Data integrity – Case study:

Data vulnerability assessment and KNEAT (Paperless validation software) implementation

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Data Vulnerability Assessment

Hannah Lee (Sr. Quality System Specialist)





Objectives

Lessons learned from a year-long data vulnerability assessment at a manufacturing site with hybrid data flows involving multiple human interfaces and stand-alone equipment





Background

Data Integrity harmonization program



Assessment and remediation of all our electronic systems in Lab and Manufacturing to compliance.





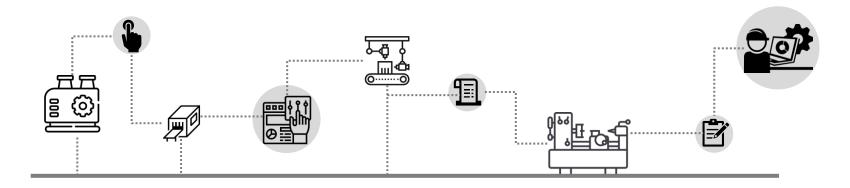






How we define 'data vulnerability'

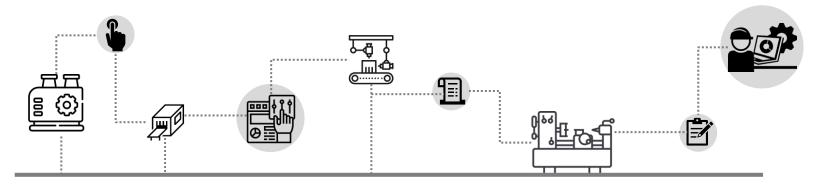
| Data Criticality | High | H/L (Green) | H/M (Orange) | H/H (Red) | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Medium | M/L (Green) | M/M (Green) | M/H (Orange) | | |
| | Low | L/L (Green) | L/M (Green) | L/H (Green) | | |
| | | Low | Medium | High | | |
| | Data Control Risk | | | | | |





Assessment tool

| Process Area | | | | | | _ | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Sub-process | Step | Data Name | Data format | Data criticality | Hazardous situation | Current technical & procedural controls to minimize the hazard | Data control risk | Vulnerability level |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |





Data criticality examples

| Level | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| High (CQA, CPP) | CQA, CP (Critical Process), CPP (Impacts quality and safety) |
| Medium (Non-CPP) | Noncritical processes and process parameters |
| Low (Others) | Monitoring noncritical environmental conditions, utilities, noncritical equipment calibration and maintenance |

| Process Area Filling | | | Filling | ng | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Sub-process | Step | Data Name | Data format | Data criticality | Hazardous situation | Current technical & procedural controls to minimize the hazard | Data control risk | Vulnerability level |
| Vial washer and Depyrogenation Tunnel | Tunnel preparatio n | Heating Zone 2 temp. (°C) | Hybrid | High (Critical Material Attribute control) | Operator mis transcribe the data | The data is verified by second person in real time The alarm is triggered, and the machine is halted if the minimum criteria is exceeded and adjust the temperature automatically if the maximum criteria is exceeded Process data is saved and printed and attached | Medium | H/M (Orange) |
| | | _ | | | | | | |
| Preparation of filling process | Filling equipmen t autoclave | filling equipment clean hold time check | Paper | Medium (Noncritical parameter, process monitoring) | Operator mis check the checkbox | The data is not saved to check the accuracy afterward. (Cleaning start date/time of filling equipment) Calculation formula is specified in BR The data is verified by second person in real time. | High | M/H (Orange) |
| Preparation of filling process | Pre-FIT | Redundant filter(1) wetting volume | Hybrid | Low (Readiness check of noncritical equipment) | Operator mis transcribe the data | The data is not saved to check the accuracy afterward. Calibrated equipment is used, and the data is showed by the digital format. | High | L/H (Green) |
| | | - | | | | | - | _ |
| Filling | Filling and Stopperin g | Fill volume check (pass/fail) | Hybrid | High (Critical Process Parameter) | Operator mis check the check box | The data is verified by second person The alarm is triggered, and the machine is halted if fill volume criteria is exceeded. The data is automatically recorded in the batch report by the validated system Filling report is saved and printed and attached | Medium | H/M (Orange) |

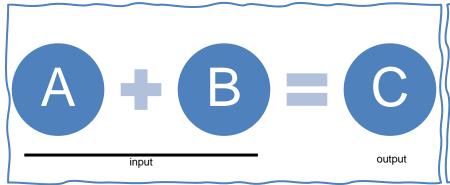


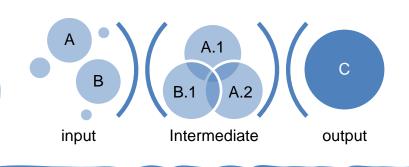
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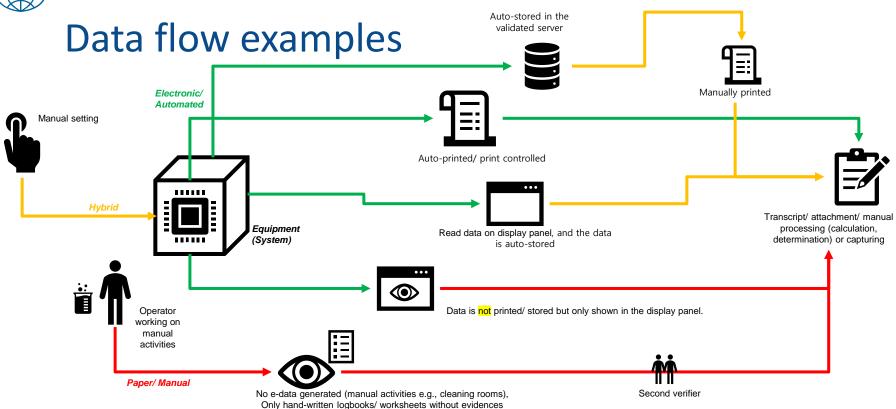
Data criticality in data flow

If
C = High criticality
AND
A and B are not (n)CPP/CQA,
THEN
A and B = High?







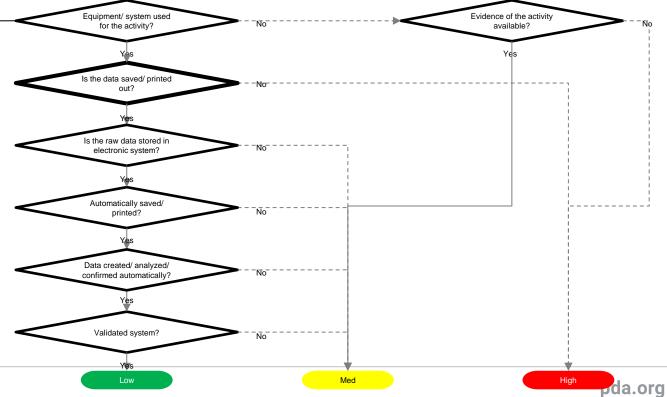






Data control risk decision tree

No No



Data created per operators'

activity



Data control risk examples

| Level | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| High | Manual data capture, No automated data analysis, Manual data |
| (Manual entry) | transcription, Heavy reliance on second person witnessing of data entries |
| Medium | Hybrid systems or manual data capture, limited automated data analysis, |
| (Hybrid) | manual data transcription |
| Low | Validated and effective automated or hybrid data capture and analysis |
| (Auto transfer) | system in place |

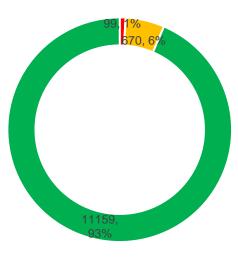
| Process Area | | Filling | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Sub-process | Step | Data Name | Data format | Data criticality | Hazardous situation | Current technical & procedural controls to minimize the hazard | Data control risk | Vulnerability level |
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| | - | = | - | | - | | | |
| Filling | Filling and Stopperin g | Fill volume check (pass/fail) | Hybrid | High (Critical Process Parameter) | Operator mis check the check box | The data is verified by second person The alarm is triggered, and the machine is halted if fill volume criteria is exceeded. The data is automatically recorded in the batch report by the validated system Filling report is saved and printed and attached | Medium | H/M (Orange) |



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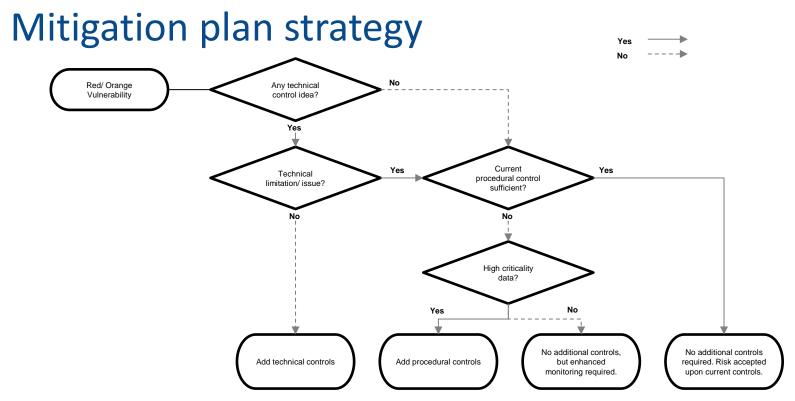
Result



Unit: # of data points

| Control Risk Data Criticality | | Medium | High | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| High | 27 | 76 | 99 | 202 (1.69%) |
| Medium | 164 | 1,544 | 594 | 2,302 (19.30%) |
| Low | 456 | 3,662 | 5,306 | 9,424 (79.01% |
| Total | 647 (5.42%) | 5,282 (44.28%) | 5,999 (50.29%) | 11,928 |







Mitigation examples

| Phase | Action Item |
|---------|---|
| Dhaga 1 | Form improvement to check the data directly through electronic systems |
| Phase 1 | Double verification/ witnessing |
| Dhasa 2 | Remove the duplicated, transcribed data of low risk data |
| Phase 2 | Software upgrade to utilize the storage functionality |
| Dhasa 0 | Add alarm functionality to the process system |
| Phase 3 | Replace with a balance that has storage functionality |
| Phase 4 | Introduce barcode system to load date/ time data & feed the data into the warehouse management system |

Less paper/ manual record, more electronic/ automated record





Key takeaways

- Strong alignment on data criticality
- Clear understanding of data flow and format
- Early agreement on action ownership

Communication does matter at all assessment steps





A Case Study: Implementation of Digital Validation Software for Analytical Instrument Lifecycle Management

Haneul (Sky) Jie (QC Analyst)





Analytical Instrument Qualification

Analytical Instrument Qualification

AIQ is the collection of documented evidence that an instrument performs suitably for its intended purpose. Use of a qualified instrument in analyses contributes to confidence in the validity of generated data.

ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENT QUALIFICATION DOCUMENTATION

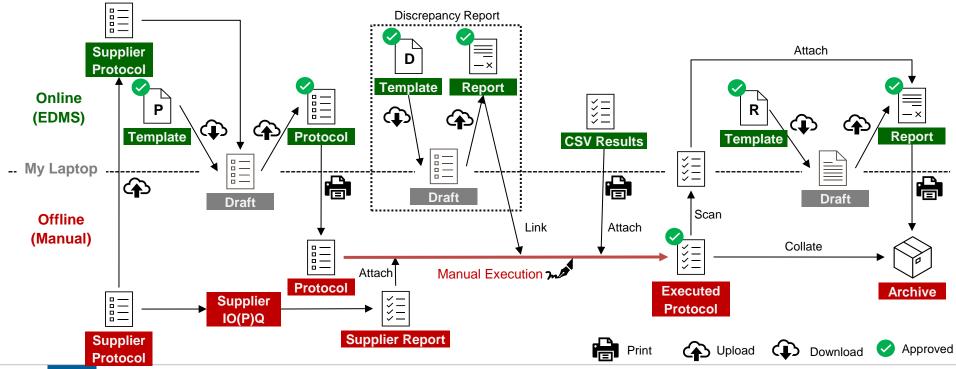
Documents obtained during qualification activities should be retained in an accessible manner. Where multiple instruments of one kind exist, documents common to all instruments and documents specific to an instrument may be stored separately. During change control, additional documents may supplement those obtained during the qualification process, and both sets of documents should be retained and maintained in a suitable manner that allows for appropriate protection and access.

USP <1058>





AIQ Process Map in J&J Incheon Site





Inherent DI Risks of Hybrid Documentation















Solution: Digital Validation System



21 CFR 11, Annex 11 Compliance



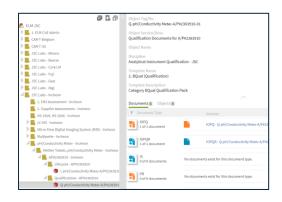
End-to-End Execution Online



Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM)



Efficient & Resource Saving

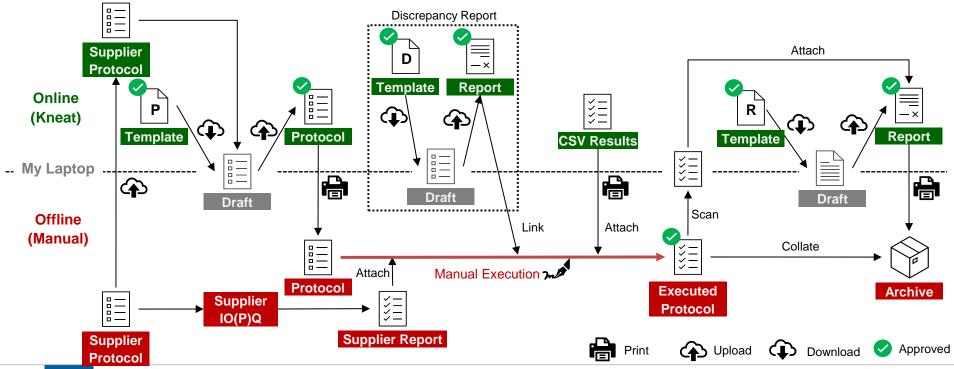


All qualification documents created during the lifecycle of an analytical instrument are accumulated under the same folder, allowing users to easily locate them and provide a clear view of lifecycle events that resulted in requalification activities.



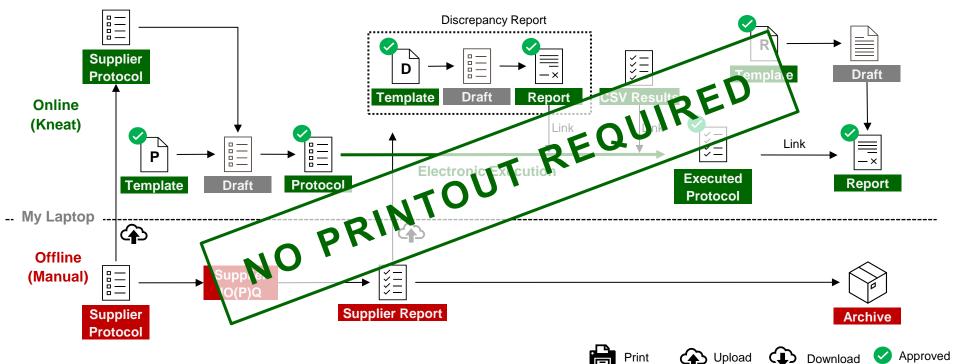


Streamlined Process Flow with Kneat DVS



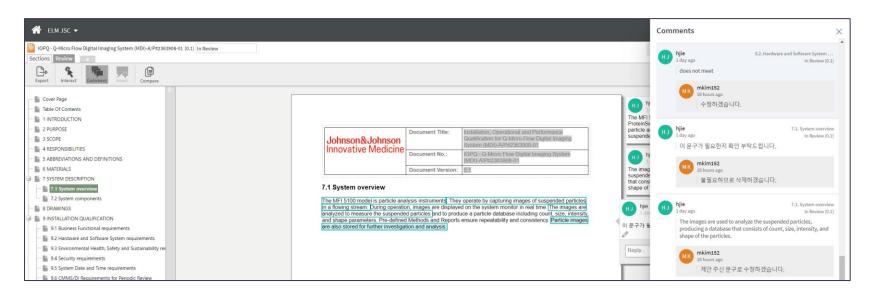


Streamlined Process Flow with Kneat DVS





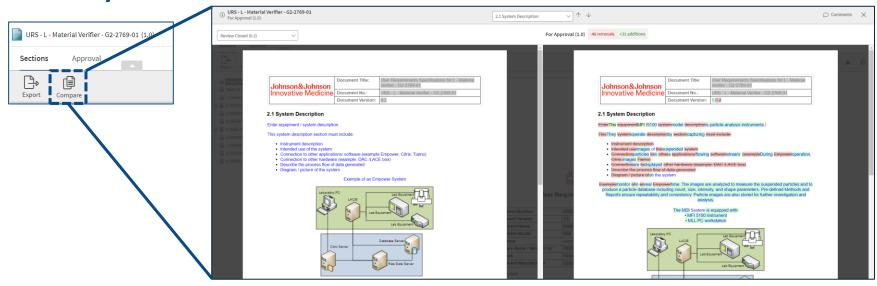




Reviewer can leave comments and the Author can reply.



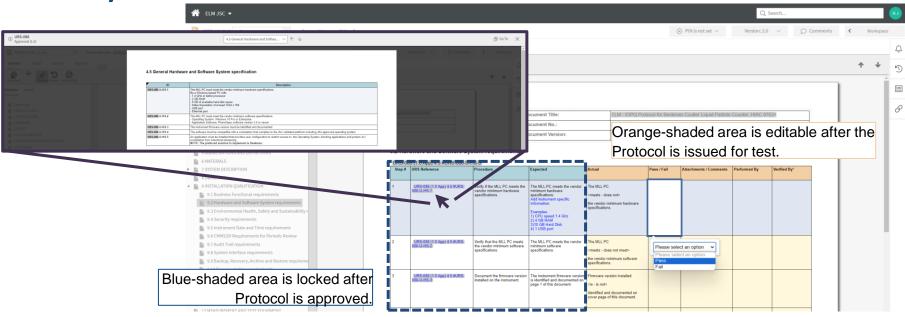




[Compare] button allows easy tracking of changed elements.



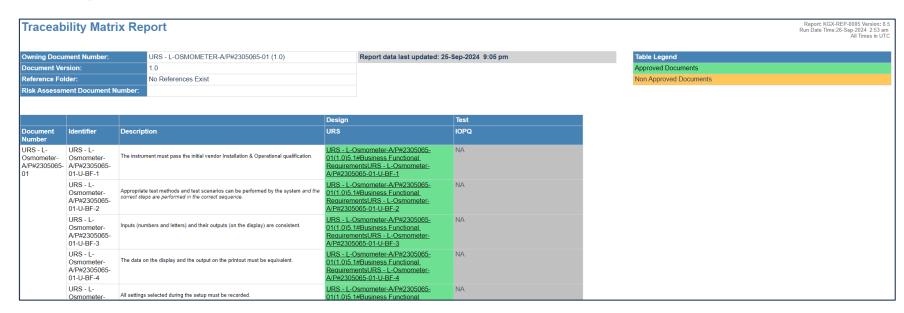




Each test item can be executed digitally, and linked documents are opened in a pop-up.







Traceability Matrix Report links requirements and documents in a dynamic manner.





Conclusion

- Alignment between regulatory requirements and internal procedures is critical to seamless deployment of digital validation solution.
- The suppliers/partners we work with are still heavily dependent on paper-based documentations, which prevents the complete transition into a paper-less way of working.
- Continued efforts to minimize data vulnerability points through lab digitalization in J&J Incheon, including instrument interfacing with LIMS, electronic worksheets, expansion of scope for DVS application, etc.





Thank You!

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