

# Quality Objectives & Performance Indicators

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## Quality Policy guides Quality Objectives

### 5.2.1 Establishing the quality policy

Top management shall establish, implement and maintain a quality policy that:

- a) is appropriate to the purpose and context of the organization and supports its strategic direction;
- b) provides a framework for setting quality objectives;
- c) includes a commitment to satisfy applicable requirements;
- d) includes a commitment to continual improvement of the quality management system.

*ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems - Requirements  
(2015)*

Senior Management sets the Quality Policy.

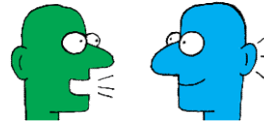
Who sets the Quality Objectives?

## Quality Objectives and Performance Indicators

### 2.3 Quality Planning

- (a) Senior management should ensure the quality objectives needed to implement the quality policy are defined and communicated.
- (e) Performance indicators that measure progress against quality objectives should be established, monitored, communicated regularly and acted upon as appropriate as described in Section 4.1 of this document.

Management Review



*ICH Q10: Pharmaceutical Quality System (2008)*

<http://www.ich.org/products/guidelines/quality/article/quality-guidelines.html>



## Quality Objectives and Performance Indicators

Senior management has the ultimate responsibility to ensure an effective Pharmaceutical Quality System is in place to achieve the *quality objectives*

... and should ensure continuing suitability and effectiveness of the Pharmaceutical Quality System and GMP compliance through participation in management review.

*EU (2013) and PIC/S (2017) Chapter 2*

No specific mention of quality objectives

Eudralex: [https://ec.europa.eu/health/documents/eudralex/vol-4\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/documents/eudralex/vol-4_en)

PIC/S: <https://www.picscheme.org/en/publications?tri=gmp>



## Quality Objectives and Performance Indicators ... and Quality Metrics



Quality metrics:

“objective measures used by management ... to monitor the overall state of quality of a GXP organization, activity or process.”

“They include measures to assess the effective functioning of quality system controls, the performance, quality and safety of medicinal products and reliability of data.”

*WHO TRS 966 Annex 5 Guidance on good data and record management practices (2016)*

[http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality\\_safety/quality\\_assurance/guidelines/en/](http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/quality_assurance/guidelines/en/)



## Regulator quality metrics initiatives

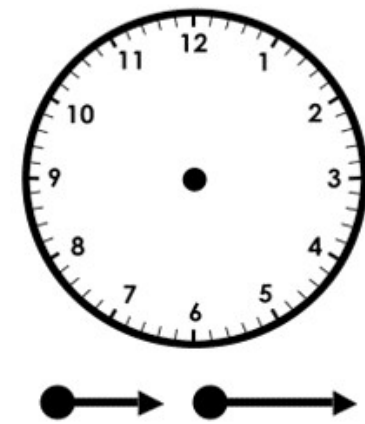
**FDA has set up an initiative to use Quality Metrics for risk based inspections and published a draft Guidance for Industry in July 2015 and a Technical Performance Guide in June 2016.**

In Europe agencies also use Quality Metrics. They are aiming to help regulators to separate manufacturing sites with poor standards from those continuously working on quality improvement.



## Examples?

- Quality Objectives
- Performance Indicators / Metrics (Measures)





## Examples?

- Quality Objectives
- Performance Indicators / Metrics (Measures)

### **Leading Metrics: predicts future performance**

- % Right First Time
- CpK / product

### **Lagging Metrics: outputs reports past performance**

- OOS
- Reworks





## *Parenteral Drug Association Conference on Quality Metrics 2013*

### **Top metrics** @ conference

Per Product:	
1	Process Capability
2	Critical Investigation Rate
3	Batch Rejection Rate
4	Confirmed OOS rate (DS and DP)
5	Confirmed Product Quality Complaint Rate

For the Site:	
1	Critical Investigation Rate
2	Batch Failure Rate
3	Confirmed OOS Rate
4	Grade A&B EM excursion Rate
5	CAPA Effectiveness Rate
6	% Right first time



## Per Product

1	Process Capability
2	OOT (DS and DP)
3	Critical Investigation Rate
4	Line Clearance Failures
5	Batch Rework / Reprocess Rate
6	Batch Rejection Rate
7	Finished Product Reject Rate
8	Confirmed OOS rate (DS and DP)
9	On-time CAPA closure
10	% CAPA effective at check (DS and DP)
11	On-time Stability Testing
12	Stability Failure
13	Confirmed Product Quality Complaint Rate
14	AE rate / Safety Signal Detection
15	Health Authority Notifications
16	Recall Rate by Product

## For the Site

1	Process Capability metric
2	Confirmed OOT rates per site
3	Critical Investigation Rate per site
4	Batch Failure Rate
5	Cycle Times (disposition, end-to-end)
6	Confirmed FP OOS rate (DS and DP)
7	Analytical Invalid Rate by site
8	EM Grade A&B excursions
9	% overdue PM for critical equipment
10	CAPA effectiveness
11	CAPA timeliness
12	Recapitalization and PM as % asset value
13	Training effectiveness metric
14	# critical and major / PICS inspection
15	Risk Profile changes
16	Inspection commitment completion

*Parenteral Drug Association Conference on Quality Metrics 2013*



## Challenges?

- Quality Objectives
- Performance Indicators / Metrics (Measures)



How many? Too many = overload

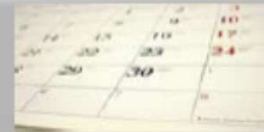
- Beware: some measures need a lot of input data! (e.g. percentage readings or rates)
- A few key measures needed at senior management level, maybe more for regular monitoring meetings

Quality can be measured on different levels  
and for many processes.



## I Look at 4 Metrics!

Disposition Cycle Times



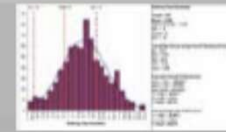
Safety Incidents



Compliance Indicators



Process Capabilities



*Martin van Trieste, Amgen, 2015  
SVP Quality, Environment, Health & Safety*



Performance Indicator	Information	< Expected	Acceptable	Objective	> Expected
Authority Inspections	# Authority Inspections passed	< 85%	85% - 99%	100%	100% passed <= 2 major
	# Total Authority Inspections received				
Customer Audits	# Customer Audits with NO critical observations	< 80%	80% - 90%	91% - 95%	96% - 100%
	# Total Customer Audits received				
Internal Audit	# Completed	< 70%	70% - 80%	80% - 84%	85% - 94%
	# Total planned				
Repeat Deviations	# Repeat Deviations	> 20%		< 20%	<10%
	# Total Deviations				
Overdue Deviations	# Overdue Deviations	> 10%		<= 10%	<1%
	# Total Deviations				
Human Deviation Reduction	# Human Error Deviations	> 30%		<= 30%	<= 10%
	# Total Deviations				
Overdue CAPA's	# Overdue CAPAs	> 10%		<= 10%	<= 1%
	# Total CAPAs				
On Time PQR	# completed on time	< 85%		>= 85%	100%
	# Total				
Overdue SOPs	# Overdue	< 95%		>= 95%	100%
	# Total				
Reprocessing rate (API, FP)	# Batches NOT conforming with specification	> 5%		<= 5%	0%
	# Total batches produced				
OOS rate	# Confirmed OOS	> 5%		<= 5%	0%
	# Total batches produced				

*Adapted from Klaus Pitterschatscher, personal communication*



How many? Too many = overload

- Beware: some measures need a lot of input data! (e.g. percentage readings or rates)
- A few key measures needed at senior management level,
- More for regular monitoring meetings?

Which to Select?

- Use objectives to drive the behaviour you want to see.
- Starting point: what behaviour do you want to change?
- Then: select measurements
- Beware: unintended consequences

*See Martin Lush's Webinar on KPIs from August 2016, DCVMN Website*



Go from	To	Goal
Reduce # Deviations by xx %	% on target incident-to-ranking time	<60 min
	% overdue	Set goals to drive closing: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor: investigated and closed in 1 day</li> <li>• Major: investigated and closed in x days</li> </ul>
	# Repeat Deviations	< x%

Unintended consequences?

- Underground, not reported
- “Problems are bad” attitude
- Blame culture

“Get it done”  
culture

Promotes good  
investigations, not  
“quick fix”

Spend more energy  
on important  
things



## FDA 6 (sub) SYSTEMS OF PQS





## FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT DASHBOARD

Performance Indicator	Information	< Expected	Acceptable	Objective	> Expected
Calibration %	# Overdue				
	Total				
Planned Maintenance %	# Overdue				
	Total Planned				
Unplanned Maintenance #	# Breakdowns				
SLAs - in place %					
Pest Control ?					

J	F	M	A	M	J
Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	
Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	

## MATERIALS HANDLING DASHBOARD

Performance Indicator	Information	< Expected	Acceptable	Objective	> Expected
Supplier Qualification					
Supplier Complaints					
Confirmed Materials OOS					

J	F	M	A	M	J
Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	
Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	



# Link to Management Review

## 4.1 Management Review of the Pharmaceutical Quality System

Management should have a formal process for reviewing the pharmaceutical quality system on a periodic basis. The review should include:

- (a) Measurement of achievement of pharmaceutical quality system objectives;
- (b) Assessment of performance indicators that can be used to monitor the effectiveness of processes within the pharmaceutical quality system, such as:
  - (1) Complaint, deviation, CAPA and change management processes;
  - (2) Feedback on outsourced activities;
  - (3) Self-assessment processes including risk assessments, trending, and audits;
  - (4) External assessments such as regulatory inspections and findings and customer audits.

*ICH Q10: Pharmaceutical Quality System (2008)*

# ISO outline for Management Review

## 1. Welcome and Introduction

## 2. **Input information**

- Actions from Prior Meeting
- Changes with impact on QMS
- Presentation: QMS Effectiveness
- Matters arising from Monthly Meetings

## 3. **Management Outputs**

- QMS Evaluation
- Opportunities for Improvement
- Resource needs
- General Concerns



Thank You