

# Drug Shortages

Reporting and  
Communication with  
the Agency



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## ■ Disclaimer

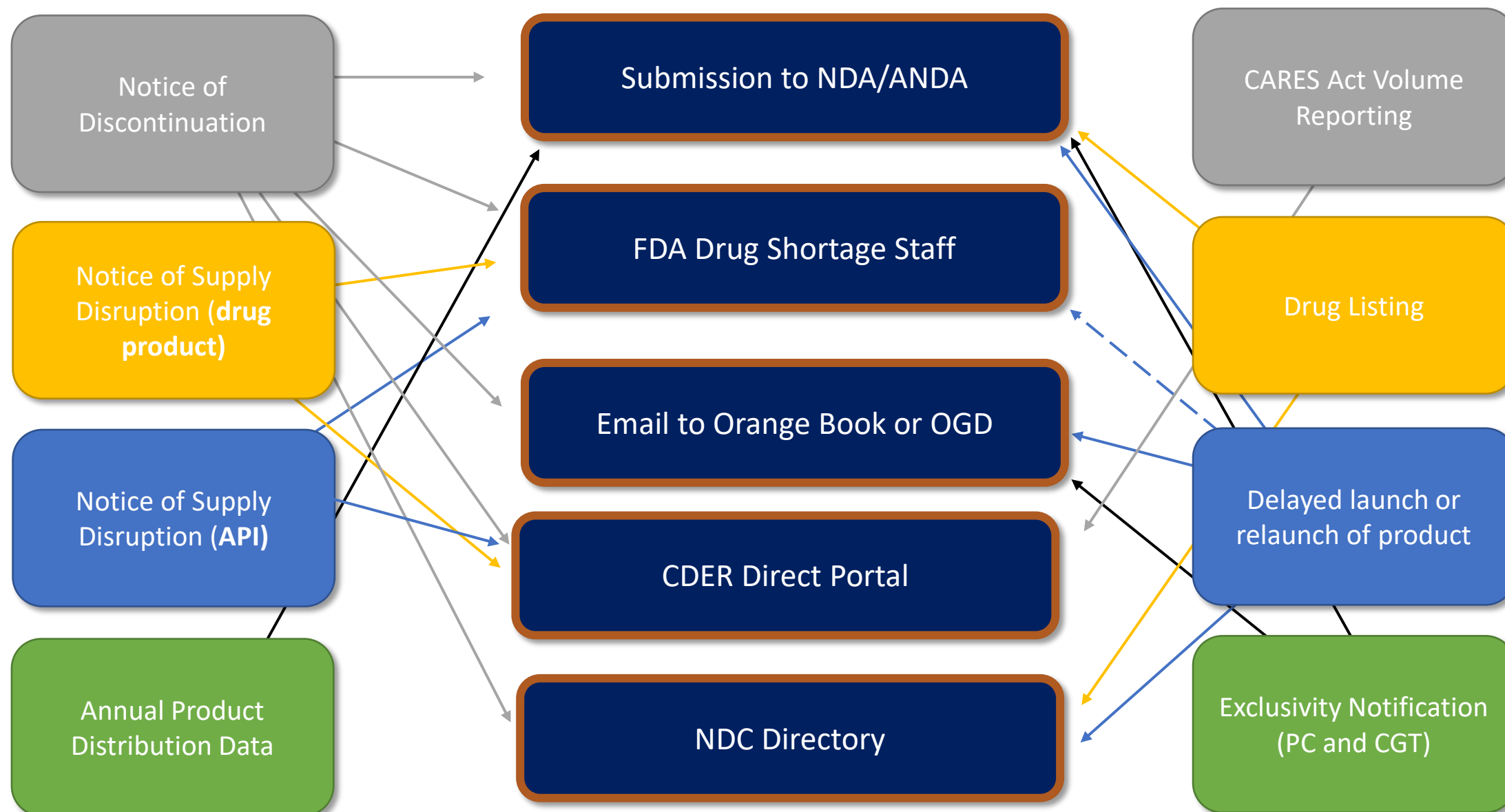
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## Drug Shortage Reporting

## ■ Product Status Reporting to FDA



# ■ Drug Shortage Notifications

- Because drug shortages can pose a significant public health threat that can delay, and in some cases even deny, critically needed care for patients, drug shortages remain a top priority for FDA.
- Drug companies must notify FDA about manufacturing interruptions or product discontinuances

## Background



- Early notification of any issue is critical to preventing or lessening the impact of drug shortages
- Requirements related to early notification of interruptions and discontinuances in manufacturing and FDA's own actions are helping to reduce the threat and impact of drug shortages\*

## Purpose



- *Notifying FDA of a Permanent Discontinuance or Interruption in Manufacturing Under Section 506C of the FD&C Act Guidance for Industry*
- Section 506C of the FD&C Act as amended by the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA, 2012), Title X–Drug Shortages
- 21 CFR 310.306, 314.81, and 600.82

## Regulations/ Guidance



# ■ Reporting Requirements

## New Drug Shortage Notification

- **Who** – Applicants with an approved NDA, ANDA, BLA (and BLA for blood or blood components with significant market share\*) for a covered drug or biological product and manufacturers of a covered drug product marketed without an approved NDA or ANDA.
- **What** – **Meaningful disruption** of prescription drugs and biological products that are **life supporting, life sustaining, or intended for use in the prevention or treatment of a debilitating disease or condition**
- **When** – At least 6 months in advance of discontinuance/interruption
  - If 6 months is not possible then notification must be submitted as soon as practicable thereafter, but in no case later than 5 business days after the discontinuance or disruption occurs.

## Biweekly Drug Shortage Update

- Biweekly reports sent to industry from [DrugShortagesWebsiteUpdates-Industry@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:DrugShortagesWebsiteUpdates-Industry@fda.hhs.gov)
- Industry to confirm shortage information on the reports and return completed report to DSS
- The purpose of this report is to update the information on products that are currently listed on the FDA Drug Shortages Database

\* Per FDA guidance, significant percentage is supplying 10% or more of the US market for blood or blood components

# ■ Industry Perspective: Drug Shortages

## Benefits

- Early notification provides opportunity to plan and potentially prevent
  - DSS outreach to other manufacturers
  - Regulatory discretions
  - Prioritization of reviews
- Most effective tool to ensure patient access and continuity of care

## Challenges

- Notifications at least 6 months
- Ambiguity on what should be reported
  - Is the product life saving
  - Is there a meaningful disruption
- Reacting to a potential disruption

## Recommendations

- List of life supporting, life sustaining, or drugs intended for use in the prevention or treatment of a debilitating disease or condition
- Continued provision of potential market shortfall and duration
- Requirement only for drugs with significant market share





## Communication with DSS



## ■ Communication: Working with DSS proactively

Drug shortage reporting requirements only applicable when a disruption has occurred or will occur

What can industry do to mitigate the risk of the disruption occurring in the first place?



## ■ Case Study 1

### Scenario

- Filing a supplement for additional API source for a drug product with significant market share
- New API source was required due to abrupt discontinuation of API source
- No active drug shortage for this product



### Action

- Informed DSS of the upcoming supplement submission and request consideration to prioritize reviews
- Supplement filed with priority request to mitigate a potential shortage



### Outcome

- DSS requested expedited review of the supplement
- The PAS was granted priority review with a 4-month goal date
- Supplement was approved 3 months ahead of the goal date
- Potential supply disruption averted

## ■ Case Study 2

### Scenario

- CBE supplement for new intermediate DS site elevated to PAS
  - New site required cGMP inspection
- Potential supply disruption based on availability of pre-change API
- Apotex has significant market
- No active drug shortage for this product



### Action

- Informed DSS that CBE elevated to PAS and potential supply impact of a delay in approval
- Coordination with the OPQ review teams on the urgency of the supplement



### Outcome

- FDA prioritized site inspection
- Successful outcome leading to PAS approval within 3 months
- Continuity of supply maintained

## ■ Conclusion and Key Takeaway

Reporting is a key  
element of the  
partnership with  
FDA to protect the  
public health

Patient access to  
safe and  
affordable  
medicines should  
be our highest  
priority

Compliance as a  
collaborative  
effort to help DSS  
make meaningful  
decisions

Timely  
communication  
can prevent  
potential  
disruptions from  
becoming  
shortage

