

Pharmacovigilance Inspection Metrics Report

April 2010 to March 2011

During the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 the pharmacovigilance inspectorate conducted 110 inspections of Marketing Authorisation Holders (MAHs). Of these, 86 inspections were conducted as part of the routine programme, 21 were re-inspections due to critical findings identified at previous inspections and 3 inspections were either triggered or carried out in response to a request from the CHMP. At the time of writing, specific data regarding inspection findings for all 110 inspections were available for analysis and inclusion in this report.

The type of companies inspected during the period is presented in the table below.

	Innovative Pharma	Generics	Other
Number of MAHs inspected	34	52	24

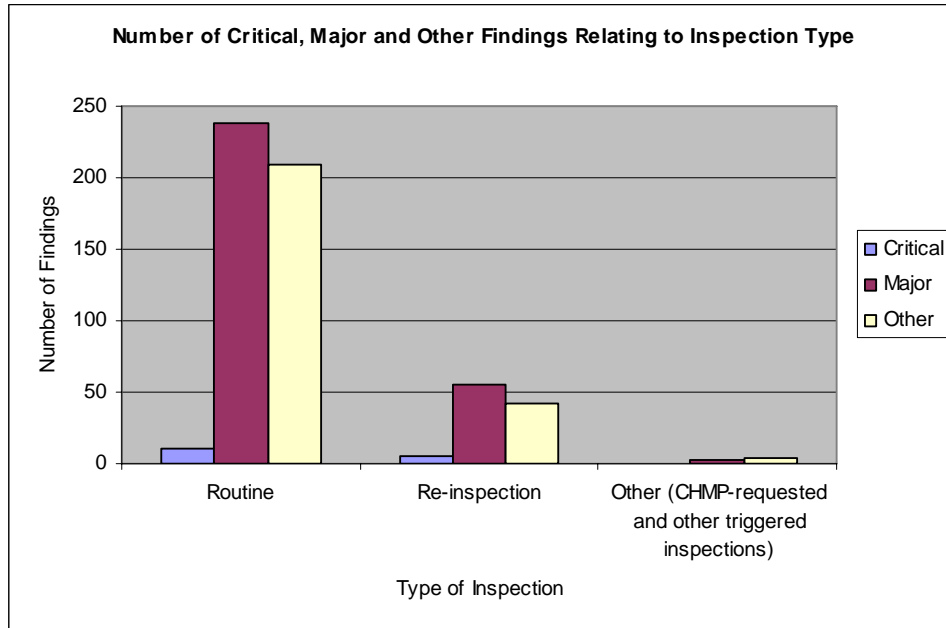
Findings identified during inspections are graded in one of three ways, the definitions for which are available on the MHRA website:

- Critical
- Major
- Other

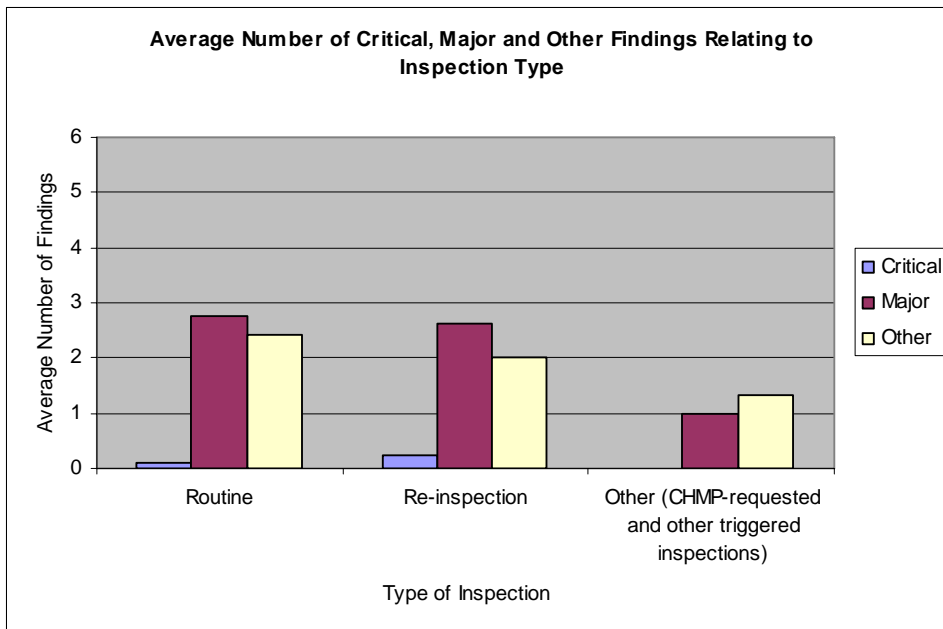
A total of 15 critical, 296 major and 255 other findings were identified during this period.

Type of inspection

A breakdown of the number of critical, major and other findings for each type of inspection (routine, re-inspection or other) is shown here:

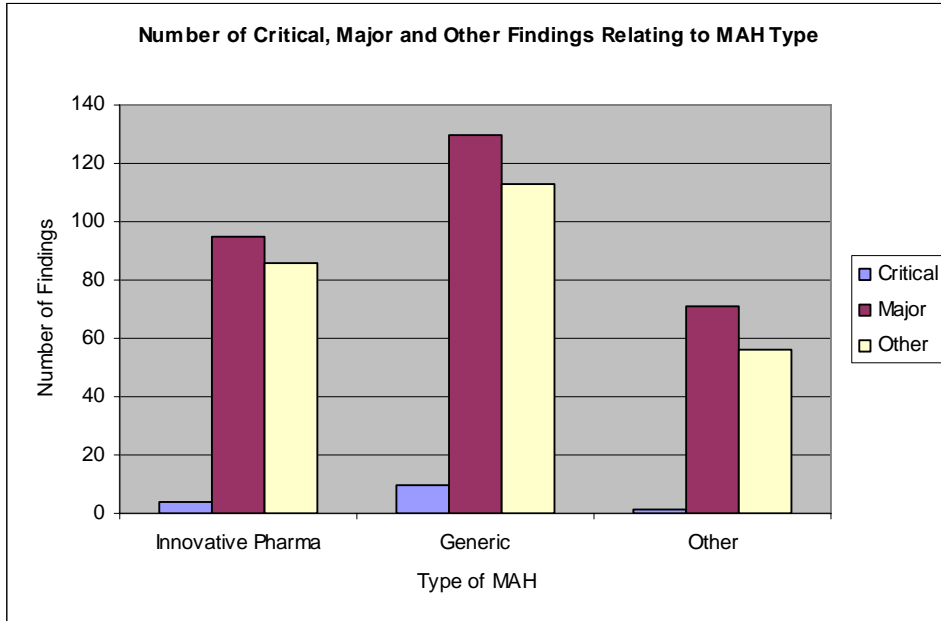


The information shown above can also be represented as the average number of findings for each type of inspection.

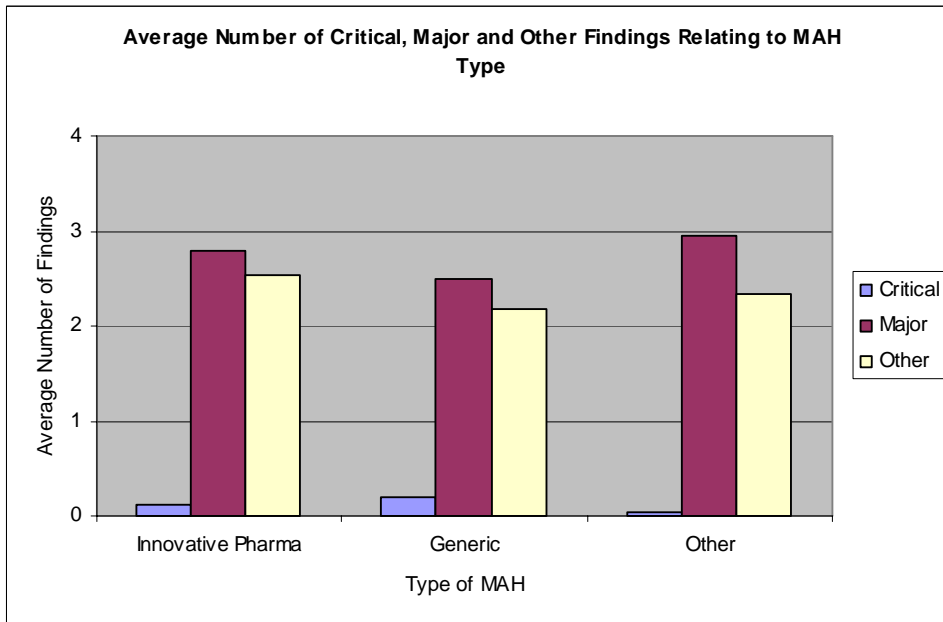


Type of MAH

A breakdown of the number of each grading of finding for each type of MAH is given below:



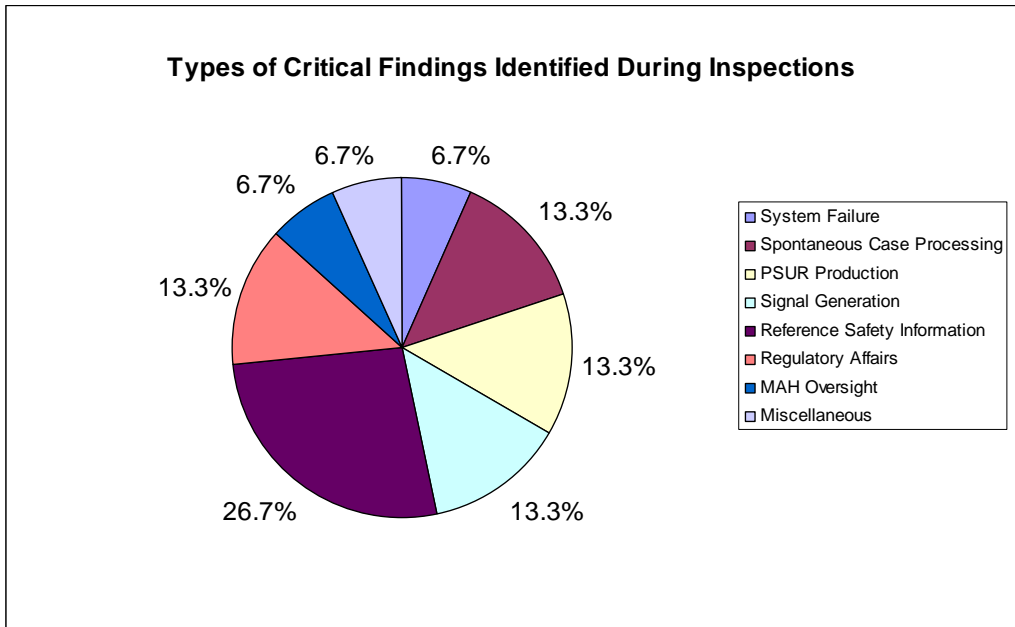
Similarly, this can be represented as the average number of findings for each type of MAH:



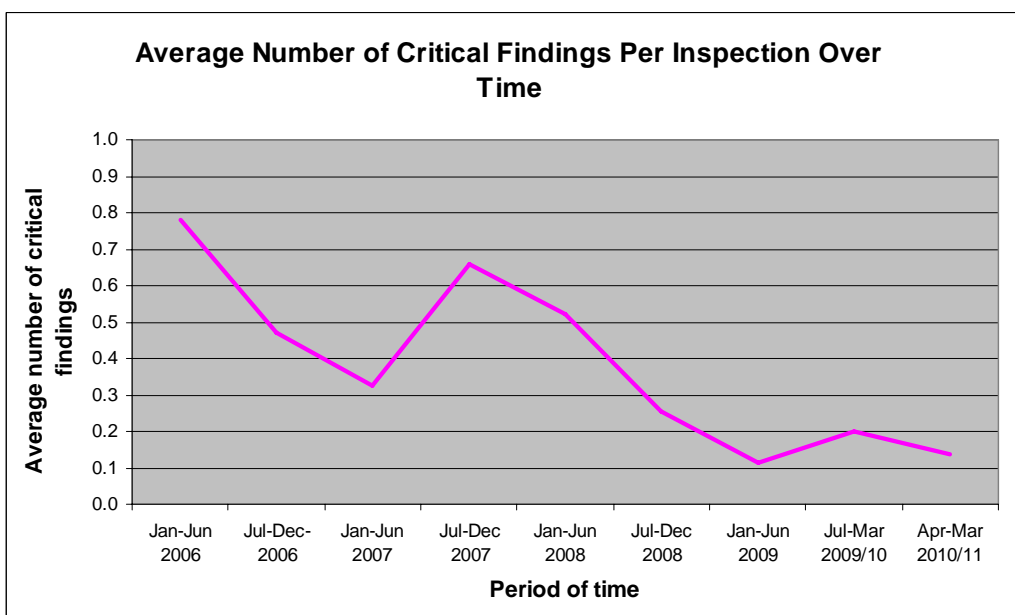
Critical findings

As stated previously, there were a total of 15 critical findings during this period, identified during 14 of the 110 total inspections that were performed.

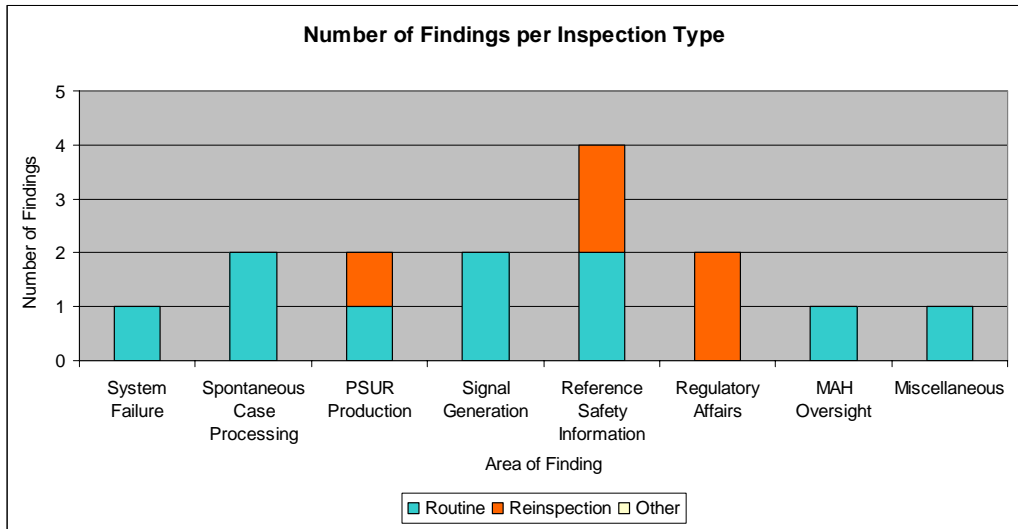
The breakdown of critical findings by type for the current period is given below. The miscellaneous finding related to maintenance of marketing authorisations (failure to submit renewal documentation).



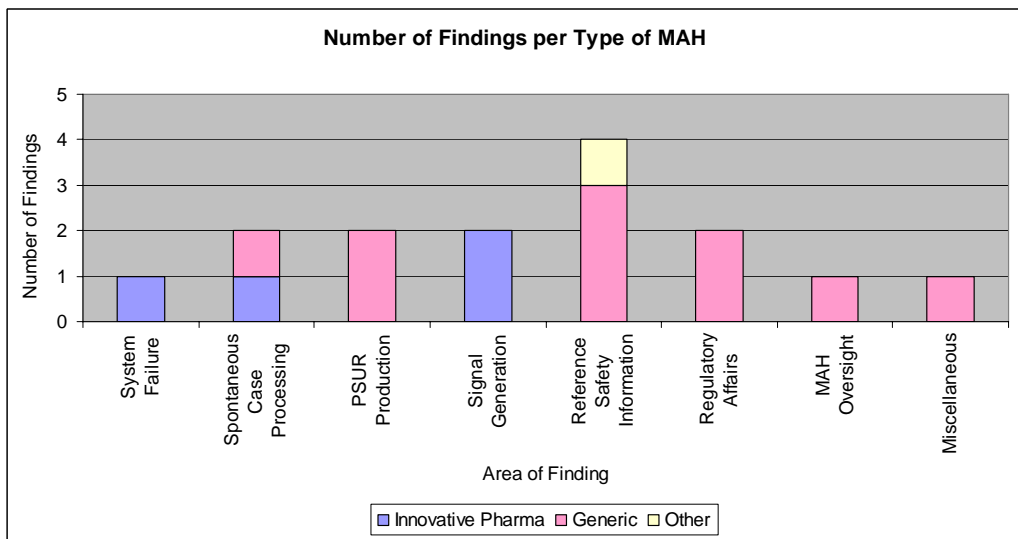
The graph below shows that over time, the average number of critical findings per inspection has decreased significantly since Jul-Dec 2007.



The graph below illustrates the areas in which critical findings were identified versus the different types of inspection:



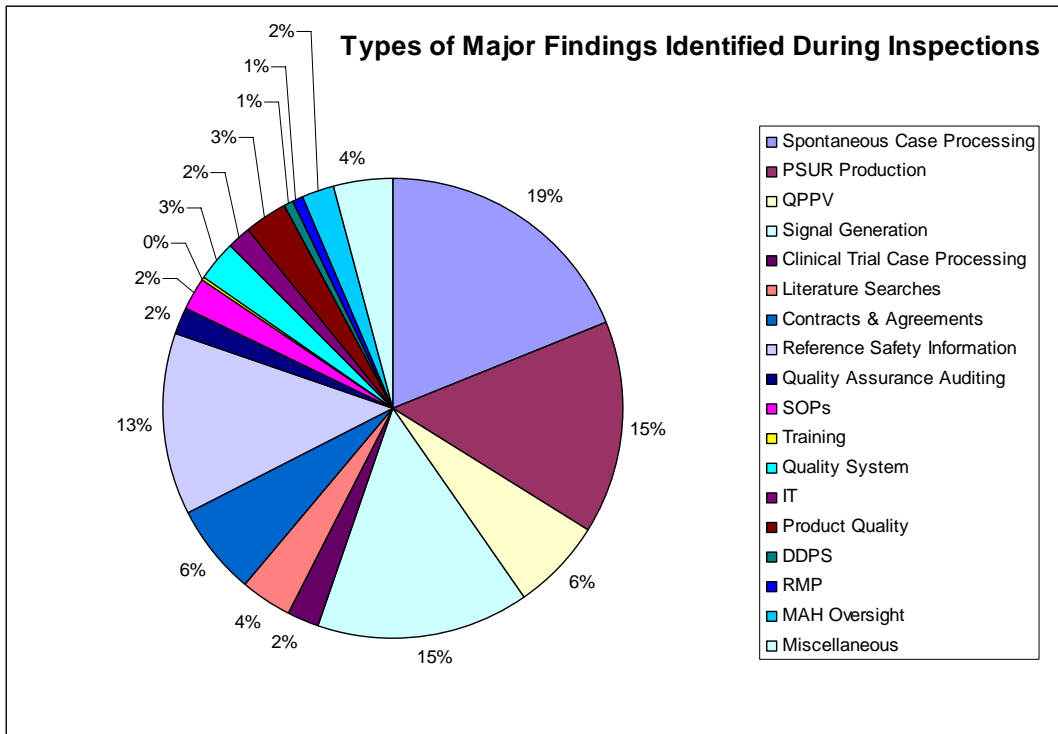
The graph below illustrates the areas in which critical findings were identified versus the different types of MAHs:



Major Findings

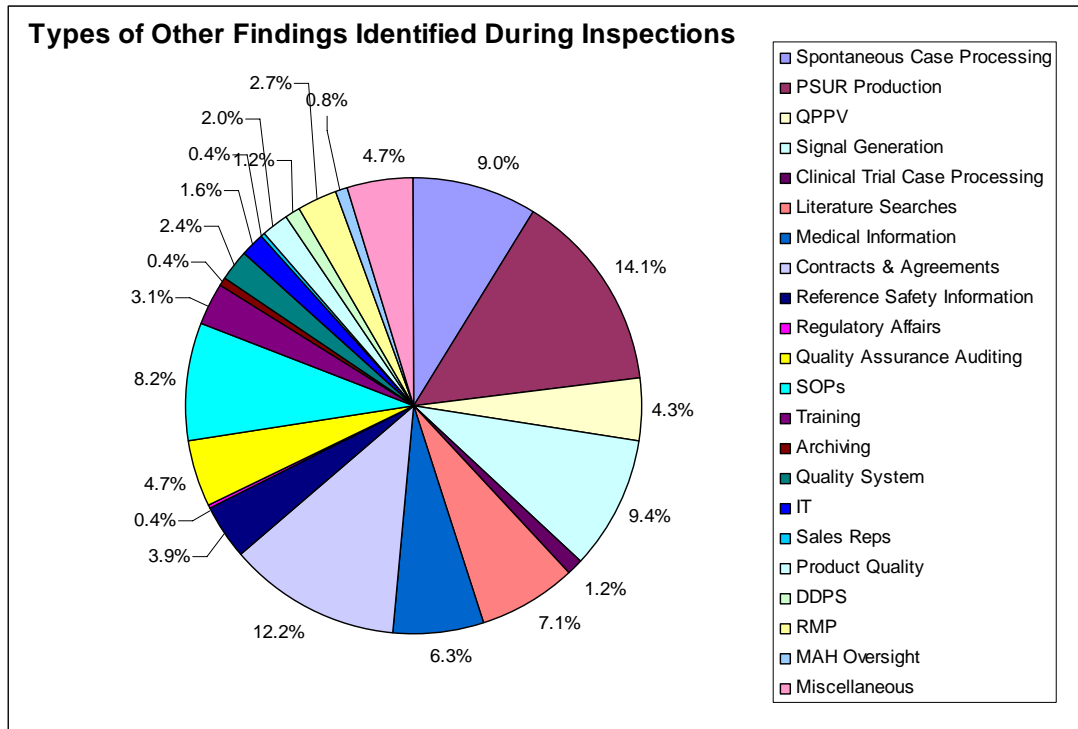
There were a total of 296 major findings identified during the period. Although major findings were identified in 18 different categories, spontaneous case processing, PSUR Production, Signal Generation and Reference Safety Information accounted for 62% of the total number.

Miscellaneous findings included issues such as management of data from Patient Support Programmes (PSPs), inability to electronically report cases, failure to comply with corrective and preventative actions arising from inspections and a lack of change control processes.

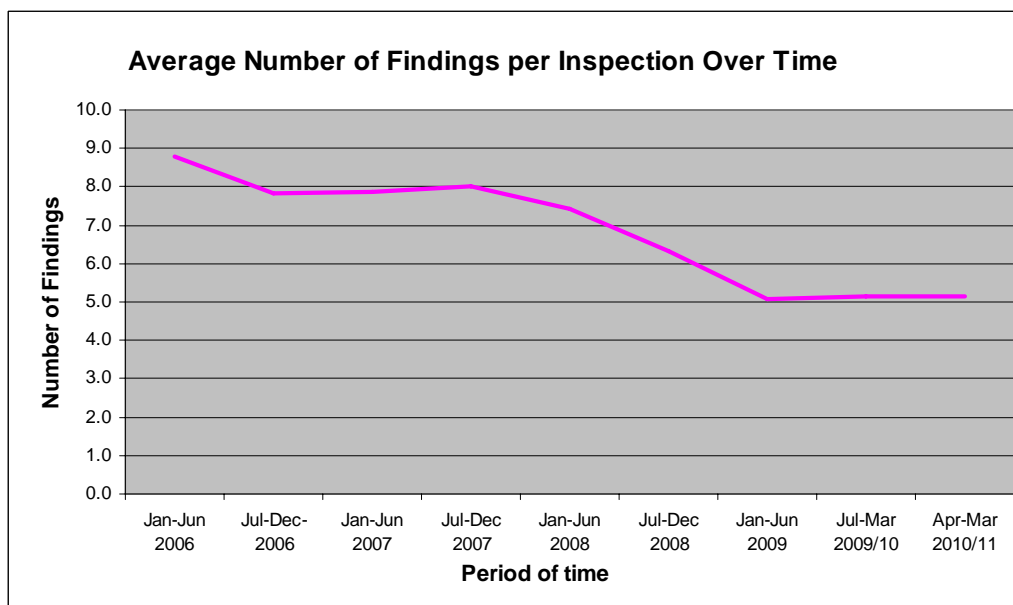


Other findings

255 findings were graded as other during this period and findings were identified in all areas of inspections. A breakdown of the types of other findings is presented below:



The graph below shows the average number of total findings (critical, major and other) identified per inspection.



Conclusions

The decrease in the average number of findings per inspection that was observed during the period Jan-Jun 2009 has been maintained during the current reporting period. The average number of findings identified at inspections has decreased significantly since 2006.

Of the fifteen critical findings identified during the period, ten were identified during routine inspections versus five at re-inspections. However, 86 routine inspections were performed during the period versus 21 re-inspections. Ten of the critical findings were identified during inspections of MAHs classified as Generic versus four during inspections of MAHs classified as Innovative.

As per previous inspection reports, the majority of critical and major findings were identified in the areas of case processing, PSURs, QPPV, reference safety information and signal detection. However, major findings have also been identified in new areas such as the handling of data from PSPs.