

# **Unit-4**

## **Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance**

### **B.Pharma 6<sup>th</sup> Sem Notes**

#### **Unit: 4**

- **Complaints:** Complaints and evaluation of complaints, Handling of return good, recalling and waste disposal.
- **Document maintenance in pharmaceutical industry:** Batch Formula Record, Master Formula Record, SOP, Quality audit, Quality Review and Quality documentation, Reports and documents, distribution records.

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**Complaints:** Complaints and evaluation of complaints, Handling of return good, recalling and waste disposal.

A complaint is any communication (written or verbal) from a customer, retailer, distributor, or healthcare professional indicating dissatisfaction with a product's quality, packaging, labeling, or performance.

### Types of Complaints

1. **Quality complaints –**
  - Tablet breakage
  - Discoloration
  - Particulate matter
2. **Packaging complaints –**
  - Broken containers
  - Missing labels
  - Leakage
3. **Safety complaints –**
  - Adverse drug reactions
4. **Efficacy complaints –**
  - Drug not showing expected effect

### Evaluation Process:

- Record the complaint in a standardized log.
- Assign responsibility to a trained quality assurance officer.
- Investigate root cause (manufacturing defect, packaging issue, storage condition).
- Classify complaints as **critical, major, or minor** depending on risk to patient safety.
- Implement corrective and preventive actions (CAPA).

### Handling of Returned Goods

#### Meaning

**Returned goods** are pharmaceutical products returned from market due to damage, expiry, recall, or customer complaint.

#### Reasons for Return

- Expired products
- Transport damage
- Quality complaints



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- Product recall

### Handling Procedure

1. **Receipt in separate area**
2. **Proper labeling – “RETURNED GOODS”**
3. **Quarantine storage**
4. **Evaluation by QA**
5. **Decision**
  - Reprocess
  - Repack
  - Destroy

### Product Recall

**Definition:** Recall is the removal of a product from the market due to safety, quality, or regulatory concerns.

### Types of Recalls:

- **Class I:** High risk to health (e.g., contamination).
- **Class II:** Temporary health issues or mislabeling.
- **Class III:** Minor defects with no health risk.

### Procedure:

- Notify regulatory authorities and stakeholders.
- Communicate recall instructions to distributors and customers.
- Retrieve affected products and document the process.
- Conduct post-recall analysis to prevent recurrence.

### Waste Disposal

- **Importance:** Prevents environmental hazards and ensures compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

### Methods:

- Segregation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- Incineration for contaminated or rejected pharmaceutical products.
- Recycling or safe landfill disposal for packaging materials.
- Documentation of disposal activities for audit purposes.





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## Document Maintenance in Pharmaceutical Industry

### Introduction

**Document maintenance** is a core requirement of **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)**. Proper documentation ensures that pharmaceutical products are **consistently manufactured, controlled, traceable, and auditable**.

In GMP, the rule is:

**“If it is not documented, it is considered not done.”**

Feature	Master Formula Record (MFR)	Batch Formula Record (BFR)
<b>Definition</b>	A standardized, approved template for manufacturing a specific product.	A batch-specific document used to record the production of a particular lot.
<b>Contents</b>	Ingredients, batch size, theoretical yield, and detailed processing instructions.	Batch number, actual quantities used, time-stamping of steps, and signatures.
<b>Frequency</b>	Prepared once and updated via Change Control.	Prepared for every single batch produced.
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure consistency across all batches.	To provide an audit trail and legal evidence of production.

### Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

An SOP is a written document that provides step-by-step instructions on how to perform a routine activity.

- Maintenance:** SOPs must be regularly reviewed (e.g., every 2–3 years) and updated to reflect current practices.
- Control:** Only the "Current Version" should be available at the workplace. Superseded (old) versions must be withdrawn and archived to prevent accidental use.
- Training:** Every time an SOP is revised, relevant personnel must be re-trained.



### Quality Audit

A quality audit is a systematic, independent examination of the quality system to determine if activities comply with the planned arrangements (GMP/ISO).

- **Internal Audits (Self-Inspection):** Conducted by the company's own quality team to find gaps before official inspections.
- **External Audits:** Conducted by regulatory bodies (like FDA or MHRA) or by customers to verify compliance.
- **Outcome:** Generation of a **Corrective and Preventive Action (CAPA)** plan to fix any non-conformities found.

### Quality Review

Specifically known as the **Annual Product Quality Review (APQR)** or **Periodic Quality Review (PQR)**, this is a regular analysis of all manufactured batches of a product.

- **Objective:** To verify the consistency of the process and identify trends (e.g., are the weights of tablets slowly drifting higher over months?).
- **Contents:** Review of starting materials, in-process controls, failed batches, deviations, and stability data.

### Quality Documentation and Reports

This is a broad category encompassing all records that support the Quality Management System (QMS).

- **Validation Reports:** Documentation proving that a process, piece of equipment, or cleaning method consistently produces the desired result.
- **Deviation Reports:** Records of any time a process went "off-script," including an investigation into why it happened and the impact on product quality.
- **Change Control:** A formal system to ensure that changes to a process or facility are evaluated and approved before implementation.



## Distribution Records

### Definition:

Distribution records document the **movement of finished products** from manufacturing site to distributors or customers.

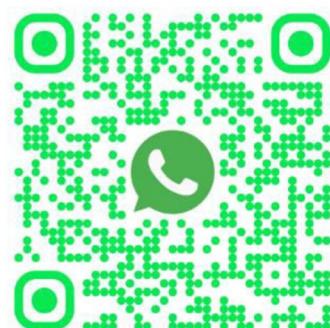
### Contents:

- Product name and batch number
- Quantity distributed
- Date of distribution
- Name and address of consignee

### Importance:

- Enables effective product recall
- Ensures traceability
- Prevents distribution of non-conforming products

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