

WHO Prequalification Team - Inspection services
WHO PUBLIC INSPECTION REPORT (WHOPIR)
In vitro Diagnostic product

Inspected site/s	
Name of Organization	Diagnostics for the Real World Ltd.
Address/es of inspected manufacturing site/s	845 Embedded Way, Suite 150, San Jose 95138, USA
Inspection details	
Start of inspection	12/04/2024
Inspection duration (in inspector days)	6
Type of inspection	Re-inspection
Introduction	
Brief description of manufacturing activities conducted at the site/s inspected	Design and development, manufacture, servicing, and installation of in vitro diagnostic devices.
General information about the organization	Diagnostics for the Real World (DRW) was established in 2003 as a spin-out from the Diagnostics Development Unit (DDU) at the University of Cambridge. The organization designed, developed and manufactures the “SAMBA” (Simple Amplification-Based Assay) platform that is fully automated, performing sample preparation, extraction, amplification and detection of genetic targets.
Brief report of inspection activities undertaken – Scope and limitations	
Areas inspected	As detailed below, the areas inspected were sampled from the areas of activities performed on site that were relevant to the products in scope. The sampling was performed using a risk-based approach considering, for example, the impact of the area inspected on the product, as well as past inspection findings.
Products in scope	SAMBA II HIV-1 Qual Whole Blood Test – PQDx 0458-072-00
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All applicable clauses of ISO 13485:2016 • WHO PQ requirements • Organization’s own requirements
Objective(s)	Verify continued compliance to the inspection criteria.
Limitations	None.
Out of scope	Any processes or activities not related to the products in scope were considered out of scope of this inspection.

Abbreviations	Meaning
CAPA	Corrective and Preventive Action
CoA	Certificate of analysis
IQ	Installation qualification
IVD	In vitro device
MR	Management review
MRM	Management review meeting
MSDS	Material safety data sheet
NC	Non-conformity
PPE	Personal protective equipment
OOS	Out-of-specifications test result
OQ	Operational qualification
PM	Preventive maintenance
PMS	Post Market Surveillance
PQ	Performance qualification
PW	Purified water
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
QMS	Quality management system
QRM	Quality risk management
RA	Risk assessment
RCA	Root cause analysis
SOP	Standard operating procedure

Summary of the findings and comments (where applicable)

4. Quality management system

4.1 General requirements

The organization and management structure of the facility was documented and defined within the organisational chart. Roles and responsibilities were available with the overall reporting structure available with clear delineation for release of product. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

4.2 Documentation requirements

4.2.2. *Quality manual*

The organization's Quality Manual adequately addressed and reflected the intended practices of the laboratory, with clear commitment from top management for the continual improvement and support of the QMS.

4.2.4/5. *Control of documents and records*

There were documented procedures for document and record control that had been implemented to manage QMS documentation, including procedures, work instruction, records, CAPAs including quality incidents and NCs and other documents. Document control practices were compliant with the procedures, and the records reviewed provided evidence of conformity to the requirements. Generally, records and documents were readily available. Record retention was confirmed as being at least

equivalent to the lifetime of the device. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

5. Management responsibility

5.1. Management commitment

Top management provided evidence of its commitment to the development and implementation of the quality management system and maintenance of its effectiveness by communicating to the organization the importance of meeting customer as well as applicable regulatory requirements; establishing the quality policy; ensuring that quality objectives were established; conducting management reviews; and ensuring the availability of resources.

5.5. Responsibility, authority and communication

5.5.1. Responsibility and authority

Responsibilities and authorities were defined, documented, and communicated within the organization. The interrelation of all personnel who managed, performed, and verified work affecting quality were documented and ensured the independence and authority necessary to perform these tasks.

5.5.2. Management representative

The Vice President for quality assurance and regulatory affairs was the management representative. Their responsibility and authority included ensuring that processes needed for the quality management system are documented; reporting to top management on the effectiveness of the quality management system and any need for improvement; and ensuring the promotion of awareness of applicable regulatory requirements and quality management system requirements throughout the organization.

5.6. Management review

The organization had an established process for yearly management reviews. Records from management reviews were maintained. The review included assessing opportunities for improvement and the need for changes to the quality management system, including the quality policy and quality objectives. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

6. Resource management

6.1. Provision of resources

The facility was well resourced, with trained personnel and adequate facilities for the function and activities that were performed. This ensured the QMS was implemented, and its effectiveness maintained, and that applicable regulatory and customer requirements were met.

6.2. Human resources

The organization had an established and well documented training procedure, including refresher training for staff. Training files for staff were maintained and available for review during the inspection. Staff questioned were open and forthcoming with information. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

6.3. Infrastructure

The facility had a logical workflow with segregation of activities with rooms of suitable size and design to suit the functions and to perform the operations to be conducted in them. The facility was well maintained. Pest control management procedure was implemented.

The organization had documented requirements for the maintenance activities that applied to equipment used in production, to the control of the work environment, and to monitoring and measurement.

The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

6.4. Work environment and contamination control

6.4.1. Work environment

All production rooms were to be controlled and monitored for temperature and relative humidity with recordings available. Staff were observed to be wearing appropriate PPE, with access to appropriate coats, shoes, masks, and hair nets that were provided by the organization. There were pictorials when entering an area on the gowning requirements. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

6.4.2. Contamination control

Procedures for the cleaning of the facility and infrastructure were available to prevent contamination of the work environment, personnel, or product. Cleaning validations for selected equipment and infrastructure were available. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7. Product realization

7.1. Planning of product realization

The organization's approach to the planning of production and service provision was adequately documented in the QMS, with procedures for document management, risk management, product production, material verification, process validation, monitoring, inspection, and test activities. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.3. Design and development

7.3.6. Design and development verification

The organization documented verification plans that included methods and acceptance criteria. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.3.9. Control of design and development changes

The organization had an established and well documented procedure for the control of design and development that incorporated informing WHO of such changes as per the WHO requirements. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.4. Purchasing

7.4.1. Purchasing process

The organization had established a procedure for the purchasing of materials and services. Supplier management and qualification procedures were available and implemented. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.4.3. Verification of purchased product

The organization had implemented processes for the verification of purchased products to ensure that they met specified purchasing requirements. The extent of verification activities was proportionate to the risks associated with the purchased product. Records of these activities were maintained.

7.5. Production and service provision

7.5.1. Control of production and service provision

Production and service provision was monitored and controlled to ensure that product conformed to specifications. The organization had a documented process for the control of production that included, but was not limited to, qualification of infrastructure and monitoring and measuring equipment. Batch manufacturing records were available. Records were verified and approved. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.5.6. Validation of processes for production and service provision

The organization had validated processes for production and service provision that followed procedures that included the equipment qualification and qualification of personnel; the use of specific methods, procedures, and acceptance criteria; the criteria for revalidation; and the approval of changes to the processes. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.5.9. Traceability

7.5.9.1. General

The organization had documented procedures for traceability. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.5.11. Preservation of product

The organization had implemented a procedure for the preservation of product. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

7.6. Control of monitoring and measuring equipment

The organization had implemented procedures for the control of monitoring and measuring equipment. Measuring equipment was calibrated and/or verified, at specified intervals, or prior to use; had identification indicating its calibration status; and was safeguarded from adjustments that would invalidate the measurement result. Calibration records were available, and a sample was reviewed. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8. Measurement, analysis and improvement

8.2. Monitoring and measurement

8.2.1. Feedback

The organization had procedures in place to gather and monitor information relating to whether the organization has met customer requirements. Data were gathered from production as well as post-production activities and served as input into risk management for monitoring and maintaining the product requirements as well as the product realization or improvement processes.

The procedure for post market surveillance met WHO requirements.

8.2.2. Complaint handling

The organization had implemented a procedure for the timely handling of customer complaints. The procedures included requirements and responsibilities for evaluating information to determine if the feedback constitutes a complaint; investigating complaints; determining the need to report the information to the appropriate regulatory authorities; handling of complaint-related product; and determining the need to initiate corrections or corrective actions. Corrections and corrective actions were documented. Complaint handling records were maintained.

8.2.3. Reporting to regulatory authorities

The organization had documented procedures for providing notification of adverse events or issuance of advisory notices to the WHO.

8.2.4. Internal audits

The organization had implemented an internal audit program and was conducting internal audits at planned intervals (yearly). The audit program was planned, taking into consideration the status and importance of the processes and area to be audited, as well as the results of previous audits. The audit criteria, scope, interval, and methods were defined and recorded. Auditors were selected to ensure objectivity and impartiality of the audit process. Auditors did not audit their own work. All nonconformities identified were captured and followed using the organization's CAPA process. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8.2.5. Monitoring and measurement of processes

Trending and regular review of monitoring and measurement of processes was verified at the time of inspection. Detailed reports were available for the management review meetings and other relevant meetings. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8.2.6. Monitoring and measurement of product

The organization had implemented procedures to monitor and measure the characteristics of the product to verify that product requirements had been met. This was carried out at applicable stages of the product realization process. Evidence of conformity to the acceptance criteria was maintained. The identity of the person authorizing release of product and the test equipment used to perform measurement activities were recorded. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8.3. Control of nonconforming product

8.3.1. General

The organization had a process in place for the segregation of nonconforming product. There was to be clear labelling and traceability of nonconforming product throughout the various stages of production, and post-delivery.

8.3.2. Actions in response to nonconforming product detected before delivery

The organization had implemented procedure to deal with nonconforming product detected before delivery by either eliminating the nonconformity, or precluding its original intended use, or authorising its use, release, or acceptance under concession. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8.4. Analysis of data

The organization had documented procedures to determine, collect, and analyse appropriate data to demonstrate the suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the QMS. Data analysed were gathered from customer feedback; quality control; supplier performance; and audits. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

8.5. Improvement

8.5.2. Corrective action

The organization had procedures in place to take action to eliminate the cause of nonconformities to prevent recurrence. Any necessary corrective actions were to be taken without undue delay. The procedures defined the requirements for reviewing nonconformities (including complaints); determining the causes of nonconformities; evaluating the need for corrective action; planning and documenting action needed and implementing such action; and reviewing the effectiveness of corrective action taken.

Records of investigation and actions taken were maintained. The nonconformities identified during the inspection were addressed through a CAPA plan.

Conclusion – Inspection outcome

Based on the areas inspected, the people met, and the documents reviewed, and considering the findings of the inspection, including the observations listed in the Inspection Report the company, ***Diagnostics for the Real World Ltd.*** located at ***845 Embedded Way, Suite 150, San Jose 95138, USA*** was considered to be operating at an acceptable level of compliance with ISO 13485:2016 and WHO *Information for Manufacturers on Pre-qualification Inspection Procedures for the Sites of Manufacture of Diagnostics* (PQDx_014).

All the non-compliances observed during the inspection that were listed in the full report were addressed by the organization to a satisfactory level prior to the publication of the WHOPIR.

This WHOPIR will remain valid for 3 years, provided the outcome of any WHO pre-qualification inspection or other audit from regulatory authorities that WHO relies on conducted during this period provides evidence of current compliance with the audit criteria.

List of WHO Guidelines referenced in the inspection report

1. WHO Information for Manufacturers on Prequalification Inspection Procedures for the Sites of Manufacture of Diagnostics (PQDx_014).
(https://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/evaluations/en/)
2. ISO 13485:2016 Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes
3. WHO Post-market surveillance of in vitro diagnostics 2020 (ISBN 978 92 4 001532 6)
4. Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices - ISO14971:2019
5. GHTF/SG3/N19:2012 “Quality management system – Medical devices - Nonconformity Grading System for Regulatory Purposes and Information Exchange”
6. GHTF/SG4/(99)28 'Guidelines for Regulatory Auditing of Quality Systems of Medical Device Manufacturers - Part 1: General Requirements
7. GHTF/SG4/N30R20:2006 'Guidelines for Regulatory Auditing of Quality Systems of Medical Device Manufacturers - Part 2: Regulatory Auditing Strategy
8. GHTF/SG4(pd1)/N33R16:2007 'Guidelines for Regulatory Auditing of Quality Systems of Medical Device Manufacturers - Part 3: Regulatory Audit Reports ISO 13485:2016, Commitments to WHO PQ.