

UPIP – VAPI

THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN BELGIUM

Revision of Royal Decree nº 78 – Impact Industry & Pharmacists

IMPACT FOR 'PHARMACISTS' IN LIFE SCIENCES INDUSTRY

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HISTORICAL VIEW ON THE INDUSTRIAL PHARMACIST

- After World War II, first penicillin and later other antibiotics became available in Belgium.
 - Almost NO QUALITY REQUIREMENTS existed
 - Lack of control (inspection) resulted in ABUSE
- As the use of antibiotics without prior control can be hazardous for public health, the government was prompted to organise controls
- Monographs were drawn by the Pharmacopoeia-commission and a system of batch control is set up by the RD of July 12, 1953
 - Each batch is ANALYSED in an APPROVED LABORATORY prior to sales
 - Each VIAL IS LABELED with a corresponding batch number
- The pharmaceutical inspection mandated for supervision and inspection of the pharmaceutical industry
 - a lot of irregularities (installations, cleanliness, organisation,...) were recorded



HISTORICAL VIEW ON THE INDUSTRIAL PHARMACIST

- This situation resulted in the first RD on drug manufacturing: the Royal Decree of August 20, 1955 about trade, manufacturing and large scale preparation of medicinal products
 - The industrial pharmacist appears for the 1st time, mainly charged with analytical tasks on starting materials and finished products
- An improved version, the RD of June 6, 1960 finetunes the manufacturing, wholesale and delivery of medicinal products
- More attention was paid to the entire manufacturing process with a shift from analysis to Quality Assurance, incl. Quality Control
- Good Manufacturing Practices were included or added as an attachment of the RD of June 6, 1960
 - References to the WHO, the European Directive, strongly inspired by EFTA GMP originating from the famous Orange Guide of the British Government



HISTORICAL VIEW ON THE INDUSTRIAL PHARMACIST

- Industrial pharmacists were, by means of accreditation, registered on a list kept by the Ministry of Health (Pharmaceutical Inspectorate)
 - No other obligations
 - Many industrial pharmacists voluntarily registered with the Order of pharmacists
- Industrial pharmacists who completed 1 year training in a manufacturing department of a pharmaceutical company or in an accredited analysis laboratory were approved by and registered on the official list of the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate
- Later only training in industry was accepted. The period was reduced to 6 months for those who followed the newly established additional specialisation year for industrial pharmacy at the university
- Also pharmacists of other EU countries could be registered



- The concept "industry pharmacist" not being formally recognised, the Belgian legislation needed to be adapted
- Belgium was the first European country to regulate the industrial pharmacy
- In May 2006 the "Medicinal Products Act" of March 25,1964 has been revised, being the legal basis for a fundamental revision, the so-called Mammoth Decree of December 14, 2006.
- The Mammoth Decree covers medicinal products for both human and veterinary use
 - Provisions for registration & manufacturing of drugs were combined
 - The RD of June 6, 1960 and many other decrees were abolished



- For the first time it is stated that a qualified person is responsible for GMP, controls and release for the products with MA
- This way, the "industry pharmacist" disappeared after 50 years from the legislation. Remains the university curriculum & diploma (Master in geneesmiddelenontwikkeling & Master in industriële pharmacie als ManaMa)
- The qualified person has no contact with patients, does not make ex-tempore preparations. RD 78 is not applicable here and registration with the "Order of Pharmacists" is not mandatory,
- The 'industrial pharmacist' is not listed as a health care professional



- Qualified Person
 - EU Guidelines for GMP for Medicinal Products for human and veterinary use holding a Market Authorisation or made for export
 - Guidance on the Certification by a Qualified Person (QP) and on batch release, principles also apply to IMP for human use
 - Eudralex, Volume 4, Annex 16
- MIA
 - Manufacturing and Importation Authorisation
 - Manufacture of medicinal products in the EU or import from 3th country is subject to the holding of a MIA
 - National CA issues these authorisation
 - EudraGMPD



- QP Academic degree
 - Master in Development of Medicines
 - Master in Industrial Pharmacy (ManaMa)
- Industrial Pharmacist broader than concept of QP
 - Analysis related competences, Quality Control, QA
 - pharmaceutical technology, optimalization, data analysis
 - regulatory affairs, R&D, clinical research
 - biotechnology
 - strategic management



- Industrial Pharmacist profile of competences
 - knowledge competences
 - scientific competences
 - intellectual competences
 - cooperation and communication comptences
 - societal competences



- Industrial Pharmacist Role as Qualified Person
 - Control and responsibility for medicinal products manufactured in Belgium according to MA
 - Full qualitative and quantitative analysis of at least all Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients as well as all tests and controls to guarantee the quality of the imported products according to MA
 - To be registered at the list of QP's at the FAMPH



- In Hospital Environment
 - (Academic) Hospitals :
 - Procedures according to MIA with respect of GMP regulation under control and responsibility of a QP, including PhVig
 - Circular letter FAMPH nr 596
 - For IMP
 - 2-step approach
 - Sponsor according to CTA
 - Hospital release by QP
 - For IIS
 - Same procedure in Academic hospitals
 - Circular letter FAMPH nr 596
- Special attention
 - ATMP
 - Cells and tissues (e.g. Tissue graft in burns unit)
 - RD 31/5/1885 PICS
 - GMP regulation for MA products for IMP



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION