- d) A complete list of all the packaging materials required, including quantities, sizes and types, with the code or reference number relating to the specifications of each packaging material;
- e) Where appropriate, an example or reproduction of the relevant printed packaging materials, and specimens indicating where to apply batch number references, and shelf life of the product;
- f) Checks that the equipment and work station are clear of previous products, documents or materials not required for the planned packaging operations (line clearance), and that equipment is clean and suitable for use;
- g) Special precautions to be observed, including a careful examination of the area and equipment in order to ascertain the line clearance before operations begin;
- h) A description of the packaging operation, including any significant subsidiary operations, and equipment to be used;
- i) Details of in-process controls with instructions for sampling and acceptance limits.

- d) 必要とされる全ての包装材料の完全な リスト(数量、サイズ、種別及び各包装 材料の規格書に関連付けるコード又は 参照番号を含む)
- e) (適切な場合)関連する印刷された包装 材料の実例又は複製品、並びにパッチ番 号の参照及び製品の有効期間をどこに 表示するかの実物見本
- f) 装置及び作業台に以前の製品、行おうと する包装作業に不要な文書又は原材料 がないこと(ラインクリアランス)、並 びに装置が清掃され使用に適している ことのチェック
- g) 監視すべき特別な注意事項(作業を開始 する前のラインクリアランスを確かめ るための、区域及び装置の入念な点検を 含む)
- h) 包装作業(重要な補助作業及び用いる装置を含む) についての記載
- i) 工程内管理の詳細 (検体採取の指図及び 許容限界を含む)

Batch Processing Record

- 4.20 A Batch Processing Record should be kept for each batch processed. It should be based on the relevant parts of the currently approved Manufacturing Formula and Processing Instructions, and should contain the following information:
 - a) The name and batch number of the product;
 - b) Dates and times of commencement, of significant intermediate stages and of completion of production;
 - c) Identification (initials) of the operator(s) who performed each significant step of the process and, where appropriate, the name of any person who checked these operations;
 - d) The batch number and/or analytical control number as well as the quantities of each starting material actually weighed (including the batch

バッチ工程記録書

- 4.20 バッチ工程記録書は、製造されたバッチごとに保存すること。現行承認されている製造処方及び工程指図書の関連部分に基づくとともに、以下の情報を含むこと。
 - a) 製品の名称及びバッチ番号
 - b) 製造の始まり、重要な中間段階及び製造 の終わりの日付及び時刻
 - c) 工程中の各重要ステップを実施した作業者の識別(イニシャル)及び(適切な場合)斯かる作業をチェックした者の名前
 - d) バッチ番号・試験管理番号及び各出発原料の実際に計測された重量(バッチ番号、及び回収^{・R/注}又は再加工して加えられた原材料を含む)

- number and amount of any recovered or reprocessed material added);
- e) Any relevant processing operation or event and major equipment used;
- f) A record of the in-process controls and the initials of the person(s) carrying them out, and the results obtained;
- g) The product yield obtained at different and pertinent stages of manufacture;
- h) Notes on special problems including details, with signed authorisation for any deviation from the Manufacturing Formula and Processing Instructions;

 i) Approval by the person responsible for the processing operations.

Note: Where a validated process is continuously monitored and controlled, then automatically generated reports may be limited to compliance summaries and exception / out-of-specification (OOS) data reports.

Batch Packaging Record

- 4.21 A Batch Packaging Record should be kept for each batch or part batch processed. It should be based on the relevant parts of the Packaging Instructions.
 - The batch packaging record should contain the following information:
 - a) The name and batch number of the product;
 - b) The date(s) and times of the packaging operations;
 - c) Identification (initials) of the operator(s) who performed each significant step of the process and, where appropriate, the name of any person who checked these operations;
 - d) Records of checks for identity and conformity with the packaging instructions, including the results of in-process controls;
 - e) Details of the packaging operations carried out, including references to equipment and the packaging lines used:
 - f) Whenever possible, samples of printed packaging materials used, including specimens of the batch coding, expiry dating and any additional overprinting;
 - g) Notes on any special problems or

- (*駅注:出荷した製品の回収(recall)ではなく、 製造過程にある加工物から目的物質を取り出すこ と指す。)
- e) 関連する工程作業又は結果、及び使用した主な装置
- f) 工程内管理及びそれを実施した作業者 のイニシャルの記録、並びに得られた結 果
- g) 製造の異なる適切な段階における製品 収量
- h) 特別な問題点に関する記載(製剤処方及 び工程指図書から何らか逸脱した場合 の詳細説明及び署名入り承認を含む)
- i) 工程作業の責任者による承認

注:パリデートされた工程を継続的にモニターし、管理している場合において自動的に作成された報告書は、適合概要書及び逸脱/規格外(OOS)データ報告書に限って使用してよい。

バッチ包装記録書

- 4.21 バッチ包装記録書は、バッチごと又は 包装されたサブバッチごとに保存する こと。包装指図書の関連部分に基づくこ と。
 - バッチ包装記録書は、以下の情報を含む こと。
 - a)製品の名称及びバッチ番号
 - b) 包装作業の日付及び時刻
 - c) 工程の重要ステップを実施した作業者 の識別(イニシャル)及び(適切な場合) 斯かる作業をチェックした者の名前
 - d) 包装指図書との同一性及び適合性のチェックの記録(工程内管理の結果を含ま;)
 - e) 実施した包装作業の詳細(用いた装置及び包装ラインの参照情報を含む)
 - f) (可能であれば) 使用した印刷された包装材料のサンプル(バッチ記号、有効期限及び追加的な刷り込み印刷の実物見本を含む)
 - g) 特別な問題又は異常な事象に関する記

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- h) The quantities and reference number or identification of all printed packaging materials and bulk product issued, used, destroyed or returned to stock and the quantities of obtained product, in order to provide for an adequate reconciliation. Where there are there are robust electronic controls in place during packaging there may be justification for not including this information;
- Approval by the person responsible for the packaging operations.

載(包装指図書からの逸脱があれば、そ の詳細説明、署名入り承認を含む)

- h) (適切な出納確認を行うため) 全ての印刷された包装材料及びパルク製品について、出庫し、使用し、廃棄し又は在庫に戻した数量及び参照番号又は識別記号、並びに得られた製品の数量(包装作業中に強固な電子管理が整っている場合は、この情報が含まれていなくても正当化され得る)
- son responsible for ∣ i) 包装作業の責任者による承認

PROCEDURES AND RECORDS

packaging materials.

Receipt

- 4.22 There should be written procedures and records for the receipt of each delivery of each starting material, (including bulk, intermediate or finished goods), primary, secondary and printed
- 4.23 The records of the receipts should include:
 - a) The name of the material on the delivery note and the containers;
 - b) The "in-house" name and/or code of material (if different from a);
 - c) Date of receipt:
 - d) Supplier's name and manufacturer's name;
 - e) Manufacturer's batch or reference number;
 - Total quantity and number of containers received;
 - g) The batch number assigned after receipt;
 - h) Any relevant comment.
- 4.24 There should be written procedures for the internal labeling, quarantine and storage of starting materials, packaging materials and other materials, as appropriate.

手順書及び記録書

要入

- 4.22 各出発原料(バルク、中間品、最終品を含む)、一次包装材料、二次包装材料 及び印刷された包装材料について、配送 ことの受入の手順書及び記録書がある こと。
- 4.23 受入の記録書は、以下の事項を含むこ と。
 - a) 配送伝票及び容器に記載されている原 材料の名称
 - b) (aと異なる場合)原材料の「社内」名 称・記号
 - c) 受入日
 - d) 供給業者の名称及び製造業者の名称
 - e) 製造業者のパッチ番号又は参照番号
 - f)受入れた容器の総量及び総数
 - g) 受入後に割当てたパッチ番号
 - h) 関連するコメント
- 4.24 適宜、出発原料、包装材料及び他の原 材料の社内表示、区分保管並びに貯蔵の ための手順書があること。

Sampling

4.25 There should be written procedures for sampling, which include the methods and equipment to be used, the amounts to be taken and any precautions to be observed to avoid contamination of the material or any deterioration in its

後体採取

4.25 検体採取の手順書(用いる方法及び設備、採取する量、並びに原材料の汚染又は品質の悪化を避けるための注意事項を含む)があること。

quality.	
Testing	AB
4.26 There should be written procedures for testing materials and products at different stages of manufacture, describing the methods and equipment to be used. The tests performed should be recorded.	4.26 製造の異なる段階において原材料及び 製品を試験するため用いる方法及び装 置を記載した手順書があること。実施し た試験は、記録すること。
Other	その他
4.27 Written release and rejection procedures should be available for	4.27 合格・不合格判定の手順書が、原材料 及び製品について利用可能であること。
materials and products, and in particular for the certification for sale of	特に、オーソライズドパーソシによる最 終製品の市場への出荷可否判定に利用
the finished product by the Authorised Person(s). All records should be available to the Authorised Person. A	可能であること。全ての記録書は、オー ソライズドパーソンが利用可能である こと。特別な所見及び重要データの修正
system should be in place to indicate special observations and any changes to critical data.	を分かるようにするシステムが整って いること。
4.28 Records should be maintained for the distribution of each batch of a product in order to facilitate recall of any batch, if necessary.	4.28 (必要であれば) バッチの回収を円滑 ・にするため、製品の各パッチの配送につ いて記録書を保存しておくこと。
4.29 There should be written policies,	4.29 (適切な場合)以下の例について、文
procedures, protocols, reports and the associated records of actions taken or	書化された方針、手順書、実施計画書、 報告書、譜じられた措置に関連する記録
conclusions reached, where	「「「「」」
appropriate, for the following examples:	
 Validation and qualification of 	- 工程、装置及びシステムのパリデーシ
processes, equipment and systems;	ョン並びに適格性評価
 Equipment assembly and 	- 装置の組立て及び校正
calibration;	北水 カ #=
- Technology transfer;	技術移転 - 保守管理、清掃及び衛生
 Maintenance, cleaning and sanitation; 	
- Personnel matters including	- 人事(署名リスト、GMP及び技術的
signature lists, training in GMP and	事項の教育訓練、更衣及び衛生、並び
technical matters, clothing and hygiene and verification of the effectiveness of training;	に教育訓練の効果の検証を含む)
 Environmental monitoring; 	一環境モニタリング
	一,防虫防鼠
- Complaints;	一苦情
- Recalls;	一回収
- Returns;	一返品
∸ Change control;	変更管理
 Investigations into deviations and non-conformances; 	- 逸脱及び不適合の原因究明
 Internal quality/GMP compliance audits; 	- 内部品質監査/GMP遵守の自己点 検
 Summaries of records where appropriate (e.g. product quality 	- (適切な場合)記録書の概要(例えば、 製品品質照査)

review);	
- Supplier audits.	- 供給業者の監査
4.30 Clear operating procedures should be	4.30 製造装置及び試験装置の主要な項目に
available for major items of	ついて、明確な作業手順書が利用可能で
manufacturing and test equipment.	あること。
4.31 Logbooks should be kept for major or	4.31 主要な又は重要な分析試験、製造装置、
critical analytical testing, production	及び製品が加工されている区域につい
equipment, and areas where product	て、作業記録簿を付けること。作業記録
has been processed. They should be	簿は適宜、当該区域の使用、装置/方法、
used to record in chronological order,	校正、保守管理、清掃又は補修作業(日
as appropriate, any use of the area,	付及び当該作業を行った者の識別を含
equipment/method, calibrations,	む)を、時系列に記録するため使用する
maintenance, cleaning or repair	و لے ت
operations, including the dates and identity of people who carried these	
operations out.	
4.32 An inventory of documents within the	4.32 品質マネジメントシステム内の文書目
Quality Management System should be	録を保管すること。
maintained.	
CHAPTER 5	第5章
PRODUCTION	製 造
PRINCIPLE	
Production operations must follow clearly	製造作業は、明確に規定された手順書に従っ
defined procedures; they must comply with	て行わなければならない。製造作業は、必要
the principles of Good Manufacturing	な品質の製品を製造するためGMPの原則
Practice in order to obtain products of the	を遵守し、関連する製造許可及び販売承認に
requisite quality and be in accordance with the relevant manufacturing and Marketing	合致しなければならない。
Authorisations.	
GENERAL	全般事項
5.1. Production should be performed and	
supervised by competent people.	
5.2. All handling of materials and products,	5.2. 全ての原材料及び製品の取扱い(受入及
such as receipt and quarantine,	び区分保管、検体採取、貯蔵、表示、払
sampling, storage, labelling,	出し、加工、包装並びに配送等)は、手
dispensing, processing, packaging and	順書又は指図書に従って行い、(必要な
distribution should be done in	場合)記録すること。
accordance with written procedures or	
instructions and, where necessary, recorded.	
5.3. All incoming materials should be	5.3、全ての入荷原材料をチェックし、配送さ
checked to ensure that the consignment	れた荷物が発注どおりであることを確
corresponds to the order. Containers	なた何物が光圧とあってあることを確 認すること。容器は(必要な場合)清掃
should be cleaned where necessary and	し、所定のデータを表示すること。
labelled with the prescribed data.	
5.4. Damage to containers and any other	5.4. 容器の損傷のほか、原材料の品質に悪影
problem which might adversely affect	響を及ぼす可能性のある問題があれば、
the quality of a material should be	原因究明し、記録するとともに、品質管
investigated, recorded and reported to	理部門に報告すること。
the Quality Control Department.	
5.5. Incoming materials and finished products should be physically or	5.5. 入荷原材料及び最終製品は、受入又はエ
	程の直後から、出庫又は出荷可否判定す

administratively quarantined immediately after receipt or processing, until they have been released for use or	るまで、物理的に又は管理上、区分保管 すること。
distribution. 5.6. Intermediate and bulk products purchased as such should be handled on receipt as though they were starting materials.	5.6. 中間製品及びバルク製品として購入した製品は、受入の際に出発原料として取り扱うこと。
5.7. All materials and products should be stored under the appropriate conditions established by the manufacturer and in an orderly fashion to permit batch segregation and stock rotation.	5.7、全ての原材料及び製品は、製造業者によって確立された適切な条件下で、パッチの隔離及び在庫のローテーションが可能となるよう整然と保管すること。
5.8. Checks on yields, and reconciliation of quantities, should be carried out as necessary to ensure that there are no discrepancies outside acceptable limits.	5.8. 許容限度値を外れる差違がないことを 保証するため、収率のチェック及び数量 の照合を必要に応じて実施すること。
5.9. Operations on different products should not be carried out simultaneously or consecutively in the same room unless there is no risk of mix-up or cross-contamination.	5.9. 異なる製品についての作業は、混同又は 交叉汚染のリスクが皆無である場合を 除き、同じ作業室で同時に又は連続して 行ってはならない。
5.10. At every stage of processing, products and materials should be protected from microbial and other contamination. 5.11. When working with dry materials and	5.10、工程の各段階において、製品及び原材料を微生物及び他の汚染から保護すること。 5.11、乾いた状態の原材料及び製品を作業
products, special precautions should be taken to prevent the generation and dissemination of dust. This applies particularly to the handling of highly active or sensitising materials.	する際は、じん埃の発生及び拡散を防止 するため特別な予防措置を講じること。 これは特に、高活性又は感作性の物質の 取扱いに当てはまる。
5.12. At all times during processing, all materials, bulk containers, major items of equipment and where appropriate rooms used should be labelled or otherwise identified with an indication	5:12. 工程では常時、全ての原材料、バルク容器、用いる主要な装置及び(適切な場合)作業室について、加工されている製品又は原材料、その力価(該当する場合)及びバッチ番号を表示する又は他の方
of the product or material being processed, its strength (where applicable) and batch number. Where applicable, this indication should also mention the stage of production.	法で特定すること。(該当する場合)この表示には、製造の段階も掲げること。
5.13. Labels applied to containers, equipment or premises should be clear, unambiguous and in the company's agreed format. It is often helpful in	5.13、容器、装置又は建物に適用する表示は、明瞭かつ明解であり、企業が合意した書式であること。当該表示上の文言に加えて、状態(例えば、区分保管中、合
addition to the wording on the labels to use colours to indicate status (for example, quarantined, accepted, rejected, clean,). 5.14. Checks should be carried out to ensure	格・不合格、洗浄済み、・・・)色分け してを示すことは、多くの場合有用である。 る。 5.14、製品をある区域から別の区域へ搬送
that pipelines and other pieces of equipment used for the transportation of	するため用いる配管及び他の装置類が 正しい方法で接続されていることを保

products from one area to another are	証するため、チェックすること。
connected in a correct manner.	
5.15. Any deviation from instructions or procedures should be avoided as far as	5.15. 指図書又は手順書からの逸脱は、可能 な限り避けること。逸脱が発生した場合
possible. If a deviation occur, it should	は適宜、品質管理部門が参加し、権限を
be approved in writing by a competent	有する者が書面で承認すること。
person, with the involvement of the	
Quality Control Department when	
appropriate.	
5.16. Access to production premises should	5.16、製造建物への立入は、許可された者に
be restricted to authorised personnel.	限定すること。
5.17. Normally, the production of	
non-medicinal products should be	いて、及び医薬品製造のための装置を用いて、非医薬品を制造することは際はる
avoided in areas and with the equipment destined for the production of medicinal	いて、非医薬品を製造することは避ける こと。
products.	
PREVENTION OF CROSS-	製造における交叉汚染の防止
CONTAMINATION IN PRODUCTION	
5,18. Contamination of a starting material or	5,18. 他の原材料又は製品による、出発原料
of a product by another material or	又は製品の汚染を回避しなければなら
product must be avoided. This risk of	ない。偶発的な交叉汚染のリスクは、エ
accidental cross-contamination arises	程中の原材料又は製品から、装置上の残
from the uncontrolled release of dust,	留物から、及び作業員の着衣からのじん
gases, Vapours, sprays or organisms	埃、ガス、蒸気、スプレー又は微生物の
from materials and products in process, from residues on equipment, and from	制御されない放出によって生じる。この リスクの重大性は、汚染物質及び汚染さ
operators' clothing. The significance of	れる製品の種類により異なる。最も有害
this risk varies with the type of	な汚染物質は、高感作性の物質、生菌を
contaminant and of product being	含有する生物学製剤、ある種のホルモ
contaminated. Amongst the most	ン、細胞毒、及び他の高活性物質である。
hazardous contaminants are highly	汚染が最も重大と考えられる製品は、注
sensitising materials, biological	射剤、高用量・長期間に投与される製品
preparations containing living	cas.
organisms, certain hormones,	
cytotoxics, and other highly active materials. Products in which	
materials. Products in which contamination is likely to be most	ner i grande de la compania de la c La compania de la co La compania de la co
significant are those administered by	
injection, those given in large doses	
and/or over a long time.	
5.19. Cross-contamination should be	5.19. 例えば以下のような適切な技術的又
avoided by appropriate technical or	は組織上の手段によって、交叉汚染を防
organisational measures, for example:	止すること。
a) Production in segregated areas	a)隔離された区域(ペニシリン類、生ワク
(required for products such as	チン、生菌製剤及びある種の他の生物学
penicillins, live vaccines, live bacterial	製剤等の製品に求められる)内で製造す
preparations and some other	る、又はキャンペーン生産(時期を分け
biologicals), or by campaign (separation in time) followed by	ること)とそれに続いて適切な洗浄を行 う。
appropriate cleaning;	
b) Providing appropriate air-locks and	b)適切なエアロック及び排気設備を備え
air extraction	6.

- c) Minimising the risk of contamination caused by recirculation or re-entry of untreated or insufficiently treated air;
- Keeping protective clothing inside areas where products with special risk of cross-contamination are processed;
- e) Using cleaning and decontamination procedures of known effectiveness, as ineffective cleaning of equipment is a common source of cross-contamination:
- f) Using "closed systems" of production;
- g) Testing for residues and use of cleaning status labels on equipment.
- 5.20. Measures to prevent crosscontamination and their effectiveness should be checked periodically according to set procedures.

VALIDATION

- 5,21, Validation studies should reinforce
 Good Manufacturing Practice and be
 conducted in accordance with defined
 procedures. Results and conclusions
 should be recorded.
- 5.22. When any new manufacturing formula or method of preparation is adopted, steps should be taken to demonstrate its suitability for routine processing. The defined process, using the materials and equipment specified, should be shown to yield a product consistently of the required quality.
- 5.23. Significant amendments to the manufacturing process, including any change in equipment or materials, which may affect product quality and/or the reproducibility of the process should be validated.
- 5.24. Processes and procedures should undergo periodic critical revalidation to ensure that they remain capable of achieving the intended results.

STARTING MATERIALS

- 5.25. The purchase of starting materials is an important operation which should involve staff who have a particular and thorough knowledge of the suppliers.
- 5.26. Starting materials should only be purchased from approved suppliers named in the relevant specification and, where possible, directly from the

- c) 未処理若しくは処理が不十分な空気の 循環又は再流入により引き起こされる 汚染リスクを最小化する。
- d) 交叉汚染の特別なリスクを伴う製品を 加工する区域内で保護衣を着用する。
- e) 洗浄及び脱汚染の手順は、有効性が既知 のものを採用する(有効でない装置洗浄 が交叉汚染の一般的な原因であるた め)。
- f) 製造に"閉鎖システム"を用いる。
- g)残留物を試験するとともに、装置に洗浄 状態を表示する。
- 5.20. 交叉汚染を防止する手段及びその有効性を、所定の手順書に従って定期的に チェックすること。

パリテーション

- 5.21. バリデーションは、GMPを強化する ものであり、規定された手順書に従って 実施すること。結果及び結論を記録する こと。
- 5.22. 新規の製造処方又は調製方法を採用する際は、それが日常の工程に適することを実証する段階を踏むこと。特定の原材料及び装置を用いる規定された工程については、要求される品質の製品が恒常的に得られることを示すこと。
- 5.23. 製品品質・工程の再現性に影響を及ぼ す可能性がある製造工程への重大な変 更(装置又は原材料の変更を含む)は、 バリデートすること。
- 5,24. 工程及び手順が所期の結果を達成で きることを保証するため、定期的にクリ ティカルな* ^{RR 注}再パリデーションを行 うこと。
- (*訳注:欠陥があれば発見できるような)

出発原料

- 5.25. 出発原料の購入は重要な業務であり、 その供給業者について特定かつ徹底的 な知識を有するスタッフが関与するこ と。
- 5.26、出発原料は、関連する規格書に記名されている承認された供給業者からのみ 購入し、(可能であれば)生産者から直接購入すること。製造業者が確立した出

producer. It is recommended that the	発原料の規格について、供給業者と議論
specifications established by the	することが推奨される。当該出発原料の
manufacturer for the starting materials	生産及び管理の全ての側面(取扱い、表
be discussed with the suppliers. It is of	示及び包装の要求事項、並びに苦情処理
benefit that all aspects of the	及び不合格判定の手順を含む〉につい
production and control of the starting material in question, including handling,	て、製造業者と供給業者が論議すること は有益である。
labelling and packaging requirements,	
as well as complaints and rejection	
procedures are discussed with the	
manufacturer and the supplier.	
5.27. For each delivery, the containers	5.27、梱包及び封かんの完全性、並びに納品
should be checked for integrity of	書と供給業者表示との一致について、配
package and seal and for	送ごとに容器をチェックすること。 🍟
correspondence between the delivery	
note and the supplier's labels.	
5.28. If one material delivery is made up of different batches, each batch must be	5.28. 1回の原料配送が異なるバッチで構成されている場合は、各パッチは検体採
considered as separate for sampling,	成されている場合は、各ハッテは機体採 取、試験及び出荷可否判定について別個
testing and release.	のものと見なすこと。
5.29. Starting materials in the storage area	5.29. 保管区域にある出発原料を、適切に表
should be appropriately labelled (see	示すること(第5章13項参照)。表示
Chapter 5, Item 13), Labels should bear	は、少なくとも以下の情報を含むこと。
at least the following information:	
➤ The designated name of the product	> 製品の指定された名称及び(該当する
and the internal code reference where	場合)社内の参照コード
applicable;	
> A batch number given at receipt;	> 受入時に付与されたパッチ番号
➤ Where appropriate, the status of the contents (e.g. in quarantine, on test,	> (適切な場合)内容物の状態(例えば、 区分保管中、試験中、合格・不合格)
released, rejected);	四次,以及一、以及一、口道 ,小口道。
> Where appropriate, an expiry date or	◇ (適切な場合)有効期限又はそれを越
a date beyond which retesting is	えるとリテストが必要となる日付
necessary.	
When fully computerised storage	完全にコンピュータ化された保管システ
systems are used, all the above	ムを用いる場合は、上記の全ての情報が
information should not necessarily be in	必ずしもラベル上に読み取れる形態でな
a legible form on the label.	くてもよい。
5.30. There should be appropriate	5.30、出発原料の各容器の内容物の同一性
procedures or measures to assure the	を確かめる適切な手順又は手段がある
identity of the contents of each container of starting material. Bulk	こと。検体が採取されたバルク容器は、
container of starting material. But	特定されること(第6章13項参照)。
been drawn should be identified (see	
Chapter 6, Item 13).	
5.31. Only starting materials which have	5.31. 品質管理部門によって合格判定され
been released by the Quality Control	た、有効期間内の出発原料のみを使用す
Department and which are within their	ること。
shelf-life should be used.	
5.32. Starting materials should only be	5.32、正しい原料が清潔かつ適切な表示の
dispensed by designated persons,	容器に正確に秤量又は計量されること
following a written procedure, to ensure	を保証するため、出発原料は、手順書に

that the correct materials are accurately weighed or measured into clean and properly labelled containers.	従って、指定された者のみが払い出すこと。 と。
5.33. Each dispensed material and its weight or volume should be independently checked and the check recorded.	5.33. 払い出された各原料及びその重量又 は容量は別個にチェックし、そのチェック結果を記録すること。
5.34. Materials dispensed for each batch should be kept together and conspicuously labelled as such.	5.34、払い出された原料は、バッチごとにま とめて保管し、その旨が目立つよう表示 すること。
PROCESSING OPERATIONS - INTERMEDIATE AND BULK PRODUCTS	工程作業一中間製品及びパルク製品
5.35. Before any processing operation is started, steps should be taken to ensure that the work area and equipment are clean and free from any starting materials, products, product residues or documents not required for the current operation.	域及び装置が清浄であり、現行作業に不 要な出発原料、製品、製品の残留物又は 文書がないことを保証する段階を踏む こと。
5.36. Intermediate and bulk products should be kept under appropriate conditions.	5.36、中間製品及びパルク製品を、適切な条 件下で保管すること。
5.37. Critical processes should be validated (see "VALIDATION" in this Chapter).	5.37、重要工程は、バリデートすること。(本 章の"バリデーション"参照)。
5.38. Any necessary in-process controls and environmental controls should be carried out and recorded.	5.38. 必要な工程内管理及び環境管理を実施し、記録すること。
5,39. Any significant deviation from the expected yield should be recorded and investigated.	5.39. 期待収率からの著しい逸脱を記録し、 原因究明すること。
PACKAGING MATERIALS	包装材料
5.40. The purchase, handling and control of primary and printed packaging materials should be accorded attention similar to that given to starting materials.	5.40, 一次包装材料及び印刷された包装材料の購入、取扱い及び管理には、出発原料に対するものと同様に相応の注意を 払うこと。
5,41. Particular attention should be paid to printed materials. They should be stored in adequately secure conditions such as to exclude unauthorised access. Cut labels and other loose	5.41. 印刷された材料に対して、特別の注意を払うこと。 印刷された材料は、無許可立入を排除するよう適切に安全な状態で保管すること。カットラベル及び他の離散しやすい印刷された材料は、混同
r printed materials should be stored and transported in separate closed containers so as to avoid mix-ups. Packaging materials should be issued for use only by authorised personnel following an approved and documented	を回避するよう別々の閉じた容器中で 保管及び搬送すること。包装材料の払出 しは、承認された手順書に従って、認定 された人員のみが行うこと。
procedure. 5.42. Each delivery or batch of printed or primary packaging material should be given a specific reference number or identification mark.	ついて、配送ごと又はパッチごとに、明 確な参照番号又は識別記号を付すこと。
5.43. Outdated or obsolete primary packaging material or printed packaging material should be destroyed and this	5.43、失効した若しくは旧版となった一次 包装材料又は印刷された包装材料は破 壊すること。この処分を記録すること。

disposal recorded.	
PACKAGING OPERATIONS	包装作業
5.44. When setting up a programme for the packaging operations, particular	合は、交叉汚染、混同又は取違いのリス
attention should be given to minimising the risk of cross-contamination, mix-ups	クを最小化するため特別の注意を払う こと。物理的に隔離されていない限り、
or substitutions. Different products should not be packaged in close proximity unless there is physical	異なる製品を近接して包装してはならない。
segregation.	
5.45. Before packaging operations are begun, steps should be taken to ensure that the work area, packaging lines, printing machines and other equipment are clean and free from any products,	5.45、包装作業を始める前に、作業区域、包装ライン、印字機及び他の装置が清浄であること、並びに(現行作業に不要であれば)以前使用された製品、原材料又は文書がないことを保証する段階を踏む
materials or documents previously used, if these are not required for the current operation. The line-clearance should be performed according to an appropriate check-list.	こと。ラインクリアランスを、適切なチェックリストに従って実施すること。
5.46. The name and batch number of the product being handled should be displayed at each packaging station or line.	5.46.取り扱われる製品の名称及びパッチ 番号を、各包装作業場所又は包装ライン に掲示すること。
5.47. All products and packaging materials to be used should be checked on delivery to the packaging department for quantity, identity and conformity with the Packaging Instructions.	5.47. 使用される全ての製品及び包装材料 を包装部門に搬送する際に、数量、同一 性及び包装指図書との一致をチェック すること。
5.48. Containers for filling should be clean before filling. Attention should be given to avoiding and removing any contaminants such as glass fragments and metal particles.	5.48. 充てん用の容器は、充てん前に清浄であること。ガラス片、金属粒子等の汚染物質を回避し、除去する注意を払うこと。
5.49. Normally, filling and sealing should be	5.49. 通常、充てん及び封かんに続いて、表
followed as quickly as possible by labelling. If it is not the case, appropriate procedures should be applied to ensure that no mix-ups or	示を可能な限り速やかに行うこと。そうでない場合は、混同又は誤った表示が起こり得ないことを保証する適切な手順を適用すること。
mislabelling can occur. 5.50. The correct performance of any	5.50. 別個に又は包装の一環で行われる印
printing operation (for example code numbers, expiry dates) to be done separately or in the course of the	字作業(例えば、コードナンパー、有効 期限)が正しく実施されていることをチェックし、記録すること。手作業による
packaging should be checked and recorded. Attention should be paid to printing by hand which should be	ロ字には注意を払い、一定の間隔で再チェックすること。
re-checked at regular intervals.	
5.51. Special care should be taken when using cut-labels and when over-printing	5.51. カットラベルを使用する場合及び(パーツチ番号、有効期限等の)刷り込み印刷
is carried out off-line. Roll-feed labels	がオフラインで行われる場合は、特別な
are normally preferable to cut-labels, in	注意を払うこと。ロール給紙ラベルは通

helping to avoid mix-ups.	常、混同の回避に役立ち、カットラベル
	より好ましい。
5.52. Checks should be made to ensure that any electronic code readers, label	5.52. 電子的コードリーダー、ラベルカウン ター又は同様なデパイスは、正しく作動
counters or similar devices are	していることを保証するため、チェック
operating correctly.	3656
5.53. Printed and embossed information on	5.53、包装材料上に印刷され又は浮彫りさ
packaging materials should be distinct	れた情報は、明瞭であり、かつ褪色又は
and resistant to fading or erasing.	消去しにくいものであること。
5.54. On-line control of the product during	5.54. 包装過程における製品のオンライン 管理は、少なくとも以下をチェックする
packaging should include at least checking the following:	管理は、少なくこも以下をフェックする こと。
a) General appearance of the packages;	a) 包装の全体的な外観
b) Whether the packages are complete;	b) 包装が完全であるか
c) Whether the correct products and	c) 正しい製品及び包装材料を用いている
packaging materials are used;	X
d) Whether any over-printing is correct;	d)刷り込み印刷が正しいか
e) Correct functioning of line monitors.	e) ラインモニターの適正な機能
Samples taken away from the	包装ラインから採取した検体は、戻して
packaging line should not be returned.	はならない。
5.55. Products which have been involved in	5.55、異常な事象に関わった製品を工程に
an unusual event should only be	戻すのは、特別な点検、原因究明及び認
reintroduced into the process after	定された人員による承認がなされた後
special inspection, investigation and	に限ること。この作業について、詳細な 記録書を保管すること。
approval by authorised personnel.	に映画で味書りるCCo
Detailed record should be kept of this operation.	
5.56. Any significant or unusual discrepancy	5.56. バルク製品及び印刷された包装材料
observed during reconciliation of the	の数量と製造されたユニット数との照
amount of bulk product and printed	合で著しい又は異常な齟齬が見られれ
packaging materials and the number of	ば、原因究明し、出荷可否判定前に十分
units produced should be investigated	に説明がなされること。
and satisfactorily accounted for before	
release,	
5.57. Upon completion of a packaging	5.57. 包装作業が完了次第、バッチコードが
operation, any unused batch-coded	印字された包装材料で使用しなかった
packaging materials should be	ものは全て破壊し、破壊の記録を行うこ
destroyed and the destruction recorded.	ど。コード印字のない印刷された材料を
A documented procedure should be	在庫に戻す場合は、手順書に従うこと。
followed if uncoded printed materials are returned to stock.	
FINISHED PRODUCTS	最終製品
5.58. Finished products should be held in	5.58. 最終製品は、その最終的な出荷可否判
quarantine until their final release under	定まで、製造業者が確立した条件下で区
conditions established by the	分保管すること。
manufacturer.	
5.59. The evaluation of finished products	5.59 最終製品の販売のための出荷可否判
and documentation which is necessary	定前に必要とされる最終製品及び文書
before release of product for sale are	の評価は、第6章(品質管理)に記述さ
described in Chapter 6 (Quality	れている。
Control).	
5.60. After release, finished products should	5.60、合格判定された最終製品は、使用可能

be stored usable stock under な状態の在庫として製造業者が確立し conditions established た条件下で保管すること。 the by manufacturer. REJECTED, RECOVERED AND RETURNED 不合格判定、再利用及び返品された原材料 MATERIALS Rejected materials and products 5.61. 5.61. 不合格判定された原材料及び製品は、 should be clearly marked as such and その旨明確にマークを付し、制限区域に 分けて保管すること。それらは、供給業 stored separately in restricted areas. They should either be returned to the 者に返品するか又は(適切な場合)再加 where 工若しくは破壊するかのいずれかであ suppliers or, appropriate, reprocessed or destroyed. Whatever ること。いずれの措置が講じられる場合 action is taken should be approved and も、認定された人員が承認し、記録する recorded by authorised personnel. 크 논 。 5.62. The reprocessing of rejected products 5.62. 不合格判定された製品の再加工は、例 should be exceptional. It is 外的なものであること。最終製品の品質 permitted if the quality of the final に影響を及ぼさず、規格に適合するとと product is not affected, もに、伴うリスクを評価した上で、規定 the specifications are met and if it is done され、認定された手順書に従って実施す accordance with a defined and る場合にのみ認められる。再加工の記録 authorised procedure after evaluation of 書を保存すること。 the risks involved. Record should be kept of the reprocessing. 5.63. The recovery of all or part of earlier 5.63、以前のパッチの全部又は一部を所定 batches, which conform to the required の製造段階で同一製品のバッチに入れ quality by incorporation into a batch of 込むことにより要求品質に適合するよ the same product at a defined stage of う再利用する際は、事前に認定を受ける こと。斯かる再利用**^{R注}は、伴うリスク manufacture should be authorised beforehand. This recovery should be (有効期限への影響の可能性を含む)を carried out in accordance with a defined 評価した上で、規定された手順書に従っ procedure after evaluation of the risks て実施すること。当該再利用を記録する involved, including any possible effect on shelf life. The recovery should be (★訳注:日本では、相当の妥当性が示されない限り、 recorded. 規格外パッチの混合は認められないので留意する こと。以下同じ) 5.64. The need for additional testing of any 5.64. 品質管理部門は、再加工した(又は再 finished product which has been 利用製品を入れ込んだ)最終製品の追加 reprocessed, or into which a recovered 試験の必要性を検討すること。 product has been incorporated, should be considered by the Quality Control Department. 5.65. Products returned from the market and 5.65.製造業者の管理を離れてしまった市 which have left the control of the 場からの返品製品は、間違いなく品質が manufacturer should be destroyed 満足できるものでなければ、破壊するこ unless without doubt their quality is と。手順書に従って品質管理部門が厳し satisfactory; they may be considered for く評価した後にのみ、返品製品の再販 re-sale, re-labelling or recovery with a 売、再表示又は以降のバッチへの再利用 を考慮し得る。斯かる評価では、その製 subsequent batch only after they have been critically assessed by the Quality 品の性質、必要とする特殊な保管条件、 Control Department in accordance with その状態及び履歴、並びに出荷されて以

降の経過時間を全て考慮に入れること。

加工は可能かもしれないが、製品の品質

活性成分を回収する基本的な化学的再

a written procedure. The nature of the

product, any special storage conditions

it requires, its condition and history,

and the time elapsed since it was issued should all be taken into account in this assessment. Where any doubt arises over the quality of the product, it should not be considered suitable for re-issue or re-use, although basic chemical re-processing to recover active ingredients may be possible. Any action taken should be appropriately recorded.

に対し疑問が生じる場合は、再出荷又は 再使用に適すると考えてはならない。講 じられた措置は、適切に記録すること。

CHAPTER 6 QUALITY CONTROL

第6章 品質管理

PRINCIPLE

This chapter should be read in conjunction with all relevant sections of the GMP guide. Quality Control is concerned with sampling, specifications and testing as well as the organisation, documentation and release procedures which ensure that the necessary and relevant tests are carried out, and that materials are not released for use, nor products released for sale or supply, until their quality has been judged satisfactory. Quality Control is not confined to laboratory operations, but must be involved in all decisions which may concern the quality of the product. The independence of Quality Control from Production is considered fundamental to the satisfactory operation of Quality Control.

原則

本章は、GMPガイドラインの全ての関連セクションと併せて読むこと。

GENERAL

holder manufacturing Each of a authorisation should have a Quality Control Department. This department should be independent from other departments, and under the authority of a person with appropriate qualifications and experience, who has one or several control laboratories at his disposal. Adequate resources must be available to ensure that all the Quality Control effectively arrangements are reliably carried out.

全般事項

- 6.1 製造許可の各保有者は、品質管理部門を 有すること。当該部門は、他の部門から 独立しており、適切な資格及可経験を有 する者(配下に1つ以上の管理試験室 有していること)の権限の下にあるこ と。全ての品質管理の取決がが効果の ではをもって遂行されることを保 証するため、十分なりソースが利用可能 でなくてはならない。
- 6.2 The principal duties of the head of Quality Control are summarised in Chapter 2. The Quality Control Department as a whole will also have other duties, such as to establish, validate and implement all quality control procedures, oversee the control of the reference and/or retention samples of materials and products when applicable, ensure the correct labelling

of containers of materials and products, ensure the monitoring of the stability of products. participate in investigation of complaints related to the quality of the product, etc. All these operations should be carried out in accordance with written procedures and, where necessary, recorded.

他の職責も有する。これら全ての作業を 手順書に従って実施し、(必要な場合) 記録すること。

- 6.3 Finished product assessment should embrace all relevant factors, including production conditions. results of in-process testing, review of manufacturing (including packaging) documentation. compliance Finished Product Specification and examination of the final finished pack.
- 6.3 最終製品の評価は、製造条件、工程内試 験の結果、製造(包装を含む)文書の照 査、最終製品規格への適合及び最終包装 品の検査を含め、全ての関連要素を包含 すること。
- 6.4 Quality Control personnel should have access to production areas for sampling and investigation as appropriate.
- 6.4 品質管理の人員は、検体採取及び原因究 明のため適宜、製造区域に立入可能であ ること。

GOOD QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY PRACTICE

品質管理試験室の適正管理

- 6.5 Control laboratory premises equipment should meet the general and specific requirements for Quality Control areas given in Chapter 3. Laboratory equipment should not be routinely moved between high risk areas to avoid accidental crossparticular, contamination. [n microbiological laboratory should be arranged so as to minimize risk of cross-contamination.
- 6.5 管理試験室の建物及び設備は、第3章に 示す品質管理区域に関する一般的及び 特定の要求事項を満たすこと。試験室の 設備は、偶発的な交差汚染を避けるた め、高リスク区域の間を日常的に移動さ せてはならない。特に微生物試験室は、 交差汚染のリスクを最小にするよう配 置すること。
- 6.6 The personnel, premises, and equipment laboratories should the appropriate to the tasks imposed by the and the scale of nature the manufacturing operations. The use of outside laboratories, in conformity with the principles detailed in Chapter 7. Outsourced Activities, can be accepted for particular reasons, but this should be stated in the Quality Control records.
- 6.6 試験室の人員、建物及び設備が、製造作 業の性質及び規模により生じる業務に 照らして適切であること。第7章(外部 委託作業)に詳述する原則に合致した外 部の試験室の使用は、特定の理由があれ ば許容されるが、これは品質管理記録書 に記載すること。

DOCUMENTATION

文書化

- 6.7 Laboratory documentation should follow the principles given in Chapter 4. An important part of this documentation deals with Quality Control and the following details should be readily available to the Quality Department:
- 6.7 試験室の文書化は、第4章に示す原則に 従うこと。この文書化の重要部分は品質 管理に関するものであり、以下の詳細項 目について、品質管理部門が容易に利用 可能であること。
- (i) Specifications;
- (i) 規格
- (ii) Procedures describing sampling, (ii) 検体採取、試験、記録類(試験ワ

testing, records (including test worksheets and/or laboratory notebooks), recording and verifying; (iii) Procedures for and records of the calibration/qualification of instruments and maintenance of equipment; (iv) A procedure for the investigation of Out of Specification and Out of Trend results; (v) Testing reports and/or certificates of analysis; (vi) Data from environmental (air, water (vi) (必要な場合)環境モニタリング(,
notebooks), recording and verifying; (iii) Procedures for and records of the calibration/qualification of instruments and maintenance of equipment; (iv) A procedure for the investigation of Out of Specification and Out of Trend results; (v) Testing reports and/or certificates of analysis; (vi) Data from environmental (air, water (vi) (必要な場合)環境モニタリング(
(iii) Procedures for and records of the calibration/qualification of instruments and maintenance of equipment; (iv) A procedure for the investigation of Out of Specification and Out of Trend results; (v) Testing reports and/or certificates of analysis; (vi) Data from environmental (air, water (vi) (iii) 機器の校正/適格性確認及び設備の保守管理に関する手順及び記録 (iv) 規格外及び傾向から外れた試験結果の原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順をの原因究明に関する手順を記述の原因究明に関する手順を可能の原因に関する手順を記述の原因の原因の原因の原因に関する手順をの原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の原因の	
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and maintenance of equipment; (iv) A procedure for the investigation of Out of Specification and Out of Trend results; (v) Testing reports and/or certificates of analysis; (vi) Data from environmental (air, water (vi) (必要な場合)環境モニタリング(:
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(vi) Data from environmental (air, water (vi) (必要な場合)環境モニタリング(
	空
and other utilities) monitoring, where 気、水及びその他のユーティリティ)	۸, ۱
required; らのデータ	
(vii) Validation records of test methods, (vii) (該当する場合)試験方法のバリデ	-
where applicable; ション記録	
6.8 Any Quality Control documentation 6.8 バッチ文書の保管に関して第4章に示	;
relating to a batch record should be す原則に従って、バッチ記録に関連す	
retained following the principles given 品質管理文書を保管すること。	-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
in Chapter 4 on retention of batch	
documentation.	
6.9 Some kinds of data (e.g. tests results, 6.9 ある種のデータ(例えば、試験の結果	
yields, environmental controls) should │ 収率、環境管理)は、傾向の評価がで	ᅔ
│ be recorded in a manner permitting│ るよう記録すること。傾向から外れた	ᆽᆝ
trend evaluation. Any Out of Trend or は規格外のデータがあれば焦点を当て	: 、
Out of Specification data should be 原因究明の対象とすること。	
addressed and subject to investigation.	
	-
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part of the batch documentation, other て、試験室ノート・記録類等の他の生	
raw data such as laboratory notebooks ータも保管し、容易に利用可能である	=
and/or records should be retained and 📙 と。	
readily available.	
SAMPLING 検体採取	
6.11 The sample taking should be done and 6.11 以下の事項を記載した、承認された手	. 順
recorded in accordance with approved 書に従って、検体採取を行い、記録す	
(i) The method of sampling; (i) 検体採取の方法	
(ii) The equipment to be used; (ii) 用いる器具	
(iii) The amount of the sample to be (iii) 採取する検体量	
taken;	
(iv) Instructions for any required (iv) 必要とされる検体の小分けに関する)
sub-division of the sample; 指図	
(v) The type and condition of the sample (v) 用いる検体容器の種類及び状態	
container to be used;	
(vi) The identification of containers (vi) 検体を採取した容器の識別	
sampled;	
]	取
(vii) Any special precautions to be (vii) (特に無菌又は有毒原材料の検体扱	
(vii) Any special precautions to be (vii) (特に無菌又は有毒原材料の検体扱observed, especially with regard to the に関して)遵守すべき特別な注意事項	
(vii) Any special precautions to be observed, especially with regard to the sampling of sterile or noxious	
(vii) Any special precautions to be observed, especially with regard to the sampling of sterile or noxious materials;	
(vii) Any special precautions to be observed, especially with regard to the sampling of sterile or noxious	į

storage of sampling equipment	る指図
storage of sampling equipment.	
6.12 Samples should be representative of	
the batch of materials or products from	品のバッチを代表するものであること。
which they are taken. Other samples	工程で最も重点の置かれる部分(例え
may also be taken to monitor the most	ば、工程の始め又は終わり)をモニター
stressed part of a process (e.g.	するため、他の検体を採取してもよい。
beginning or end of a process). The	用いる検体採取計画は、適切に妥当性を
sampling plan used should be	示し、リスクマネジメントのアプローチ
appropriately justified and based on a	に基づくこと。
risk management approach.	
6.13 Sample containers should bear a label	6.13 検体容器には、バッチ番号、検体採取
indicating the contents, with the batch	日及び検体が採取された容器を示すと
number, the date of sampling and the	ともに、内容物を示すラベルを貼付する
containers from which samples have	こと。混同のリスクを最小化し、好まし
been drawn. They should be managed in	くない保管条件から当該検体を保護す
a manner to minimize the risk of mix-up	るよう管理すること。
and to protect the samples from adverse	
storage conditions.	
6.14 Further guidance on reference and	6.14 参考品・保存検体に関する更なるガイ
retention samples is given in Annex 19.	ダンスは、アネックス19に示す。
TESTING	試験
6.15 Testing methods should be validated. A	6.15 試験方法をバリデートすること。原バ
laboratory that is using a testing method	リデーションを実施していない試験方
and which did not perform the original	法を用いる試験室は、当該試験方法の適
validation, should verify the	切性を検証すること。販売承認書又は技
appropriateness of the testing method.	術的な承認申請書類に記載された全て
All testing operations described in the	の試験作業を、承認された方法に従って
Marketing Authorisation or technical	実施すること。
dossier should be carried out according	
to the approved methods.	
6.16 The results obtained should be	6.16 得られた試験結果は記録すること。重
recorded. Results of parameters	要品質特性と特定されたパラメータに
identified as critical quality attributes	ついての結果は、傾向を分析し、チェッ
should be trended and checked to make	クを行って、互いに一貫していることを
sure that they are consistent with each	確認すること。いかなる計算にも誤りが
other. Any calculations should be	あり得るものとして検算すること。
critically examined.	
6.17 The tests performed should be	6.17 実施した試験は記録すること。その記
recorded and the records should include	録書は、少なくとも以下のデータを含む
at least the following data:	١٤٠ .
(i) Name of the material or product and,	(i) 原材料又は製品の名称及び(該当する
where applicable, dosage form;	場合)剤形
` '	(ii) バッチ番号及び(適切な場合)製造業 ************************************
appropriate, the manufacturer and/or	者・供給業者
supplier;	/:::\ 田本····· 7 日······························
(iii) References to the relevant	(iii) 関連する規格及び試験手順の参照先
specifications and testing procedures;	A THE REPORT OF THE PART OF TH
(iv) Test results, including observations	(iv) 試験結果(観察事項及び計算を含む)、
and calculations, and reference to any	並びに何らかの分析証明書が関係する
certificates of analysis;	場合はその参照先
(v) Dates of testing;	(v) 試験日
(vi) Initials of the persons who	(vi) 試験実施者のイニシャル

performed	the	testing;
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- (vii) Initials of the persons who verified the testing and the calculations, where appropriate;
- (viii) A clear statement of approval or rejection (or other status decision) and the dated signature of the designated responsible person;
- (ix) Reference to the equipment used.
- 6.18 All the in-process controls, including those made in the production area by production personnel, should be performed according to methods approved by Quality Control and the results recorded.
- 6.19 Special attention should be given to the quality of laboratory reagents, solutions, glassware, reference standards and culture media. They should be prepared and controlled in accordance with written procedures. The level of controls should be commensurate to their use and to the available stability data.
- 6.20 Reference standards should established as suitable for their intended use. Their qualification and certification, as such, should be clearly stated and documented. Whenever compendial reference standards from an officially recognised source exist, these should preferably be used as primary reference standards unless fully justified (the use of secondary standards is permitted once their traceability to primary standards has been demonstrated and is documented). These compendial materials should be used for the purpose described in the monograph unless appropriate otherwise authorised by the National Competent Authority.
- 6.21 Laboratory reagents, solutions. reference standards and culture media should be marked with the preparation and opening date and the signature of the person who prepared them. The expiry date of reagents and culture media should be indicated on the label, with specific storage together conditions. In addition, for volumetric last date solutions, the

- (vii) (適切な場合) 試験及び計算について 確認した者のイニシャル
- (viii) 合格・不合格(又は他の状態の判定) についての明確な記載及び指定された 責任者の日付入り署名
- (ix) 使用した設備の参照先
- 6.18 全ての工程内管理(製造区域内で製造 部門の人員によって行われるものを含 む)は、品質管理部門が承認した方法に 従って実施し、結果を記録すること。
- 6.19 試験室の試薬、試液、ガラス器具、標準品及び培地の品質には、特別な注意を払うこと。それらは手順書に従って調製・管理すること。管理レベルは、その用途及び利用可能な安定性データに相応したものであること。
- 6.20 標準品をでは、 での使用目的に適のは、 をの使準品をでは、 をので、とのででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 をのでででは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののででは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののででは、 ののでは、 ののででは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでいました。 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 のいでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 ののでは、 のいでは、 のいでは、
- 6.21 試験室の試薬、試液、標準品及び培地には、その調製日及び開封日並びに調製者の署名を表示すること。特定の保管条件とともに、試薬及び培地の有効期限がラベル上に示すこと。加えて、容量分析用の標準液については、直近の標定の実施日及び直近の標定で算出されたファクターを示すこと。

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standardisation and the last current factor should be indicated.	
6.22 Where necessary, the date of receipt of	6.22 (必要な場合)試験作業に用いる物品
any substance used for testing	(例えば、試薬、試液及び標準品)につ
operations (e.g. reagents, solutions and	いて、その受入日を容器上に表示するこ
reference standards) should be	と。使用及び保管に関する指示書に従う
indicated on the container. Instructions	こと。受入時又は使用前に、試薬物質の
for use and storage should be followed.	確認試験・他の試験を実施することが必
In certain cases it may be necessary to	要な場合もある。
carry out an identification test and/or	
other testing of reagent materials upon	
receipt or before use.	
6.23 Culture media should be prepared in	6.23 培地は、科学的に妥当性を示さない限
accordance with the media	り、培地の製造業者の要求事項に従って
manufacturer's requirements unless	調製すること。使用する前に、全ての培
scientifically justified. The performance	地の性能を検証すること。
of all culture media should be verified	
prior to use.	0 0 4 4
6.24 Used microbiological media and strains should be decontaminated according to	6.24 微生物学的試験に使用した培地及び菌株は、標準的な手順書に従って除染し、
a standard procedure and disposed of in	休は、標準的な手順番に従って除来し、 交差汚染及び残さの残留を防止する方
a manner to prevent the cross-	大を内保及い残さの残留を防止する力 法で廃棄すること。微生物学的試験用の
contamination and retention of	培地について開封・調製後の有効期間を
residues. The in-use shelf life of	設定し、文書化するとともに、科学的に
microbiological media should be	妥当性を示すこと。
established, documented and	X I II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
scientifically justified.	
6.25 Animals used for testing components,	6.25 成分、原材料又は製品の試験に使用す
materials or products, should, where	る動物は、(適切な場合)使用前に区分
appropriate, be quarantined before use.	保管すること。使用目的に適することを
They should be maintained and	保証するよう維持し、管理すること。個
controlled in a manner that assures	体識別するとともに、その使用履歴を示
their suitability for the intended use.	す適切な記録書を保存すること。
They should be identified, and adequate	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
records should be maintained, showing	
the history of their use.	
ON-GOING STABILITY PROGRAMME	安定性モニタリング
	(訳注:所定の保管条件下で対象とする製品の安定性
	を継続的にモニターし、その結果を記録し、保管する
C.O.C. After more than the stability of the	一連の試験プログラムを指す。)
6.26 After marketing, the stability of the medicinal product should be monitored	6.26 販売された包装状態の製剤に関連する 安定性の問題(例えば、不純物レベル又
according to a continuous appropriate	は溶出プロファイルにおける変化)があ
programme that will permit the	れば検出できる適切な継続的プログラ
detection of any stability issue (e.g.	ムに従って、販売後に医薬品の安定性を
changes in levels of impurities or	モニターすること。
dissolution profile) associated with the	
formulation in the marketed package.	
6.27 The purpose of the on-going stability	6.27 安定性モニタリングの目的は、有効期
programme is to monitor the product	限にわたって製品をモニターすること、
over its shelf life and to determine that	及び表示された保管条件下で製品が規
the product remains, and can be	格内に留まっており、また留まり続ける

expected to remain, within	ことが期待できるかを判定することで
specifications under the labelled	ある。
storage conditions.	
6.28 This mainly applies to the medicinal	6.28 安定性モニタリングは、販売された包
product in the package in which it is	装状態の医薬品に主として適用される
sold, but consideration should also be	が、バルク製品についても検討するこ
given to the inclusion in the programme	と。例えば、そのバルク製品を包装する
of bulk product. For example, when the	前・製造場所から包装場所へ移送する前
bulk product is stored for a long period	に長期間保管する場合は、包装後の製品
before being packaged and/or shipped	の安定性への影響を評価し、成り行き条
from a manufacturing site to a	件下で試験すること。加えて、長期間に
packaging site, the impact on the	わたって保存され、使用される中間製品
•	についても検討すること。再溶解した製
stability of the packaged product should	品* ^{収注} の安定性試験が製品開発中に実
be evaluated and studied under ambient	
conditions. In addition, consideration	施されていれば、継続的にモニターする
should be given to intermediates that	必要はないが、場合により、再溶解した
are stored and used over prolonged	製品の安定性もモニターすること。
periods. Stability studies on	(*訳注:凍結乾燥製品等を用時溶解・調製したもの)
reconstituted product are performed	
during product development and need	·
not be monitored on an on-going basis.	
However, when relevant, the stability of	
reconstituted product can also be	4
monitored.	
6.29 The ongoing stability programme	6.29 安定性モニタリングは、第4章の一般
should be described in a written	則に従って実施計画書中に記載し、結果
protocol following the general rules of	は報告書として正式なものとすること。
Chapter 4 and results formalised as a	│ 安定性モニタリングに用いる機器(とり │
report. The equipment used for the	わけ安定性チャンバー)は、第3章の一
ongoing stability programme (stability	│ 般則及びアネックス15に従って、適格 │
chambers among others) should be	性確認及び保守管理を行うこと。
qualified and maintained following the	
general rules of Chapter 3 and Annex	
15.	
6.30 The protocol for an on-going stability	6.30 安定性モニタリングの実施計画書は、
programme should extend to the end of	有効期間の終わりまでカバーすること。
the shelf life period and should include,	また、少なくとも以下のパラメータを含
but not be limited to, the following	むこと。
parameters:	
(i) Number of batch(es) per strength and	(i) 含量規格ごと、及び(該当する場合)
different batch sizes, if applicable;	異なるパッチサイズごとのパッチ数
(ii) Relevant physical, chemical,	(ii) 関連する物理的、化学的、微生物学的
microbiological and biological test	及び生物学的な試験方法
methods;	~ ~ ~ 10 1 E1 G BO DO C1 (M)
(iii) Acceptance criteria;	
	(!!!) 刊た巻竿 (iv) 試験方法の参照先
(iv) Reference to test methods;	(IV) 試験万法の参照元 (V) 容器施栓系についての記載
(v) Description of the container closure	(V) 谷谷旭性ポトラいての記載
system(s);	/ .:)
(vi) Testing intervals (time points);	(vi) 試験間隔(タイムポイント)
(vii) Description of the conditions of	(vii)保管の条件(長期試験に関して標準化
storage (standardised ICH/VICH	されたICH/VICH条件(製品の表
conditions for long term testing,	示に整合したもの)を用いること)につ

consistent	with	the	product	labelling,
should be	used)	:		

- (viii) Other applicable parameters specific to the medicinal product.
- 6.31 The protocol for the on-going stability programme can be different from that of the initial long term stability study as submitted in the Marketing Authorisation dossier provided that this is justified and documented in the protocol (for example the frequency of testing, or when updating to ICH/VICH recommendations).
- 6.32 The number of batches and frequency of testing should provide a sufficient amount of data to allow for trend analysis. Unless otherwise justified, at least one batch per year of product manufactured in every strength and primary packaging type, every. if relevant, should be included in the stability programme (unless none are produced during that year). For products where on-going stability monitoring would normally require using animals and testing nο appropriate alternative, validated techniques are available, the frequency of testing may take account of a risk-benefit approach. The principle of bracketing and matrixing designs may be applied if scientifically justified in the protocol.
- 6.33 In certain situations, additional batches should be included in the on-going stability programme. For example, an on-going stability study should be conducted after any significant change or significant deviation to the process or package. Any reworking, reprocessing or recovery operation should also be considered for inclusion.
- 6.34 Results of on-going stability studies should be made available to key personnel and, in particular, to the Authorised Person(s). Where on-going stability studies are carried out at a site other than the site of manufacture of the bulk or finished product, there should be a written agreement between the parties concerned. Results of on-going stability studies should be available at

いての記載

- (viii) その医薬品に特に適用される他のパラメータ
- 6.31 安定性モニタリングの実施計画書は、 販売承認申請書類中で提出された当初 の長期安定性試験の実施計画書と異なってもよい(例えば試験の頻度、又は I CH/VICH推奨条件へ更新する場合)。ただし、その妥当性を示し、当該 実施計画書中に明記すること。
- 6.32 バッチ数及び試験頻度は、傾向分析を 可能とするに十分なデータ量を提供す るものであること。別途妥当性を示さな い限り、毎年製造される製品につき、(該 当する場合)含量規格及び一次包装のタ イプごとに、少なくとも1パッチが安定 性プログラムに含まれること(該当年に 全く生産されない場合を除く)。通常は 動物を使用する試験が安定性モニタリ ングに必要とされており、適切な代替法 (バリデートされた技術) がない製品に ついては、試験頻度にリスクーベネフィ ットを考慮して差し支えない。実施計画 書中で科学的に妥当性を示せば、ブラケ ティング法及びマトリキシング法によ る設計の原則を適用し得る。
- 6.33 ある状況下では、追加のバッチを安定性モニタリングに含めること。例えば、工程又は包装に係る重大な変更又は重大な逸脱があれば、安定性モニタリング試験を行うこと。再処理、再加工又は再利用*^{駅注}の作業に係るバッチについて、安定性モニタリングに含めることも検討すること。
- (*訳注:第5章63項~65項参照)
- 6.34 安定性モニタリング試験の結果は、主要責任者及び、特にオーソライズドパーソンが利用可能であること。安定性モニタリング試験がバルク製品又は最終製品の製造場所以外の事業所で実施される場合は、関係者間の取決め書があること。当局による照査のため製造場所で利用可能であること。

	•
the site of manufacture for review by the	
competent authority.	
6.35 Out of specification or significant	6.35 規格外又は著しい非定常傾向は、原因
atypical trends should be investigated.	究明すること。規格外の結果又は著しい
Any confirmed out of specification	負の傾向が確認され、市場に出荷された
result, or significant negative trend,	製品のバッチに影響する場合は、関係当
affecting product batches released on	局に報告すること。本GMPガイドライ
the market should be reported to the	ン第8章に従うとともに、関係当局に相
relevant competent authorities. The	談して、市場に流通しているバッチに及
possible impact on batches on the	ぼす影響を検討すること。
market should be considered in	
accordance with Chapter 8 of the GMP	
Guide and in consultation with the	
relevant competent authorities.	
6.36 A summary of all the data generated,	6.36 生成された全てのデータの概要(プロ
including any interim conclusions on the	グラムに関する中間的結論を含む)を文
programme, should be written and	書化し、保存すること。斯かる概要は、
maintained. This summary should be	定期的照査の対象となること。
subjected to periodic review.	
Technical transfer of testing methods	試験方法の技術移管
6.37 Prior to transferring a test method, the	6.37 試験方法を移管する側の施設は、移管
transferring site should verify that the	
transferring site should verify that the	に先立って、当該試験方法が販売承認書
test method(s) comply with those as	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に
l	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証
test method(s) comply with those as	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証 すること。試験方法の原バリデーション
test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証 すること。試験方法の原バリデーション を照査し、現行のICH/VICHの要
test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the test method(s) should be reviewed to	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証 すること。試験方法の原バリデーション を照査し、現行のICH/VICHの要 求事項に準拠していることを保証する
test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the test method(s) should be reviewed to ensure compliance with current	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証 すること。試験方法の原バリデーション を照査し、現行のICH/VICHの要 求事項に準拠していることを保証する こと。技術移管プロセスを開始するに先
test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the test method(s) should be reviewed to ensure compliance with current ICH/VICH requirements. A gap analysis	又は関連する技術的な承認申請書類に 記載された方法に適合することを検証 すること。試験方法の原バリデーション を照査し、現行のICH/VICHの要 求事項に準拠していることを保証する こと。技術移管プロセスを開始するに先 立って、ギャップ分析を実施・文書化し、
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test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the test method(s) should be reviewed to ensure compliance with current ICH/VICH requirements. A gap analysis should be performed and documented to identify any supplementary validation that should be performed, prior to commencing the technical transfer process. 6.38 The transfer of testing methods from one laboratory (transferring laboratory) to another laboratory (receiving laboratory) should be described in a detailed protocol. 6.39 The transfer protocol should include, but not be limited to, the following	又は関連する技術的な承認ことを検証する技術的のでは関連する技術のでは、では、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は
test method(s) comply with those as described in the Marketing Authorisation or the relevant technical dossier. The original validation of the test method(s) should be reviewed to ensure compliance with current ICH/VICH requirements. A gap analysis should be performed and documented to identify any supplementary validation that should be performed, prior to commencing the technical transfer process. 6.38 The transfer of testing methods from one laboratory (transferring laboratory) to another laboratory (receiving laboratory) should be described in a detailed protocol. 6.39 The transfer protocol should include,	又は関連する技術的な承認ことを検証する方法に適合することでは関連する技術的な承認ことではまることの原バリデロとのの日本を開発して、現行のICHのの日本を開発していることを開始するに、何らかのでは、対策を関すること。 6.38 ある試験室(移管元試験室)から別の対象を受ける試験を変を受ける試験を変を受ける試験を変をできまれた。 6.39 移管の実施計画書は、少なくとも以下

- performed and the relevant test method(s) undergoing transfer;
- (ii) Identification of the additional training requirements;
 (iii) Identification of standards and
- samples to be tested;
- (iv) Identification of any special transport and storage conditions of test items;
- (i) 移管して実施する試験項目及びその試 験方法の特定
- (ii) 追加的な教育訓練の必要性の特定
- (iii) 標準品及び試験すべき検体の特定
- (iv) 試験品特有の移送及び保管条件の特 定

- (v) The acceptance criteria which should be based upon the current validation study of the methodology and with respect to ICH/VICH requirements.
- (v) 当該試験方法に関する直近のバリデーション結果及びICH/VICHの要求事項に基づく判定基準
- 6.40 Deviations from the protocol should be investigated prior to closure of the technical transfer process. The technical transfer report should document the comparative outcome of the process and should identify areas requiring further test method revalidation, if applicable.
- 6.40 実施計画書からの逸脱は、技術移管プロセスの終了前に原因究明すること。技術移管の報告書は、当該プロセスの比較結果を文書化すること。(該当する場合) 更に試験方法に関する再バリデーションを必要とする分野を特定すること。
- 6.41 Where appropriate, specific requirements described in other guidelines should be addressed for the transfer of particular testing methods (e.g. Near Infrared Spectroscopy).
- 6.41 (適切な場合)他のガイドラインに書かれている特定の要求事項への対応が、 特定の試験方法(例えば近赤外分光法) の移管に関して求められる。

CHAPTER 7 OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES

第7章

外部委託作業

PRINCIPLE

Any activity covered by the GMP Guide that is outsourced should be appropriately defined, agreed and controlled in order to avoid misunderstandings which could result in a product or operation of unsatisfactory quality. There must be a written contract between the Contract Giver and the Contract Acceptor which clearly establishes the roles and responsibilities of each party. The Pharmaceutical Quality System of the Contract Giver must clearly state the way that the Authorised Person certifying each batch of product for release exercises his/her full responsibility.

原則

GMPガイドラインがカパーする業務について外部委託する場合は、不適切な品質の製品又は作業につながり得る誤解を回避するため、適正に定義し、(関係者が)同意約を回避すると。委託者と受託者の間で契約を引きること。委託者の役割及び責務を明確に確立すること。委託者の医薬品品質を表示した。製品の各パッチに出荷での全責務をうオーソライズドパーソンがその全責務をない。

Note: This Chapter deals with the responsibilities of manufacturers towards the Competent Regulatory Authorities with respect to the granting of marketing and manufacturing authorisations. It is not intended in any way to affect the respective liability of Contract Acceptors and Contract Givers to consumers; this is governed by other provisions of national law.

注:この章は、販売承認及び製造許可を所管する規制当局に対する、製造業者の責任を取り扱う。受託者及び委託者の消費者に対する 義務に影響することは、全く意図していない。(国内法の他の条項が規制している)

GENERAL

全般事項

- 7.1 There should be a written contract covering the outsourced activities, the products or operations to which they are related, and any technical arrangements made in connection with it.
- 7.1 当該外部委託作業、関連する製品又は作業、及びそれに関連してなされた技術的な取決めがカバーされている契約書があること。
- 7.2 All arrangements for the outsourced activities including any proposed
- 7.2 当該外部委託作業のための全ての取決 め(技術的又はその他の取決めの変更を

changes in technical or other arrangements should be in accordance with regulations in force, and the Marketing Authorisation for the product concerned, where applicable.

含む)は、施行されている法規及び(該 当する場合)当該製品に係る販売承認に 従っていること。

7.3 Where the Marketing Authorisation holder and the manufacturer are not the same, appropriate arrangements should be in place, taking into account the principles described in this chapter.

7.3 販売承認保有者と製造業者が同一でない場合は、この章に記載された原則を考慮して適切な取決めが整っていること。

THE CONTRACT GIVER

委託者

- 7.4 The Pharmaceutical Quality System of the Contract Giver should include the control and review of any outsourced activities. The Contract Giver is ultimately responsible to ensure processes are in place to assure the control of outsourced activities. These processes should incorporate quality risk management principles and notably include:
- 7.4 委託者の医薬品品質システムは、外部委託作業の管理及び照査を含むこと。委託者は、外部委託作業の管理を確実なものするプロセスが整っていることを保証する最終的な責任がある。斯かるプロセスには、品質リスクマネジメントの原則を取り入れ、特に以下を含めること。
- 7.4.1 Prior to outsourcing activities, the Contract Giver is responsible for assessing the legality, suitability and the competence of the Contract Acceptor to carry out successfully the outsourced activities. The Contract Giver is also responsible for ensuring by means of the contract that the principles and guidelines of GMP as interpreted in this Guide are followed;
- 7.4.1 作業を外部委託するに先立って、委託者は、受託者について当該外の適法作業を適切に実施するための遺法性、適合性及び能力を評価するイドラインに解説されているGMPの原則及びガイドラインに従うことを、契約によって保証する責任もある。
- 7.4.2 The Contract Giver should provide the Contract Acceptor with all the and knowledge information out necessary to carry contracted operations correctly in accordance with regulations in force. and the Marketing Authorisation for the product concerned. The Contract Giver should ensure that the Contract Acceptor is fully aware of any problems associated with the product or the work which might pose a hazard to his/her premises, equipment, personnel, other materials or other products;
- 7.4.3 The Contract Giver should monitor and review the performance of the Contract Acceptor and the
- 7.4.3 委託者は、受託者の遂行能力をモニターし、照査するとともに、必要な改善があれば特定し、実施すること。

·	identification and implementation	1	
	of any needed improvement.	7 7	
7.5		7.5	委託者は、当該外部委託作業に関連した
	responsible for reviewing and assessing		記録及び結果を照査し、評価する責任を
ĺ	the records and the results related to		有すること。委託者は、自ら又は受託者
	the outsourced activities. He/she should		のオーソライズドパーソンの確認に基
	also ensure, either by himself/herself,]	づいて、受託者から届いた全ての製品又
	or based on the confirmation of the	İ	は物品がGMP及び販売承認に従って
	Contract Acceptor's Authorised Person,		加工されていることを保証すること。
	that all products and materials delivered		
[to him/her by the Contract Acceptor		
	have been processed in accordance		
	·		
	with GMP and the Marketing		
	Authorisation.		-
	CONTRACT ACCEPTOR	受託	
7.6	The Contract Acceptor must be able to	7.6	受託者は、適切な建物、設備、知識及び
	carry out satisfactorily the work ordered		経験、並びに有能な人員を有する等、委
	by the Contract Giver such as having		託者が発注した作業を適切に実施でき
	adequate premises, equipment,		なければならない。
	knowledge, experience, and competent		·
	personnel.		
77	The Contract Acceptor should ensure	7 7	受託者は、提供された全ての製品、原材
, . ,	that all products, materials and	' ' '	料及び知識がその所期の目的に照らし
	•		
	knowledge delivered to him/her are		て適切であることを保証すること。
	suitable for their intended purpose.		
7.8	The Contract Acceptor should not	7.8	受託者は、委託者が事前に取決めについ
	subcontract to a third party any of the		ての評価及び承認を行うことなく、委託
	work entrusted to him/her under the		された作業のいかなる部分も第三者に
	contract without the Contract Giver's		再委託してはならない。受託者と第三者
	prior evaluation and approval of the		の間でなされる取決めは、元の委託者と
	arrangements. Arrangements made		受託者の間と同様に、情報及び知識(第
	between the Contract Acceptor and any		三者の適切性評価に由来するものを含
	third party should ensure that		む)が利用可能であることを保証するも
	information and knowledge, including		のであること。
	those from assessments of the	ļ	0, 6, 8, 8, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
	suitability of the third party, are made	1	
	available in the same way as between		·
	the original Contract Giver and Contract		İ
	Acceptor.		
7.9	The Contract Acceptor should not make	7.9	受託者は、契約の条件から外れた、無許
	unauthorised changes, outside the		可の変更を行ってはならない。斯かる変
	terms of the Contract, which may		更は、委託者にとって外部委託作業の品
	adversely affect the quality of the		質に悪影響を及ぼすおそれがある。
	outsourced activities for the Contract		
	Giver.		
7.10		7 10	受託者は、外部委託作業(受託試験を
1.10	•	'. 10	
	understand that outsourced activities,		含む)が当局による査察を受ける場合が
	including contract analysis, may be		あることを理解すること。
	subject to inspection by the competent		
	authorities.		
THE	CONTRACT	契約	*
7.11	A contract should be drawn up between	7.11	委託者と受託者の間で契約書を作成

the Contract Giver and the Contract specifies their Acceptor which and respective responsibilities communication processes relating to the outsourced activities. Technical aspects of the contract should be drawn up by competent persons suitably knowledgeable in related outsourced Good Manufacturing activities and Practice. ΑII arrangements must outsourced activities accordance with regulations in force and the Marketing Authorisation for the product concerned and agreed by both parties.

し、当該外部委託作業に関連する各々の 責任及び伝達プロセスを規定するこ業 契約書の技術側面は、外部委託作業及 びGMPに関して適切な知識を有す業の 適任者が作成すること。外部行されての取決のは、施行での取決の ための全で当該製品の販売承認に従って はなければならず、両当事者が同意した ものでなければならない。

- 7.12 The contract should describe clearly which party to the contract has responsibility for conducting each step the outsourced activity. knowledge management, technology transfer, supply chain, subcontracting, quality and purchasing of materials, materials. testing and releasing undertaking production and quality controls (including in-process controls, sampling and analysis).
- 7.12 契約当事者のどちらが外部委託作業の 各段階(例えば知識管理、技術移転、サ プライチェーン、再委託、原材料の品質 及び購入、原材料の試験及び出庫判定、 製造・品質管理の実施(工程内管理、検 体採取及び分析を含む))を実施する責 任を有するか、契約書に明確に記載する こと。
- 7.13 All records related to the outsourced activities, e.g. manufacturing, analytical and distribution records, and reference samples, should be kept by, or be available to, the Contract Giver. Any records relevant to assessing the quality of a product in the event of complaints or a suspected defect or to investigating in the case of a suspected falsified product must be accessible and specified in the relevant procedures of the Contract Giver.
- 7.13 外部委託作業に関連した全ての記録書 (例えば製造、分析及び配送の記録書) 及び参考品は、委託者が保管する、又は 委託者が利用可能であること。苦情若し くは欠陥が疑われる事態における製品 の品質評価又は偽造品が疑われる場合 における原因究明に関係する記録書は、 委託者がアクセス可能でなければなら ず、委託者の関連する手順書に規定しな ければならない。
- 7.14 The contract should permit the Contract Giver to audit outsourced activities, performed by the Contract Acceptor or their mutually agreed subcontractors.
- 7.14 契約書は、受託者又は相互に合意した 再受託者によって実施された外部委託 作業を監査することを、委託者に認める ものであること。

CHAPTER 8 COMPLAINTS AND PRODUCT RECALL

原則

第8章

苦情及び製品回収

PRINCIPLE

All complaints and other information concerning potentially defective products must be carefully reviewed according to written procedures. In order to provide for all contingencies, a system should be designed to recall, if necessary, promptly and

effectively products known or suspected to

欠陥の可能性がある製品に係る全ての苦情 及び他の情報は、手順書に従って注意深く照 査しなければならない。全ての不測の事態に 備えて、(必要な場合)欠陥があることが確 認された又はその可能性のある製品を市場 から速やかにかつ効果的に回収するようシ ステムを設計すること。

be defective from the market.	
COMPLAINTS	查信 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
8.1. A person should be designated responsible for handling the complaints	8.1. 苦情の取扱い、及び十分な人数の補佐スタッフと共に講じるべき措置の決定に
and deciding the measures to be taken together with sufficient supporting staff	関する責任者を指定すること。この責任 者がオーソライズドパーソンでなけれ
to assist him. If this person is not the Authorised Person, the latter should be	ば、オーソライズドパーソンに苦情、原 因究明又は回収について知らせること。
made aware of any complaint, investigation or recall.	
8.2. There should be written procedures	8.2、製品欠陥の可能性に係る苦情が生じた
describing the action to be taken, including the need to consider a recall,	場合に講じるべき措置(回収を検討する 必要性を含む)について記載した手順書
in the case of a complaint concerning a possible product defect.	があること。
8.3. Any complaint concerning a product defect should be recorded with all the	8.3.製品欠陥に係る苦情があれば、全ての元の詳細情報と共に記録し、徹底的に原因
original details and thoroughly investigated. The person responsible	究明すること。品質管理の責任者が通 常、斯かる問題の検討に関与すること。
for Quality Control should normally be involved in the study of such problems.	
8.4. If a product defect is discovered or	8.4. あるパッチで製品欠陥が発見され又は
suspected in a batch, consideration should be given to checking other	疑われる場合は、他のパッチに影響があるかどうか判定するため、他のパッチを
batches in order to determine whether	チェックすることを検討すること。特
they are also affected. In particular, other batches which may contain	に、当該欠陥パッチの再処理物を含む可 能性がある他のパッチは、調査するこ
reworks of the defective batch should be investigated.	٤٠
8.5. All the decisions and measures taken as a result of a complaint should be	8.5. 苦情の結果として講じられた全ての決定及び措置を記録し、対応するパッチ記
recorded and referenced to the corresponding batch records.	足及び指属を記録し、対応するバッテ記録に関連付けること。
8.6. Complaints records should be reviewed	8.6. 苦情記録書を定期的に照査し、注意喚起
regularly for any indication of specific or recurring problems requiring	が必要で、販売された製品の回収につな がり得る特定の又は再発性の問題を示
aftention and possibly the recall of marketed products.	唆していないか確認すること。
8.7. Special attention should be given to establishing whether a complaint was	8.7. 苦情が偽造によって生じていないか確 定するため、特別な注意を払うこと。
caused because of counterfeiting. 8.8. The Competent Authorities should be	8.8、製造の失敗の可能性、製品の劣化、偽造
informed if a manufacturer is	の検知又は製品に伴う他の重大な品質
considering action following possibly faulty manufacture; product	I Di Di Cir. Cir. Mai de Cir. Cir. Il Arcabilla de Arabilla de la comprese de Comprese de
deterioration, detection of	ること。
counterfeiting or any other serious quality problems with a product.	
RECALLS	回収
8.9. A person should be designated as responsible for execution and	8.9. 回収の遂行及び調整の責任者を指定するとともに、回収の全ての側面を適切な
co-ordination of recalls and should be	

supported by sufficient staff to handle all the aspects of the recalls with the appropriate degree of urgency. This responsible person should normally be independent of the sales and marketing organisation. If this person is not the Authorised Person, the latter should be made aware of any recall operation. 8.10. There should be established written procedures, regularly checked and updated when necessary, in order to organise any recall activity. 8.11. Recall operations should be capable of being initiated promptly and at any time. 8.12. All Competent Authorities of all countries to which products may have been distributed should be informed promptly if products are intended to be recalled because they are, or are suspected of, being defective. 8.13. The distribution records should be readily available to the person(s) responsible for recalls, and should contain sufficient information on wholesalers and directly supplied customers (with addresses, phone and/or fax numbers inside and outside working hours, batches and amounts delivered), including incose for exported products and medical samples. 8.14. Recalled products should be identified and stored separately in a secure area while awaiting a decision on their fate. 8.15. The progress of the recall process should be recorded and a final report issued, including a reconcilitation between the delivered and recovered quantities of the products. 8.16. The reflectiveness of the arrangements for recalls should be evaluated regularly. 8.17. PRINCIPLE 8.18. The effectiveness of the arrangements for recalls should be conducted in order to monitor the implementation and compliance wit Good Manufacturing Practice principles and to propose necessary corrective measures.	supported by sufficient staff to hand	
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9.3. All self inspections should be recorded. Reports should contain all the observations made during the inspections and, where applicable, proposals for corrective measures. Statements on the actions subsequently taken should also be recorded. 9.3、全での自己点検を記録すること。報告書は、自己点検中の全ての所見及び(該当する場合)是正措置の提案を含むこと。 その後に講じられた措置に関する陳述も記録すること。

(訳注:灰色マスクした部分は今回の改訂対象でないが、PIC/S GMPガイドライン パート1全体を通して縦覧に供するため掲載するとともに、改訂部分の和訳との一貫性等の観点から所要の記載整備を行った。)