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programme should be clearly defined and documented in a validation master plan (VMP) or equivalent document. ションマスタープラン(VMP)あるいは同等の文書に文書化	1.4 The key elements of the site qualification and validation	1.4 製造所のクオリフィケーション及びバリデーションのプロ
	programme should be clearly defined and documented in a	グラムのキーとなる要素について明確に規定し、バリデー
	validation master plan (VMP) or equivalent document.	
		しなければならない。

1.5 The VMP or equivalent document should define the	1.5 VMPあるいはそれと同等の文書は、クオリフィケーショ
	ン/パリデーションシステムについて明確にし、少なくとも以
qualification/validation system and include or reference	下の項目を含むか、あるいは情報を参照しなければならな
information on at least the following:	いる。
10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	). クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションに関する方針
i. Qualification and Validation policy;	ii. クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションに関する/jii
ii. The organisational structure including roles and	
responsibilities for qualification and validation activities;	役割と職責を含む組織構造
iii. Summary of the facilities, equipment, systems,	
processes on site and the qualification and validation	クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションの現況
status;	
iv. Change control and deviation management for	iv. クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションに関する変更管
qualification and validation	理及び逸脱管理
v. Guidance on developing acceptance criteria;	v. 適合基準を作成するためのガイダンス
vi. References to existing documents;	vi. 既存文書の参照
vii. The qualification and validation strategy, including	vii. クオリフィケーション及びパリデーションの戦略、該当す
requalification, where applicable.	る場合は再クオリフィケーションについても含める
1.6 For large and complex projects, planning takes on	1.6 大規模で複雑なプロジェクトの場合、計画はさらに重要
added importance and separate validation plans may	性を増し、別箇のパリデーション計画を作成することにより
enhance clarity	明確化されるであろう。
1.7 A quality risk management approach should be used for	
qualification and validation activities. In light of increased	1.7 クオリフィケーション及びパリデーションの活動には品
knowledge and understanding from any changes during the	質リスク管理のアプローチを用いること。プロジェクト段階あ
project phase or during commercial production, the risk	るいは商業生産における何らかの変更により知識及び理
	解が進むことにより、必要に応じてリスク評価を繰り返すこ
assessments should be repeated, as required. The way in	と。クオリフィケーション及びバリデーション活動をサポート
which risk assessments are used to support qualification	するためにリスク評価を用いた場合は明確に文書化するこ
and validation activities should be clearly documented.	٤.
1.8 Appropriate checks should be incorporated into	1.8 得られた全てのデータの完全性を保証するために、ク
qualification and validation work to ensure the integrity of	オリフィケーション及びパリデーションの業務には、適切な
all data obtained.	チェックを組み込まなければならない。
2. DOCUMENTATION, INCLUDING VMP	2. バリデーションマスタープランを含んだ文書化
2.1 Good documentation practices are important to	2.1 Good documentation practiceは製品ライフサイクルを
support knowledge management throughout the product	通じた知識管理をサポートするために重要である。
lifecycle.	
2.2 All documents generated during qualification and	2.2 クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションの過程で作成さ
validation should be approved and authorized by	れたすべての文書は、医薬品品質システムに規定された適
appropriate personnel as defined in the pharmaceutical	切な従業員により承認され、オーソライズされなければなら
quality system.	はい。
2.3 The inter-relationship between documents in complex	2.3 複雑なバリデーションプロジェクトにおける文書間の関
validation projects should be clearly defined.	連については明確に規定されなければならない。
2.4 Validation protocols should be prepared which defines	2.4 重要なシステム、特性、パラメータ及びそれらに伴う許
	6.4 重要なシステム、特性、ハラメータ及びてれらに伴う計    容基準について規定したパリデーションプロトコールを作成
the critical systems, attributes and parameters and the	
associated acceptance criteria.	しなければならない。
2.5 Qualification documents may be combined together,	2.5 適切な場合、クオリフィケーションに関する文書は統合
where appropriate, e.g. installation qualification (IQ) and	してもよい。例えばIQとOQである
operational qualification (OQ).	
2.6 Where validation protocols and other documentation	2.6 バリデーションプロトコール及びその他の文書がバリ
are supplied by a third party providing validation services,	デーション業務を提供する第3者から供給される場合、それ
appropriate personnel at the manufacturing site should	らを承認する前に製造所の適切な従業員が、適切性と製造
confirm suitability and compliance with internal procedures	所の手順に適合していることを確認しなければならない。供
before approval. Vendor protocols may be supplemented by	
additional documentation/test protocols before use.	に追加して使用しても良い。
2.7 Any significant changes to the approved protocol during	2.7 承認されたプロトコールを実施中に変更する場合(例え
execution, e.g. acceptance criteria, operating parameters	ば許容基準や操作パラメータ等の重要な変更)はいかなる
etc., should be documented as a deviation and be	場合も逸脱として文書化し、科学的に妥当であることを示さ
scientifically justified.	なければならない。

2.8 Results which fail to meet the pre-defined acceptance criteria should be recorded as a deviation, and be fully investigated according to local procedures. Any implications for the validation should be discussed in the report.

2.8 あらかじめ規定された許容基準に適合しなかった結果 は逸脱として記録し、製造所の手順に従って完全に究明し なければならない。バリデーションに対するいかなる意義に ついても報告書の中で考察されなければならない。

2.9 The review and conclusions of the validation should be reported and the results obtained summarized against the acceptance criteria. Any subsequent changes to acceptance criteria should be scientifically justified and a final recommendation made as to the outcome of the validation.

2.9 バリデーション結果の照査と結論を報告しなければなら ない。そして、得られた結果については許容基準に対してど うであったのかまとめなければならない。その結果を受け許 容基準を変更する場合、科学的に妥当性を示し、バリデー ションの最終的な推奨事項となりえる。

2.10 A formal release for the next stage in the qualification and validation process should be authorized by the relevant responsible personnel either as part of the validation report 告の許可の一部とするか、あるいは別のまとめの文書とす approval or as a separate summary document. Conditional approval to proceed to the next qualification stage can be given where certain acceptance criteria or deviations have not been fully addressed and there is a documented assessment that there is no significant impact on the next activity.

2.10 クオリフィケーション及びバリデーションの過程におけ る次の段階へ進むことの正式な許可は、バリデーション報 るかいずれでもよいが、適切な實任者によってオーソライズ されなければならない。或る許容基準又は逸脱について完 |全な説明がなされない場合、それが次の活動に対して重大 な影響がなければ、次の段階に進む条件付き承認を行って も良い。

## 3. QUALIFICATION STAGES FOR EQUIPMENT. FACILITIES, UTILITIES AND SYSTEMS.

3. 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムのクオリフィケ・ ション段階

3.1 Qualification activities should consider all stages from initial development of the user requirements specification through to the end of use of the equipment, facility, utility or system. The main stages and some suggested criteria (although this depends on individual project circumstances and may be different) which could be included in each stage are indicated below:

3.1 クオリフィケーション活動は、初期のユーザ要求規格 (URS)の開発段階から設備、施設、ユーティリティあるいは システムの使用を終了するまでのすべての段階を考慮しな ければならない。主要な段階及び各段階についていくつか の示唆される基準(個々のプロジェクトの状況に依存し、異 なる)を以下に示す:

# User requirements specification (URS)

### ユーザ要求規格(URS)

3.2 The specification for equipment, facilities, utilities or systems should be defined in a URS and/or a functional specification. The essential elements of quality need to be built in at this stage and any GMP risks mitigated to an acceptable level. The URS should be a point of reference throughout the validation life cycle.

3.2 設備、施設、ユーティリティあるいはシステムの規格を URS及び/又は機能規格の中に規定しなければならない。 この段階において品質の必須要素を作り込み、いかなる GMP上のリスクについても許容可能な水準に低減しなけれ ばならない。URSはパリデーションのライフサイクルを通じて 参照すべきものである。

# Design qualification (DQ)

#### 設計時適格性評価(DQ)

3.3 The next element in the qualification of equipment, facilities, utilities, or systems is DQ where the compliance of the design with GMP should be demonstrated and documented. The requirements of the user requirements specification should be verified during the design qualification.

3.3 設備、施設、ユーティリティあるいはシステムのクオリ フィケーションにおける次の要素はDQであり、それにおいて 設計がGMPに適合していることを示し、文書化されなけれ ばならない。ユーザ要求規格の要求事項は、設計時適格性 において検証されなければならない。

Factory acceptance testing (FAT) /Site acceptance testing (SAT)

工場における受け入れ検査(FAT)/製造所における受け入 れ検査(SAT)

3.4 Equipment, especially if incorporating novel or complex technology, may be evaluated, if applicable, at the vendor prior to delivery.

3.4 特に新技術あるいは複雑な技術を取り込んだ設備につ いては、該当する場合は配送前に供給業者において評価 する場合もある。 3.5 該当する場合、設置に先立ち、設備がURS/機能規格に

3.5 Prior to installation, equipment should be confirmed to comply with the URS/ functional specification at the vendor site, if applicable.

適合していることを供給業者の製造所において確認しなけ ればならない。

3.6 Where appropriate and justified, documentation review and some tests could be performed at the FAT or other stages without the need to repeat on site at IQ/OQ if it can be shown that the functionality is not affected by the transport and installation.

3.6 適切な場合あるいは妥当性が示された場合、もし輸送 及び設置により機能が影響を受けないことが示されれば、 文書の照査あるいはある検査についてはFAT又は他の段 |階において実施し、IQ/OQにおいて製造所で繰り返す必要 ない。

3.7 FAT may be supplemented by the execution of a SAT	3.7 FATは、製造所において設備を受領後にSATを実施す
Territoria de la configuración de la configura	ることにより補足してもよい。
following the receipt of equipment at the manufacturing	ることにより世紀としてもない。
site.	製備据付時適格性評価(IQ)
Installation qualification (IQ)	3.8 IQは、設備、施設、ユーティリティ又はシステムについて
3.8 IQ should be performed on equipment, facilities,	
utilities, or systems.	実施しなければならない。
3.9 IQ should include, but is not limited to the following:	3.9 IQは、これらに限定されないが以下を含まなければなら
	ない:
i. Verification of the correct installation of components,	i. 部品、計器、設備、配管及びその他の供給手段がエンジ
instrumentation, equipment, pipe work and services against	ニアリング図面及び規格に対して正しく設置されていること
the engineering drawings and specifications;	の検証
ii. Verification of the correct installation against pre-	ii. あらかじめ規定した基準に対して正しく設置されたことの
defined criteria;	検証
iii. Collection and collation of supplier operating and	iii. 供給業者の操作及び作業説明書、及びメンテナンス要
working instructions and maintenance requirements;	求事項の収集と確認
iv. Calibration of instrumentation;	liv. 計器のキャリブレーション
	V. 構成材質の検証
v. Verification of the materials of construction.	
Operational qualification (OQ)	運転時適格性評価 (OQ)
3.10 OQ normally follows IQ but depending on the	3.10 OQは通常IQに次いで行われるが、設備の複雑性に
complexity of the equipment, it may be performed as a	よっては両者を併せた設置時/運転時適格性評価(IOQ)と
combined Installation/Operation Qualification (IOQ).	して実施してもよい。
3.11 OQ should include but is not limited to the following:	3.11 OQは、これらに限定されないが、以下を含まなければ
	ならない:
i. Tests that have been developed from the knowledge of	i. 工程、システム及び設備の知識から開発され、システム
processes, systems and equipment to ensure the system is	
operating as designed;	In man distribution of the Man and the Man
ii. Tests to confirm upper and lower operating limits, and/or	<b>ii 珍働限界の上限 下限 及び/マはワーストケースの冬</b>
"worst case" conditions.	件を確認するための試験
3.12 The completion of a successful OQ should allow the	一一で単語のするだとはプログ語式意文
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.12 OQが成功裡に完了することにより、作業標準及び洗
finalization of standard operating and cleaning procedures,	浄手順、作業者のトレーニング、及び予防的メンテナンスの
operator training and preventative maintenance	要求事項を完成することが出来るはずである。
requirements.	
Performance qualification (PQ)	性能適格性評価(PQ)
3.13 PQ should normally follow the successful completion	3.13 PQは通常IQ及びOQの成功裡の終了に次いで実施す
of IQ and OQ. However, it may in some cases be	る。しかし、ある場合にはOQあるいはプロセスバリデーショ
appropriate to perform it in conjunction with OQ or	ンと併せて実施することが適切な場合もある。
Process Validation.	
3.14 PQ should include, but is not limited to the following:	3.14 PQはこれらに限定されないが、以下を含まなければな
	らない。
i. Tests, using production materials, qualified substitutes or	i. 製造に使用する原材料、認定された代替品、あるいは類
simulated product proven to have equivalent behavior	似製品を用いてワーストケースのバッチサイズにて検証を
under normal operating conditions with worst case batch	行い、通常の操作条件下で製造されたものと同等の拳動を
sizes. The frequency of sampling used to confirm process	
	示すこと検証する。工程が管理されていることを確認するた
control should be justified;	めに用いられるサンプリングの頻度について、妥当であるこ
[ T. A. J.	とを示すこと:
ii. Tests should cover the operating range of the intended	ii. 操作範囲が確認できる開発段階からの文書化された根
process, unless documented evidence from the	拠がない限り、意図した工程の操作範囲をカバーした検証
development phases confirming the operational ranges is	デースニュー・  上ぶっ たびふっき ふっしょ
available.	を行わなければならない。
4. RE-QUALIFICATION	
	を行わなければならない。   
4.1 Equipment, facilities, utilities and systems should be	4. 適格性再評価
	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a specific time period, the period should be justified and the	4. 適格性再評価 4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場合、その間隔は規定された評価基準に従って妥当であるこ
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a specific time period, the period should be justified and the criteria for evaluation defined. Furthermore, the possibility	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場合、その間隔は規定された評価基準に従って妥当であることを示さなければならない。更に、時間の経過により発生す
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a specific time period, the period should be justified and the	4. 適格性再評価 4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場合、その間隔は規定された評価基準に従って妥当であるこ
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a specific time period, the period should be justified and the criteria for evaluation defined. Furthermore, the possibility of small changes over time should be assessed.	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場合、その間隔は規定された評価基準に従って妥当であることを示さなければならない。更に、時間の経過により発生する可能性がある小さな変更についても評価すること。
evaluated at an appropriate frequency to confirm that they remain in a state of control.  4.2 Where re-qualification is necessary and performed at a specific time period, the period should be justified and the criteria for evaluation defined. Furthermore, the possibility of small changes over time should be assessed.	4. 適格性再評価 4.1 設備、施設、ユーティリティ及びシステムは、それらが管理された状態にあることを確認するために、適切な頻度で評価されなければならない。 4.2 適格性再評価が必要で、特定の間隔で実施される場合、その間隔は規定された評価基準に従って妥当であることを示さなければならない。更に、時間の経過により発生す

5.1 The requirements and principles outlined in this section |5.1 本章に概説されている要求事項と原則はすべての医薬 are applicable to the manufacture of all pharmaceutical dosage forms. They cover the initial validation of new processes, subsequent validation of modified processes. site transfers and ongoing process verification. It is implicit in this annex that a robust product development process is in place to enable successful process validation.

品の剤形の製造に適用される。それらは新規工程の初期 バリデーション、その後の変更された工程のバリデーショ ン、製造所移転、及び定期再バリデーションが対象となる。 本アネックスにおいてはプロセスバリデーションを成功させ るための頑健な開発プロセスが存在していることが前提と なっている。

5.2 Section 5 should be used in conjunction with relevant guidelines on Process Validation<sup>1</sup>.

5.2 5章はプロセスバリデーションに関連するその他の関連 するガイドラインと併せて使用すること。「

In the EU/EEA, see EMA/CHMP/CVMP/QWP/BWP/70278/2012 注1 EU/EEAにおいては EMA/CHMP/CVMP/QWP/BWP/70278/2012を参照するこ

5.2.1 A guideline on Process Validation is intended to provide guidance on the information and data to be provided in the regulatory submission only. However GMP requirements for process validation continue throughout the lifecycle of the process.

5.2.1 プロセスバリデーションに関するガイドラインは、承認 申請のための情報とデータに関するガイダンスを提供する ことのみを目的としている。しかし、GMPにおけるプロセスバ リデーションへの要求は、工程のライフサイクルに亘って継 続することである。

5.2.2 This approach should be applied to link product and process development. It will ensure validation of the commercial manufacturing process and maintenance of the process in a state of control during routine commercial production.

5.2.2 このアプローチは製品と工程の開発とリンクさせるた めに適用しなければならない。それにより商業生産のバリ |デーションを確実にし、ルーチンの商業生産において工程 を管理された状態に維持することを確実にする。

5.3 Manufacturing processes may be developed using a traditional approach or a continuous verification approach. However, irrespective of the approach used, processes must be shown to be robust and ensure consistent product quality before any product is released to the market. Manufacturing processes using the traditional approach should undergo a prospective validation programme wherever possible prior to certification of the product. Retrospective validation is no longer an acceptable approach.

5.3 製造工程は従来のアプローチを用いて開発されるか、 あるいは継続的工程確認のアプローチを用いて開発され る。しかし、用いられたアプローチに係わらず工程は頑健で あり、いかなる製品も市場への出荷許可が行われる前に・ 定した品質であることを確実にすることを示さなければならない。従来のアプローチを用いた製造工程は、可能なかぎ り製品の出荷判定前に予測的パリデーションを行わなけれ ばならない。回願的バリデーションはもはや許容されるアプ ローチではない。

5.4 Process validation of new products should cover all intended marketed strengths and sites of manufacture. Bracketing could be justified for new products based on extensive process knowledge from the development stage in conjunction with an appropriate ongoing verification programme.

5.4 新製品のプロセスバリデーションは、販売を意図するす べての含量違い、入れ目違い及び製造所をカバーしなけれ ばならない。新製品について、開発段階からの広範な工程 の知識と適切な再バリデーションプログラムを連結させてブ ラケティングが妥当であることを示すことが出来る。

5.5 For the process validation of products, which are transferred from one site to another or within the same site, the number of validation batches could be reduced by the use of a bracketing approach. However, existing product knowledge, including the content of the previous validation, should be available. Different strengths, batch sizes and pack sizes/ container types may also use a bracketing approach if justified.

5.5 ある製造所から別の製造所、あるいは同じ製造所内で 移転される製品のプロセスバリデーションに関しては、バリ |デーションバッチの数をブラケティングのアプローチを用い て減らすことが可能である。しかし、以前のパリデーション の内容を含む既存の製品の知識が利用できなければなら ない。異なる含量及び/又は入れ目、パッチサイズ及び包装 サイズ/容器のタイプについても、妥当性が示されるならば ブラケティングアプローチを用いることができる。

5.6 For the site transfer of legacy products, the manufacturing process and controls must comply with the marketing authorization and meet current standards for marketing authorization for that product type. If necessary, variations to the marketing authorization should be submitted.

5.6 旧来の製品の製造所移転に関しては、製造工程及び管 理は承認事項に適合するとともに、当該製品領域の現在の 基準に適合していなければならない。必要な場合は製造販 |売承認に対する変更申請を行わなければならない。

5.7 プロセスバリデーションにおいては、その工程により、バ 5.7 Process validation should establish whether all quality リデートされた状態を維持し、許容できる製品品質のために attributes and process parameters, which are considered 重要と考えられる品質特性と工程パラメータが、継続して適 important for ensuring the validated state and acceptable 合するか否かについて確認しなければならない。工程パラ product quality, can be consistently met by the process. メータ及び品質特性が重要であるか、重要でないかを特定 The basis by which process parameters and quality した根拠は、すべてのリスク評価の結果を考慮して明確に attributes were identified as being critical or non-critical 文書化しなければならない。 should be clearly documented, taking into account the results of any risk assessment activities. 5.8 通常、プロセスパリデーションで製造されるパッチは意 5.8 Normally batches manufactured for process validation 図する商業生産の規模と同じサイズであること、他のバッチ should be the same size as the intended commercial scale サイズを用いる場合は妥当性を示すか、あるいはGMPガイ batches and the use of any other batch sizes should be justified or specified in other sections of the GMP guide. ドの他の章で規定されているものであること。 5.9 プロセスバリデーションに使用される設備、施設、ユー 5.9 Equipment, facilities, utilities and systems used for ティリティ及びシステムは適格性評価がされているものであ process validation should be qualified. Test methods should ること。試験方法は意図した用途に関してバリデートされて be validated for their intended use. いなければならない。 5.10 他に妥当性が示されない限り、すべての製品につい 5.10 For all products irrespective of the approach used, て、用いられるアプローチに係わらず、工程開発の研究あるいは他の供給元からの工程知識が、製造所にとってアク process knowledge from development studies or other sources should be accessible to the manufacturing site, セス可能であり、バリデーション活動の基礎となっていなけ unless otherwise justified, and be the basis for validation ればならない。 5.11 バリデーションバッチに関しては、製造、開発あるいは activities. 5.11 For process validation batches, production, development, or other site transfer personnel may be 他の製造所移転に係わる従業員が関与する可能性があ る。それらのバッチはGMPに従って訓練された従業員によ involved. Batches should only be manufactured by trained り、承認された文書を用いて製造されなければならない。製 personnel in accordance with GMP using approved 品に対する理解を促進するために、製造担当の従業員が documentation. It is expected that production personnel バリデーションバッチの製造に関与することが求められる。 are involved in the manufacture of validation batches to facilitate product understanding. 5.12 The suppliers of critical starting and packaging 5.12 重要な出発物質及び包装材料の供給業者はバリデ materials should be qualified prior to the manufacture of ションバッチの製造前に適格性確認されなければならな validation batches; otherwise a justification based on the い。そうでない場合は品質リスクマネジメントの原則の適用 application of quality risk management principles should be に基づいた妥当性の文書化を行わなければならない。 documented. 5.13 It is especially important that the underlying process 5.13 デザインスペースを用いる場合と、工程管理戦略を確 knowledge for the design space justification (if used) and 認するための数学モデルを作成する場合は、基となる工程 知識が利用可能であることが特に重要である。 for development of any mathematical models (if used) to confirm a process control strategy should be available. 5.14 Where validation batches are released to the market 5.14 バリデーションバッチを市場へ出荷する場合はその事 this should be pre-defined. The conditions under which を事前に決めておくこと。それらを製造する条件は完全に they are produced should fully comply with GMP, with the GMPに適合し、バリデーションの期待される結果、もし用い る場合は継続的工程確認の期待される結果、及び製造販 validation acceptance criteria, with any continuous process verification criteria (if used) and with the marketing 売承認あるいは臨床試験の規制要件に適合すること。 authorization or clinical trial authorization. 5.15 For the process validation of investigational medicinal |5.15治験薬(IMP)のプロセスバリデーションに関しては products (IMP), please refer to Annex 13. Annex 13を参照。 コンカレントバリデーション Concurrent validation 5.16例外的な場合に、患者にとって強いベネフィット・リスク 5.16 In exceptional circumstances, where there is a strong benefit-risk ratio for the patient, it may be acceptable not 比がある場合、ルーチンの製造を開始する前にパリデto complete a validation programme before routine ションプログラムを終了せず、コンカレントバリデーションを 用いることが許容されるであろう。しかし、コンカレントパリ production starts and concurrent validation could be used. However, the decision to carry out concurrent validation デーションを実施する決定については妥当性を示し、明示 must be justified, documented in the VMP for visibility and するためにVMPに文書化し、権限を有する従業員により承 approved by authorized personnel. 認されなければならない。

5.17 Where a concurrent validation approach has been 5.17 コンカレントバリデーションのアプローチが適用される adopted, there should be sufficient data to support a 場合、その製品の一定の数のバッチが均一で規定された 許容基準に適合していることを結論する裏付けとなる十分 conclusion that any given batch of product is uniform and meets the defined acceptance criteria. The results and なデータがなければならない。バッチの判定を行う前に、コ conclusion should be formally documented and available to ンカレントバリデーションの結果と結論を正式に文書化し、 the Authorized Person prior to certification of the batch. 出荷判定者に入手可能となっていなければならない。 Traditional process validation 従来法のプロセスバリデーション 5.18 In the traditional approach, a number of batches of 5.18 従来法のアプローチにおいては、再現性を確認するた the finished product are manufactured under routine めにルーチン生産の条件で、一定数のバッチの最終製品を conditions to confirm reproducibility. 製造する。 5.19 The number of batches manufactured and the number 5.19 製造するバッチ数及び採取するサンブルの数は、通常 の範囲のばらつきと傾向を確立し、評価のために十分な of samples taken should be based on quality risk データを提供するものであること。各製造業者は、工程が継 management principles, allow the normal range of variation and trends to be established and provide sufficient data for 続して高品質の製品を製造する能力があることを高い水準 evaluation. Each manufacturer must determine and justify で保証するために必要な数のバッチを決定し、妥当性を示 the number of batches necessary to demonstrate a high さなければならない。 level of assurance that the process is capable of consistently delivering quality product. 5.20 Without prejudice to 5.19, it is generally considered 5.20 5.19の規定に影響を与えることなく、一般的にはルーチ ンの製造条件で製造された連続した最低限3パッチは工程 acceptable that a minimum of three consecutive batches のパリデーションを成立させるものとみなして良い。他の manufactured under routine conditions could constitute a バッチ数も、標準的な製造方法が使用されているかどうか、 validation of the process. An alternative number of batches may be justified taking into account whether 同様な製品あるいは工程が当該製造所ですでに用いられ ているかどうかというような点を考慮して妥当性を示すこと standard methods of manufacture are used and whether ができる。3バッチによる初期パリデーションも、その後の再 similar products or processes are already used at the site. バリデーション活動の一環としてのバッチから得られるデー An initial validation exercise with three batches may need タにより補足する必要があるであろう。 to be supplemented with further data obtained from subsequent batches as part of an on-going process verification exercise. 5.21 プロセスバリデーションのプロトコールは、開発デー 5.21 A process validation protocol should be prepared あるいは文書化された工程知識に基づいて、重要工程パラ which defines the critical process parameters (CPP), critical quality attributes (CQA) and the associated メータ(CPP)、重要品質特性(CQA)及び関連した許容基準 acceptance criteria which should be based on development |を規定して作成されなければならない。 data or documented process knowledge. 5.22 Process validation protocols should include, but are 5.22 プロセスバリデーションプロトコールは、これらに限定さ れないが、以下を含むこと: not limited to the following: i. A short description of the process and a reference to the li. 工程の手短な記述及び該当するマスターバッチレコード respective Master Batch Record: の参照 ii. 関与する組織の機能と黄任体制 ii. Functions and responsibilities: iii. 試験すべき重要品質特性の概要 iii. Summary of the CQAs to be investigated; iv. 重要工程パラメータと付随する限度値 iv. Summary of CPPs and their associated limits; v. パリデーション活動において試験されるかあるいはモニ v. Summary of other (non-critical) attributes and ターされる他の特性及びパラメータ(重要項目以外の項目) parameters which will be investigated or monitored during のまとめ及びそれらを採用した理由 the validation activity, and the reasons for their inclusion; vi. キャリブレーション状況を含めた、使用する設備/施設の vi. List of the equipment/facilities to be used (including リスト(測定/モニタリング/記録設備を含む) measuring/monitoring/recording equipment) together with the calibration status: vii. 分析法のリスト及び該当する場合分析法バリデーション vii. List of analytical methods and method validation, as appropriate; viii. 許容基準を伴った予定される工程内管理、及び各工程 viii. Proposed in-process controls with acceptance criteria and the reason(s) why each in-process control is selected; |内管理が選定された理由 ix. 実施すべき追加の試験、許容基準を含む ix. Additional testing to be carried out, with acceptance criteria: x. サンプリング計画とその背景となる理由 x. Sampling plan and the rationale behind it; xi. 結果を記録し、評価する方法 xi. Methods for recording and evaluating results; xii. Process for release and certification of batches (if xii. 該当する場合、バッチの出荷判定及び証明

applicable).

	継続的工程確認
Continuous process verification	技術的工程確認  5.23 QbyDによって開発した製品に関して、確立された管理
5.23 For products developed by a quality by design	5.23 GByDによって開発した製品に関して、確立された管理    戦略が製品品質に対して高度の保証をもたらすことを開発
approach, where it has been scientifically established	
during development that the established control strategy	の過程で科学的に確立されている場合は、継続的工程確認な光光を表して出いる。
provides a high degree of assurance of product quality,	認を従来法のプロセスバリデーションの代替として用いるこ
then continuous process verification can be used as an	とができる。
alternative to traditional process validation.	
5.24 The method by which the process will be verified	5.24 工程を検証する方法を規定しておくこと。製品実現を
	確認するために、受け入れる原材料の要求特性、重要品質
strategy for the required attributes for incoming materials,	特性及び重要工程パラメータに関する科学に基づいた管理
critical quality attributes and critical process parameters to	戦略がなければならない。これには、管理戦略の日常評価
confirm product realization. This should also include regular	も含むこと。PAT及び多変数による統計的工程管理をツー
evaluation of the control strategy. Process Analytical	ルとして使用することが出来る。各製造業者は、工程が継
Technology and multivariate statistical process control	続して高品質の製品を供給することが出来るという高水準
may be used as tools. Each manufacturer must determine	の保証を行うために必要なバッチ数を決定し、その妥当性
and justify the number of batches necessary to	を示さなければならない。
demonstrate a high level of assurance that the process is	
capable of consistently delivering quality product.	
5.25 The general principles laid down in 5.1 - 5.14 above	5.25上記5.1から5.14に規定されている一般原則はこの場合
still apply.	も適用される。
Hybrid approach	ハイブリッドアプローチ
5.26 A hybrid of the traditional approach and continuous	5.26 従来法と継続的工程確認のハイブリッドは、実質的量
process verification could be used where there is a	の製品と工程の知識及びそれらに対する理解があり、それ
substantial amount of product and process knowledge and	らが製造の経験と過去のバッチのデータから得られている
understanding which has been gained from manufacturing	場合は使用することができる。
experience and historical batch data.	
5.27 This approach may also be used for any validation	5.27 このアプローチは、その製品が当初従来法のアプロー
activities after changes or during ongoing process	チでバリデートされたとしても、変更後のバリデーションや再
verification even though the product was initially validated	パリデーションにおいて使用しても良い。
using a traditional approach.	
Ongoing Process Verification during Lifecycle	製品ライフサイクルにおける再バリデーション
5.28 Paragraphs 5.28-5.32 are applicable to all three	5.28 5.28項から5.32項は3種類のプロセスバリデーション即
approaches to process validation mentioned above, i.e.	ち従来法、継続的工程確認、ハイブリッドの全てに適用され
traditional, continuous and hybrid.	<b>వ</b> 。
5.29 Manufacturers should monitor product quality to	5.29 製造業者は関連する工程の傾向を評価することによ
ensure that a state of control is maintained throughout the	り、管理された状態が製品ライフサイクルを通じて維持され
product lifecycle with the relevant process trends	ていることを確実にするため、製品品質をモニターしなけれ
evaluated.	ばならない。
5.30 The extent and frequency of ongoing process	5.30 再パリデーションの範囲と頻度は定期的に見直しを行
verification should be reviewed periodically. At any point	うこと。その要求事項を最新の水準の工程理解と工程能力
throughout the product lifecycle, it may be appropriate to	を考慮して修正することは、製品ライフサイクルのどの時点
modify the requirements taking into account the current	で行っても適切であろう。
level of process understanding and process performance.	
5.31 Ongoing process verification should be conducted	5.31再バリデーションは、承認されたプロトコールあるいは
under an approved protocol or equivalent documents and a	それと同等の文書の下で実施し、得られた結果を文書化す
corresponding report should be prepared to document the	るため対応する報告を作成すること。適切な場合、特定の
results obtained. Statistical tools should be used, where	工程のばらつきと能力に関する結論を裏付け、管理された
appropriate, to support any conclusions with regard to the	状態を確実にするために統計的ツールを使うこと。
variability and capability of a given process and ensure a	The second secon
state of control.	
5.32 Ongoing process verification should be used	5.32 再バリデーションは、製品品質の照査において文書化
throughout the product lifecycle to support the validated	される通り、製品のバリデートされた状態を裏付けるために
status of the product as documented in the Product	製品のライフサイクルに亘って用いなければならない。時
Quality Review. Incremental changes over time should also	間とともに変化が増加することを考慮し、追加のアクション、
be considered and the need for any additional actions, e.g.	例えば強化したサンプリングの必要性について評価しなけ
enhanced sampling, should be assessed.	ればならない。
6. VERIFICATION OF TRANSPORTATION	6. 輸送の検証
IO. VERIFICATION OF TRANSPORTATION	

6.1 Finished medicinal products, investigational medicinal 6.1 最終製品、治験薬、バルク製品、及びサンプルは、製造 所から製造販売承認、承認された表示、製品規格書、ある products, bulk product and samples should be transported from manufacturing sites in accordance with the conditions いは製造業者により妥当性を示された条件に従って輸送さ defined in the marketing authorization, the approved label, れなければならない。 product specification file or as justified by the manufacturer. 6.2 It is recognized that verification of transportation may 6.2 さまざまな要因が含まれるため、輸送の検証はチャレン be challenging due to the variable factors involved ジングであると認識されている、しかし、輸送経路は明確に however, transportation routes should be clearly defined. 規定されなければならない。季節変動及びその他の変動も Seasonal and other variations should also be considered 輸送の検証において考慮しなければならない。 during verification of transport. 6.3 A risk assessment should be performed to consider the 6.3 輸送の過程において連続して管理あるいはモニターし impact of variables in the transportation process other ている以外の変動、例えば輸送中の遅延、モニタリング器 具の故障、液体窒素の追加充填、製品に影響あるいはそ than those conditions which are continuously controlled or monitored, e.g. delays during transportation, failure of の他の関連する要因についての変動の影響について考慮 monitoring devices, topping up liquid nitrogen, product するために、リスク評価を実施しなければならない。 susceptibility and any other relevant factors. 6.4 Due to the variable conditions expected during 6.4輸送中に様々な条件が予想されることにより、他に妥当 transportation, continuous monitoring and recording of any |性を示さない限り、製品が受けるであろう重要な環境条件| critical environmental conditions to which the product may の連続モニタリング及び記録を実施すること。 be subjected should be performed, unless otherwise iustified. 7. VALIDATION OF PACKAGING 7. 包装パリデーション 7.1 特に1次包装の過程での設備の運転パラメータの変動 7.1 Variation in equipment processing parameters especially during primary packaging may have a significant は包装、例えばブリスター包装、分包袋、及び無菌包装、の impact on the integrity and correct functioning of the pack, 完全性と正しい機能に対して重要な影響があり得る:従っ e.g. blister strips, sachets and sterile components; て、最終製品及びバルク製品の1次包装及び2次包装設備 は適格性評価を行わなければならない。 therefore primary and secondary packaging equipment for finished and bulk products should be qualified. 7.2 1次包装に使用する設備のクオリフィケーションは、温 7.2 Qualification of the equipment used for primary packing should be carried out at the minimum and maximum 度、機械の運転速度、封止圧、あるいはその他の要因 等 の重要な工程パラメータについて規定した最小及び最大操 operating ranges defined for the critical process 作節囲について実施しなければならない parameters such as temperature, machine speed and sealing pressure or for any other factors. 8. QUALIFICATION OF UTILITIES 8. ユーティリティのクオリフィケーション 8.1 蒸気、水、空気その他のガス類の質を、設置の後に上 8.1 The quality of steam, water, air, other gases etc. should 記3章に記載されているクオリフィケーションにより確認しな be confirmed following installation using the qualification ければならない。 steps described in section 3 above. 8.2 クオリフィケーションの期間と範囲は該当する場合は季 8.2 The period and extent of qualification should reflect 節変動を反映し、ユーティリティの意図した用途を反映した any seasonal variations, if applicable, and the intended use ものでなければならない。 of the utility. 8.3 空調システム(HVAC)のような製品直接接触の場合、あ 8.3 A risk assessment should be carried out where there るいは熱交換器を通じた間接接触の場合において、故障の may be direct contact with the product, e.g. heating, リスクを低減するためにリスク評価を行わなければならな ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems, or indirect contact such as through heat exchangers to い。 mitigate any risks of failure. 9. VALIDATION OF TEST METHODS 9. 試験法パリデーション 9.1 クオリフィケーション、バリデーション、あるいは洗浄試 9.1 All analytical test methods used in qualification, 験で使用されるすべての分析試験法は、必要な場合は適 validation or cleaning exercises should be validated with an 切な検出限界及び定量限界を含めて、PIC/SのGMPガイド appropriate detection and quantification limit, where パートIの6章の規定に従ってバリデートしなければならな necessary, as defined in Chapter 6 of the PIC/S GMP guide Part I. 9.2 製品の微生物試験を行う場合、試験法は、製品が微生 9.2 Where microbial testing of product is carried out, the 物の検出に影響しないことを確認するためにバリデートしな method should be validated to confirm that the product does not influence the recovery of microorganisms. ければならない。 9.3 クリーンルームの付着微生物試験を行う場合、消毒剤 9.3 Where microbial testing of surfaces in clean rooms is が微生物の検出に影響しないことを確認するためにバリ carried out, validation should be performed on the test デーションを行わなければならない。 method to confirm that sanitizing agents do not influence the recovery of microorganisms. 10. CLEANING VALIDATION 10. 洗浄バリデーション

10.1 全ての製品接触の設備表面に関し、いかなる洗浄操 10.1 Cleaning validation should be performed in order to 作についてもその有効性を確認するために洗浄バリデー confirm the effectiveness of any cleaning procedure for all ションを行わなければならない。適切な科学的な妥当性が product contact equipment. Simulating agents may be used あれば、模擬物質を使用してもよい。類似のタイプの設備を with appropriate scientific justification. Where similar types グループ化する場合、洗浄バリデーションの為に選定された of equipment are grouped together, a justification of the specific equipment selected for cleaning validation is 特定の設備の妥当性を示す事が期待される。 expected. 10.2 清浄度についての目視検査は、洗浄バリデーションの 10.2 A visual check for cleanliness is an important part of 許容基準における重要な部分である。一般的には、これの the acceptance criteria for cleaning validation. It is not みを許容基準に用いることは許容されない。許容される残 generally acceptable for this criterion alone to be used. 留の結果が得られるまで繰り返し洗浄と試験を行うことは、 Repeated cleaning and retesting until acceptable residue 許容されるアプローチであるとは認められない。 results are obtained is not considered an acceptable approach 10.3 It is recognized that a cleaning validation programme 10.3 洗浄バリデーションプログラムは完了するまである程 度時間がかかることは認識されている。そして、ある製品、 may take some time to complete and validation with 例えば治験薬の場合はバッチ毎に検証が必要とされるであ verification after each batch may be required for some ろう。設備が清浄で、次に使用できるという結論を裏付ける products e.g. investigational medicinal products. There should be sufficient data from the verification to support a |ために、充分なデータがなければならない。 conclusion that the equipment is clean and available for further use. 10.4 バリデーションは、洗浄工程における自動化のレベル 10.4 Validation should consider the level of automation in the cleaning process. Where an automatic process is used, を考慮しなければならない。自動工程が用いられる場合、 the specified normal operating range of the utilities and ユーティリティと設備について規定された通常の操作範囲を バリデートしなければならない。 equipment should be validated. 10.5 全ての洗浄工程について、例えば作業者、リンス時間 10.5 For all cleaning processes an assessment should be performed to determine the variable factors which 等の工程の詳細部分のレベルのような、洗浄の効果と能力 influence cleaning effectiveness and performance, e.g. に影響する変動要因を決定するための評価を行わなけれ |ばならない。変動要因を特定後、洗浄バリデーション試験の operators, the level of detail in procedures such as rinsing 根拠として、ワーストケースの状態を用いなければならな times etc. If variable factors have been identified, the い。 worst case situations should be used as the basis for cleaning validation studies. 10.6 Limits for the carryover of product residues should be 10.6製品残留による持越しの限度値は毒性学的評価2に基 づかなければならない。選定された限度値に対する妥当性 based on a toxicological evaluation<sup>2</sup>. The justification for を、すべての裏付け資料を含むリスク評価において文書化 the selected limits should be documented in a risk しなければならない。何らかの洗浄剤を使用した場合、そ assessment which includes all the supporting references. の除去の限度値を確立しなければならない。許容限度値 Limits should be established for the removal of any は、連結された複数の設備の製造ラインにおいて可能性の cleaning agents used. Acceptance criteria should consider ある蓄積の影響を考慮しなければならない。 the potential cumulative effect of multiple items of equipment in the process equipment train. 注2 EU及びEEA域内ではこれはEMAの「共用施設におい て異なった医薬品を製造する場合のリスク特定に用いる健 <sup>2</sup> In the EU/EEA, this is the EMA Guideline on setting 康に基づいた暴露限界の設定に関するガイドライン」であ health based exposure limits for use in risk identification in the manufacture of different medicinal products in shared facilities 10.6.1 Therapeutic macromolecules and peptides are 10.6.1治療用高分子及びペプチドは、異常pH及び/又は熱 known to degrade and denature when exposed to pH に暴露されると分解され変性して生理学的に不活性となり extremes and/or heat, and may become pharmacologically 得ることが知られている。従って、このような場合は毒性学 inactive. A toxicological evaluation may therefore not be 的評価は適用できないであろう。 applicable in these circumstances. 10.6.2 If it is not feasible to test for specific product 10.6.2特定の製品の残渣について試験することが無理であ residues, other representative parameters may be る場合、例えばTOCや電導度のような代用パラメータを選 selected, e.g. total organic carbon (TOC) and conductivity. 定することができる。 10.7 The risk presented by microbial and endotoxin 10.7 微生物及びエンドトキシン汚染によるリスクを、洗浄バ contamination should be considered during the リデーションプロトコールを作成する際に考慮すること。 development of cleaning validation protocols. 10.8 製造と洗浄及び洗浄と使用の間隔の影響を、洗浄工 10.8 The influence of the time between manufacture and cleaning and the time between cleaning and use should be 程についてのダーティホールドタイム及びクリーンホールド タイムを規定するために考慮すること。 taken into account to define dirty and clean hold times for the cleaning process.

10.9 キャンペーン製造を行う場合、キャンペーン終了時の 10.9 Where campaign manufacture is carried out, the impact on the ease of cleaning at the end of the campaign 洗浄し易さを考慮すること、キャンペーンの最大長(時間及 should be considered and the maximum length of a び/又はバッチ数)が洗浄バリデーション試験の根拠とな campaign (in time and/or number of batches) should be the る。 basis for cleaning validation exercises. 10.10 Where a worst case product approach is used as a 10.10 ワーストケース製品を洗浄パリデーションのモデルと して用いるアプローチを用いた場合、ワーストケース製品を cleaning validation model, a scientific rationale should be 選定した科学的妥当性を示すこと。そして、評価する施設に provided for the selection of the worst case product and the impact of new products to the site assessed. Criteria ついて新製品を追加した場合はその影響について評価す for determining the worst case may include solubility. ること。ワーストケースを決定する評価基準として、溶解性、 洗浄し易さ、毒性、及び作用の強さが含まれる。 cleanability, toxicity, and potency. 10.11洗浄バリデーションプロトコールには、サンプル採取箇 10.11 Cleaning validation protocols should specify or 所、それら箇所の選定の妥当性を規定するかあるいは他 reference the locations to be sampled, the rationale for the selection of these locations and define the acceptance の文書を参照すること。また、許容基準を規定すること。 criteria. 10.12 Sampling should be carried out by swabbing and/or 10.12 サンプリングは、製造設備により、スワブ法及び/又 rinsing or by other means depending on the production はリンス法又は他の手段により実施すること。サンプリング equipment. The sampling materials and method should not |器具の材料及び方法は結果に影響を及ぼさないこと。用い influence the result. Recovery should be shown to be られた全ての方法について、設備内でサンプリングされた すべての製品接触材料からの回収が可能であることを示さ possible from all product contact materials sampled in the equipment with all the sampling methods used. なければならない。 10.13 リスク評価に基づいて、洗浄工程を適切な数実施し、 10.13 The cleaning procedure should be performed an appropriate number of times based on a risk assessment 洗浄方法がバリデートされたことを証明するために許容基 and meet the acceptance criteria in order to prove that 準を満たさなければならない。 the cleaning method is validated. 10.14 ある設備について、洗浄工程が無効であるかあるい 10.14 Where a cleaning process is ineffective or is not appropriate for some equipment, dedicated equipment or は不適切である場合、PIC/SのGMPガイドラインの3章及び other appropriate measures should be used for each 5章に示されているように、各製品について専用設備か他 product as indicated in chapters 3 and 5 of the PIC/S の適切な手段を用いること。 GMP Guide. 10.15 Where manual cleaning of equipment is performed, it |10.15 設備の手動洗浄を行う場合、手動の工程の有効性に ついて妥当性を示した頻度で確認することが特に重要であ is especially important that the effectiveness of the manual process should be confirmed at a justified frequency. 11. CHANGE CONTROL 11. 変更管理 11.1 変更の管理は知識管理の重要な部分であり、医薬品 11.1 The control of change is an important part of knowledge management and should be handled within the 質システムの中で取り扱われなければならない。 pharmaceutical quality system. 11.2 Written procedures should be in place to describe the |11.2 計画された変更が、出発物質、製品構成成分、工程、 actions to be taken if a planned change is proposed to a 設備、施設、製品範囲、製造方法あるいは試験方法、バッ チサイズ、デザインスペースあるいは製品品質あるいは再 starting material, product component, process, equipment, 現性に影響するような変更が製品ライフサイクルの過程で premises, product range, method of production or testing, 提案された場合、とるべきアクションが記載された文書化さ batch size, design space or any other change during the lifecycle that may affect product quality or reproducibility. れた手順がなければならない。 11.3 デザインスペースが用いられた場合、変更のデザイン 11.3 Where design space is used, the impact on changes to the design space should be considered against the スペースに対する影響を製造販売承認の中に登録された デザインスペースに対応して考慮し、その他何らかの薬事 registered design space within the marketing authorization 手続きの必要性について考慮すること。 and the need for any regulatory actions assessed. 11.4 計画された変更について、製品品質、医薬品質システ 11.4 Quality risk management should be used to evaluate ム、文書化、パリデーション、薬事上の現状、キャリブレplanned changes to determine the potential impact on ション、メンテナンス、及び他のいかなるシステムにおいて product quality, pharmaceutical quality systems, documentation, validation, regulatory status, calibration, も、予期しない結果を避け、必要なプロセスバリデーション、 ベリフィケーションあるいは再適格性評価等の業務を計画 maintenance and on any other system to avoid unintended するために品質リスク管理を用いること。 consequences and to plan for any necessary process validation, verification or requalification efforts. 11.5 変更は、医薬品質システムに従って、實任者あるいは 11.5 Changes should be authorized and approved by the 関連する組織機能を持った従業員により、オーソライズさ responsible persons or relevant functional personnel in accordance with the pharmaceutical quality system. れ、承認されなければならない。

11.6 Supporting data, e.g. copies of documents, should be reviewed to confirm that the impact of the change has been demonstrated prior to final approval.

11.7 Following implementation, and where appropriate, an evaluation of the effectiveness of change should be carried |更の実施の後に変更の有効性の評価を行うこと。 out to confirm that the change has been successful.

11.6 裏付けデータ、即ち文書のコピーは、最終承認に先 立って、変更の影響が立証されているということを確認する ために照査されなければならない。

11.7 適切な場合、変更が成功したことを確認するため、変

#### 12. GLOSSARY

Definitions of terms relating to qualification and validation which are not given in other sections of the current PIC/S Guide to GMP are given below.

Bracketing approach: A science and risk based validation approach such that only batches on the extremes of certain predetermined and justified design factors, e.g. strength, batch size, and/or pack size, are tested during process validation. The design assumes that validation of any intermediate levels is represented by validation of the extremes. Where a range of strengths is to be validated, bracketing could be applicable if the strengths are identical or very closely related in composition, e.g. for a tablet range made with different compression weights of a similar basic granulation, or a capsule range made by filling different plug fill weights of the same basic composition into different size capsule shells. Bracketing can be applied 非常に近接した場合に適用出来る。ブラケッティングは、同 to different container sizes or different fills in the same container closure system.

Change Control: A formal system by which qualified representatives of appropriate disciplines review proposed or actual changes that might affect the validated status of facilities, systems, equipment or processes. The intent is to 者が照査を行う正式のシステム。 意図するところは、システ determine the need for action to ensure and document that the system is maintained in a validated state.

Cleaning Validation: Cleaning validation is documented evidence that an approved cleaning procedure will reproducibly remove the previous product or cleaning agents used in the equipment below the scientifically set maximum allowable carryover level.

Cleaning verification: The gathering of evidence through chemical analysis after each batch/campaign to show that the residues of the previous product or cleaning agents have been reduced below the scientifically set maximum allowable carryover level.

Concurrent Validation: Validation carried out in exceptional circumstances, justified on the basis of significant patient benefit, where the validation protocol is executed concurrently with commercialization of the validation batches.

Continuous process verification: An alternative approach to process validation in which manufacturing process performance is continuously monitored and evaluated. (ICH

Control Strategy: A planned set of controls, derived from current product and process understanding that ensures process performance and product quality. The controls can された管理の一式。管理は、原薬及び製剤の原材料及び include parameters and attributes related to drug substance and drug product materials and components. facility and equipment operating conditions, in-process controls, finished product specifications, and the associated methods and frequency of monitoring and control. (ICH Q10)

12. 用語の定義

現行のPIC/SのGMPガイドラインの他の部分に記載されて いないクオリフィケーション及びパリデーションに関する用語 の定義がいかに記載されている。

ブラケッティングアプローチ: カ価、バッチサイズ、及び/又 は包装サイズ等の特定の予め決定され妥当性を示された 設計要因に関してその限界条件のバッチのみをプロセスバ リデーションにおいて試験するというような科学とリスクに基 づいたバリデーションのアプローチ。そのバリデーションの デザインは、中間の水準のバリデーションは限界条件のバ リデーションで代表されるということを想定している。ある範 囲の力価の製品をバリデートする場合、ブラケッティング は、例えば類似の組成の造粒品の異なった打錠量の一連 の錠剤、あるいは 同一の基本組成の充填物を、異なった 充填量、異なった寸法のカプセルに充填して製造する一連 のカプセルのように、力価が、組成において同一あるいは -の容器・栓システムの異なった容器寸法あるいは異なっ た充填について適用し得る。

変更管理:施設、システム、設備あるいは工程のバリデ トされた状態に影響する可能性があるような、提案されたか あるいは実際の変更について、適切な部門の適格な代表 ムがバリデートされた状態を維持することを確実にし、文書 化するためにアクションが必要か否かを決定することであ

洗浄パリデーション: 洗浄パリデーションは、承認された洗 浄手順が、設備においてその前に使用された製品あるいは 洗浄剤を、科学的に設定された最大許容キャリーオーバー の水準以下に再現性を持って除去することを示す文書化さ れたエビデンスである。

洗浄ペリフィケーション: バッチ/キャンペーンの後毎にそ の前に使用された製品あるいは洗浄剤の残渣を、科学的 に設定された最大許容キャリーオーバーの水準以下に再 現性を持って除去することを示すために化学分析によるエ ビデンスを収集すること。

コンカレントバリデーション: 例外的な場合に行われ、患者 に対する明確なベネフィットの下に妥当性が示され、パリ デーションプロトコールがバリデーションバッチの市販と同 時並行で実行されるバリデーション。

継続的工程確認:製造工程の性能を継続的にモニタリング し評価する、プロセスバリデーションの代替法。(ICHQ8)

管理戦略: 最新の製品及び製造工程の理解から導かれ る、製造プロセスの稼働性能及び製品品質を保証する計画 構成資材に関連するパラメータ及び特性、設備及び装置の 運転条件、工程管理、完成品規格及び関連するモニタリン グ並びに管理の方法及び頻度を含み得る。(ICHQ10)

Critical process parameter (CPP): A process parameter 重要工程パラメータ(CPP): 工程パラメータのうち、その変 whose variability has an impact on a critical quality 動が重要品質特性に影響を及ぼすもの、したがって、その attribute and therefore should be monitored or controlled 工程で要求される品質が得られることを保証するためにモ to ensure the process produces the desired quality. (ICH ニタリングや管理を要するもの。(ICHQ8) Critical quality attribute (CQA): A physical, chemical. 重要品贯特性(CQA): 物理学的、化学的、生物学的、微生 biological or microbiological property or characteristic that 物学的特性又は性質のうち、目的とする製品の品質を保証 should be within an approved limit, range or distribution to するために、適切な限度内、範囲内、分布内にあるべき特 ensure the desired product quality. (ICH Q8) 性又は性質である。(ICHQ8) Design qualification (DQ): The documented verification 設計時適格性評価(DQ): 提案された施設、システム、及び that the proposed design of the facilities, systems and 設備が意図した目的に適していることを示す文書化された equipment is suitable for the intended purpose. Design Space: The multidimensional combination and デザインスペース: 品質を確保することが立証されている 入力変数、例えば原材料の性質及び工程パラメータ、の多 interaction of input variables, e.g. Material attributes, and 元的な組み合わせと相互作用。このデザインスペース内で process parameters that have been demonstrated to provide assurance of quality. Working within the design 運用することは変更とはみなされない。デザインスペース外 への移動は変更とみなされ、通常は承認事項一部変更の space is not considered as a change. Movement out of the design space is considered to be a change and would ための規制手続きが開始されることになる。デザインスペー normally initiate a regulatory post approval change process. スは申請者が提案し、規制当局がその評価を行って承認す Design space is proposed by the applicant and is subject to る。(ICH Q8) regulatory assessment and approval. (ICH Q8) Installation Qualification (IQ): The documented verification 設備据付時適格性評価(IQ):施設、システム及び設備が、 that the facilities, systems and equipment, as installed or 据付あるいは改造された状態で、承認された設計及び製造 modified, comply with the approved design and the 者の推奨事項に適合することを示す文書化された検証。 manufacturer's recommendations. 知識管理:情報を獲得し、分析し、保管し、及び伝播するた Knowledge management: A systematic approach to acquire, analyse, store and disseminate information. (ICH めの体系的取り組み。(ICH Q10) Q10) Lifecycle: All phases in the life of a product, equipment or ライフサイクル: 初期開発あるいは使用開始から使用中止 facility from initial development or use through to に至るまでの製品、設備又は施設の寿命における全ての discontinuation of use. Ongoing Process Verification (also known as continued 再パリデーション(継続的プロセスペリフィケーションとしても 知られている): 商業生産を行っている間、工程が管理され process verification): Documented evidence that the process remains in a state of control during commercial た状態を維持していることを示す文書化したエビデンス。 manufacture. 運転時適格性評価(OQ): 施設、システム及び設備が、据付 Operational Qualification (OQ): The documented verification that the facilities, systems and equipment, as あるいは改造された状態で、予想される操作範囲において installed or modified, perform as intended throughout the 意図された通り稼働することを示す文書化された検証。 anticipated operating ranges. Performance Qualification (PQ): The documented 性能適格性評価(PQ): システム及び設備が、承認された 加工方法及び製品規格に基づいて効果的かつ再現性を verification that systems and equipment can perform effectively and reproducibly based on the approved もって稼働し得ることを示す文書化された検証。 process method and product specification. プロセスバリデーション: 工程が、確立されたパラメータの Process Validation: The documented evidence that the process, operated within established parameters, can 範囲内で、予め定められた規格と品質特性に適合した医薬 perform effectively and reproducibly to produce a 品を製造するために、効果的かつ再現性を持って稼働し得 medicinal product meeting its predetermined specifications ることを示す文書化されたエビデンス。 and quality attributes. 製品実現: 患者及び医療従事者のニーズ並びに規制当局 Product realization: Achievement of a product with the 及び内部顧客の要求事項に適合する品質特性を有する製 quality attributes to meet the needs of patients, health care professionals and regulatory authorities and internal 品の達成。(ICH Q10) customer requirements. (ICH Q10) Prospective Validation: Validation carried out before 予測的バリデーション: 販売を意図した製品の通常生産の 前に実施するパリデーション。 routine production of products intended for sale. クオリティ・バイ・デザイン: 事前の目標設定に始まり、製品 Quality by design: A systematic approach that begins with 及び工程の理解並びに工程管理に重点をおいた、立証さ predefined objectives and emphasizes product and process れた科学及び品質リスクマネジメントに基づく体系的な開発 understanding and process control, based on sound science and quality risk management. 手法。

品質リスクマネジメント: ライフサイクルにわたる品質に対 Quality risk management: A systematic process for the するリスクのアセスメント、コントロール、コミュニケーション、 assessment, control, communication and review of risks to レビューに対する系統だったプロセス。(ICH Q9) quality across the lifecycle. (ICH Q9) 模擬物質: 例えば粘度、粒子径、pH等の物理学的及び実 Simulated agents: A material that closely approximates the 際に可能な場合化学的特性を、バリデーションを行っている physical and, where practical, the chemical characteristics, e.g. viscosity, particle size, pH etc., of the product under 製品に近似させた物質。 validation. 管理できた状態: 管理の組み合わせが、適合する製造プロ State of control: A condition in which the set of controls セスの稼働性能及び製品品質について恒常的な保証を提 consistently provides assurance of acceptable process performance and product quality. 供する状態。 Traditional approach: A product development approach 従来法のアプローチ: エ程パラメータに関して設定されたポ イント及び操作範囲が再現性を確実にするために規定され where set points and operating ranges for process た製品開発のアプローチ。 parameters are defined to ensure reproducibility. ユーザ要求規格(URS): システムの意図した目的に適合 User requirements Specification (URS): The set of owner, した実現可能な設計を創出するために必要かつ十分な、ブ user, and engineering requirements necessary and ロセスのオーナー、ユーザ、及び技術からの一連の要求事 sufficient to create a feasible design meeting the intended purpose of the system. ワーストケース: 標準操作手順内で、理想的な条件と比較 Worst Case: A condition or set of conditions して製品あるいは工程の不適合を発生させる機会が最大で encompassing upper and lower processing limits and ある、操作条件の上限と下限に亘る一連の条件。そのよう circumstances, within standard operating procedures, な条件は必ずしも製品あるいは工程の失敗を引き起こすも which pose the greatest chance of product or process のではない。 failure when compared to ideal conditions. Such conditions do not necessarily induce product or process failure.