.

However other formats can be used for graphs and images.

**JPEG** 

**PNG** 

GIF





#### All eCTD Submissions Include Module 1

#### Module 1 Identifies following important information:

- Company Name
- Drug Name
- Submission Type
- Submission Date
- Application Number
- Sequence Number



## Nomenclature for files and eCTD submission

#### **EXAMPLE:-** MODULE 2 FILE NOMENCLATURE AND eCTD submission

Description	File Name
2.2 Introduction	22-intro
2.3 Quality overall summary	23-qos
2.4 Non clinical Overview	24-nonclin-over
2.5 Clinical Overview	25-clin-over
2.6 Non clinical Written and Tabulated Summaries	26-nonclin-sum
2.7 Clinical summary	27-clin-sum



# Nomenclature for files and eCTD submission (contd)





## Agency Sites with eCTD submission Information

- FDA: http://www.fda.gov/cder/regulatory/ersr/ectd.html
- EMEA(EU): http://esubmission.eudra.org/
- MHLW(JP): http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html



## Module 1: Administrative information

- 1.1 Table of contents
- 1.2. Application form
- 1.3. Summary of product characteristics, labelling and instructions for medical use:
- 1.3.1. Summary of product characteristics
- 1.3.2. Labelling
- 1.3.3. Instructions for medical use
- 1.3.4. Mock-ups and specimens
- 1.3.5. Summary of product characteristics already approved in the manufacturer/applicant-country



# Module 1: Administrative information (contd)

- 1.4. Information about the independent experts:
- 1.4.1. Information about the quality expert
- 1.4.2. Information about the pre-clinical expert
- 1.4.3. Information about clinical expert
- 1.5 Specific requirements for different types of applications

Annex to Module 1. Environmental risk assessment



### Module - 2: CTD Summary

- 2.1. Table of contents of Modules 2-5
- 2.2. Introduction
- 2.3. Quality overall summary
- 2.4. Pre-clinical overview:
- 2.5. Clinical overview



### Module - 2: CTD Summary

- 2.6. Pre-clinical summary
- 2.6.1. Pharmacology written summary
- 2.6.2. Pharmacology tabulated summary
- 2.6.3. Pharmacokinetics written summary
- 2.6.4. Pharmacokinetics tabulated summary
- 2.6.5. Toxicology written summary
- 2.6.6. Toxicology tabulated summary



### Module - 2: CTD Summary

#### 2.7. Clinical summary:

- 2.7.1. Summary of biopharmaceutical studies and associated analytical methods
- 2.7.2. Summary of clinical pharmacology studies
- 2.7.3. Summary of clinical efficacy
- 2.7.4. Summary of clinical safety
- 2.7.5. Literature references
- 2.7.6. Synopses of individual studies



### Module 3: Quality

Chemical, Pharmaceutical And Biological Information For Medicinal Products Containing Chemical And/Or Biological Active Substances

- 3.1. Table of contents
- 3.2. Basic data
- 3.2.S. Active substance(s)
- 3.2.S.1. General information:
  - 3.2.S.1.1. Nomenclature
  - 3.2.S.1.2. Structure
  - 3.2.S.1.3. General properties



- 3.2.S.2. Manufacture of active substance(-s):
  - 3.2.S.2.1. Manufacturer(s)
  - 3.2.S.2.2. Description of manufacturing process and process controls
  - 3.2.S.2.3. Control of materials
  - 3.2.S.2.4. Controls of critical steps and intermediates
  - 3.2.S.2.5. Process validation and/or evaluation
  - 3.2.S.2.6. Manufacturing process development



- 3.2.S.3. Characterization of active substance(-s)
- 3.2.S.3.1. Elucidation of structure and other characteristics.
- 3.2.S.3.2. Impurities.
- 3.2.S.4. Control of active substance(s).
- 3.2.S.4.1. Specification.
- 3.2.S.4.2. Analytical procedures.
- 3.2.S.4.3. Validation of analytical procedures.
- 3.2.S.4.4. Batch analyses.
- 3.2.S.4.5. Justification of specification.



- 3.2.S.5. Reference standards or materials
- 3.2.S.6. Container/closure system
- 3.2.S.7. Stability:
- 3.2.S.7.1. Stability summary and conclusions
- 3.2.S.7.2. Post-approval stability protocol and stability commitment
- 3.2.S.7.3. Stability data



- 3.2.P. Finished medicinal product:
- 3.2.P.1. Description and composition of the medicinal product
- 3.2.P.2. Pharmaceutical development:
  - 3.2.P.2.1. Composition of the medicinal products
    - 3.2.P.2.1.1. Active substance(s)
    - 3.2.P.2.1.2. Excipients
  - 3.2.P.2.2. Medicinal product
    - 3.2.P.2.2.1. Formulation development
    - 3.2.P.2.2. Overages
    - 3.2.P.2.2.3. Physicochemical and biological properties



- 3.2.P.2.3. Manufacturing process development.
  - 3.2.P.2.4. Container/closure system.
  - 3.2.P.2.5. Microbiological attributes.
  - 3.2.P.2.6. Compatibility.
- 3.2.P.3. Manufacture of the medicinal product:
  - 3.2.P.3.1. Manufacturer(s)
  - 3.2.P.3.2. Batch formula
  - 3.2.P.3.3. Description of manufacturing process and process controls.
  - 3.2.P.3.4. Controls of critical steps and intermediates.
  - 3.2.P.3.5. Process validation and/or evaluation.



- 3.2.P.4. Control of excipients:
  - 3.2.P.4.1. Specifications
  - 3.2.P.4.2. Analytical procedures
  - 3.2.P.4.3. Validation of analytical procedures
  - 3.2.P.4.4. Justification of specifications
  - 3.2.P.4.5. Excipients of human or animal origin
  - 3.2.P.4.6. Novel excipients



- 3.2.P.5. Control of medicinal product:
  - 3.2.P.5.1. Specification(s)
  - 3.2.P.5.2. Analytical procedures
  - 3.2.P.5.3. Validation of analytical procedures
  - 3.2.P.5.4. Batch analyses
  - 3.2.P.5.5. Characterization of impurities
  - 3.2.P.5.6. Justification of specification(s)



- 3.2.P.6. Reference standards and materials.
- 3.2.P.7.Container/closure system.
- 3.2.P.8. Stability:
  - 3.2.P.8.1. Stability summary and conclusion
  - 3.2.P.8.2. Post-approval stability protocol and stability commitment
  - 3.2.P.8.3. Stability data



- 3.2.A. Appendices:
  - 3.2.A.1. Facilities and equipment.
  - 3.2.A.2. Adventitious agents safety evaluation.
  - 3.2.A.3. Novel excipients.
- 3.2.R. Additional information.
- 3.3. Literature references.



### Module 4: Pre-clinical study reports

#### 4.1. Table of contents

- 4.2. Study reports
- 4.2.1. Pharmacology:
  - 4.2.1.1. Primary pharmacodynamics
  - 4.2.1.2. Secondary pharmacodynamics
  - 4.2.1.3. Safety pharmacology
  - 4.2.1.4. Pharmacodynamic interactions
- 4.2.2. Pharmacokinetics:
  - 4.2.2.1. Analytical methods and validation reports



# Module 4: Pre-clinical study reports (contd)

- 4.2.2.2. Absorption
- 4.2.2.3. Distribution
- 4.2.2.4. Metabolism
- 4.2.2.5. Excretion
- 4.2.2.6. Pharmacokinetic interactions (pre-clinical)
- 4.2.2.7. Other pharmacokinetic studies



## Module 4: Pre-clinical study reports (contd)

- 4.2.3. Toxicology:
  - 4.2.3.1. Single-dose toxicity
  - 4.2.3.2. Repeated dose toxicity
  - 4.2.3.3. Genotoxicity
  - 4.2.3.4. Carcinogenicity
  - 4.2.3.5. Reproductive and developmental toxicity
  - 4.2.3.6. Local tolerance
  - 4.2.3.7. Other toxicity studies

#### 4.3. Literature references



### **MODULE 5: Clinical study reports**

- 5.1. Table of contents.
- 5.2. Tabular listing of all clinical studies.
- 5.3. Clinical study reports:
- 5.3.1. Reports of biopharmaceutical studies.
- 5.3.2. Reports of studies pertinent to pharmacokinetics using human biomaterials.
- 5.3.3. Reports of human pharmacokinetic studies



## **MODULE 5: Clinical study reports**

- 5.3.4. Reports of human pharmacodynamic studies
- 5.3.5. Reports of efficacy and safety studies
- 5.3.6. Reports of post-registration experience
- 5.3.7. Samples of case reports forms and individual patient listings

5.4. Literature references



## eCTD Implementation - FDA

- Jan 1, 2008, eCTD became CDER's standard for electronic submission.
- FDA has made it mandatory for all ELECTRONIC submissions to be in eCTD format since 2007-08.
   However, paper copies are still accepted. Suitable waivers will have to be taken before hand.
- The number of ANDA submissions to FDA has increased from 72 in the year 2006 to 1550 in 2009



## eCTD Implementation - EU

 Requirements on Electronic submissions (Nees (Non-eCTD electronic submission, Version 2.0 March-2010) and eCTD) and paper documentation for New Application within MRP, DCP or National procedure – Refer CMDh/085/2008/Rev7 October 2010)



# eCTD Implementation – EU (contd)

 From 1st July 2010, the EU Mv1.4 must be used for all eCTD submissions for all European procedures,

**Key dates** 

Date	Milestone
January 2010	Mandatory eCTD for the centralised Procedure
January 2010	Targer for all NCAs to be able to accept eCTD- only
	submissions
August 2009	EU eCTD Module   specification v1.4 released
July 2009	eCTD strongly recommended as a submission format for
	Centralised procedure applications
May 2009	Publication of EU Harmonised eCTD Guidance
March 2009	DES v2.7 release
February 2009	Guidelines for non-eCTD electronic submissions for the
	Centralised Procedure must be followed
January 2009	PIM Data Validation Engine (PDVE) v2.0 release
January 2009	e-only submission by all Member States for Centralised
	Procedure Application
Jan <mark>u</mark> ary 2009	EU eCTD Module 1 specification v1.3 must be used for all
	eCTD submissions. See EU M1

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Last update: 14-04-2010 Contact: esubmission@ema.europa.eu

## eCTD Implementation - MHRA

- The preferred format for new marketing authorization (MA) applications is the electronic Common Technical Dossier (eCTD)
- eCTD applications must be created according to the current specifications: eCTD specification v 3.2.2



# eCTD Implementation – MHRA (contd)

- MHRA will accept applications in PDF-only format (Note that all PDF files included in an eCTD [irrespective of the module] should be v1.4, except where there is an agency-specific requirement for a later version (e.g. for an application form)
- The Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) will need to be prepared using the Word template
- Use the MHRA Adobe Application form which is available via the MHRA Portal. This will produce an XML file that MHRA can upload directly into their database



## Some eCTD Management Software

- eCTDXPress Image Solutions http://www.imagesolutions.com
- MasterControl Submissions Gateway™ Master Control, http://www.mastercontrol.com
- Liquent's EZsubs® software solution, http://www.liquent.com /
- Take solution: www.PharmaReady.com
- Lorenz Life Sciences: www.lorenz.cc



## Summary

- CTD was introduced with the aim to harmonize submission of technical data for registration of human use in different regions
- Considerable harmonization has been achieved in various regions for submission of technical data
- More and more regulatory agencies have started association with this implementation



# **Clinical Study Report**





## **Clinical Study Reports**

- CSRs describe the background, rationale, methodology and full results for a clinical study
- Called integrated reports as they cover clinical and statistical aspects
- Guideline ICH E3 on structure and content of CSRs:
- Main text often around 80-200 pages; complete reports with tables and figures plus appendices (including listing of all recorded data) are usually 1000s of pages
- Move over time from all paper to completely electronic reports – which involve 'publishing'
- Elapsed time: 2-12 months; writing time 3-8 weeks



## Contents of a CSR

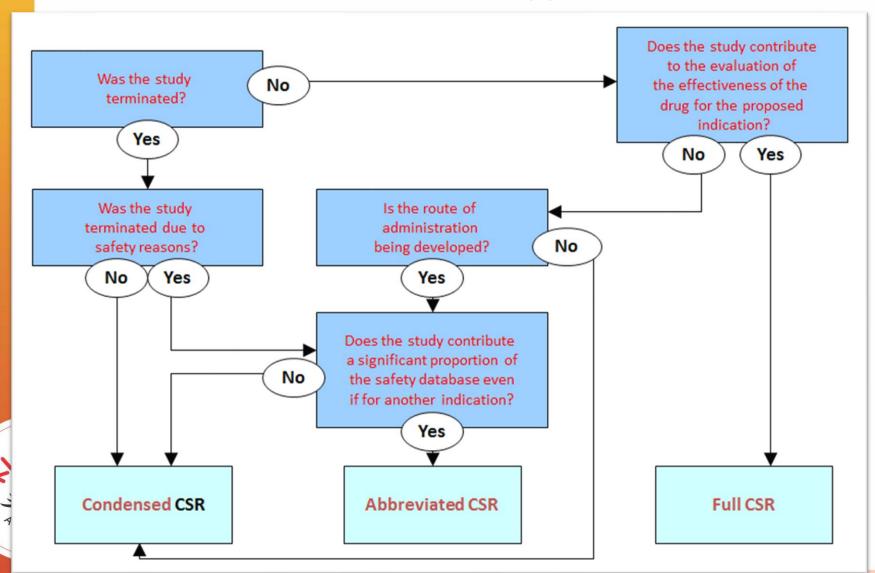
Title page Study Subjects Synopsis Table of contents Efficacy Evaluation ICH E3 Safety Evaluation Ethics Discussion and Overall Conclusions Investigators and study administrative structure Tables and Figures Introduction **APPENDICES** References Study objectives Including listings Academy

## Clinical Study Report

- Types of Clinical Study Reports
  - Full Clinical Study Report (CSR)
  - Abbreviated Clinical Study Report (ACSR)
  - Condensed Clinical Study Report (CCSR)
  - Clinical Pharmacology Study Report (CPSR)



## Decision tree for CSR types



## The CSR

- Every pre-clinical and clinical study in drug development has to be agreed with the authorities before execution and written up afterwards - as a CSR
- CSRs are the building blocks of a Marketing Authorization Application (MAA)
- http://www.emea.europa.eu/pdfs/human/ich/0137
   95en.pdf

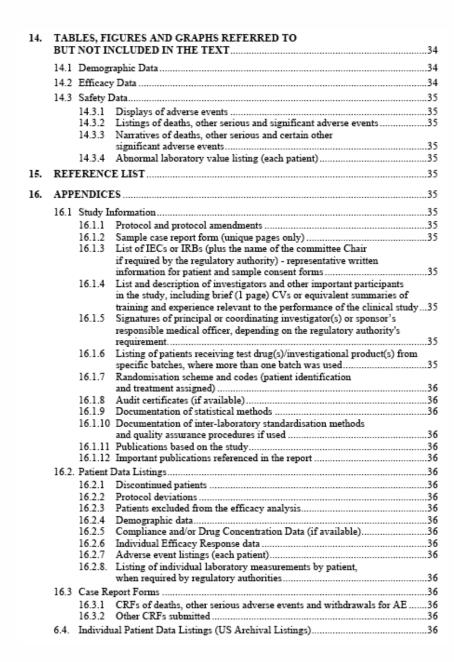


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			gns, Physical Findings, and Other Observations Related to Safety Conclusions		
12					
13.	DISCUSSION AND OVERALL CONCLUSIONS				





## Who writes CSRs

- Medical writing groups within Pharma companies, e.g.: Astra-Zeneca (Alderley Edge), Genzyme (Cambridge)
- Clinical research organisations: multiple
- Specialist companies, e.g.:
  - Constella Group (Milton Park): www.constellagroup.com
  - Insight Medical Writing (Finstock): www.insightmw.com

