

FDA's Inactive Ingredient Database (IID)

Improvements on the Path to 2020

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SBIA September 25, 2019

Pharmaceutical Quality

A quality product of any kind consistently meets the expectations of the user.



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A quality product of any kind consistently meets the expectations of the user.



Drugs are no different.

A close-up photograph showing a hand holding an orange pill bottle, pouring three white, oval-shaped pills into the palm of another hand. The background is blurred, focusing attention on the action of taking medication.

Patients expect safe and effective medicine with every dose they take.



Pharmaceutical quality is
assuring *every* dose is safe and
effective, free of contamination
and defects.



It is what gives patients confidence
in their *next* dose of medicine.

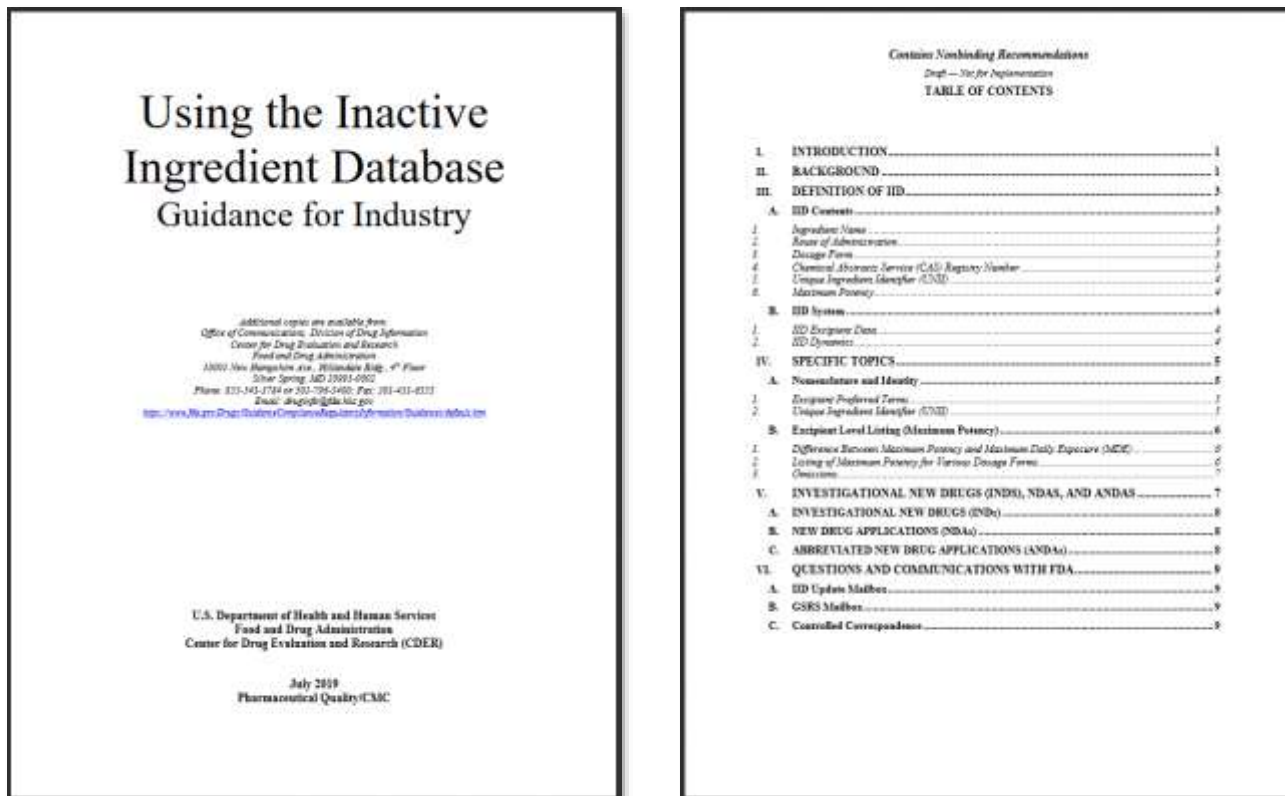


How can generic drug applicants meet requirements for excipients in FDA regulations?

§314.94(a)(9)(ii) ... an applicant must **identify and characterize the inactive ingredients** in the proposed drug product and **provide information demonstrating that such inactive ingredients do not affect the safety or efficacy** of the proposed drug product.

Audience Poll

- How many have read the IID guidance?



Link to *Using the Inactive Ingredient Database*

<https://www.fda.gov/media/128687/download>

Outline

1. IID basics
2. Understanding the IID
 - New IID draft guidance
3. Changes in 2020
 - IID Data Standards
 - What's MDE?
 - IID Change log
4. Contacting FDA
5. Questions

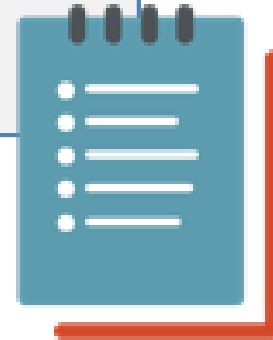
A ————— B



IID BASICS

What is the IID?

- Searchable list
- Excipients in approved products
- Maximum levels of excipients
- Toolbox for development



Available at

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/iig/index.cfm>

Why was the IID Created?

- To provide evidence of previous safe use of specific excipients in drug products
- To provide information on excipients present in FDA-approved drug products
- To serve as a resource for drug development

Who Uses the IID?

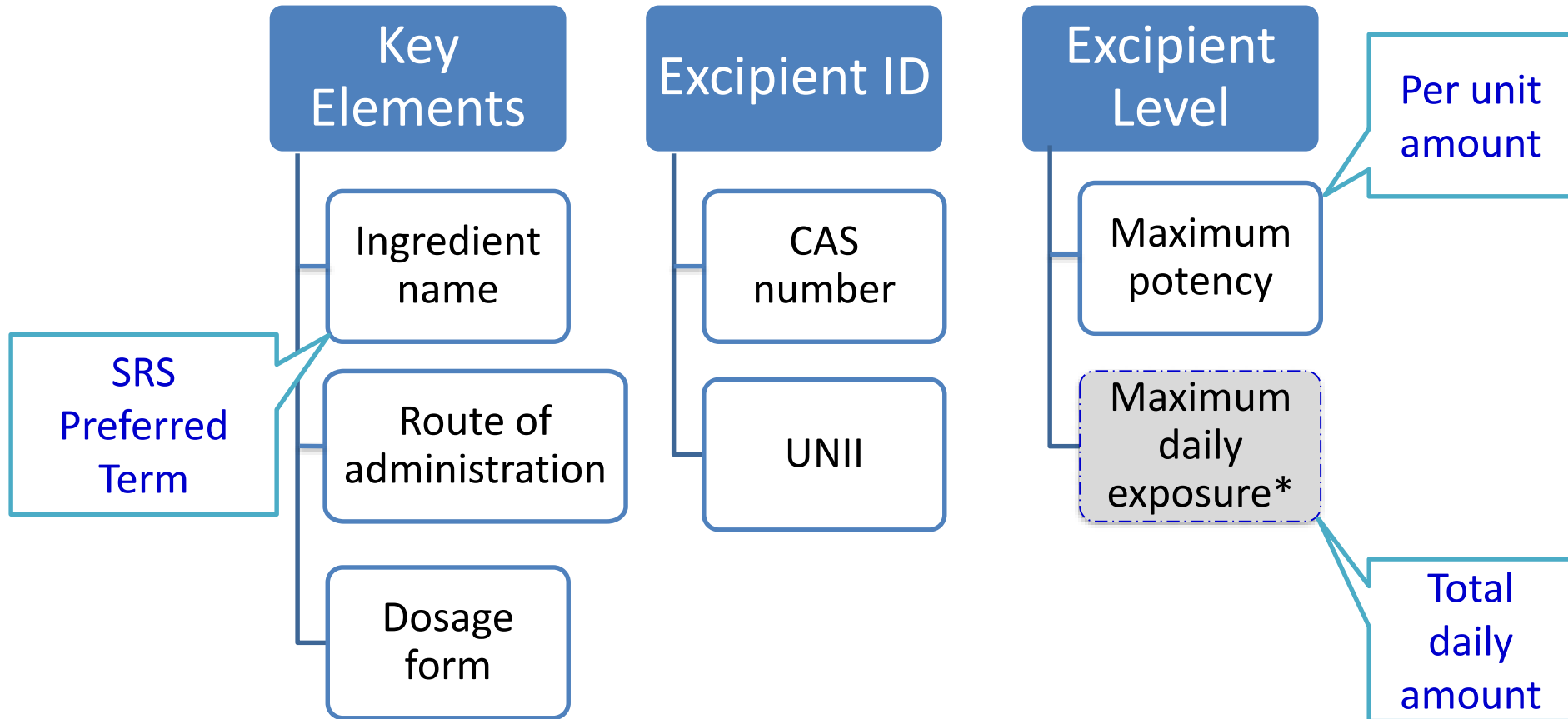


- All segments of the pharmaceutical industry
- FDA when performing application assessments
 - Filing assessment
 - Quality assessment
 - Pharm/Tox assessment



UNDERSTANDING THE IID

Data Available in the IID



SRS = FDA's Substance Registration System

Ingredients are assigned preferred terms and UNIs by SRS

Navigating the IID

Search term

Search filter

Search Results for: betadex

Show 30 rows

CSV

Excel

Filter: oral

Inactive Ingredient	Route	Dosage Form	CAS Number	UNII	Maximum Potency per unit dose	Record Updated
BETADEX	ORAL	TABLET	7585399	JV039JZZ3A	133.33mg	
BETADEX	ORAL	TABLET, FILM COATED	7585399	JV039JZZ3A	41.25mg	
HYDROXYPROPYL BETADEX	ORAL	CAPSULE	128446355	1I96OHX6EK	0.6mg	
HYDROXYPROPYL BETADEX	ORAL	SOLUTION	128446355	1I96OHX6EK	400mg/1ml	
HYDROXYPROPYL BETADEX	ORAL	TABLET	128446355	1I96OHX6EK	143.76mg	
HYDROXYPROPYL BETADEX	ORAL	TABLET, ORALLY DISINTEGRATING	128446355	1I96OHX6EK	15mg	

Maximum potency
(per dosage unit)

New Draft Guidance for Industry

Using the Inactive Ingredient Database

- Provides advice to Industry for IND, NDA and ANDA submissions
- Explains how FDA's uses IID in phases of assessment
- Explains sources of IID data

Draft guidance provides an opportunity for industry to give input through the guidance docket

Link to the guidance: <https://www.fda.gov/media/128687/download>

Comment on the guidance at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Enter Docket No. FDA-2019-D-2397

Advice from the IID Guidance

- Excipient grades
 - Always specify excipient grade
 - Reference the same grade in IID or explain the link between IID grade and proposed grade
- Flavors, colors and excipient mixtures
 - Provide a quantitative breakdown of mixtures
 - Reference FDA regulations for colors additives
 - When referencing GRAS status or FDA food regulations, be sure they are relevant considering product use

Controlled correspondence may be submitted to FDA to ask about acceptability of an excipient and its level in a specific proposed generic drug product under development.



**COMING SOON BY OCT
2020**

GDUFA II Commitments

1. By October 1, 2020, FDA will complete enhancements to the Inactive Ingredient Database so users can perform electronic queries to obtain accurate **Maximum Daily Intake and Maximum Daily Exposure** information for each route of administration for which data is available.
2. FDA will update the Inactive Ingredient Database on an ongoing basis, and **post quarterly notice of updates made. Such notices will include each change made** and, for each change, the information replaced.

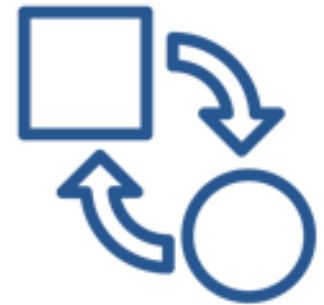
[GDUFA II Commitment Letter](#)

Generic Drug User Fee Amendments (GDUFA) was reauthorized on August 18, 2017

How will the IID Evolve?

- IID Changes

- Switch the metric measured from maximum potency to maximum daily exposure (MDE)
- Select a single data standard for routes of administration, dosage forms, and units of measure (new data standards)
- IID will identify changes and the information replaced
 - Update the IID on an ongoing basis, and post quarterly notice of updates made



What is Maximum Daily Exposure (MDE)?

- **Maximum daily exposure (MDE)** is the maximum amount of excipient based on the **Maximum Daily Dose (MDD)** of the drug product
- MDE will replace maximum potency in the IID
- Applicants can reference excipient MDE to justify proposed excipient levels in ANDAs





Implemented July 2019

- Improved IID accuracy and consistency
- Routes of administration (ROA) and Dosage Forms (DF) aligned with Structured Product Labeling (SPL)
- Units of measure (mg, %w/w, mg/mL) are standardized for each dosage form

A comprehensive list of mapped ROA terms can be found on the IID webpage. Select the link for [Most Recent Changes to the IID Database](#).

IID Change Log

The future **IID Change log** will track the following changes:

- Replacements
- Deletions
- Corrections

The main **IID page** will display the following:

- Excipient maximum potency or MDE for each excipient
- Identification of new entries and increases in maximum potencies and MDEs

CONTACT US

Communication Channels

- Comments about the draft guidance *Using the Inactive Ingredient Database* should be submitted by 10/09/2019 to Docket No. FDA-2019-D-2397 at <https://www.regulations.gov>
- Information about recent changes to IID, go to [IID Website FAQs](#)
- Questions about information in the IID, contact us at our mailbox IIDUpdate@fda.hhs.gov
- Questions/corrections about excipient names, contact the GSRS staff at fda-srs@fda.hhs.gov
- Questions related to generic drug development should be submitted through controlled correspondence. Go to the draft guidance for industry at the following link <https://www.fda.gov/media/109232/download>

Summary

- IID should be referenced in ANDAs
- IID is a list of excipients and their levels in FDA-approved drug products
- IID is used as a tool in drug development
- A guidance on using the IID is now available
- July 2019 IID included new data standards
- IID will change further in 2020 to include maximum daily exposure and a change log
- Applicants can contact FDA with excipient inquiries

Questions?



Acknowledgements

Rebekah Granger, OPPQ, OPQ, CDER

Marian Nkeng, ORISE Fellow, OPPQ, OPQ, CDER

Grace McNally, OPPQ, OPQ, CDER

Ashley Boam, OPPQ, OPQ, CDER

CDER Excipient Working Group

CDER Office of Business Informatics Team

Thank you

