Regulatory Considerations for Licensure

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EU regulatory framework for vaccines

- Marketing authorization-granted after an evaluation of the riskbenefit ration of the vaccine based on a dossier which presents the data collected during the product development and clinical trials
- Compliance with good practices in the areas of manufacturing and clinical or laboratory testing is verified by regulatory agencies prior to approval of a marketing authorization
- During vaccine development, the manufacturer must evaluate the needs of the pediatric population, and if appropriate, propose a pediatric DCP to the European Medicines Agency (EMA)—and then comply with the plan

Regulatory Guidelines

- Always begin discussions early about your development plan to regulatory by submitting short outlines
- Request face-to-face meetings early on
- Try to get written confirmation from your group and the regulators as to what was agreed upon at the meeting
- Regulators seem to have final say in claims contained in SPC. Usually conservative.
- Always notify any SAEs ASAP with adequate follow-up and open communications with medical monitor and medical personnel at the regulatory agency.

Registration or licensing

- Centralized Procedure
- Mutual recognition Procedure (MRP)
- National Procedures (for products licensed inn one single country)
- Quality assessment-each batch of vaccines must still be assess for quality before release for use. This is done by both the manufacturer and an official European control laboratory
- Pharmacovigilance-all vaccines and pharmaceuticals are monitored after release onto the market for adverse events. A summary of events is supplied the the registration board to assess if changes need to be made to the SPC
- Additional" stability studies, further confirmatory safety or efficacy trials in populations that have not been studied yet.

Position Papers

- Publications
- Company Web site
- Presentations at meetings
- Journal and/or TV and radio ads