

### 中国先锋医药控股有限公司

# 行业信息简报



编 辑 <u>吕 琦</u> 日 期 <u>2017</u>年 <u>5</u>月 <u>31</u>日至 <u>6</u>月 <u>9</u>日

第 161 期

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#### 1. 提高检查水平 严控系统风险 2016 年度药品检查报告发布

来源: CFDA 网站 2017-05-31

http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0050/173273.html

5月31日,国家食品药品监督管理总局发布《2016年度药品检查报告》,报告包括中英文版,阐述了2016年药品检查情况及检查发现的主要问题,分析了各类检查发现的薄弱环节和潜在质量风险。报告显示,2016年总局共开展药品注册生产现场检查、药品 GMP 认证检查、药品 GMP 跟踪检查、飞行检查、进口药品境外生产现场检查、流通检查以及观察检查434项。2016年国家药品检查工作有效开展,发现和处置问题能力进一步提高,有力震慑了违法违规行为,在推进药品安全监督管理、促进制药行业质量管理水平提升、保障公众用药安全中发挥了重要作用。

#### 创新模式 提高检查效能

为落实国务院创新事中、事后监管的要求,总局统一部署,建立基于风险的"双随机"药品检查模式,对随机选出的 13 家企业开展了跟踪检查,其中包括化学制剂 3 个、原料药 2 个、中成药 8 个,分布在 9 个省区市,共有 4 家企业不通过,通过率为 69 %,另对 3 家企业发放了告诫信。双随机方法的应用有力震慑了企业的不合规行为,发现问题更加科学高效,有利于让监管跑在风险的前面。

自 2016 年 1 月 1 日起,总局不再受理药品 GMP 认证申请,对 2016 年之前已经受理的 16 家认证申请,继续组织完成药品 GMP 认证检查。为确保认证下放后各省标准统一,总局印发了多份指导文件,要求各省局完善健全认证检查质量管理体系,加强检查能力建设,保证认证检查工作质量。2016 年总局对当年通过省局药品认证检查的 21 家无菌药品生产企业全部进行了跟踪检查,检查结果为全部通过,表明省局认证检查的尺度总体把握严格。

2016 年总局还重点对 2015 年度质量公告抽查不合格的 10 家企业、36 家(全国共 38 家)疫苗生产企业、25 家(全国共 26 家)血液制品生产企业、2015 年发告诫信的 32 家企业进行了跟踪检查, 并对 67 家次高风险品种(如骨肽注射液、果糖二磷酸钠注射液、胞磷胆碱钠注射液等)进行了专项检查。全年共完成跟踪检查 204 家次,较 2015 同比增长约 13%。不通过的企业有 12 家,发告诫信的企业有 58 家。在检查不通过的 12 家企业中,2015 年度抽验不合格的企业有 5 家,胞磷胆碱钠注射剂生产企业 2 家,骨肽注射剂生产企业 1 家。疫苗和血液生产企业检查结果全部通过。

204 家次检查共发现 2271 条缺陷项,其中严重缺陷 22 项,主要缺陷 210 项,一般缺陷 2039 项,与 2015 年 GMP 认证、跟踪检查相比严重缺陷数目有所增加。针对检查发现的突出问题我们都已经分层进行了处理,要求企业整改的都发了告诫信(共发 58 张告诫信),涉及违法违规的 13 家企业,在总局外网专栏予以公开并要求省局立案查处,相关涉事产品要求企业主动召回。

飞行检查 促进企业落实主体责任

2016 年总局共完成药品生产企业飞行检查 39 家次,包括 9 家生化药品生产企业、20

家中药生产企业、9 家普通化学药品生产企业及 1 家血液制品生产企业,其中有 14 家企业被收回药品 GMP 证书,10 家企业被立案调查,7 家企业的问题产品被责令召回。

2016年总局部署在流通环节开展违法经营行为集中整治先后派出20个飞行检查组对30个省的50家药品批发企业进行飞行检查,对发现有违法违规行为的38家企业发出通告予以曝光,并要求省局严厉查处。

在对药品生产企业飞行检查中,中药和生化药品发现的问题较多。存在中成药生产企业擅自改变工艺和中药材、中药饮片物料管理混乱,部分人工牛黄企业不能按照药品 GMP 要求组织生产和供应商管理环节薄弱,中药饮片染色、增重等问题。总局已经依法依规对飞行检查中发现的问题进行了处理。

#### 国际检查交流增强

2016 年进口药品境外检查依旧立足于服务审评审批保障上市后质量。检查任务显现品种全面、剂型广泛等特点,并加大对制剂产品的延伸检查力度。2016 年度境外任务涉及 19 个国家,既涵盖发达国家又涉及发展中国家,同时增加了对南美洲和大洋洲检查力度。2016 年共完成 15 个品种检查任务,3 个品种不通过,不通过率较往年有所提高。检查共发现缺陷 117 项,其中严重缺陷 3 项,主要缺陷 18 项。问题主要集中在质量控制与质量保证、物料系统、变更管理等方面;严重缺陷主要为生产工艺一致性以及数据可靠性等问题。对境外检查发现的问题都依法依规进行了处理。

2016年还完成对国外监管机构或国际组织等在我国开展的药品 GMP 检查的观察工作 81 家次,涉及企业 76 家,其中涉及原料药的检查共 62 家次,约占全部检查数的 69%,原料药占比依旧最大。观察检查涉及世界卫生组织(WHO)等 12 个国际组织或国外监管机构。其中 9 家企业检查发现严重缺陷,数据可靠性问题较为突出。

下一步,总局将积极推进 **2017** 年国家药品检查计划的落实,以进一步规范生产行为, 净化市场秩序,严防系统风险。

2017 年国家药品检查计划遵循"以风险为基础,以品种为主线"原则,强化风险管控、突出问题导向,采取"双随机"、"回头看"等多种方式,拟对 466 家药品生产企业进行检查,包括跟踪检查生产企业 316 家、"双随机"检查各类生产企业 150 家。检查重点为疫苗和血液制品生产企业、上一年度抽验发现不合格品种、不良反应监测发现的严重不良事件或预警事件品种的生产企业,各类检查不通过或被发放告诫信的企业、部分专项品种和风险信号集中的生产企业,以及针对不同风险级别和品种特点实施分层双随机抽取的部分中药饮片,生化药,使用中药提取物的生产企业等。同时也会继续围绕药品生产、流通环节开展飞行检查。



## 2. 总局关于暂停销售使用单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠注射液的公告(2017年第69号)

来源: CFDA 2017年6月2日发布

http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0087/173397.html

国家食品药品监督管理总局组织开展进口药品境外生产现场检查,发现TrbPharmaIndQuimica E Farmaceutica Ltda.生产的单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠注射液(商品名:重塑杰;英文名: Monosialotetrahexosylganglioside Sodium Injection;规格:5毫升:100毫克、2毫升:20毫克;进口药品注册证号/受理号:H20150404/05;JYHB1600911/12/13/14)的生产工艺与注册工艺不一致,存在重大质量安全风险,涉嫌违反《中华人民共和国药品管理法》及其实施条例等法律法规规定,为保证公众用药安全,决定自即日起,在中国境内暂停销售使用该产品,各口岸食品药品监督管理局暂停发放该产品的进口通关凭证,并组织依法处理。

特此公告。

食品药品监管总局 2017年5月31日



#### 3 《化学药品注册分类改革工作方案》政策解读(三)

来源: CFDA 网站, 2017年5月31日

http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL1790/173277.html

一、化学药品新注册分类申报资料要求的《原料药药学信息汇总表》《制剂药学信息汇总表》《非临床研究信息汇总表》《临床信息汇总表》填报时格式、目录及项目编号能否进行修改?

答: 2016 年 5 月 4 日,《总局关于发布化学药品新注册分类申报资料要求(试行)的通告》(2016 年第 80 号),附件《化学药品新注册分类申报资料要求(试行)》中申报资料撰写说明,信息汇总表中的信息是基于申报资料的抽提,各项内容和数据应与申报资料保持一致,并在各项下注明所对应申报资料的项目及页码。主要研究信息汇总表的格式、目录及项目编号不能改变。即使对应项目无相关信息或研究资料,项目编号和名称也应保留,可在项下注明"无相关研究内容"或"不适用"。对于以附件形式提交的资料,应在相应项下注明"参见附件(注明申报资料的页码)"。

#### 二、药品申报资料中临床试验报告的封面有哪些要求?

答:依据《总局关于发布化学药品新注册分类申报资料要求(试行)的通告》(2016 年第80号),临床试验报告参照《化学药物临床试验报告的结构与内容技术指导原则》,该指导原则要求临床试验封面应包括受试药物通用名、研究类型、研究编号、研究开始日期、研究完成日期、主要研究者(签名)、研究单位(组长)(盖章)、统计学负责人签名及单位盖章、药品注册申请人(盖章)、注册申请人的联系人及联系方式、报告日期、原始资料保存地点。同时,按照《关于印发化学药药学资料 CTD 格式电子文档标准(试行)和药品注册申报资料的体例与整理规范的通知》(食药监办注〔2011〕98号)附件2要求,临床试验报告封面应加盖临床研究基地有效公章,印章应加盖在文字处,并符合国家有关用章规定,具有法律效力。

#### 三、如何办理化学药品新注册分类费用的补交或退还?

答:关于补交方式。申请人须按照《关于化学药品新注册分类收费标准有关事宜的通告》(2016 年第 124 号)中,提交补交费用申请及相关材料至原受理部门,由原受理部门开具"行政许可事项缴费通知书(补交)",申请人持缴费通知书办理缴费。

关于退还方式。申请人须按照《关于化学药品新注册分类收费标准有关事宜的通告》(2016 年第 124 号),提交补交费用申请及相关材料至原受理部门,原受理部门按照"全款方式"即先补交全款的费用,再办理与其相对应费用的退还。

四、对于 BE 过程中处方工艺有变动的是否可在总局药审中心网站 BE 试验备案平台上备案?

答: BE 试验过程中,参比制剂、原料药、制剂处方、工艺等发生变更,注册申请人可通过备案平台如实备案,申报生产时,在申报资料中一并提交历次变更及备案资料。

五、研发机构在新注册分类发布前已基本完成研发的原注册分类第3类产品如何注册申报?

答:《药品注册管理办法》第七十三条规定,仿制药申请人应当是药品生产企业。《关于 发布化学药品注册分类改革工作方案的公告》规定,新注册分类 3、4 类别药品应按仿制药 的程序申报。考虑到部分研发机构在新注册分类发布前已基本完成原注册分类第 3 类产品的研发,对于此类情形,若研发机构仍希望继续申报的,可向省局提出书面申请,经省局确认,如确属在新分类工作方案发布前完成相关研究工作,并需要开展临床试验的,可按新注册分类和仿制药的程序受理。

研发机构位于药品上市许可持有人试点行政区域内的,申请人应按照持有人试点方案要求进行申报。

### 4 总局办公厅关于印发 2017 年国家医疗器械抽检产品检验方案的通知(食药监办械监〔2017〕67 号)

来源: CFDA 2017年04月28日 http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0845/173280.html

各省、自治区、直辖市食品药品监督管理局:

根据《食品药品监管总局办公厅关于开展 2017 年国家医疗器械抽检工作的通知》(食药监办械监〔2017〕41号)要求,现将 2017 年国家医疗器械抽检产品检验方案印发给你们,请认真组织实施。

附件: 1.2017 年国家医疗器械抽检(中央补助地方项目)产品检验方案

2.2017年国家医疗器械抽检(总局本级项目)产品检验方案

3.有因抽检产品检验方案

食品药品监管总局办公厅 2017年5月8日

附件 1.2017 年国家医疗器械抽检(中央补助地方项目)产品检验方案.doc 附件 2.2017 年国家医疗器械抽检(总局本级项目)产品检验方案.doc 附件 3.有因抽检产品检验方案.doc

#### 5. EMA 因 CRO 公司数据可靠性问题建议暂停销售和批准相关仿制药

来源: CFDI 2017年06月01日

http://www.cfdi.org.cn/resource/news/8945.html

EMA 于 2017 年 3 月 24 日在其网站发布了一则消息,因合同研究组织 Micro Therapeutic Research Labs 的研究数据不可靠, EMA 建议暂停与其提供的数据有关的多种仿制药的销售或批准。

#### 问题的起因

Micro Therapeutic Research Labs 是一家合同研究组织(CRO),主要提供生物等效性(BE)研究方面的服务,其部分研究数据被用于药品在欧盟境内的上市许可申请。

2016 年 2 月,奥地利和荷兰的监管部门在对 Micro Therapeutic Research Labs 进行 GCP 合规性检查后,开始审评由 Micro Therapeutic Research Labs 进行生物等效性研究的药物。检查中发现,这家公司的试验机构的研究数据与事实不符,而且在文档管理和数据处理方面存在缺陷。

人用药品委员会(Committee of Medicinal Products for Human Use,CHMP)经过审查得出的结论是,2012年6月至2016年6月年间,这些机构所开展研究的数据具有不可靠性,不能接受其作为批准欧盟境内上市许可的依据。不过,对于基于这些机构进行的研究而在欧盟已获批或正在审评的药物,尚无证据表明其有害或缺乏疗效。

#### EMA 建议暂停销售或注册的产品

EMA 建议暂停销售多种因为 Micro Therapeutic Research Labs 在印度两个试验机构进行的 BE 研究而获批的药物。BE 研究通常是仿制药获批的基础。如果能够提供可证明生物等效的替代数据,就可以解除暂停销售。此次建议暂停销售的药物无欧盟集中审批的药物,均为各个成员国审批的药物,涉及欧盟的 26 个国家的 38 家上市许可持有者和 21 家申请者,共涵盖 32 种活性成分,涉及 165 个品种、规格,其中涉及品种较多的国家有法国(21 个品种)、英国(21 个品种)、德国(15 个品种)、葡萄牙(15 个品种)、瑞典(14 个品种)、西班牙(13 个品种)等;涉及品种较多的公司有山德士(14 个在售品种和 15 个申请品种)、阿拉宾度(19 个在售品种和 1 个申请品种)等;涉及品种较多的活性成分有倍他司汀、他达拉非、氨氯地平/缬沙坦、萘普生、伏立康唑、安非他酮等。

EMA 还建议,目前尚未获批,但依赖这两个试验机构的 BE 研究数据提交的药品申请,在没有替代数据证明生物等效性之前,不应获得批准。

在有些欧盟成员国中,被建议暂停销售的某些药物可能至关重要(例如缺乏替代药物)。 因此,各国监管机构可以决定暂时推迟暂停销售措施,以保护患者利益。各成员国还要决定 是否召回本国境内涉及的药物。 CHMP 关于暂停销售这些药物的建议将会递交欧盟委员会,以便使此决策在欧盟范围内都具有法律效力。

EMA 建议保留销售或注册的产品

其中一些药物目前已经提供了替代的支持性数据,因此 EMA 的人用药品委员会(CHMP) 建议这些药物可以继续上市申请或销售。推荐可继续在上市申请或销售的药物中,欧盟集中审批的药物有 1 个品种,活性成分为他达拉非;各个成员国审批的药物中,涉及欧盟的 13 个国家的 4 家上市许可持有者和 2 家申请者,共涵盖 4 种活性成分,15 个品种,其中涉及品种较多的活性成分有美金刚等。

#### 6. 左心耳封堵器系统产品获批上市

来源: CFDA 2017-06-07

http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0051/173561.html

近日,国家食品药品监督管理总局经审查,批准了先健科技(深圳)有限公司生产的创新产品"左心耳封堵器系统"的注册。

该产品由左心耳封堵器和输送器两部分组成,其中左心耳封堵器由密封盘和固定盘组成。该产品主要用于卒中风险较高且长期口服抗凝治疗禁忌或抗凝治疗后仍有卒中风险的非瓣膜性房颤患者,可避免或降低左心耳内血栓脱落带来的卒中风险。

该产品的结构设计允许产品在手术过程中重复定位,利于密封左心耳口部,并降低产品脱落风险。该产品作为首个批准上市的国产左心耳封堵产品,为患者提供更多选择。

食品药品监督管理部门将加强该产品上市后监管,保护患者用械安全。

### 7 总局办公厅公开征求《关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告(征求意见稿)》意见

来源: 2017-06-09 CFDA

为落实《国务院办公厅关于开展仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价的意见》(国办发〔2016〕8号〕文件精神,根据前期工作情况,国家食品药品监督管理总局对仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作进行了部分调整,组织起草了《关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告(征求意见稿)》,现向社会公开征求意见。请将修改意见于 2017 年 7 月 9 日前通过电子邮件反馈至国家食品药品监督管理总局。

电子邮箱: ygb@cfda.gov.cn

附件: 1.关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告(征求意见稿)

2.《关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告》起草说明

3.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作流程图

食品药品监管总局办公厅 2017年6月8日

附件 1.关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告(征求意见稿).doc 附件 2.《关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告》起草说明.doc 附件 3.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作流程图.doc

8. 总局办公厅公开征求《仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(需一致性评价品种)(征求意见稿)》《仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(境内共线生产并在欧美日上市品种)(征求意见稿)》及相关单据意见 发布时间: 2017-06-09 CFDA

为落实《国务院办公厅关于开展仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价的意见》(国办发〔2016〕8号〕文件精神,根据《关于仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价工作有关事项的公告(征求意见稿)》,国家食品药品监督管理总局药品审评中心起草了《仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(需一致性评价品种)(征求意见稿)》、《仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(境内共线生产并在欧美日上市品种)(征求意见稿)》及相关单据,现向社会公开征求意见。请将修改意见于 2017 年 7 月 9 日前通过电子邮件反馈至国家食品药品监督管理总局。

电子邮箱: chenxp@cde.org.cn

附件: 1.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(需一致性评价品种)(征求意见稿)

- **2**.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(境内共线生产并在欧美日上市品种)(征求意见稿)
  - 3.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价相关单据

食品药品监管总局办公厅 2017年6月8日

附件 1.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(需一致性评价品种)(征求意见稿).doc 附件 2.仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价受理审查指南(境内共线生产并在欧美日上市品种)(征求意见稿).doc

附件 3. 仿制药质量和疗效一致性评价相关单据.doc

#### 9. 食药监总局:探索药品 GMP 认证与生产许可证"两证合一"

来源: 2017-06-06 CFDA

http://www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL1747/173507.html

新华社北京 6 月 6 日电(记者陈聪)国家食品药品监督管理总局日前发布 2016 年度药品 检查报告,标志着药品监督管理模式发生重要转变。食药监总局药化监管司司长丁建华就此 指出,未来药品监管的重心将向监督检查方向进一步转变,"我们考虑在未来探索药品生产质量管理规范(GMP)认证与药品生产许可证'两证合一',并加强事中事后监管"。

丁建华日前在接受媒体采访时表示,目前药品 GMP 认证已下放到省级食药监管部门,总局从 2016 年 1 月 1 日起不再受理药品 GMP 认证申请,药品 GMP 认证将不再是企业的"保护伞"。

丁建华说,药品 GMP 认证是药品生产企业在生产过程中所应遵循的基本的、必然的要求,药品生产过程本来就应按照规范进行,这一标准所规范的是一个持续的、动态的过程。他强调,保证"持续合规"是企业生产的首要责任,药化监管司将加大对企业和产品的检查来促进"持续合规"。

"药品 GMP 认证就相当于颁给药企一个五年有效的合格证,即使企业不按照规范生产也会认为有政府认证的担保而规避自身责任。"丁建华说,在未来取消以事前认证认可形式的监管之后,并不意味着药品质量标准会降低,药企将面临更加严格的各类检查,特别是事先不告知的飞行检查。

根据药品管理法规定,开办药品生产企业,须经企业所在地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府药品监督管理部门批准并发给《药品生产许可证》。无《药品生产许可证》的,不得生产药品。药品生产企业必须按照国务院药品监督管理部门依据药品管理法制定的《药品生产质量管理规范》组织生产。

目前我国实施的药品 GMP 认证是在参照国际标准的基础上,于 2011 年 3 月开始实行的,凡是达不到要求的企业和生产线都不得生产,被业内称为"史上最严格认证"。作为质量管理体系的一部分,药品 GMP 是药品生产和质量管理的基本要求,旨在最大限度地降低药品生产过程中污染、交叉污染以及混淆、差错等风险,确保持续稳定地生产出符合预定用途和注册要求的药品。

#### 10. 欧盟修订药典专论"注射用水"章节

来源: CFDI 2017-06-08

http://www.cfdi.org.cn/resource/news/8972.html

欧盟修订了欧洲药典专论 0169 章节"注射用水",并拟于 2017 年 4 月生效。

该修订版放开了只允许采用蒸馏法制造注射用水(为了避免生物膜)的严格要求,允许使用等效替代的方法生产注射用水,如反渗透法结合其他技术。但是,从蒸馏法变更为替代方法必须得到主管当局的批准。使用新方法必须获得与蒸馏法同样好的结果。这可以通过按照欧洲药典专论检测得到的的测量指标来证实,但是制造工艺的耐用性也应该被证实。这表示,在一定时期内,通过适当的监测数据可以避免任何生物膜的生长。

此外, EMA 的 GMP/GDP 检查员工作组已经发布了一个问答文件(关于非蒸馏法制备注射用水的问答——反渗透、生物膜和控制策略)。该草稿发布于 2016 年 8 月并且征求意见止于 2016 年 11 月。该文件将保证在新的注射用水专论出台时,关于非蒸馏技术的任何关键点都能够知道。它有一组 6 个问题和相应的回答以及包含欧盟检查官所担心的所有问题。



### 11. Regulatory guidance for industry to prepare for the UK's withdrawal from the EU

来源:

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/news\_and\_events/news/2017/05/news\_deail\_002757.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058004d5c1

EMA and the European Commission publish first in a series of Q&As for companies

The European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European CommissionExternal link icon have published guidance to help pharmaceutical companies to prepare for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. The guidance relates to both human and veterinary medicines.

The questions-and—answers document concerns information related to the location of establishment of a company in the context of centralised procedures and certain activities, including the location of orphan designation holders, qualified persons for pharmacovigilance (QPPVs) and companies' manufacturing and batch release sites.

EMA is preparing a series of further guidance documents which will be published on its website in due course. Companies are advised to regularly check EMA's dedicated webpage on the consequences of Brexit.

This first questions-and-answers document follows the publication of the European Commission/EMA notice to marketing authorisation holders of centrally authorised medicines for human and veterinary use on 2 May 2017.



#### 12. FDA requests removal of Opana ER for risks related to abuse

来源: https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm562401.htm

Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration requested that Endo Pharmaceuticals remove its opioid pain medication, reformulated Opana ER (oxymorphone hydrochloride), from the market. After careful consideration, the agency is seeking removal based on its concern that the benefits of the drug may no longer outweigh its risks. This is the first time the agency has taken steps to remove a currently marketed opioid pain medication from sale due to the public health consequences of abuse.

"We are facing an opioid epidemic – a public health crisis, and we must take all necessary steps to reduce the scope of opioid misuse and abuse," said FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D. "We will continue to take regulatory steps when we see situations where an opioid product's risks outweigh its benefits, not only for its intended patient population but also in regard to its potential for misuse and abuse."

The FDA's decision is based on a review of all available postmarketing data, which demonstrated a significant shift in the route of abuse of Opana ER from nasal to injection following the product's reformulation. Injection abuse of reformulated Opana ER has been associated with a serious outbreak of HIV and hepatitis C, as well as cases of a serious blood disorder (thrombotic microangiopathy). This decision follows a March 2017 FDA advisory committee meeting where a group of independent experts voted 18-8 that the benefits of reformulated Opana ER no longer outweigh its risks.

Opana ER was first approved in 2006 for the management of moderate-to-severe pain when a continuous, around-the-clock opioid analgesic is needed for an extended period of time. In 2012, Endo replaced the original formulation of Opana ER with a new formulation intended to make the drug resistant to physical and chemical manipulation for abuse by snorting or injecting. While the product met the regulatory standards for approval, the FDA determined that the data did not show that the reformulation could be expected to meaningfully reduce abuse and declined the company's request to include labeling describing potentially abuse-deterrent properties for Opana ER. Now, with more information about the risks of the reformulated product, the agency is taking steps to remove the reformulated Opana ER from the market.

"The abuse and manipulation of reformulated Opana ER by injection has resulted in a serious disease outbreak. When we determined that the product had dangerous unintended consequences, we made a decision to request its withdrawal from the market," said Janet Woodcock, M.D., director of the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. "This action will protect the public from further potential for misuse and abuse of this product."

The FDA has requested that the company voluntarily remove reformulated Opana ER from the market. Should the company choose not to remove the product, the agency intends to take steps



to formally require its removal by withdrawing approval. In the interim, the FDA is making health care professionals and others aware of the particularly serious risks associated with the abuse of this product.

The FDA will continue to examine the risk-benefit profile of all approved opioid analysesic products and take further actions as appropriate as a part of our response to this public health crisis.

The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, promotes and protects the public health by, among other things, assuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use, and medical devices. The agency also is responsible for the safety and security of our nation's food supply, cosmetics, dietary supplements, products that give off electronic radiation, and for regulating tobacco products.



#### 13. FDA expands use of Sapien 3 artificial heart valve for high-risk patients

来源:

https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm561924.htm

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today approved an expanded indication for the Sapien 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve (THV) for patients with symptomatic heart disease due to failure of a previously placed bioprosthetic aortic or mitral valve whose risk of death or severe complications from repeat surgery is high or greater.

"For the first time, a regulatory agency is approving a transcatheter heart valve as a valve-in-valve treatment when bioprosthetic mitral or aortic valves fail in patients who are at high or greater risk of complications from repeat surgery," said Bram Zuckerman, M.D., director of the division of cardiovascular devices at the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. "This new approval offers U.S. patients with failing surgical bioprosthetic aortic or mitral valves a less-invasive treatment option."

A bioprosthetic aortic or mitral valve may fail over time due to stenosis, when the valve narrows and causes the heart to work harder to pump blood, regurgitation, when the valve does not close completely and blood leaks backwards, or a combination of both. Treatment would normally require repeat open heart surgery, which causes a high or greater risk of complications for certain patients.

The FDA originally approved the Sapien 3 THV for transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) as an alternative option to surgical aortic valve replacement for patients with native aortic stenosis whose risk for death or severe complications from surgery is high or greater. In 2016, the FDA expanded the approved the TAVR indication for Sapien 3 THV to include patients who are at intermediate surgical risk for death or complications. Today, the FDA is the first to approve an expanded use of the Sapien 3 THV as a valve-in-valve treatment. Valve-in-valve procedures offer an alternative to repeat surgery, since the replacement valve is inserted inside the failing surgical bioprosthetic valve through a patient's blood vessel or a small cut in a patient's chest.

The FDA evaluated data from the Transcatheter Valve Therapy Registry, a partnership of the American College of Cardiology and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons. The registry collects clinical data on the safety and effectiveness of transcatheter valve replacement procedures performed in a real world setting. The outcome data used to support the marketing application consisted of 314 patients who had undergone aortic valve-in-valve procedures and 311 patients who had undergone mitral valve-in-valve procedures.

The registry data showed that more than 85 percent of patients who underwent aortic or mitral valve-in-valve procedures experienced clinically meaningful improvement in their heart failure symptoms 30 days after the procedure, as shown by their New York Heart Association (NYHA) Classifications. The NYHA Classification is a common classification system by which heart failure symptoms are rated. In both aortic and mitral valve-in-valve patients, the observed mortality



rates were substantially lower than the expected mortality rate for repeat surgery.

The Sapien 3 THV should not be used in patients who cannot tolerate medications that thin the blood or prevent blood clots from forming or have an active infection in the heart or elsewhere.

Patients who receive the Sapien 3 THV face potential serious complications from the device or implantation procedure, such as death, stroke, respiratory failure, heart failure, kidney failure and bleeding.

As part of the approval, the manufacturer will participate as a stakeholder of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons/American College of Cardiology Transcatheter Valve Therapy Registry to ensure FDA surveillance for the device over the next five years.

The FDA granted the approval of Sapien 3 THV to Edwards Lifesciences LLC.

The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, promotes and protects the public health by, among other things, assuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use, and medical devices. The agency also is responsible for the safety and security of our nation's food supply, cosmetics, dietary supplements, products that give off electronic radiation, and for regulating tobacco products.



#### 14. It's Official: New FDA Head Confirmed

May 10, 2017

By Alex Keown, BioSpace.com Breaking News Staff 来源:

http://www.biospace.com/News/its-official-new-fda-head-confirmed/455808/source=TopBreaking

WASHINGTON – Scott Gottlieb is returning to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as its new chief. On Tuesday, the U.S. Senate voted 57 to 42 to confirm Gottlieb, who was selected to helm the regulatory agency by President Donald Trump in March.

For the pharma industry Gottlieb, 44, was the most popular choice to helm the regulatory agency due to his knowledge of the FDA, as well as his understanding of the pharma industry through his professional connections and ties. But, it was those GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) or consulting work for Daiichi Sankyo and Novo Nordisk (NVO) that caused some members of the Senate to oppose his nomination. U.S. Sen. Patty Murray, a Washington Democrat, told the Washington Post that his "unprecedented industry ties" will create a bias in the way he runs the administration.

"He has not convinced me he can withstand political pressure from this administration, or that he will be truly committed to putting our families' health first," Murray told the Post.

Other Democratic senators, Edward Markey of Massachusetts and Maggie Hassan of New Hampshire, were critical of Gottlieb's earlier oppositions to risk evaluation and mitigations studies conducted by the FDA, the New York Times reported.

Despite those concerns, Gottlieb had plenty of support from Republican leadership, including Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., who said Gottlieb is committed to the development of groundbreaking treatments in healthcare, the Times said.

Gottlieb served several years at the FDA and has a strong understanding of the agencies role. From 2003 to 2004, Gottlieb was a senior adviser to the FDA commissioner and then the agency's director of medical policy development. In 2004, Gottlieb took on a role as senior adviser to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. And then from 2005-2007, he served as the FDA's deputy commissioner for medical and scientific affairs.

Gottlieb earned his medical degree from Mount Sinai School of Medicine and holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Wesleyan University. He is currently a venture partner at New Enterprise Associates and resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank.

In previous writings, Gottlieb has called for reforming the rules for the approval of generic drugs. Based on previous remarks and writings, Gottlieb has called for streamlining the FDA's process for



approving drugs with the FDA's breakthrough therapy designation. Gottlieb has also been a proponent of publishing Complete Response Letters, which would prevent drug companies from distorting or concealing why a drug was rejected. Gottlieb is expected to encourage increased flexibility in clinical trial development. That will be made easier thanks to the signed into law by former President Barack Obama on Dec. 13. The Cures Act paves the way for streamlining FDA reviews of new medicines.

Additionally, Gottlieb has also been critical of the FDA when it comes to the slowness of approving new drugs, suggesting the agency is overly risk-adverse.

Now that he has been confirmed, Gottlieb will divest himself of holdings in the pharma industry, as well as other businesses the FDA has oversight. Gottlieb's financial disclosure letter provided to the Health and Human Services counsel for ethics provides a comprehensive look at his role in the pharma industry. In his letter, Gottlieb said he would recuse himself for one year from any decisions the FDA may become involved with that would involve those companies, unless he is provided a waiver.



#### 15. FDA Approves Genentech's Actemra (Tocilizumab) for Giant Cell Arteritis

来源: Monday, May 22, 2017

https://www.gene.com/media/press-releases/14667/2017-05-22/fda-approves-genentechs-actem

Genentech, a member of the Roche Group (SIX: RO, ROG; OTCQX: RHHBY), announced today that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved Actemra® (tocilizumab) subcutaneous injection for the treatment of GCA, a chronic and severe autoimmune condition. Actemra is the first therapy approved by the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with GCA. This is the sixth FDA approval for Actemra since the medicine was launched in 2010.

"Today's FDA decision means people living with giant cell arteritis will, for the first time, have an FDA-approved treatment option for this debilitating disease," said Sandra Horning, M.D., chief medical officer and head of Global Product Development. "With no new treatments in more than 50 years, this approval could be transformational for people with GCA and for their physicians."

The approval is based on the positive outcome of the Phase III GiACTA study evaluating Actemra in patients with GCA. The results showed that Actemra, initially combined with a six-month steroid (glucocorticoid) regimen, more effectively sustained remission through 52 weeks (56 percent in the Actemra weekly group and 53.1 percent in the Actemra bi-weekly group) compared to placebo combined with a 26-week steroid taper (14 percent) and placebo combined with a 52-week steroid taper (17.6 percent).1