NDA AND ANDA REGULATORY APPROVAL PROCESS

- ► The submission of new dug application (NDA) to the food and drug administration (FDA) is an official request by pharmaceutical company (applicant) to sell and market a drug.
- When complete, an NDA contain thousand of pages non clinical, clinical and drug chemistry information that supports the proposed labelling of the product.
- New drug application (NDA) is the submission to the USFDA (UNITED STATES FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION) or concerned regulatory authority of the country containing clinical and non-clinical test data / analysis report along with drug chemistry information.
- NDA is submitted by innovator company to the FDA for purpose of review of various activity carried out during the various phases clinical studies before final marketing authorization to the new pharmaceutical product.

► The information contained in NDA should the satisfy FDA review team to reach the following key decisions :-

- The new drug safe and effective in its proposed use (s), and whether the benefits of the drug out past the risks.
- The new drug's proposed labelling and package insert is appropriate.
- The method used in manufacturing of new drug and controls used to maintain the quality are adequate to preserve the drug's identity, strength, quality and purity.
- The NDA document should explain detailed information of >-
- clinical trials
- The data generated result of animal studies
- Ingredient of new drug
- Manufacturing process
- ✓ Labelling
- packaging
- How the drug behaves in the body

- ▶ The NDA to be submitted to FDA is prepared in multiple copies as follows:
- 1. ARCHIVED COPY it contains all sections of the NDA including cover later, form FDA-356 h (application to market a new drug for human use) administrative section, NDA index and all technical sections.

It is the only copy that contains the case report tabulation and case

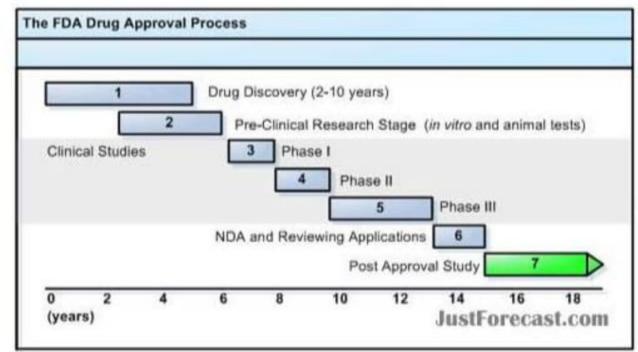
report form

- REVIEW COPY –It contains a NDA technical section along with the cover letter, form FDA-356 h, NDA index as well as individual table of content, the labelling section and application summary
- FIELD COPY This is required by the FDA inspector during pre-approval facilities inspections.

in the addition to the content review copy it includes the CMC and method validation package.

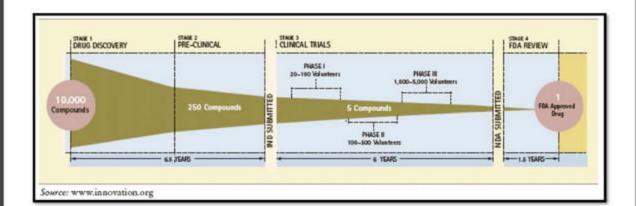
Then application is made to the US food and drug administration (FDA) to begin testing the drug in human .
 Only 1 in 1000 the compound that enters makes it to human testing .

▶ In takes 12-15 years and hundreds dollers to get a new drug from the pharmacy cell.

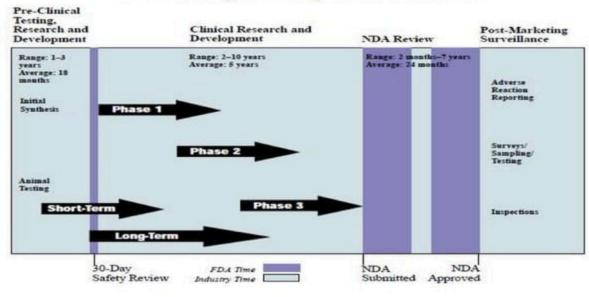


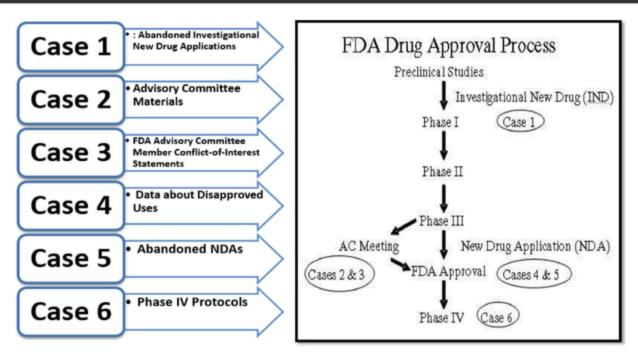
NDA section	Number of copies to be submitted	
Cover letter , 356 h form ,section 13-20	07	
index	07	
Labelling	07	
Application summary	07	
CMC and method validation package	03	
Non-clinical pharmacology and toxicology	02	
Human pharmacokinetics and bioavailability	02	
microbiology	02	
Clinical data	02	
Safety updates	02	
statistical	02	
Case report for tabulation	01	
Case report forms	01	

Probability of Success and Duration of Drug Development



New Drug Development Timeline





ABBREVIATED NEW DRUG APPLICATION (ANDA)

- An abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) contains data which submitted to FDA's CDER, office of generic drugs; provides for the review and ultimate approval of a generic drug product.
- Once approved, an applicant may manufacture and market the generic drug product to provide safe, effective, low cost alternative to the public.
- All approved products, both innovator and generic, are listed in FDA's with therapeutic equivalence (orange book).

► A generic has similar effect in terms of rate and extents of absorption approved product , which has proved by generic company .

- ▶ ANDA approval for a pharmaceutical product authorizes and certifies an entry of a generic version of innovator product in the market .
- ▶ ANDA are used when the patent of generic version of innovator drug is expired .
- The ANDA should propose the same active ingredient any change in the condition originally approved.
- ▶ The generic company meet innovator product by bioavailability, bioequivalence, pharmaceutical equivalence, dosage form, strength etc.

- ► It termed 'Abbreviated ' because they generally not required preclinical (animal) and clinical (human) data to establish safety and effectiveness.
- ▶ Basic generic drug requirement are ;-
- Same active ingredients
 Same rout administration
- Same dosage forms

Same strength

- · Same condition use
- * Same condition us
- Inactive ingredient already approval in NDA

► GOAL OF ANDA

- To reduce the price of drug
- To reduce time development
- \diamond Increase the bioavailability of the drug in comparison to reference list drug.

	PARAMETERS Active ingredients	INNOVATOR DRU. Same	Same
	Safety & efficacy	Same	Same
	Quality & strength	Same	Same
	Performance and standards	Same	Same
	Costs/prescription	Highly expensive	Less expensive
	FDA inspection of manufacturing facilities	Yes	Yes
	FDA reviews reports of adverse reactions	Yes	Yes
8.	FDA reviews drug labeling	Yes	No
	Extensive research and development investments	Yes	No
	Expensive marketing & advertising	Yes	No
11.	Patent protection	Yes	No
	FDA review to show active ingredient is equivalent to original	NA	Yes
	Product Development Time	~ 12 yrs	2- 4 yrs

Requirement for filling an ANDA

The time of filling an ANDA application ,the applicant seeking approval of particular drug (innovator drug or patent expired drug) make one of four certification about legal status of patent status they are ;-

- The required patent information has not been filed.
- ☐ The patent has expired.
- ☐ That patent has not expired, but will expire on a particular date.
- □ That the patent is unenforceable , invalide or will not infringed by the drug for which the ANDA applicant seeks approval (paragraph IV)

TYPES OF ANDA OR GENERIC DRUG OR 505 (j) FILLING

While filling an ANDA, the generic company has to choose one of the following four options;-

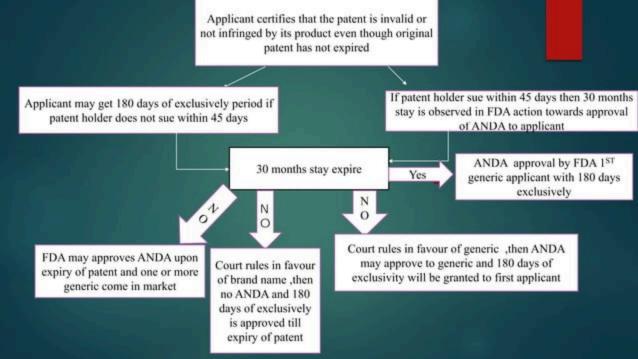
- Para I The drug has not been patented. patent information is not available in orange book.
- Para II –The patent for the drug has already expired.
- Para III The patent for product exists but the generic company wants to enter the market after the date of patents expiry passes.
- Para IV Patent is not infringed upon or is invalid.

Para iv is used for the product for which some or all the applicable by to file the product.

Which does not infringe these patents or applicant invalidates the granted patents.

on succesfull outcome the generic applicant enjoy the six months exclusively in the market .

Para IV filling are most lucrative, tedious, tedious, time consuming and expensive of the para I, para II and Para III.





THANK YOU