Lessons from the frontline



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The presenter & the company...

Ray McKinney

Director, US West Coast Operations

- B.Eng (Mechanical Engineering)
- MBA (Finance)
- Lean Six Sigma (Black Belt)

Computer systems compliance since 1995 Quality Systems & manufacturing focus

Resident of Oakland, CA Native of Glasgow, Scotland

NNIT

- Pre-1994: IT department of Novo Nordisk
- 1994: NNIT created as independent profit-center
- 1998: NNIT A/S incorporated as separate legal entity
- 2005: 500 employees milestone reached
- 2006: Offices in China & Czech Republic open
- 2007: 1000 employees
- 2009: Acquisition in Philippines completed
- 2012: NNIT Inc. opens in USA
- 2015: NNIT listed on NASDAQ OMX
- 2018: Acquisition of Valiance Partners (data migration services)
- 2020: 3000+ employees

We have GxP in our DNA. Life sciences IT specialists.



Assumptions

Attendees assumed to have a basic knowledge of...

- Main economic arguments SaaS / Hosted v On-Premise
- Core architectural arrangements (SaaS / PaaS / IaaS etc.)
- Computer Systems Validation (CSV) fundamentals
- Operations & Maintenance requirements

for GxP computer systems.



Lessons from the frontline

What SaaS firms say:

"You focus on finding drugs, we'll take care of the software and the hosting"

What some pharma execs hear:

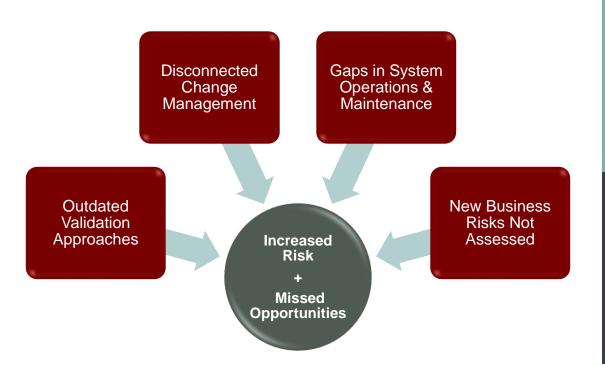
"Great!
They will take care of the compliance work.
It's their job now, not ours."

"...the tragedy begins, not when there is misunderstanding about words, but when silence is not understood."

Henry David Thoreau



The short version...



A new paradigm requires rethinking your processes...

What worked for on-premise hosting, will not always work for SaaS.

Re-map your system lifecycle for SaaS applications / vendors...

Don't assume! Document your relationship with SaaS vendors.



Why are we discussing this subject?

Is this just another consultants' scare story?



07 April 2020 EMA/INS/GCP/467532/2019 Inspections Office, Quality and Safety of Medicines Department

Notice to sponsors on validation and qualification of computerised systems used in clinical trials

Note: This notice should be read in conjunction with Q8 and Q9 from the good clinical practice (GCP) Q8xs published on the EMA verbotice:

https://www.ema.europs.eu/en/human-regulatory/research-development/compliance/good-clinical-practice/da-se-od-clinical-practi

Introduction

The integrity, reliability and robustness of data generated in clinical trials, e.g. data submitted to support marketing authorisation applications (MAAS), are essential to regulators. Most clinical trail data supporting MAAs are now collected through computerised data collection tools, e.g. electronic case report forms (cRUPs) and electronic patient reported outcomes (ePROs). In addition, a wide range of computerised media and systems are used in the conduct of a trial, such as safety databases, systems to the conduct of the conduct of a trial, such as safety databases, systems.

Lack of documentation (or access to documentation) of qualification activities

Recent inspection findings relating to the qualification and validation of computerised systems are of concern, as some sponsors have not been able to provide adequate documentation of the required qualification and validation activities for computerised data collection tools/software during inspections. Computerised systems used in clinical trials can be built by the sponsor but are more typically purchased from a vendor either under a license to use software or as part of a service purchased, which could be include e.g. trial specific builds, hosting of trial data, etc. Qualification activities would consequently be

Insufficient contractual arrangements:

Clear, written agreements should be in place to document any arrangements between the sponsor and the vendor with regards to qualification and validation. The sponsor remains responsible for ensuring that the conduct of the trial and the final data and data that are submitted to support an MAA comply with relevant legislation.

If appropriate contracts cannot be put in place, e.g. because a vendor does not allow provision of adequate measures as listed above (access to system requirements specifications, prequalification audits, access for GCP inspectors, etc.) and set out in Q&A # 8, <u>systems from</u> such a vendor shall not be used in clinical trials. This is irrespective of the number of sponsors

Regulatory agencies around the world are increasing their focus on compliance management for SaaS systems

- Data loss from nonvalidated functionality
- Visibility into vendor maintenance & security
- Access to vendor records
- Poorly defined Quality
 Agreements with vendors

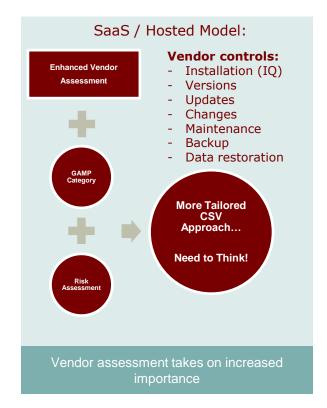
... it is a real compliance & business risk



Validation Approach For GxP SaaS

Throw away the cookie-cutter...







Validation Approach for GxP SaaS

Vendor-specific validation does <u>not</u> always mean more work...

Example:

SaaS Document Management System

- "Modern" software, designed for pharma
- Detailed, easily read audit trail



- Eliminate the need for step-by-step 'micro-detail' test steps
- Eliminate most screenshots
- Reduce test authoring & execution cost

- Audit Trail example...

 | Spanned |
- Leverage vendor's internal QA testing & system knowledge
- √ Validate audit-trail first... attach audit trail as objective evidence
- ✓ Use objective-based testing:
 - e.g. "Create a new SOP and verify the Author cannot be an Approver" → Few navigational steps

Audit trail to minimize screenshots



Change Management

Who can do what & when?

On-Premise:

System = fortress

IQ = initial version control. Validated-state preserved by internal change management process.



SaaS:

Without agreeing controls SaaS change management is a 'black box'.

No technical controls to prevent changes by SaaS-vendor staff.



Agree CM Process for SaaS

Define in granular detail within Quality Agreement:

- changes that require end-user authorization
- vendor-authorized changes requiring only notification
- actions not requiring notification





SaaS Change Management

Trust but verify...

The Saturday 3am Change:

- Vendor SysAdmin realizes the audit trail 'On' setting must be turned 'Off' while an application patch is installed.
- The Quality Agreement process says "Must have client QA approval"

What will the SysAdmin do?

How would you know?

- Some vendors → no client access to system config
- Most vendors → allow config snapshot at any time
 - Comparing IQ config snapshot to current state = compliance verification
 - Problem:

Config snapshots → usually complex xml files... not very human-readable

Some values are dynamic → false-hits... needs filtering mechanism

Use of platform-specific config comparison tools e.g. NNIT Veeva Vault comparison



Operations & Maintenance

Everything you do in on-premise... who is doing it in SaaS?

Updates & Patches

Configuration Management

Change Management

Server Maintenance

Audit Trail Review

Many SaaS systems:

- Quarterly software revisions → push updates
- 30d notice: documentation & Test environment

<u>Compliance risk</u> if updates & auto-on config settings are not tested before deployed to Production

Change Review

User Access Review

Data Backup & Restore

Disaster Recovery



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Operations & Maintenance

Release Management: Making regression testing cost & time efficient



Review Release Notes

Developer-level training in platform needed to understand Release Notes Impact Analysis

Understanding of client-specific configuration & User Requirements

New Feature Testing

e.g. code-base changes, auto-on items & elective config changes

Feature-specific testing v User Requirements

Regression Testing

Verifying no unintended effects:

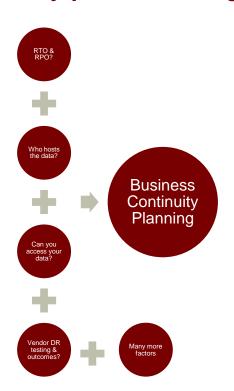
- Select manual testing based on Impact
- Automated testing using RPA tools



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New Business Risks

Every process change brings anticipated benefits plus new risks



You no longer control everything about your own data...

- How long would it take the vendor to do a worst-case system restore?
- How much data could you lose?
- What would happen if the vendor became insolvent?
 - How would reclaim possession of your data?
 - Could you read your data / use the software?

All of these issues are readily managed if planned for...



Maximize the opportunity... by mitigating the risks



- Define the client-vendor relation in detail in the Quality Agreement
- Think! about the process for each vendor... Avoid "use the same QAG we used for that other vendor"
- Take advantage of new tools & methods to reduce the cost & time needed to validate
- Use new processes & tools for:
 - Change detection
 - Release Management & Regression Testing



NNIT Veeva Powerhouse Services

Bringing it all together...



- Development & validation expertise
- Focused on main GxP Vaults: RIM; Clinical; and Quality
- Experienced in the most complex data migrations (Valiance Inc.)
- 30+ certified Veeva Vault Admins.. and counting
- Global execution capabilities, with local US offices in pharma hub cities



