

WEB MEETING

**I processi di autorizzazione/accreditamento delle Strutture Trasfusionali:
outcome dei progetti europei e aggiornamenti normativi**

8 NOVEMBRE 2022

ORE 14:00

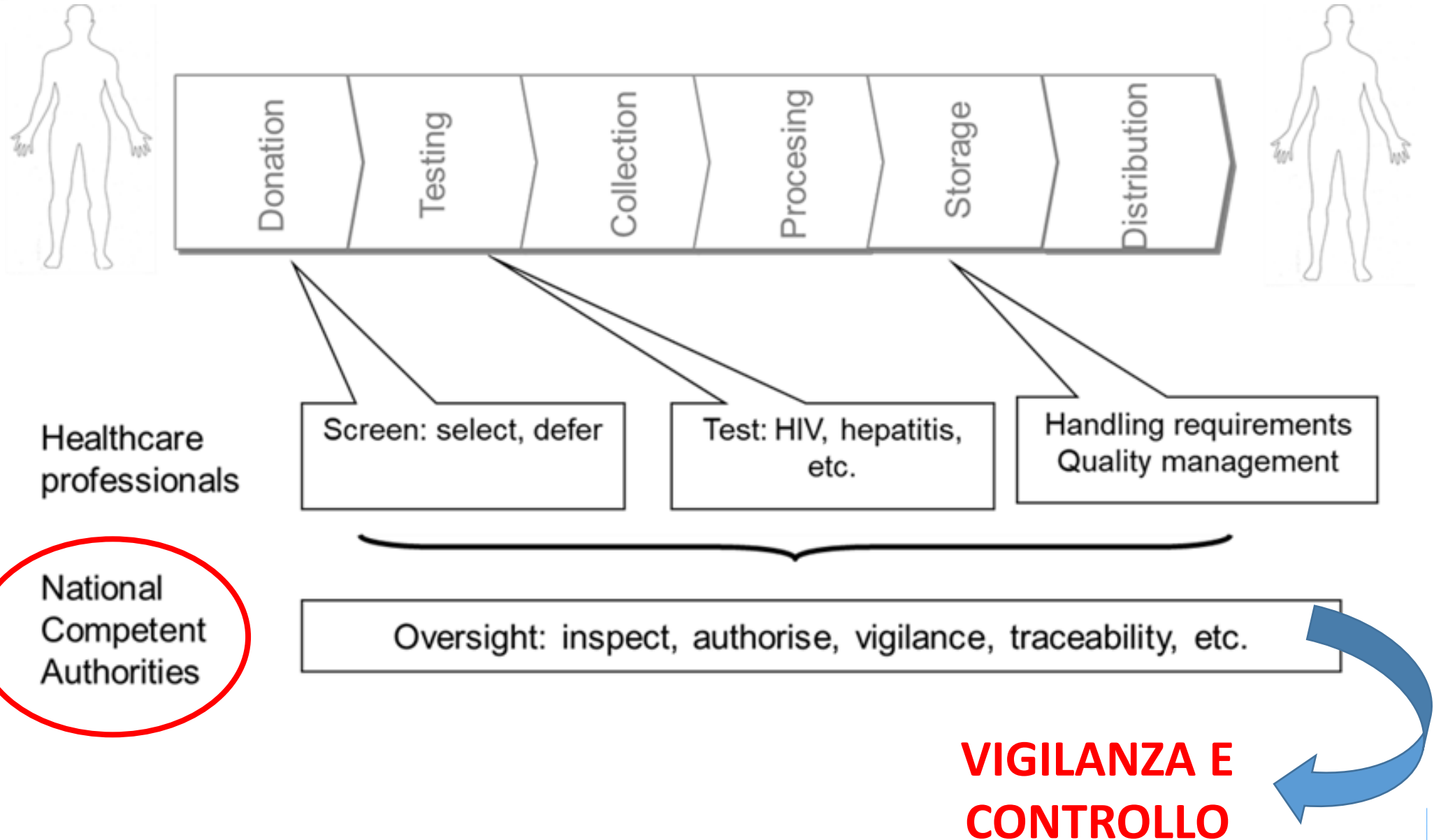


Inspection guidelines for EU competent authorities responsible for inspection and authorisation of blood and tissue establishment (VISTART): introduzione, gestione della qualità e tool sviluppati, prospettive future

Dott.ssa Simonetta Pupella



OBIETTIVI DELLE DIRETTIVE BTC



I PRINCIPI

Direttiva 2002/98/CE del Parl. Europeo e del Consiglio

CAPO II

OBBLIGHI DELLE AUTORITÀ DEGLI STATI MEMBRI

Articolo 5

Designazione, autorizzazione, accreditamento o concessione di una licenza per i centri ematologici

Articolo 6

Banche del sangue degli ospedali

Articolo 7

Disposizioni relative ai centri già esistenti

Articolo 8

Ispezioni e misure di controllo

Direttiva 2004/23/CE del Parl. Europeo e del Consiglio

CAPO II

OBBLIGHI DELLE AUTORITÀ DEGLI STATI MEMBRI

Articolo 5

Vigilanza sull'approvvigionamento dei tessuti e delle cellule umani

Articolo 6

Accreditamento, designazione, autorizzazione o rilascio di licenza per gli istituti dei tessuti e per i procedimenti di preparazione dei tessuti e delle cellule

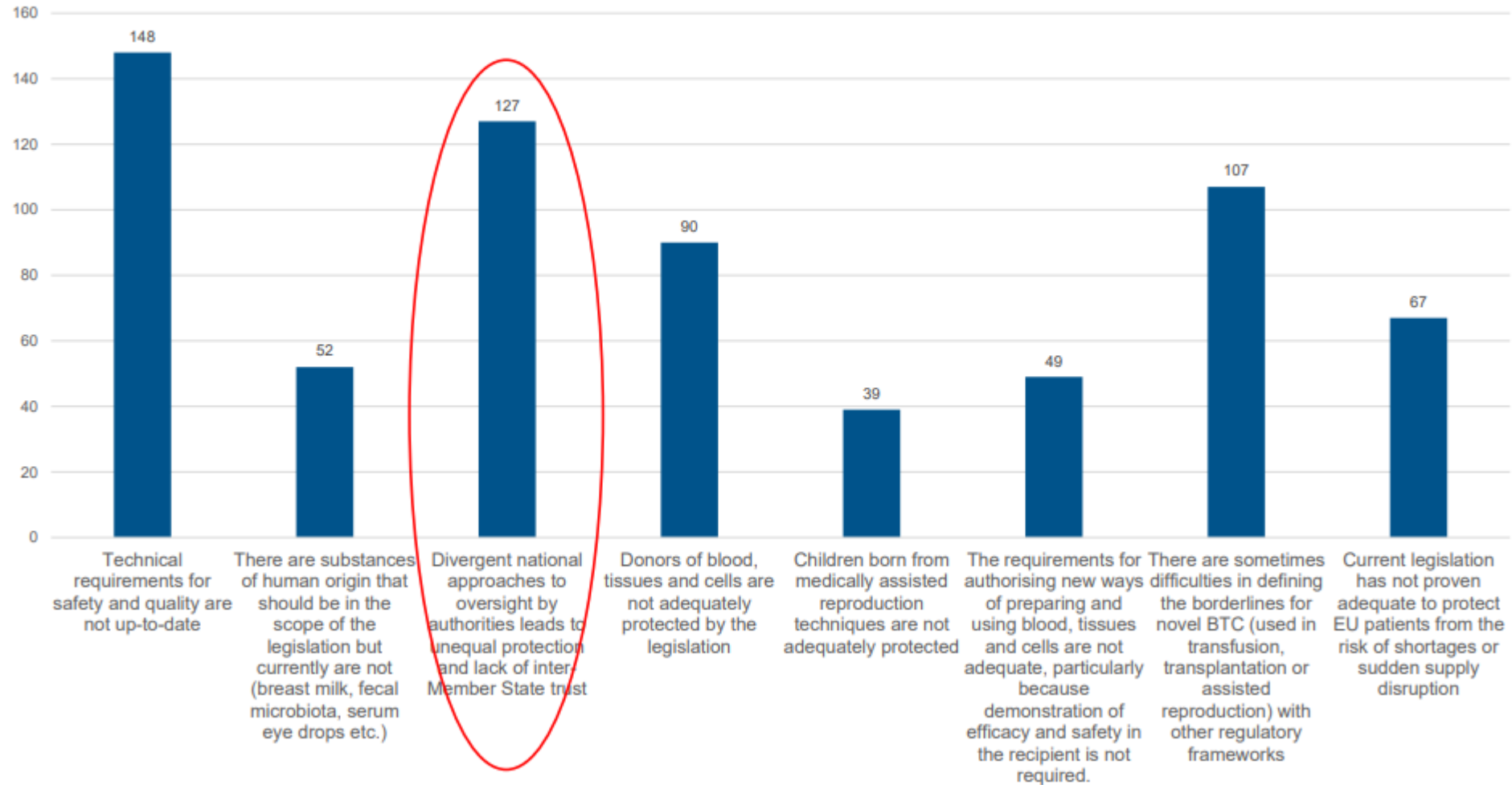
Articolo 7

Ispezioni e misure di controllo

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

OPC2

Select up to 4 problems to which you would give highest priority:



PERCHE' UNA REVISIONE DELLA LEGISLAZIONE BTC

GAP/LIMITI



1. Patients are not fully protected from avoidable risks

EU safety and quality requirements are incomplete and have failed to remain up to date with frequently changing scientific and epidemiological developments. The outdated provisions are technical in nature



2. Avoidable risks for BTC donors and for children born from donated eggs, sperm or embryos

Donor adverse reactions (including serious ones) are not systematically reported and the requirements for testing egg and sperm donors for genetic conditions are limited.



3. Divergent approaches to oversight cause unequal levels of safety and quality and barriers to the exchange of BTC across the EU

Lack of general principles, provisions for verification of effective implementation of inspection, authorisation, vigilance.



4. BTC legislation lags behind innovation

Limited clinical data on safety and efficacy of new ways of processing donations. Difficulties in defining the borderlines for novel BTC with other regulatory frameworks



5. EU vulnerable to interruptions in supply of some BTC

High dependence on plasma import. Lack of supply monitoring for crisis management

BACKGROUND

Problem to be addressed:

The BTC evaluation identified a need to **strengthen oversight of the BTC sector** in order to achieve a standard approach to the implementation of the rules. Divergent approaches to oversight cause **unequal levels of safety and quality** and **barriers to the exchange of BTC across the EU**....

These differences reflect the **lack of common provisions** for verification of effective implementation of inspection, authorisation and vigilance, and inconsistency in the levels of capacities, skills and independence required of inspectors supervising BTC establishments.

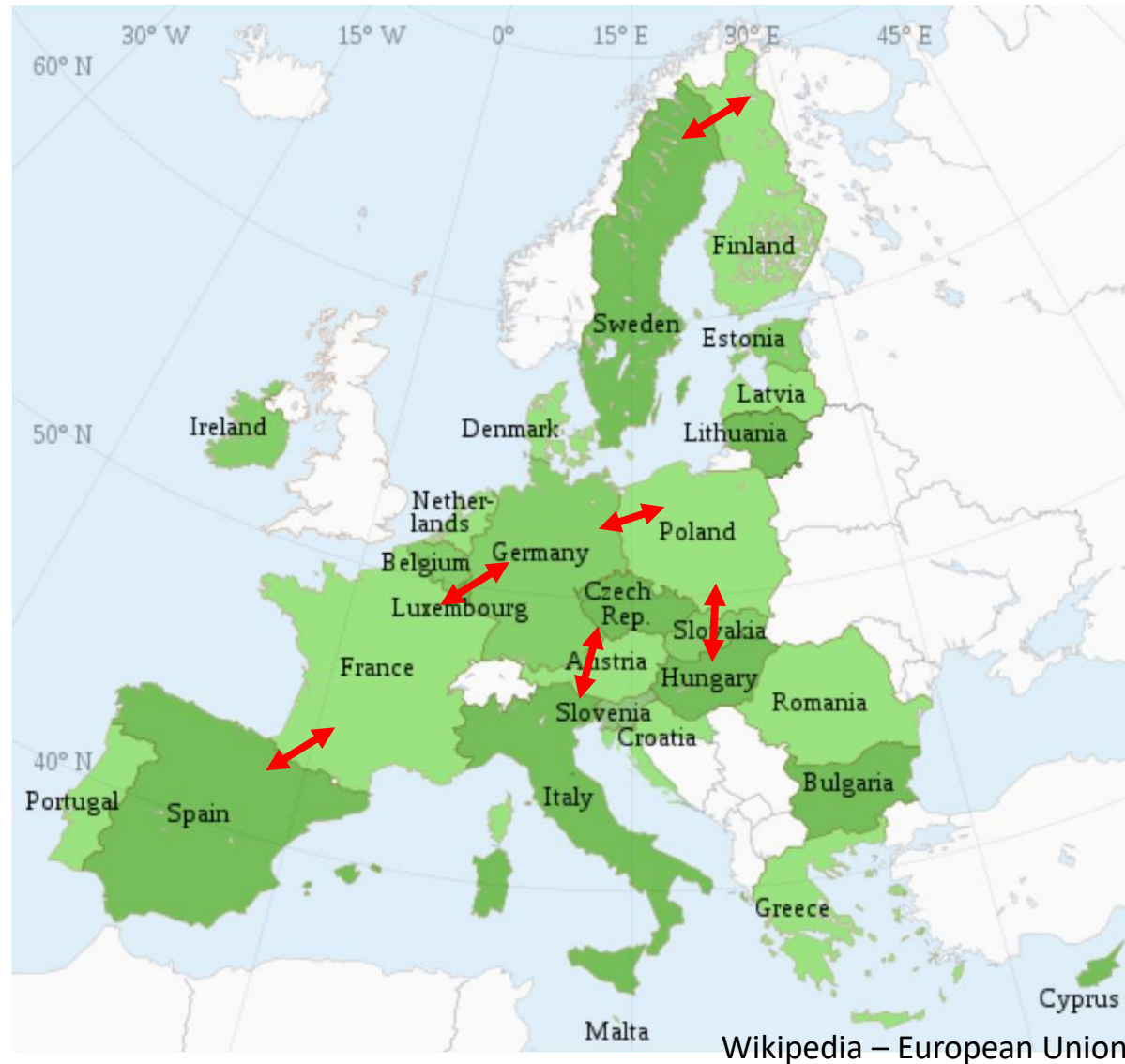


**Adequate
administrative
capacity**

**Transparency
to citizens**

**Skills &
competence
of inspectors**

SINGLE MARKET WITH FREE CIRCULATION OF GOODS

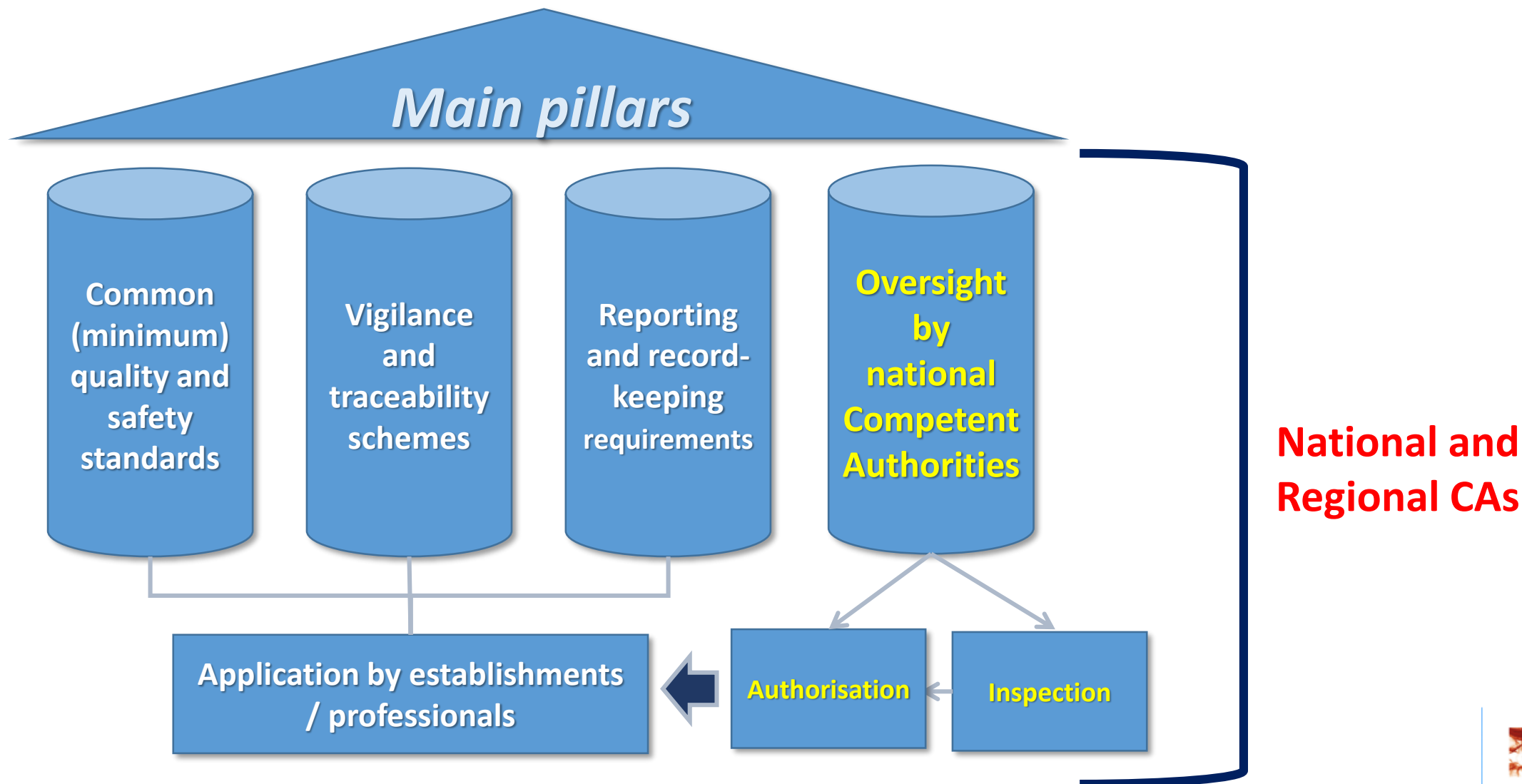


Presentation by Lea Joos, Regional Inspectorate, Germany



European
Commission

I PILASTRI DELLA LEGISLAZIONE COMUNITARIA IN MATERIA DI BTC





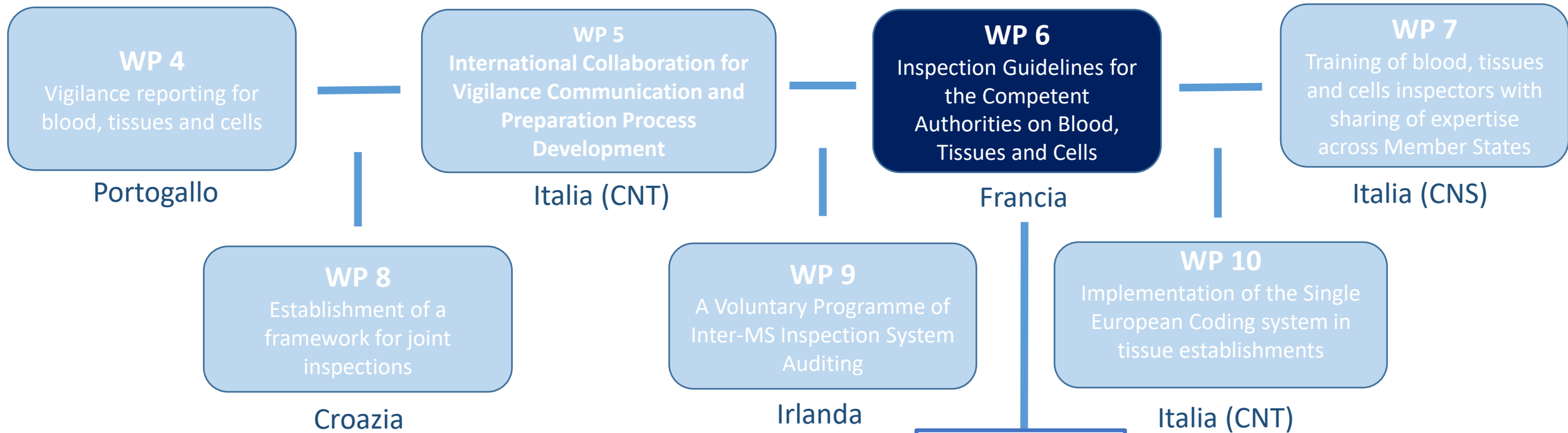
Vigilance and Inspection for the Safety of Transfusion, Assisted Reproduction and Transplantation

Obiettivi generali

- ✓ Data di inizio: 10/10/2015
- ✓ Data di fine: 09/02/2019

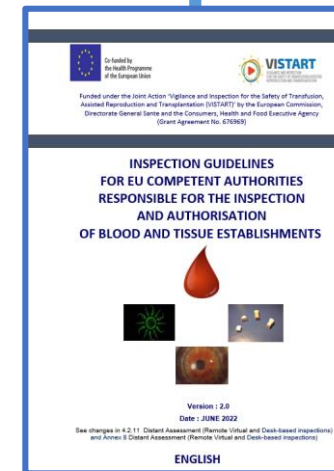
- ✓ Promuovere e facilitare l'**armonizzazione** dei sistemi di ispezione, autorizzazione e vigilanza nei settori sangue, tessuti e cellule.
- ✓ Incrementare la **collaborazione** e la fiducia nei programmi di ispezione e vigilanza tra gli SM.

Pacchetti tecnici

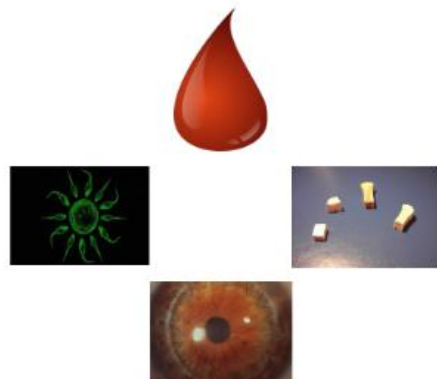


OBIETTIVO:

- ✓ **Produzione di Linee Guida sulle ispezioni per le AC europee responsabili dell'ispezione e dell'autorizzazione dei servizi trasfusionali (ST) e degli istituti dei tessuti.**



INSPECTION GUIDELINES FOR EU COMPETENT AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSPECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF BLOOD AND TISSUE ESTABLISHMENTS



ENGLISH

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION - AIM AND SCOPE OF THE GUIDELINES.....
2	GENERAL GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR COMPETENT AUTHORITIES .
3	LICENSING OF BLOOD AND TISSUE ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE AUTHORISATION OF PROCESSES .
4	INSPECTIONS
5	RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT OF INSPECTORS.....
6	ANNEX 1: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A BLOOD ESTABLISHMENT DOSSIER (BED)
7	ANNEX 2: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A TISSUE ESTABLISHMENT DOSSIER (TED)
8	ANNEX 3: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A PREPARATION PROCESS DOSSIER FOR BLOOD, TISSUES AND CELLS
9	ANNEX 4: INSPECTION EVIDENCE
10	ANNEX 5: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR AN INSPECTION EVIDENCE FORM.....
11	ANNEX 6: PROCUREMENT/COLLECTION OF BLOOD, TISSUES AND CELLS.....
12	ANNEX 7: IMPORT/EXPORT

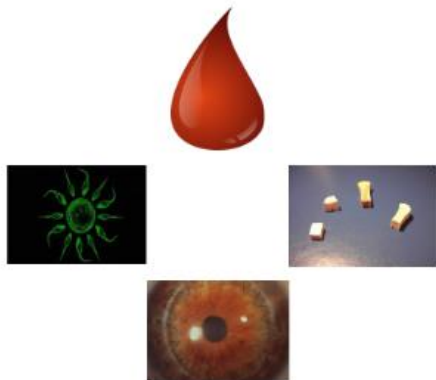


Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union



Funded under the Joint Action 'Vigilance and Inspection for the Safety of Transfusion, Assisted Reproduction and Transplantation (VISTART)' by the European Commission, Directorate General Sante and the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (Grant Agreement No. 676969)

INSPECTION GUIDELINES FOR EU COMPETENT AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSPECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF BLOOD AND TISSUE ESTABLISHMENTS



ENGLISH

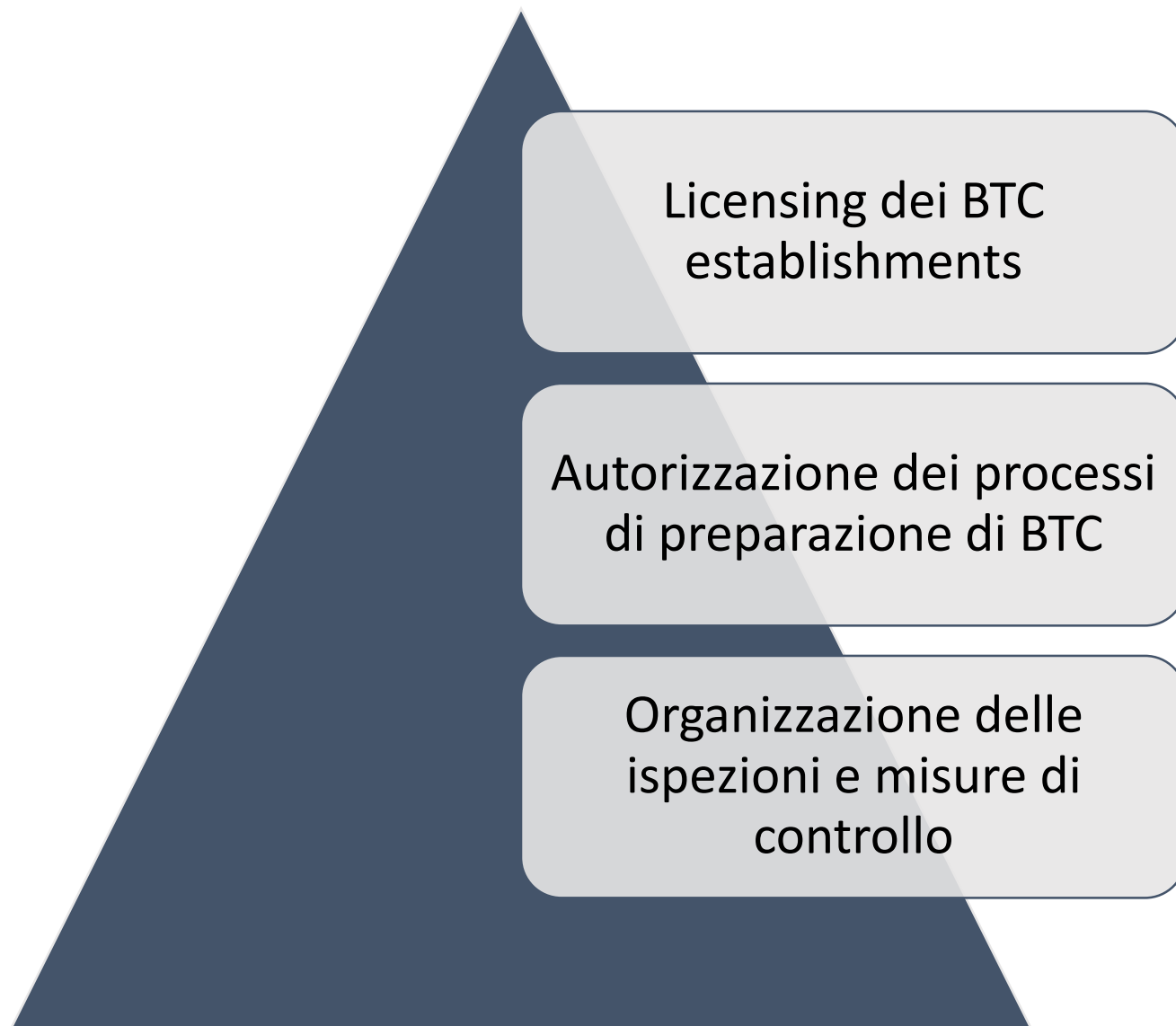
OBIETTIVI DELLE GUIDELINE

- General governance and quality management principles for CAs,
- Key procedures and documents for licensing blood and tissue establishments,
- Authorisation of processing methods,
- Scheduling, preparation, conduct and follow-up of inspections,
- Recruitment, training and management of inspectors,
- Control of import and export.

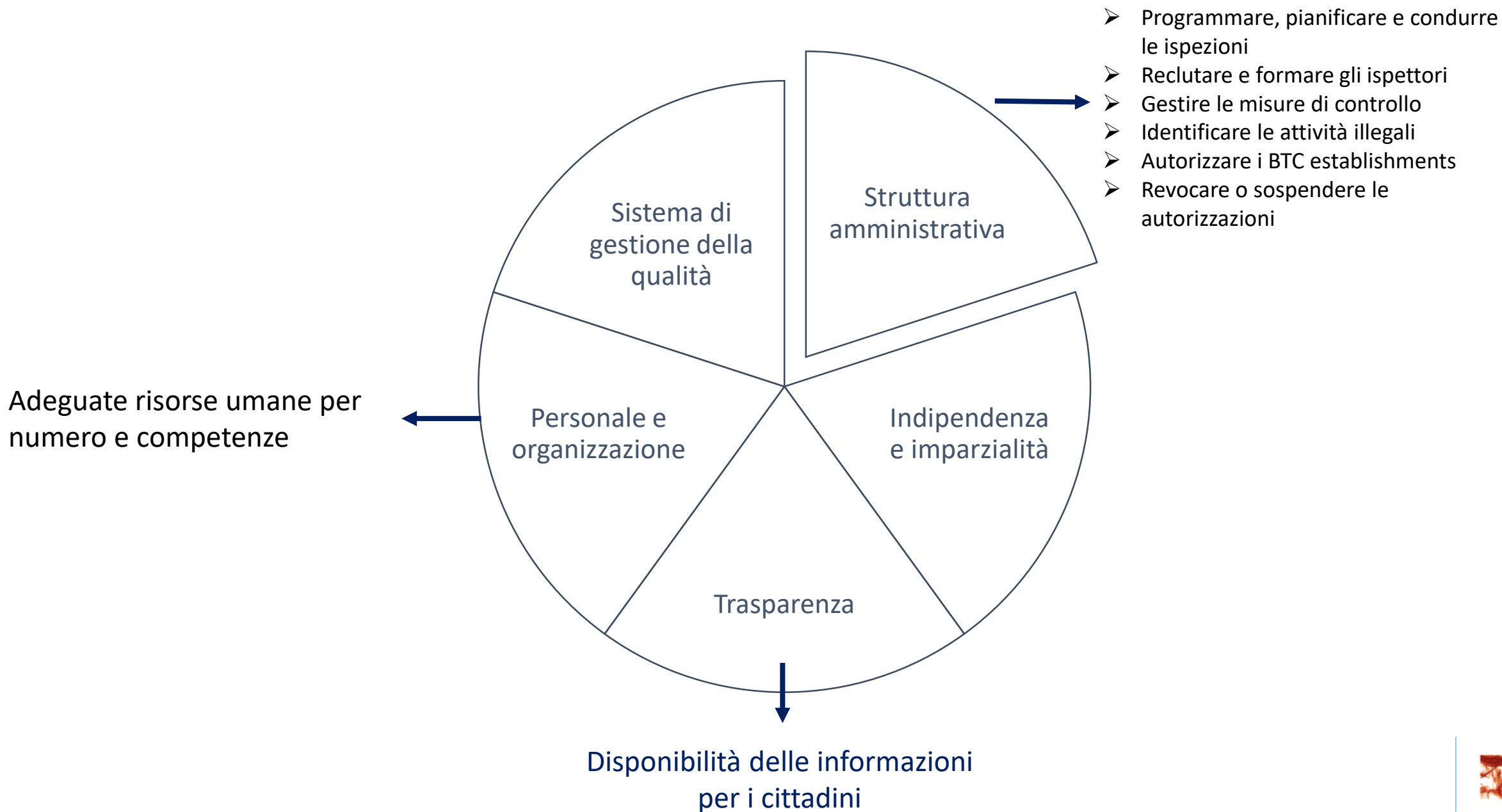
References

- Competent Authority Training of Inspections in Europe (developed by EU funded project CATIE),
- Common Criteria for the Inspection of Blood Establishments (developed by EU funded project EUBIS – European Blood Inspection Project),
- European Union Standards and Training in the Inspection of Tissue Establishments (developed by EU funded project EuSTITE),
- Inspection of tissue and cell procurement and tissue establishments - Operational Manual for Competent Authorities (developed by EU funded project),
- Compilation of Community Procedures on Inspections and Exchange of Information (EMA/572454/2014 Rev 17),
- EN ISO 17020.

COMPITI DELLE AUTORITA' COMPETENTI (CA_s)



LA GOVERNANCE DELLE CAs



Quality policy and manual

Documentation and change control

Control and access to records

Internal and external audit

Quality improvement



Management of risks arising from the activities of an inspectorate

Procedures for taking urgent measures for the protection of public health

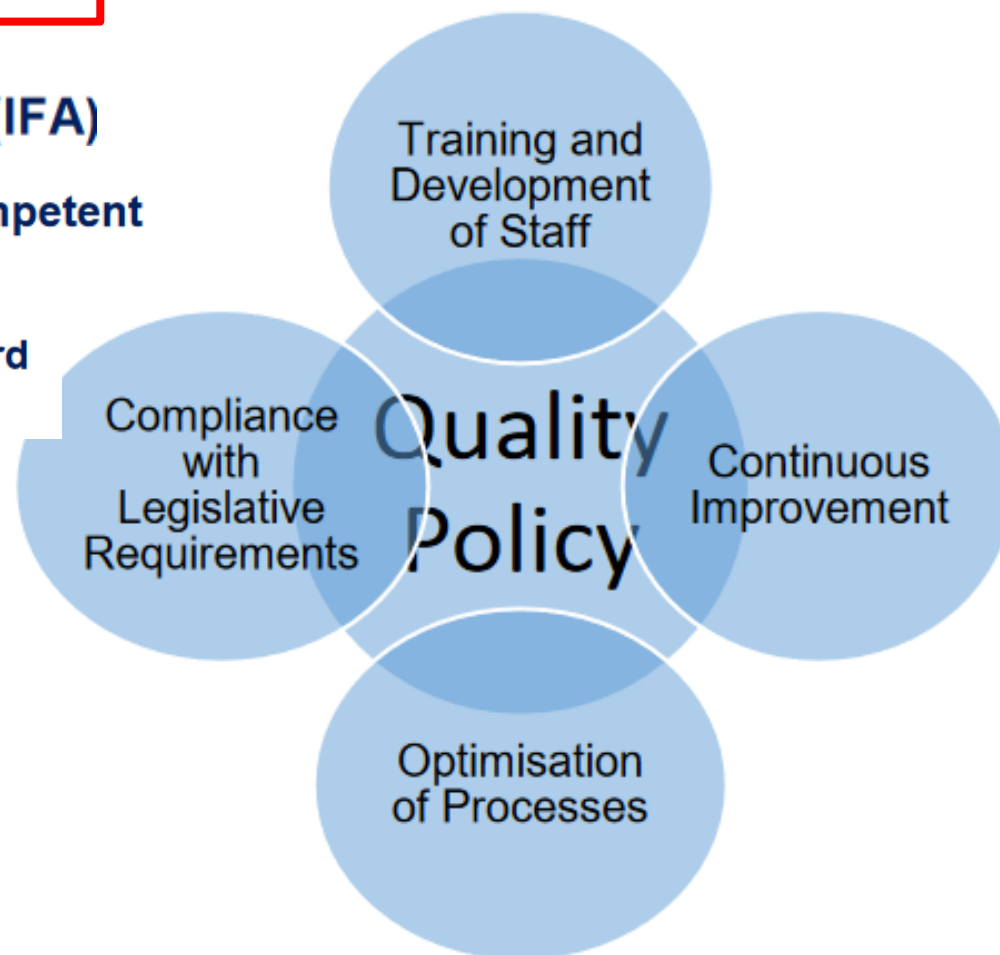
Procedures for identifying illegal and fraudulent activity (IFA)

Exchange of information between EU Member States/Competent Authorities

Exchange of information with other regulatory authorities or third countries

Management of complaints

Management of conflicts of interest



Management of risks arising from the activities of an inspectorate

Table 1: Example of a Risk Register

Risk	Causes	Effects	Mitigating Factors	Additional Actions Taken
Inconsistency of inspectors in applying legislation, regulations or standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient training of inspectors • Inadequate guidance/procedures for inspectors to follow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of stakeholder confidence. • Increased risk of challenges to regulatory decisions. • Risk to public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality assurance of inspection reports. • Mentoring new inspectors. • Continuous training and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit of inspection reports. • Audit of Inspection Evidence Forms. • Review of training programme.

3 Licensing of Blood and Tissue Establishments and the Authorisation of Processes

AUTORIZZAZIONE DEI PROCESSI DI PREPARAZIONE DI BTC

Directive 2005/62/EC Article 6.4 (2), requires that

The processing of blood components shall be carried out using appropriate and validated procedures including measures to avoid the risk of contamination and microbial growth in the prepared blood components.

Directive 2006/86/EC Annex 11, requires

Competent authorities to authorise each tissue and cell preparation process after evaluation of the donor selection criteria and procurement procedures, the protocols for each step of the process, the quality management criteria, and the final quantitative and qualitative criteria for cells and tissues. The evaluation must comply at least with the requirements set out in the annex.

AUTORIZZAZIONE DEI PROCESSI DI PREPARAZIONE DI BTC

Validation - general principles

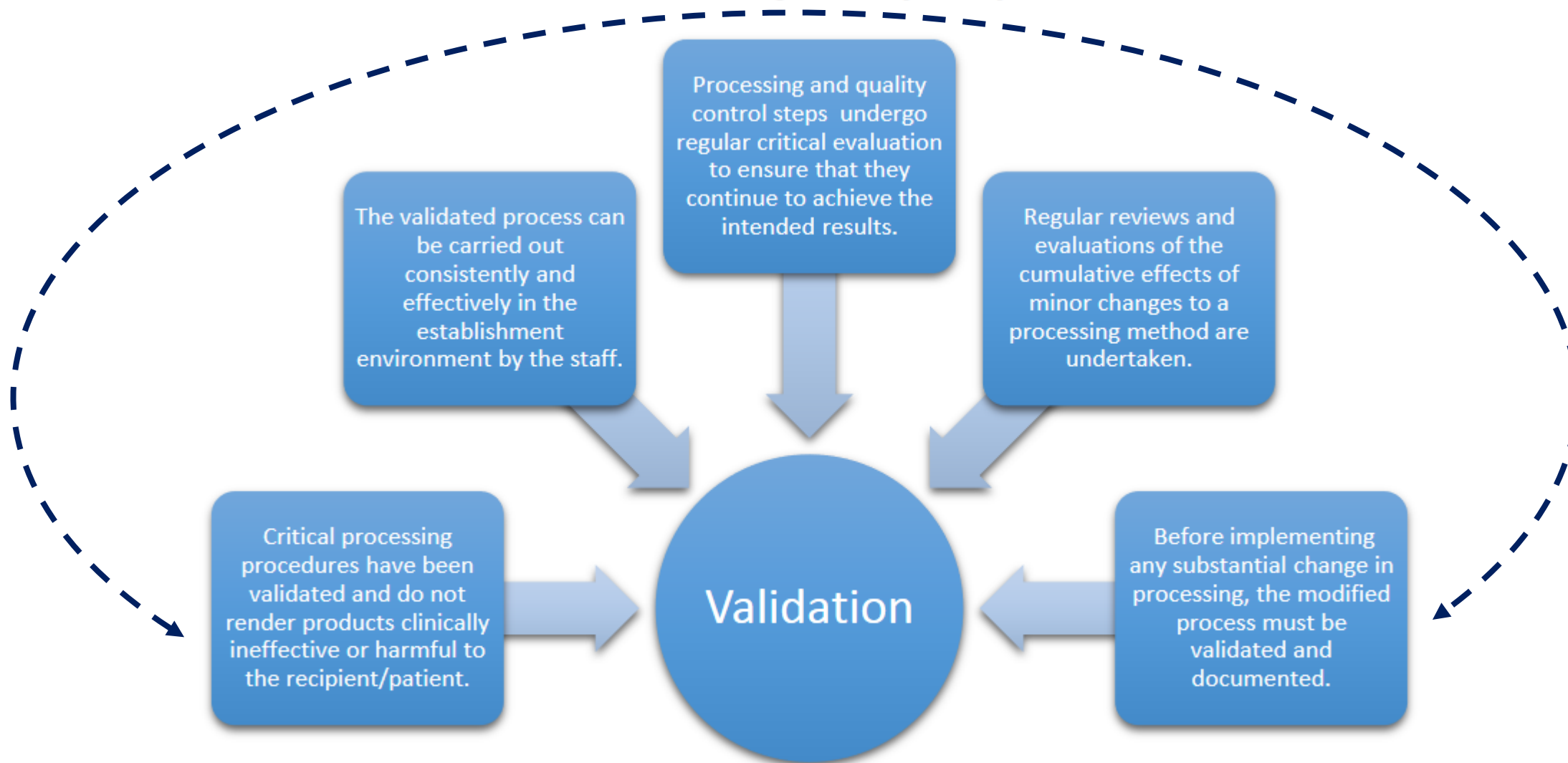


Figure 2: Principles of validation

4 Inspections

Blood Directive 2002/98/EC, Article 3 defines an inspection as:

Inspection shall mean formal and objective control according to adopted standards to assess compliance with this Directive and other relevant national legislation and to identify problems.

- general systems inspections,
- thematic inspections,
- desk-based reviews,
- inspections of third parties,
- EU joint inspections,
- re-inspections.

Implementing a risk-based approach to inspection scheduling

Risk rating





Quality Risk Management Tools

Intrinsic risk

➤ Two factors

- Complexity of the site, processes and products.
- Criticality of the products, services, etc.

-
+


		Criticality		
	Complexity	1	2	3
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> -  </div>	1	1 (Low)	2 (Low)	3 (Medium)
	2	2 (Low)	4 (Medium)	6 (High)
	3	3 (Medium)	6 (High)	9 (High)

A total score of 1 or 2 represents a **Low** Intrinsic Risk

A total score of 3 or 4 represents a **Medium** Intrinsic Risk

A total score of 6 or 9 represents a **High** Intrinsic Risk

Quality Risk Management Tools

Compliance related risk

Deficiency Profile	Compliance-related Risk Score
1 or more Critical Deficiencies or more than 5 Major Deficiencies	High
From 1 to 5 Major Deficiencies	Medium
No Major or Critical Deficiencies	Low

High Compliance-related Risk Score may need to be inspected again very soon after the inspection that identified the poor state of compliance → **Non routine inspection**

Quality Risk Management Tools

Overall Risk Rating

- Intrinsic rate risk
- Non compliance related rate risk

	Intrinsec Risk		
Compliance risk	Low	Medium	High
Low	Risk Rating = A	Risk Rating = A	Risk Rating = B
Medium	Risk Rating = A	Risk Rating = B	Risk Rating = C
High	Risk Rating = B	Risk Rating = C	Risk Rating = C

There are three possible risk ratings, A, B & C. ('A' represents a relatively low risk site and 'C' represents a relatively high risk site).

Quality Risk Management Tools

Inspection Frequency

FATTORI DI RISCHIO

- intrinsic risk (e.g. blood, blood components will always be considered high risk¹⁰; for tissues and cells, new or complex processes may indicate a high intrinsic risk),
- complexity of activities performed,
- the compliance history of the site,
- the criticality of the establishment to supply.

Scoring 1-4 with 4 representing highest risk rating

Establishment 000000 – Risk Rating

Intrinsic Risk	Compliance History	Complexity	Supply	Overall Risk Rating
4	2	3	1	10

Overall Risk Rating

1-4 = Low Risk, 5-9 = Medium Risk, 10 or more = High Risk

Overall Risk Rating	Suggested Onsite Inspection Frequency
Low	Reduced Frequency, ≥ 25 months ≤ 48 months*
Medium	Normal Frequency ≤ 24 months
High	Increased Frequency ≤ 18 months

Inspection preparation

Pre-inspection document review

Licence status and history

- Establishment Dossier
- Previous Inspection Report
- Non-compliances and follow-up
- Preparation process dossier (where relevant)
- Significant changes since the last inspection e.g. premises, equipment, person

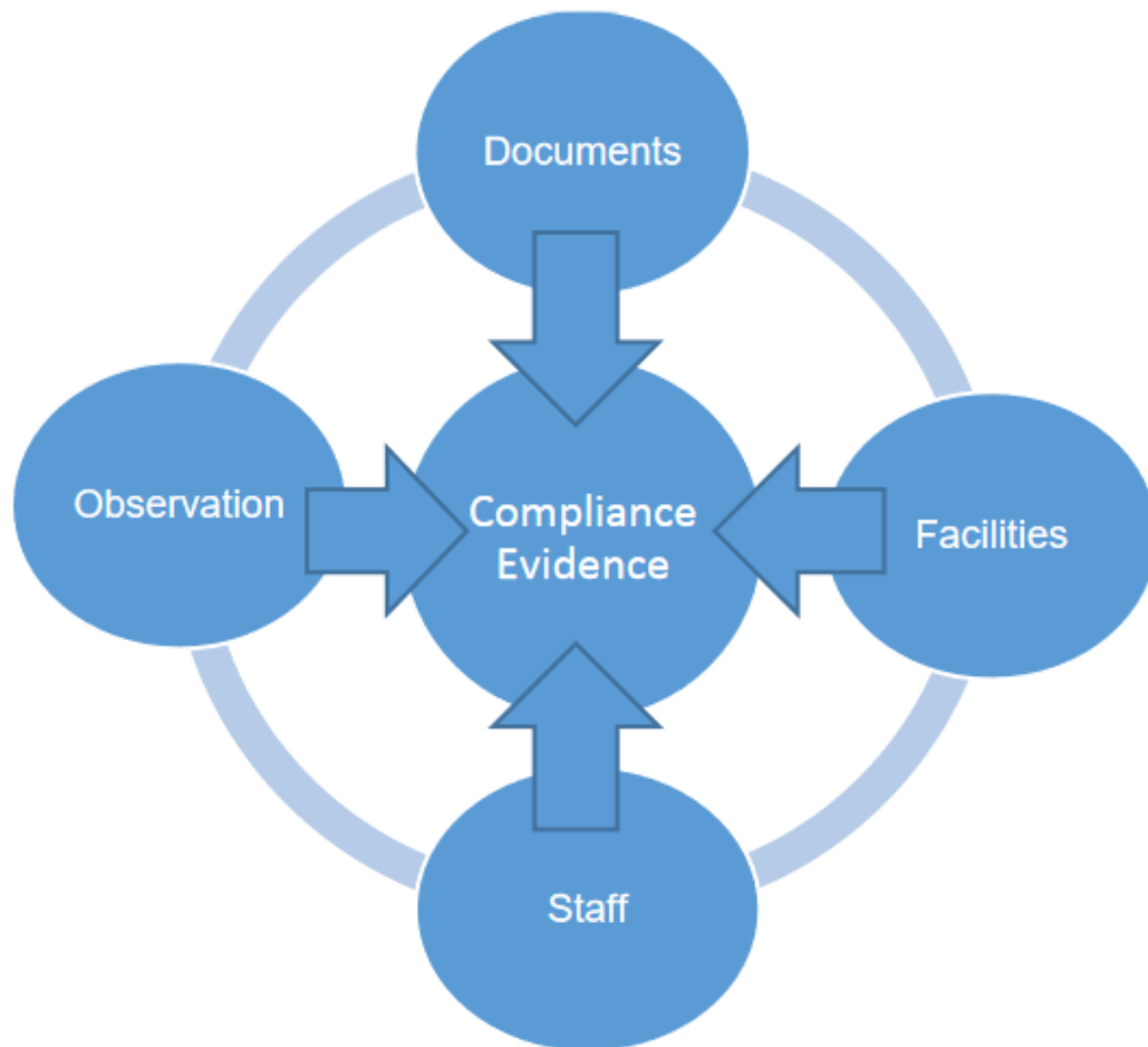
Activities

- Volume and Complexity
- Processes and products
- Procurement and testing arrangements
- Import
- Third parties/sub-contractors

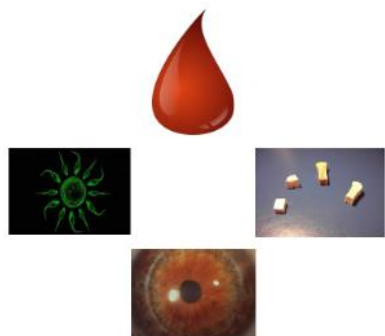
Other

- Serious Adverse Events and Reactions, Recalls
- External intelligence e.g. from another regulator
- Complaints/whistleblowing
- Annual activity data

Gathering evidence during an inspection



INSPECTION GUIDELINES FOR EU COMPETENT AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSPECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF BLOOD AND TISSUE ESTABLISHMENTS

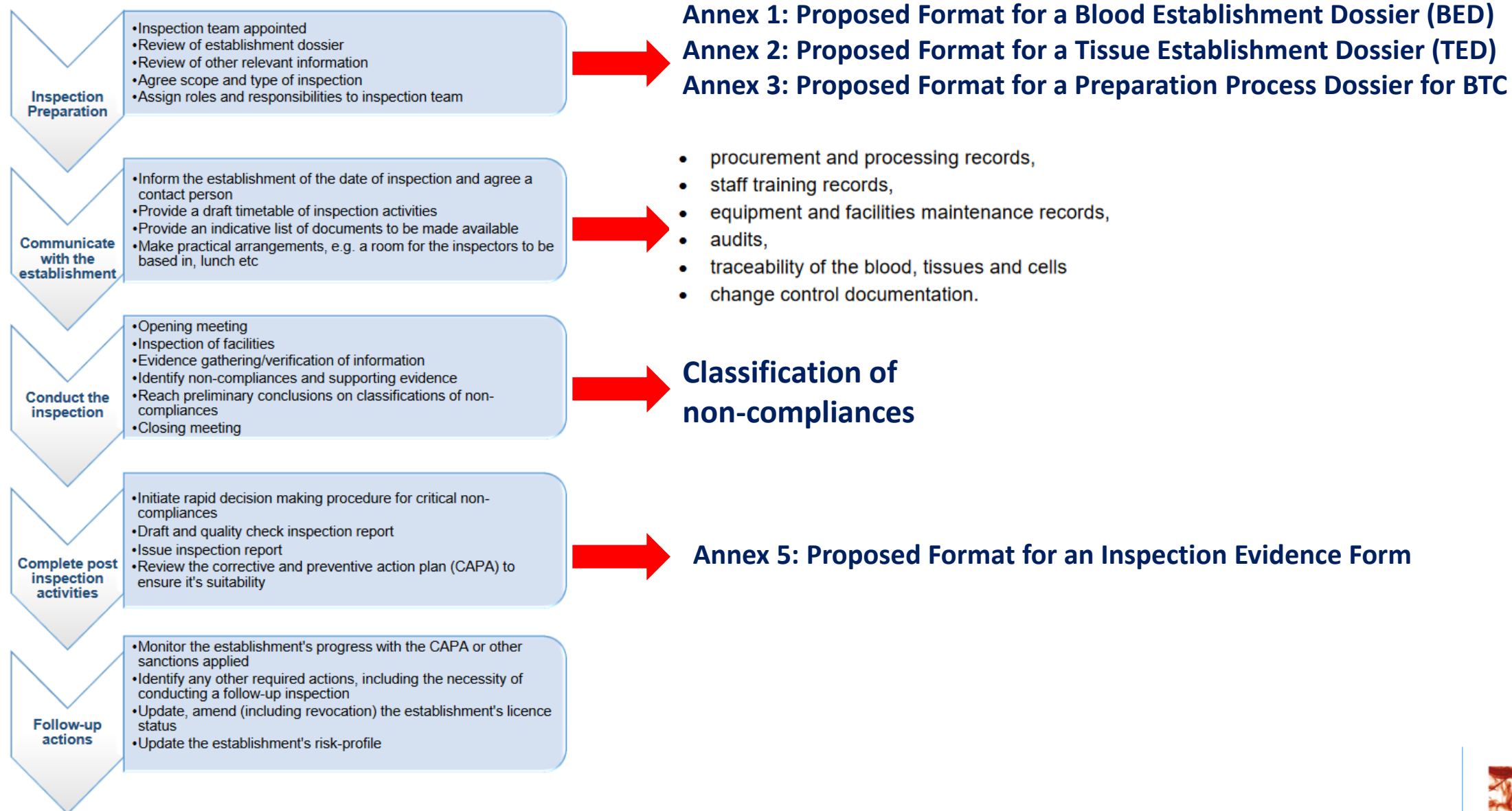


ENGLISH

INSPECTION GUIDELINE TOOLS

6	ANNEX 1: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A BLOOD ESTABLISHMENT DOSSIER (BED)	36
7	ANNEX 2: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A TISSUE ESTABLISHMENT DOSSIER (TED)	42
8	ANNEX 3: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR A PREPARATION PROCESS DOSSIER FOR BLOOD, TISSUES AND CELLS	49
9	ANNEX 4: INSPECTION EVIDENCE	56

Inspection procedure flow chart: common tools



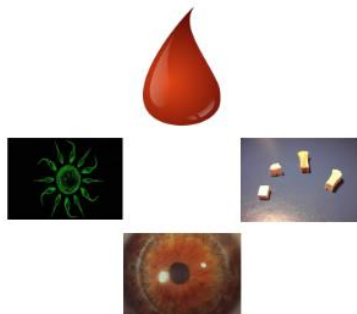


Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union



Funded under the Joint Action 'Vigilance and Inspection for the Safety of Transfusion, Assisted Reproduction and Transplantation (VISTART)' by the European Commission, Directorate General Sante and the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (Grant Agreement No. 676969)

**INSPECTION GUIDELINES
FOR EU COMPETENT AUTHORITIES
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSPECTION
AND AUTHORISATION
OF BLOOD AND TISSUE ESTABLISHMENTS**



ENGLISH

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/documents/downloadPublic?documentIds=080166e5b1d517f8&appId=PPGMS>



Grazie dell'attenzione!