

Site visit inspection report on compliance with HTA minimum standards

Cellular Therapeutics Ltd

HTA licensing number 22657

Licensed for the

- **procurement and testing of human tissues and cells for human application under the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007**

15 June 2017

Summary of inspection findings

The HTA found the Designated Individual, the Licence Holder, the premises and the practices to be suitable in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

Although the HTA found that Cellular Therapeutics Ltd (the establishment) had met the majority of the HTA standards, one minor shortfall was found in relation to the absence of documented consent procedures.

Particular examples of strengths and good practice are included in the concluding comments section of the report.

The HTA's regulatory requirements

The HTA must assure itself that the Designated Individual, Licence Holder, premises and practices are suitable.

The statutory duties of the Designated Individual are set down in Section 18 of the Human Tissue Act 2004. They are to secure that:

- the other persons to whom the licence applies are suitable persons to participate in the carrying-on of the licensed activity;
- suitable practices are used in the course of carrying on that activity; and
- the conditions of the licence are complied with.

The HTA developed its licensing standards with input from its stakeholders. They are designed to ensure the safe and ethical use of human tissue and the dignified and respectful treatment of the deceased. The HTA inspects the establishments it licences against four groups of standards:

- consent
- governance and quality systems
- premises facilities and equipment
- disposal.

This is an exception-based report: only those standards that have been assessed as not met are included. Where the HTA determines that a standard is not met, the level of the shortfall is classified as 'Critical', 'Major' or 'Minor' (see Appendix 2: Classification of the level of shortfall). Where HTA standards are fully met, but the HTA has identified an area of practice that could be further improved, advice is given to the DI.

Reports of HTA inspections carried out from 1 November 2010 are published on the HTA's website.

Licensable activities carried out by the establishment

'TPA' = Third party agreement; the establishment is licensed for this activity but another establishment (unlicensed) carries out the activity on their behalf.

| Tissue type | Procurement | Processing | Testing | Storage | Distribution | Import | Export |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other, Tumour (ATMP) | TPA | | TPA | | | | |

Background to the establishment and description of inspection activities undertaken

This report refers to the activities carried out by Cellular Therapeutics Ltd (CTL) (the establishment). The establishment is licensed for procurement and testing under the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007. This was the first site visit to assess whether the establishment meets the required HTA standards since it was issued a HTA licence in 2016.

The establishment operates a cellular therapy unit which is jointly regulated by the HTA and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) as a manufacturer of Advance Therapy Investigational Medicinal Products. The Chief Executive Officer is a Consultant in Medical Oncology and acts as a Medical Advisor for licensable activities.

The establishment is licensed by the MHRA to GMP manufacture Investigational Medicinal Products (IMP) & Manufacturing "Specials" products for adoptive cell therapy, commonly referred to within the EMA as ATMPs. These products are manufactured on a named patient basis as part of clinical trials or as Specials. As part of these authorised activities the establishment processes and expands autologous tumour infiltrating lymphocytes for adoptive cell therapy. Only donor selection, procurement of starting material and testing are within the remit of the HTA; all other activities related to manufacture and administration of ATMPs are regulated by the MHRA. The establishment holds an agreement with a third party establishment to ensure consent is obtained according to HTA standards. Patients are selected for adoptive cell therapy based on their clinical history and medical assessment by

the Chief Executive Officer of the establishment. Trained healthcare professionals seek consent and provide information regarding the treatment to patients.

Tumour samples are procured at different sites in the UK depending on the nature of the specialist surgery required. This is performed under an agreement with the individual surgeon carrying out the operation. Under this agreement, the surgeons confirm the minimum standards required at each site for staff and premises. The establishment makes up its own 'material collection pack' containing proprietary sterile pots, each contained within sealed outer packaging, sterile phosphate buffered saline and a sterile tray for dissection as well as blood sample tubes for collecting blood on the day of procurement which is used for serological testing. CTL staff are responsible for the transport of tumour samples from the surgical theatre to the processing facilities using validated transport boxes. The boxes are sealed and tagged. Upon receipt, staff are responsible for delivering blood samples to a nearby third party organisation for serological testing under terms of an appropriate agreement.

The establishment also manufactures ATMPs from apheresis products. These are sent to the establishment for processing under an agreement with a sponsor responsible for running the clinical trial.

The inspection included a visual inspection of the establishment's storage facilities and testing laboratory; a review of the establishment's documentation, including six patient records, and a round table discussion with key members of staff including the Designated Individual who is also the Director of Cell Production, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Quality Manager and staff scientists.

Inspection findings

The HTA found the Designated Individual and the Licence Holder to be suitable in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

Compliance with HTA standards

Consent

| Standard | Inspection findings | Level of shortfall |
|--|---|--------------------|
| C1 Consent is obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Human Tissue Act 2004 (HT Act) and as set out in the Code of Practice. | | |
| c) The establishment or the third party's procedure on obtaining donor consent includes how potential donors are identified and who is able to take consent. | <p>Currently staff obtain patient consent using consent forms as a guidance. However there are no formally documented procedures for the consent process that state who is responsible for the patient selection, medical assessment and the taking of consent.</p> <p><i>The establishment submitted evidence that this shortfall has been addressed, prior to issue of the report. The HTA has assessed this information as satisfactory and considers this standard to be met.</i></p> | Minor |

Advice

The HTA advises the DI to consider the following to further improve practices:

| No. | Standard | Advice |
|-----|----------|---|
| 1. | C2d | Consultants who seek consent provide information verbally regarding the treatment and associated risks. The DI is advised to draft an information leaflet which can be provided to potential patients, which would help them to review the information in their own time. |
| 2. | GQ2c | The DI is advised to ensure an independent audit is performed within the next three months to ensure compliance against all relevant HTA standards is assessed within the required two-year timeframe. |
| 3. | GQ2b | Whilst the establishment carries out regular internal audits, the DI should ensure that the schedule includes audits of activities at the third party serology testing laboratory. |
| 4. | PFE3a | The DI is advised to review the storage conditions for sterile saline to ensure that the reagent is always kept within the required temperature range. |

Concluding comments

The HTA observed several examples of strengths and good practice during the course of the inspection. The establishment uses audits effectively to improve procedures. For example, when an audit revealed discrepancies in dates of samples taken for serological testing, a new protocol was immediately implemented to ensure blood samples were taken at required time points. The establishment has robust contingency procedures in place for their governance systems; for example, staff were able to refer to hard copies of current standard operating procedures when the online management system was unexpectedly suspended.

Where tissues and cells used as starting material for the manufacture of ATMPs and are procured under another HTA licence, the establishment's quality agreement requires third party sites to provide information on any conditions on the HTA licence or adverse inspections with respect to their licence. This provides additional assurance that the starting material complies with EUTCD standards.

There is one area of practice that require improvement, resulting in a minor shortfall. This relates to the lack for formally documented procedures for obtaining consent. The HTA has given advice to the Designated Individual with respect to patient information leaflets, independent audits and storage of consumables used in procurement.

The HTA requires that the Designated Individual addresses the shortfalls by submitting a completed corrective and preventative action (CAPA) plan within 14 days of receipt of the final report (refer to Appendix 2 for recommended timeframes within which to complete actions). The HTA will then inform the establishment of the evidence required to demonstrate that the actions agreed in the plan have been completed

Report sent to DI for factual accuracy: 14 July 2017

Report returned from DI: 03 August 2017

Final report issued: 04 August 2017

Completion of corrective and preventative actions (CAPA) plan

Based on information provided, the HTA is satisfied that the establishment has completed the agreed actions in the CAPA plan and in doing so has taken sufficient action to correct all shortfalls addressed in the Inspection Report.

Date: 19 September 2017

Appendix 1: HTA standards

The HTA standards applicable to this establishment are shown below; those not assessed during the inspection are shown in grey text. Individual standards which are not applicable to this establishment have been excluded.

Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 Standards

Consent

| Standard |
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| C1 Consent is obtained in accordance with the requirements of the HT Act 2004, the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 and as set out in the HTA's Codes of Practice. |
| a) If the establishment acts as a procurer of tissues and / or cells, there is an established process for acquiring donor consent which meets the requirements of the HT Act 2004 the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (Q&S Regulations) and the HTA's Codes of Practice |
| b) If there is a third party procuring tissues and / or cells on behalf of the establishment the third party agreement ensures that consent is obtained in accordance with the requirements of the HT Act 2004, the Q&S Regulations and the HTA's Codes of Practice. |
| c) The establishment or the third party's procedure on obtaining donor consent includes how potential donors are identified and who is able to take consent. |
| d) Consent forms comply with the HTA Codes of Practice. |
| e) Completed consent forms are included in records and are made accessible to those using or releasing tissue and / or cells for a Scheduled Purpose. |
| C2 Information about the consent process is provided and in a variety of formats. |
| a) The procedure on obtaining consent details what information will be provided to donors. As a minimum, the information specified by Directions 003/2010 is included. |
| b) If third parties act as procurers of tissues and / or cells, the third party agreement details what information will be provided to donors. As a minimum, the information specified by Directions 003/2010 is included. |
| c) Information is available in suitable formats and there is access to independent interpreters when required. |
| d) There are procedures to ensure that information is provided to the donor or donor's family by trained personnel. |
| C3 Staff involved in seeking consent receive training and support in the implications and essential requirements of taking consent. |
| a) Staff involved in obtaining consent are provided with training on how to take informed consent in accordance with the requirements of the HT Act 2004 and Code of Practice on Consent. |
| b) Training records are kept demonstrating attendance at training on consent. |

Governance and Quality

| Standard |
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| GQ1 All aspects of the establishment's work are supported by ratified documented policies and procedures as part of the overall governance process. |
| a) There is an organisational chart clearly defining the lines of accountability and reporting relationships. |
| b) There are procedures for all licensable activities that ensure integrity of tissue and / or cells and minimise the risk of contamination. |
| c) There are regular governance meetings, for example health and safety, risk management and clinical governance committees, which are recorded by agendas and minutes. |
| d) There is a document control system to ensure that changes to documents are reviewed, approved, dated and documented by an authorised person and only current documents are in use. |
| e) There are procedures for tissue and / or cell procurement, which ensure the safety of living donors. |
| g) There are procedures to ensure that an authorised person verifies that tissues and / or cells received by the establishment meet required specifications. |
| h) There are procedures for the management and quarantine of non-conforming consignments or those with incomplete test results, to ensure no risk of cross contamination. |
| j) There are procedures detailing the critical materials and reagents used and where applicable, materials and reagents meet the standards laid down by the European directives on medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices. |
| l) There are procedures to ensure that in the event of termination of activities for whatever reason, stored tissues and / or cells are transferred to another licensed establishment or establishments. |
| o) There is a complaints system in place. |
| p) There are written agreements with third parties whenever an activity takes place that has the potential to influence the quality and safety of human tissues and / or cells. |
| q) There is a record of agreements established with third parties. |
| r) Third party agreements specify the responsibilities of the third party and meet the requirements set out in Directions 003/2010. |
| s) Third party agreements specify that the third party will inform the establishment in the event of a serious adverse reaction or event. |
| t) There are procedures for the re-provision of service in an emergency. |
| GQ2 There is a documented system of quality management and audit. |
| a) There is a quality management system which ensures continuous and systematic improvement. |
| b) There is an internal audit system for all licensable activities. |
| c) An audit is conducted in an independent manner at least every two years to verify compliance with protocols and HTA standards, and any findings and corrective actions are documented. |

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| d) Processes affecting the quality and safety of tissues and / or cells are validated and undergo regular evaluation to ensure they continue to achieve the intended results. |
| GQ3 Staff are appropriately qualified and trained in techniques relevant to their work and are continuously updating their skills. |
| a) There are clearly documented job descriptions for all staff. |
| b) There are orientation and induction programmes for new staff. |
| c) There are continuous professional development (CPD) plans for staff and attendance at training is recorded. |
| d) There is annual documented mandatory training (e.g. health and safety and fire). |
| e) Personnel are trained in all tasks relevant to their work and their competence is recorded. |
| f) There is a documented training programme that ensures that staff have adequate knowledge of the scientific and ethical principles relevant to their work, and the regulatory context. |
| g) There is a documented training programme that ensures that staff understand the organisational structure and the quality systems used within the establishment. |
| h) There is a system of staff appraisal. |
| i) Where appropriate, staff are registered with a professional or statutory body. |
| j) There are training and reference manuals available. |
| k) The establishment is sufficiently staffed to carry out its activities. |
| GQ4 There is a systematic and planned approach to the management of records. |
| a) There are procedures for the creation, identification, maintenance, access, amendment, retention and destruction of records. |
| b) There is a system for the regular audit of records and their content to check for completeness, legibility and accuracy and to resolve any discrepancies found. |
| c) Written records are legible and indelible. Records kept in other formats such as computerised records are stored on a validated system. |
| d) There is a system for back-up / recovery in the event of loss of computerised records. |
| e) The establishment keeps a register of the types and quantities of tissues and / or cells that are procured, tested, preserved, processed, stored and distributed or otherwise disposed of, and on the origin and destination of tissues and cells intended for human application. |
| f) There are procedures to ensure that donor documentation, as specified by Directions 003/2010, is collected and maintained. |
| g) There is a system to ensure records are secure and that donor confidentiality is maintained in accordance with Directions 003/2010. |
| h) Raw data which are critical to the safety and quality of tissues and cells are kept for 10 years after the use, expiry date or disposal of tissues and / or cells. |

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| i) The minimum data to ensure traceability from donor to recipient as required by Directions 003/2010 are kept for 30 years after the use, expiry or disposal of tissues and / or cells. |
| j) Records are kept of products and material coming into contact with the tissues and / or cells. |
| k) There are documented agreements with end users to ensure they record and store the data required by Directions 003/2010. |
| l) The establishment records the acceptance or rejection of tissue and / or cells that it receives and in the case of rejection why this rejection occurred. |
| m) In the event of termination of activities of the establishment a contingency plan to ensure records of traceability are maintained for 10 or 30 years as required. |
| GQ5 There are documented procedures for donor selection and exclusion, including donor criteria. |
| a) Donors are selected either by the establishment or the third party acting on its behalf in accordance with the criteria required by Directions 003/2010. |
| b) The testing of donors by the establishment or a third party on behalf of the establishment is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Directions 003/2010. |
| d) There is a system in place either at the establishment or at a third party acting on its behalf to record results of donor selection and associated tests. |
| e) Testing of donor samples is carried out using CE marked diagnostic tests. |
| f) Samples taken for donor testing are clearly labelled with the time and place the sample was taken and a unique donor identification code. |
| GQ6 A coding and records system facilitates traceability of tissues and / or cells, ensuring a robust audit trail. |
| a) There is a donor identification system which assigns a unique code to each donation and to each of the products associated with it. |
| b) An audit trail is maintained, which includes details of when the tissues and / or cells were acquired and from where, the uses to which the tissues and / or cells were put, when the tissues and / or cells were transferred elsewhere and to whom. |
| c) The establishment has procedures to ensure that tissues and / or cells imported, procured, processed, stored, distributed and exported are traceable from donor to recipient and vice versa. |
| GQ7 There are systems to ensure that all adverse events, reactions and/or incidents are investigated promptly. |
| a) There are procedures for the identification, reporting, investigation and recording of adverse events and reactions, including documentation of any corrective or preventative actions. |
| b) There is a system to receive and distribute national and local information (e.g. HTA regulatory alerts) and notify the HTA and other establishments as necessary of serious adverse events or reactions. |
| c) The responsibilities of personnel investigating adverse events and reactions are clearly defined. |
| d) There are procedures to identify and decide the fate of tissues and / or cells affected by an adverse event, reaction or deviation from the required quality and safety standards. |

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| GQ8 Risk assessments of the establishment's practices and processes are completed regularly and are recorded and monitored appropriately. |
| a) There are documented risk assessments for all practices and processes. |
| b) Risk assessments are reviewed regularly, as a minimum annually or when any changes are made that may affect the quality and safety of tissues and cells. |
| c) Staff can access risk assessments and are made aware of local hazards at training. |

Premises, Facilities and Equipment

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| Standard |
| PFE1 The premises are fit for purpose. |
| a) A risk assessment has been carried out of the premises to ensure that they are fit for purpose. |
| b) There are procedures to review and maintain the safety of staff, visitors and patients. |
| c) The premises have sufficient space for procedures to be carried out safely and efficiently. |
| e) There are procedures to ensure that the premises are secure and confidentiality is maintained. |
| f) There is access to a nominated, registered medical practitioner and / or a scientific advisor to provide advice and oversee the establishment's medical and scientific activities. |
| PFE2 Environmental controls are in place to avoid potential contamination. |
| c) There are procedures for cleaning and decontamination. |
| d) Staff are provided with appropriate protective clothing and equipment that minimise the risk of contamination of tissue and / or cells and the risk of infection to themselves. |
| PFE3 There are appropriate facilities for the storage of tissues and / or cells, consumables and records. |
| a) Tissues, cells, consumables and records are stored in secure environments and precautions are taken to minimise risk of damage, theft or contamination. |
| b) There are systems to deal with emergencies on a 24 hour basis. |
| PFE4 Systems are in place to protect the quality and integrity of tissues and / or cells during transport and delivery to its destination. |
| b) There are procedures for the transport of tissues and / or cells which reflect identified risks associated with transport. |
| c) There is a system to ensure that traceability of tissues and / or cells is maintained during transport. |
| d) Records are kept of transportation and delivery. |
| e) Tissues and / or cells are packaged and transported in a manner and under conditions that minimise the risk of contamination and ensure their safety and quality. |
| f) There are third party agreements with courier or transport companies to ensure that any specific transport conditions required are maintained. |

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| g) Critical transport conditions required to maintain the properties of tissue and / or cells are defined and documented. |
| h) Packaging and containers used for transportation are validated to ensure they are fit for purpose. |
| i) Primary packaging containing tissues and / or cells is labelled with the information required by Directions. |
| j) Shipping packaging containing tissues and / or cells is labelled with the information required by Directions. |
| PFE5 Equipment is appropriate for use, maintained, quality assured, validated and where appropriate monitored. |
| a) Critical equipment and technical devices are identified, validated, regularly inspected and records are maintained. |
| b) Critical equipment is maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. |
| c) Equipment affecting critical processes and storage parameters is identified and monitored to detect malfunctions and defects and procedures are in place to take any corrective actions. |
| d) New and repaired equipment is validated before use and this is documented. |
| e) There are documented agreements with maintenance companies. |
| f) Cleaning, disinfection and sanitation of critical equipment is performed regularly and this is recorded. |
| g) Instruments and devices used for procurement are sterile, validated and regularly maintained. |
| h) Users have access to instructions for equipment and receive training in the use of equipment and maintenance where appropriate. |
| i) Staff are aware of how to report an equipment problem. |
| j) For each critical process, the materials, equipment and personnel are identified and documented. |
| k) There are contingency plans for equipment failure. |

Appendix 2: Classification of the level of shortfall (HA)

Where the HTA determines that a licensing standard is not met, the improvements required will be stated and the level of the shortfall will be classified as 'Critical', 'Major' or 'Minor'. Where the HTA is not presented with evidence that an establishment meets the requirements of an expected standard, it works on the premise that a lack of evidence indicates a shortfall.

The action an establishment will be required to make following the identification of a shortfall is based on the HTA's assessment of risk of harm and/or a breach of the HT Act or associated Directions.

1. Critical shortfall:

A shortfall which poses a significant direct risk of causing harm to a recipient patient or to a living donor,

Or

A number of 'major' shortfalls, none of which is critical on its own, but viewed cumulatively represent a systemic failure and therefore are considered 'critical'.

A critical shortfall may result in one or more of the following:

- (1) A notice of proposal being issued to revoke the licence
- (2) Some or all of the licensable activity at the establishment ceasing with immediate effect until a corrective action plan is developed, agreed by the HTA and implemented.
- (3) A notice of suspension of licensable activities
- (4) Additional conditions being proposed
- (5) Directions being issued requiring specific action to be taken straightaway

2. Major shortfall:

A non-critical shortfall.

A shortfall in the carrying out of licensable activities which poses an indirect risk to the safety of a donor or a recipient

or

A shortfall in the establishment's quality and safety procedures which poses an indirect risk to the safety of a donor or a recipient;

or

A shortfall which indicates a major deviation from the **Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007** or the **HTA Directions**;

or

A shortfall which indicates a failure to carry out satisfactory procedures for the release of tissues and cells or a failure on the part of the designated individual to fulfil his or her legal duties;

or

A combination of several 'minor' shortfalls, none of which is major on its own, but which, viewed cumulatively, could constitute a major shortfall by adversely affecting the quality and safety of the tissues and cells.

In response to a major shortfall, an establishment is expected to implement corrective and preventative actions within 1-2 months of the issue of the final inspection report. Major shortfalls pose a higher level of risk and therefore a shorter deadline is given, compared to minor shortfalls, to ensure the level of risk is reduced in an appropriate timeframe.

3. Minor shortfall:

A shortfall which cannot be classified as either critical or major and, which can be addressed by further development by the establishment.

This category of shortfall requires the development of a corrective action plan, the results of which will usually be assessed by the HTA either by desk based review or at the time of the

next inspection.

In response to a minor shortfall, an establishment is expected to implement corrective and preventative actions within 3-4 months of the issue of the final inspection report.

Follow up actions

A template corrective and preventative action plan will be sent as a separate Word document with both the draft and final inspection report. You must complete this template and return it to the HTA within 14 days of the issue of the final report.

Based on the level of the shortfall, the HTA will consider the most suitable type of follow-up of the completion of the corrective and preventative action plan. This may include a combination of

- a follow-up site-visit inspection
- a request for information that shows completion of actions
- monitoring of the action plan completion
- follow up at next desk-based or site-visit inspection.

After an assessment of your proposed action plan you will be notified of the follow-up approach the HTA will take.