

eCTD

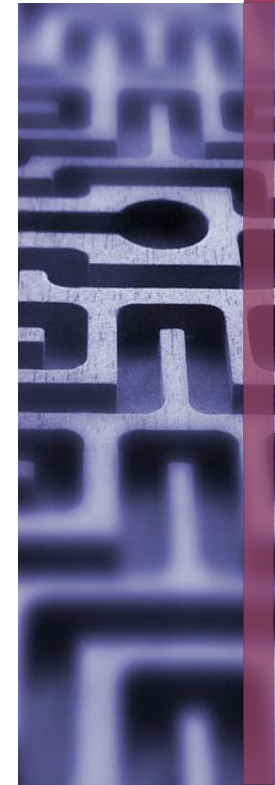
Agency expectations and impact for the industry



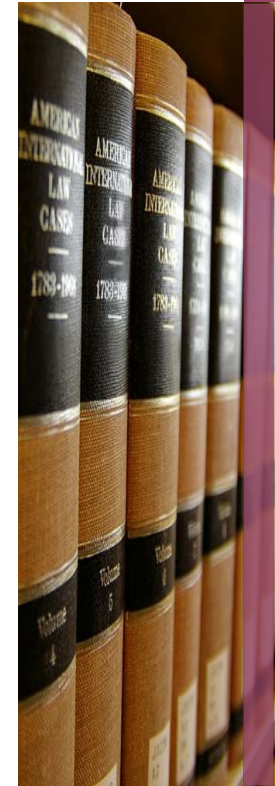
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Agenda

- Agency Expectations
 - eCTD Background
 - Current Status & Timelines
- Impact for Industry
 - eCTD Capability – Drivers & Requirements
 - Implementation Scenarios
 - Factors Impacting Strategy
 - Outsourcing Opportunities
 - Conclusion – How to Proceed?



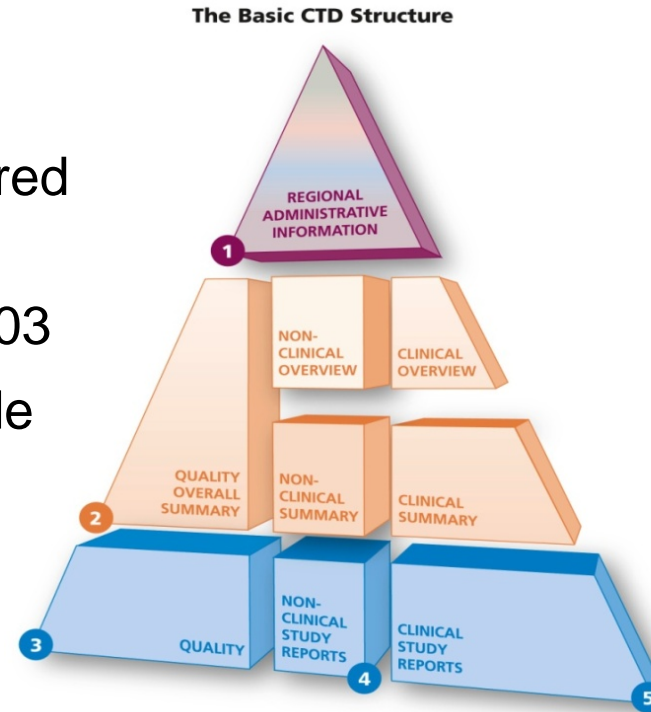
Agency Expectations



(e)CTD – electronic Common Technical Document

- The CTD

- Represents a harmonized structured format of a registration dossier
 - Adopted by the ICH regions in 2003
 - Recognised as standard worldwide

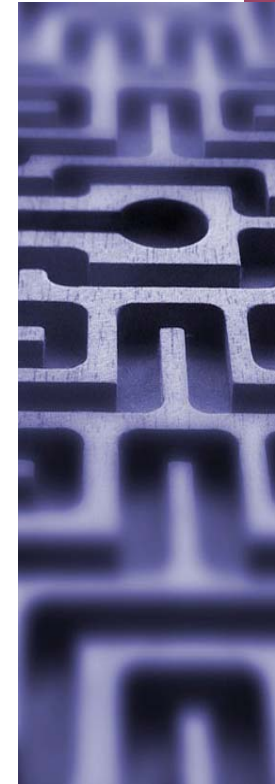


- The eCTD

- Represents the standardised electronic presentation of a CTD based on a XML “backbone”
 - Facilitates access, review, lifecycle, archiving for authorities and industry

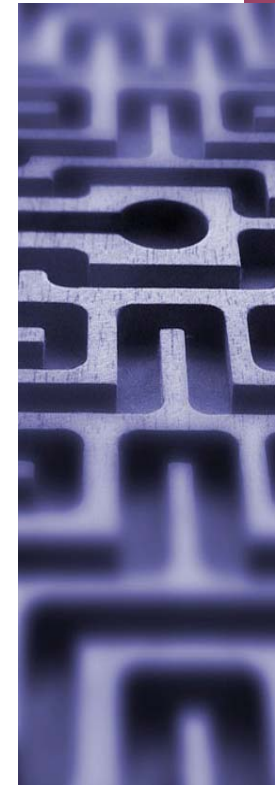
Status eCTD: EMEA and EU Member States

- EMEA: eCTD is the mandatory electronic format from Jan-2010
- EU: Members states committed to accept electronic-only submission from Jan-2010
 - eCTD is the recommended and increasingly mandatory electronic format
 - NeeS (Non eCTD electronic submission) is accepted by several EU member states during a transition period
 - Paper copies still required by some countries



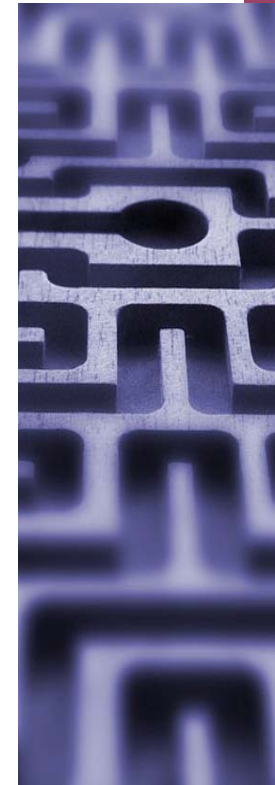
Status eCTD: US

- FDA: eCTD is the mandatory electronic format since Jan-2008
 - Applicable for all new applications (NDA, IND, ANDA, BLA, Annual Report and DMF)
 - In contrast to the EU the eCTD is the adopted format for clinical trial submissions (IND)
 - In Module 5 additional info is needed: Study data (e.g. SAS datasets, programs) and CRFs (Case Report Forms)
 - Electronic Submission Gateway (ESG) – submission of eCTD via the Internet

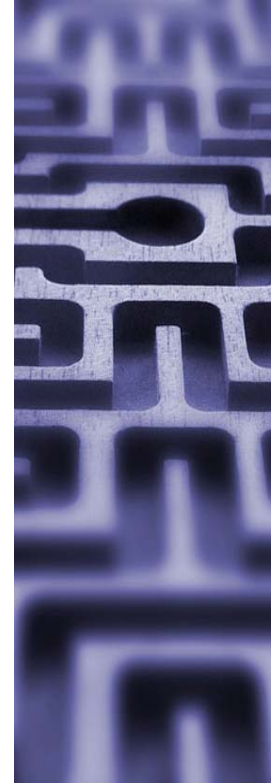


Status eCTD: CH

- CH: Announcement - electronic-only eCTD submissions accepted from Jan-2010
 - Project „SIMES“: Solution for the Implementation and the Management of Electronic Submissions
 - Final CH Module 1 specification announced for October 2009
 - eCTD is the only accepted format (NeeS requires paper -> regarded as paper submission)
 - Currently, same review timelines for paper and eCTD submission
 - Some M1 documents are still required in paper, e.g. cover letter, forms and product information (see Annex 3 of CH guidance for industry)



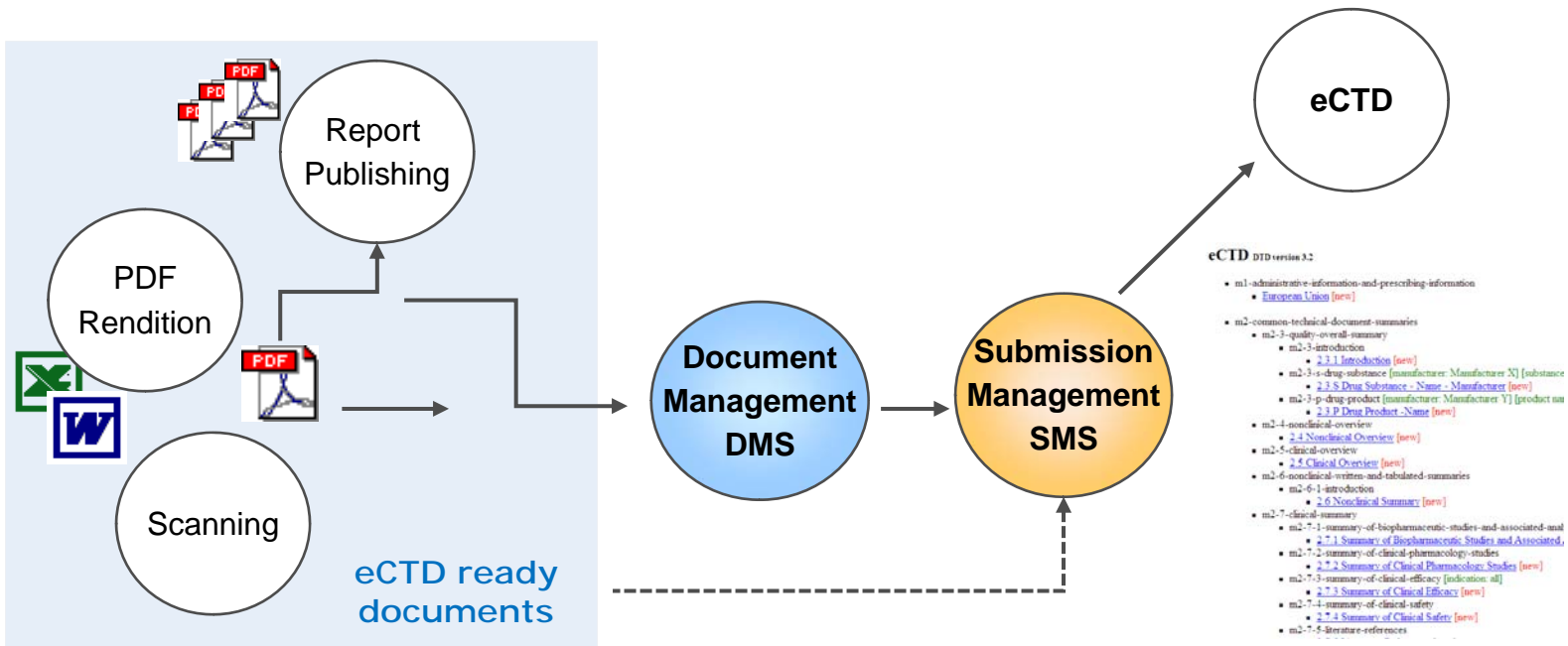
Impact for Industry



eCTD Capabilities - Drivers

- Compliance to regulatory requirements is the main driver for implementing eCTD capabilities
- Secondary drivers are
 - Opportunity to evaluate & optimise internal processes
-> potential reduction in submission time -> time to market
 - Increased quality of documents & submissions
 - Ease of (global) access of information
 - Re-usability (cloning) of submissions
 - Facilitated transfer (agencies - portals, partners)

eCTD – Systems, Processes, People



Documents

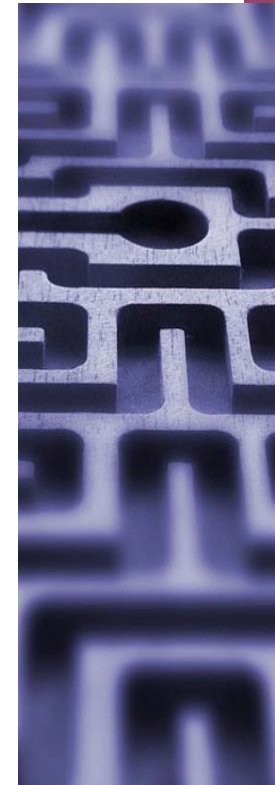
- Style guide, document templates
- Referencing approach
- Requirements for external partners
- Processing of legacy documents

People

- Specialised skills
- User training
- Support organisations: First, second level support
- Generally: Awareness about eCTD processes

eCTD – Implementation Scenarios

- A company has to identify their “best fit” solution
 - Document creation is frequently managed by internal document management systems (DMS) - or comparable controlled procedures
 - For the eCTD creation and lifecycle an internal submission management system (SMS) can be implemented
 - Alternatively, eCTD publishing can be managed with a service provider - no SMS implementation required

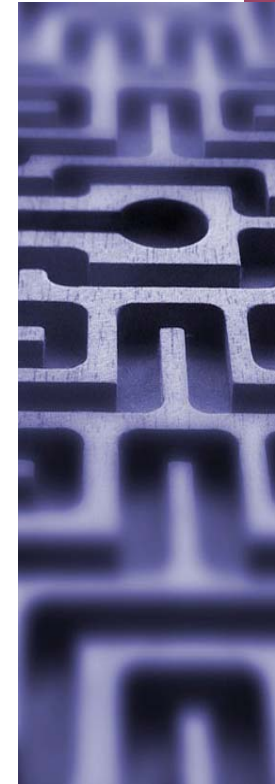


Factors Impacting Strategy

- Number of products that ..
 - Reach phase III and MAA (Marketing Authorisation Application)
 - Are submitted without the support of a strategic partner
- General company strategy regarding outsourcing
- Time, costs and resources for system ...
 - Selection, implementation, deployment, maintenance
 - Both, implementation of DMS and SMS represent a significant effort

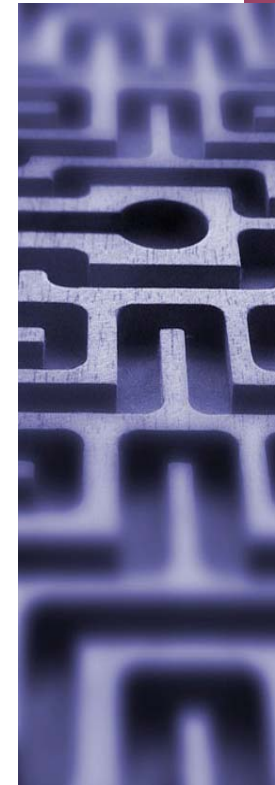
SMS Implementation – Cost Factors

- Main cost factors – system implementation
 - Vendors selection process, project management
 - Initial software licenses & annual maintenance fees
 - Hardware, incl. backup and recovery
 - Implementation, configuration
 - System validation (initial and ongoing)
- Main cost factors – system deployment
“make people work with the system”
 - SOPs, user manuals, training
 - Specialized staff (key users, helpdesk, administration)



SMS Implementation – Potential Costs

- Average costs for the implementation of a SMS (internal & external costs, smaller companies)
 - Implementation and deployment ~ 200 T€
 - Especially for SMEs software licenses often represent ~ 20 - 30% of the overall costs
 - Ongoing annual costs ~ 80 - 100 T€

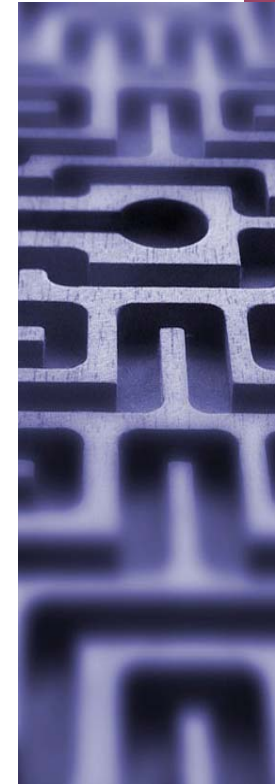


SMS – Outsourcing Opportunities (1)

- Focus on core competences
 - Focus on regulatory content
 - Regulatory affairs avoids becoming involved in discussions on IT systems
 - The eCTD represents a "generic process": no specific product know-how needed -> outsourcing opportunity
- Access to specialised skills and expertise
 - The eCTD requirements follow specific rules that leave room for best practise interpretations; requirements are also changing
 - Ongoing experience with eCTD generation is required to deliver a high quality result

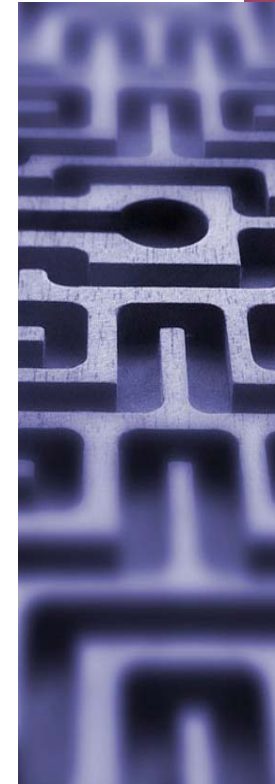
SMS – Outsourcing Opportunities (2)

- Financials
 - No costs and investments for implementing a new system and the required organization
 - No costs of ownership
 - Costs can clearly be allocated to specific projects
- Time
 - An eCTD submission can be realized from today on, no significant lead-time required
- Flexibility
 - eCTD services are only contracted when needed



Conclusion - How to Proceed

- How to proceed for eCTD implementation – some key activities
 - Assure common awareness
 - Gap analysis – what needs to be done?
 - Evaluation of options – how can it be done?
 - Decision for systems / partners
 - Implementation of technology / processes



Thank You - Questions?

 **exalon**

eCTD-EXPERTS

Services

Outsourcing

Consulting

