

Logistics by Design Using Critical Logistics Attributes to reduce cost & increase efficiency

Phacilitate Leaders World 23/01/2019

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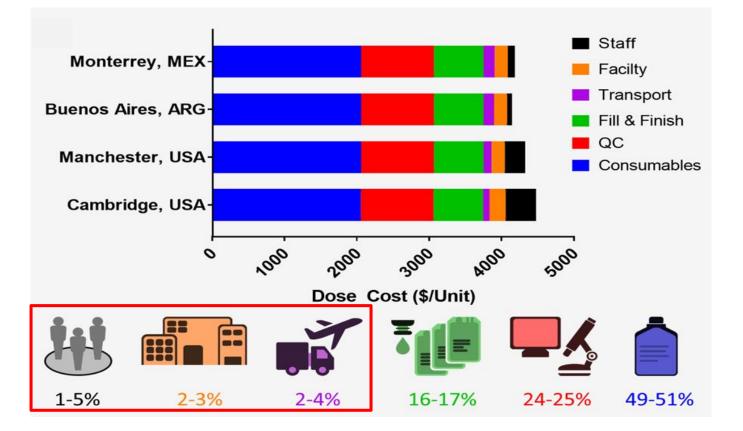






How significant is the cost of logistics?

Logistics has same cost impact as staff and facility costs !

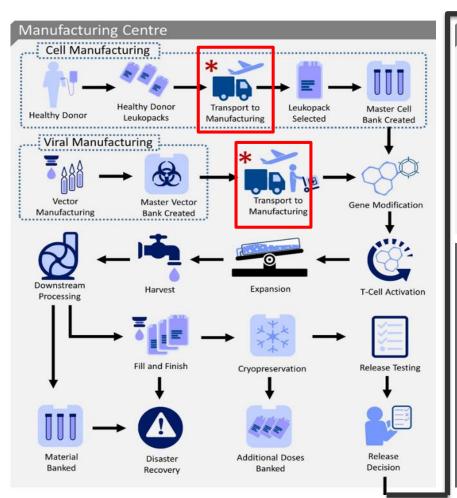


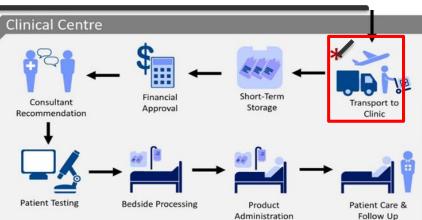
Harrison, Zylberberg, Ellison and Levine, CAR-T Cell Therapy Manufacturing: Modelling the Effect of Offshore Production on Aggregate Cost of Goods





Is Logistics a Critical Manufacturing Step?





Failure in any one of these steps could prevent patient being treated, reimbursement & long term viability of therapy

Harrison, Zylberberg, Ellison and Levine, CAR-T Cell Therapy Manufacturing: Modelling the Effect of Offshore Production on Aggregate Cost of Goods





World Courier - Trust and Consistency









GLOBAL SUPPORT 140 offices in 50 countries



TEMPERATURE Supporting +37 to -190C shipments



DEDICATED Customer Service teams for advanced therapies





Logistics by Design

Definition

 LbD is a framework for logistics-based decision making, based in-part, on Quality by Design principles

Overview

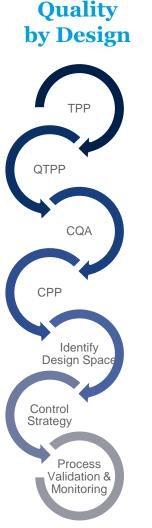
- Key to logistics success is designing in "quality" from the outset.
- This enables challenges in delivering the logistics strategy to be identified early
- Provides sufficient time to consult with key stakeholders (e.g. manufacturing, clinical teams and providers) and tailor the development program to address any high risk or cost drivers.
- Creates structured logistics development pathway, with six key stages of:







QbD Evolving into Logistics by Design



Logistics by Design

TLP

CLA

Identify

Design Space

Logistics

Validation &

Monitoring

FTLP

CLP

Control

Strategy

<u>Target Logistics Profile</u>

• Overarching objectives of a commercial logistics strategy with respect to supporting business goals, supplying market needs, maintaining regulatory compliance and facilitating clinical adoption.

<u>Focused Target Logistics Profile</u>

• Prospective summary of the commercial logistics strategy traits that need to be achieved for all components of the value chain, to ensure successful delivery of product to patient whilst maintaining chain of custody and identity

<u>Critical Logistics Attribute</u>

•A physical, temporal, informatic or operational property that needs to be within an appropriate limit, range, distribution or tracked and traced, to ensure the desired logistics strategy is fulfilled.

<u>Critical Logistics Parameter</u>

• A logistics parameter whose variability or failure would impact a critical logistics attribute and therefore should be monitored or controlled to ensure the desired logistics strategy is fulfilled.

Identify Design Space

• The design space or operating ranges for the CLPs are elucidated through practical assessment using supporting tools, such as Design of Experiments (DoE) or through the testing as part of logistics development activities

Control Strategy

• A planned set of controls, derived from current logistics understanding that ensures service performance and quality. Controls may include parameters and attributes related to physical or informatic characteristics and include frequency of monitoring and control.

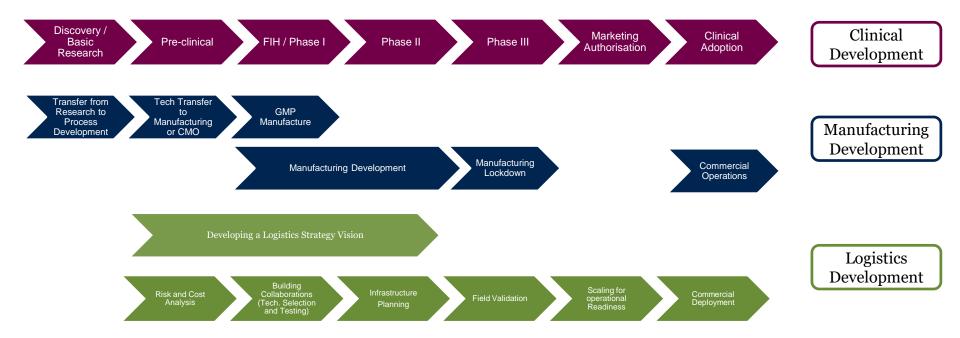
Logistics Validation and Monitoring

•A MAA/launch ready logistics system functional on a global footprint with regular performance review to support real time data driven decision making to further optimise the logistics undertaking.





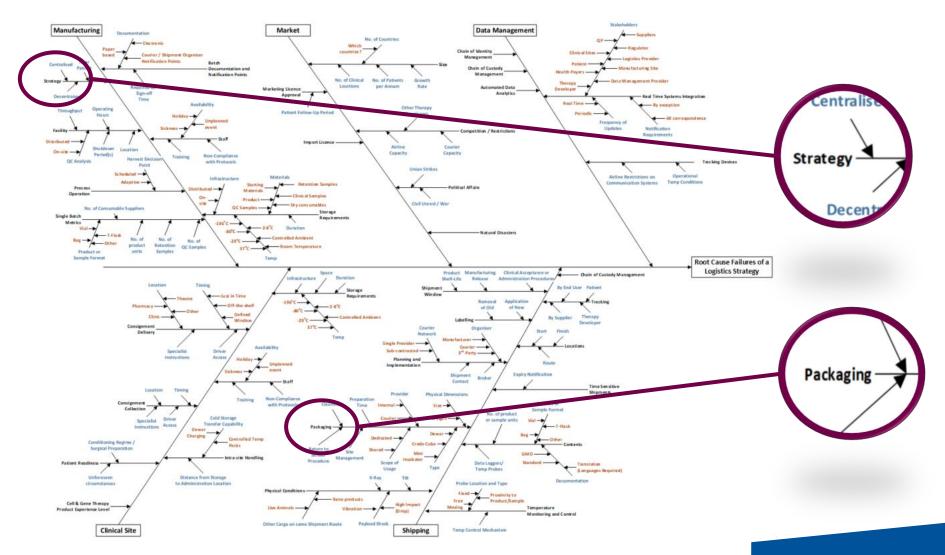
LbD Aligns Development







LbD Built on Risk Based Analysis



Ellison*, McCoy*, Bell, Frend, Ward (*Joint 1st Author), Logistics by Design - A framework for advanced therapy developers to create optimal Logistics Platforms, Cell and Gene Therapy Insights, Dec 2018 6/21/2019

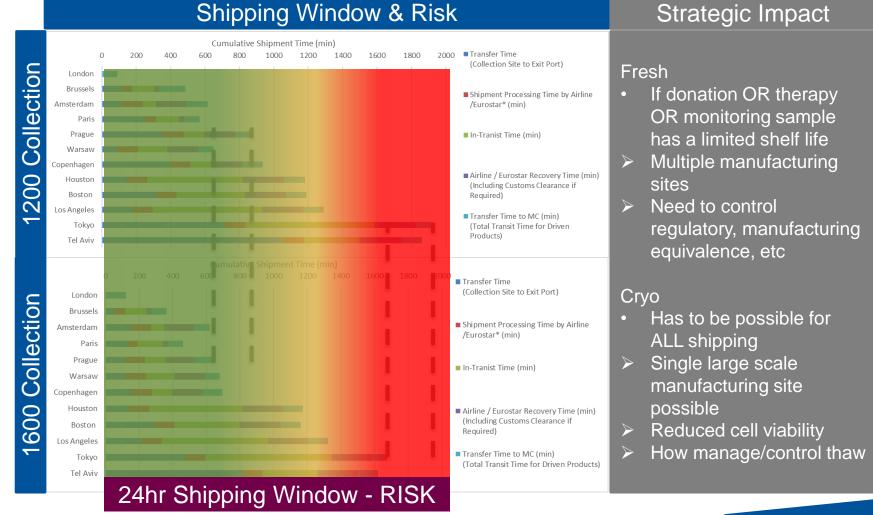


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Manufacturing Strategy Driven by Shelf Life

Different clinical collection times enable different flights to be utilised







Packaging System Impacts Scalability

Is hand carry the solution?

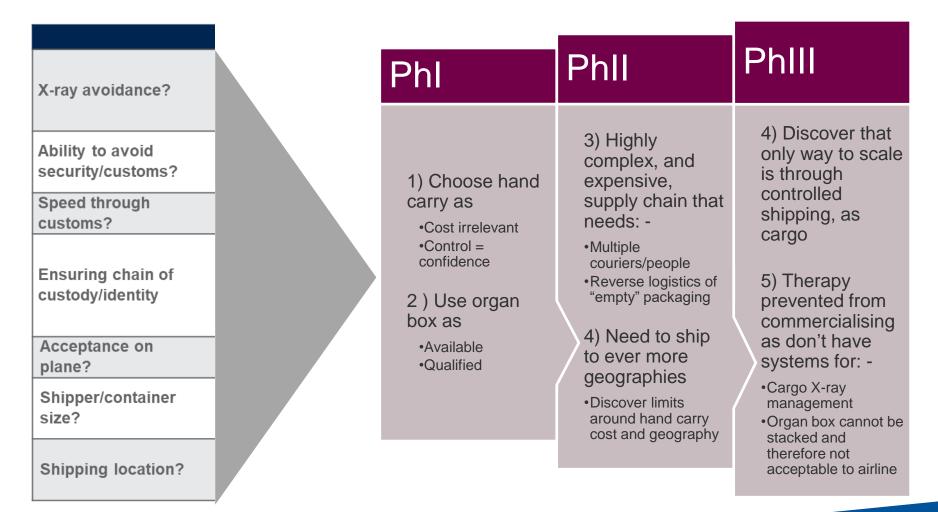
	Hand Carry vs Controlled Shipping
X-ray avoidance?	Regardless of transport strategy, all shipments are subject to x-ray unless the correct exemption paperwork and alternative security measures are in place. Managing xray exposure can only be achieved by working with an experienced logistics expert.
Ability to avoid security/customs?	All imports have to pass through security and customs checks as they enter the country. Requirements for import/export change on a frequent basis and as such the HC capability's could change.
Speed through customs?	HC possibly faster, depending on size of immigration que, and efficiency of airline in making freight available (if shipped in the hold)
Ensuring chain of custody/identity	Depending on package size hand carries may be placed, out of site, in overhead lockers. In addition on small domestic flights hand luggage is limited and anything larger than a laptop is placed in the hold
Acceptance on plane?	The pilot is ultimate authority on any flight and can refuse to let any item, for any reason, into the cabin
Shipper/container size?	Only packages that comply with the airlines hand-baggage & IATA restrictions can travel in the cabin. This massively constrains the ability to scale up and commercialise with HC.
Shipping location?	Depending on the airline, the package, and how many seats have been booked. All packages have to be placed in overhead lockers. This may lead to crush damage if the flight is crowded and means that the package is out of sight.





Packaging System Impacts Scalability

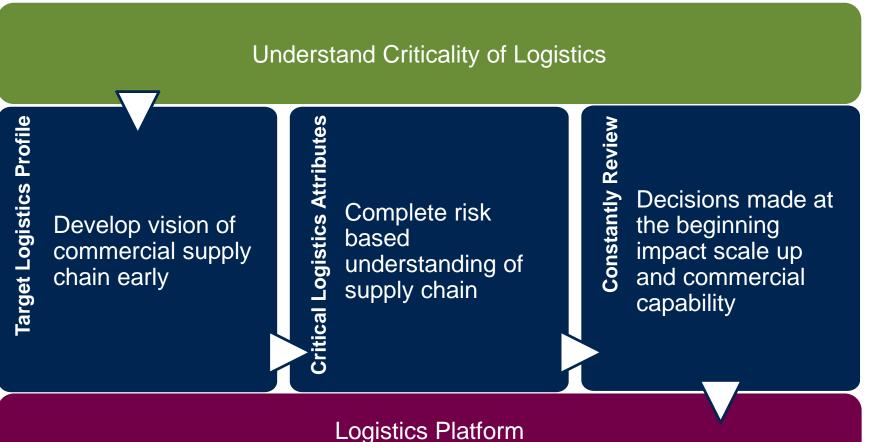
Is hand carry the solution? - Case Study







Using Logistics by Design to De-Risk Commercilisation



Supporting Clinical Trials & Commercial Operations



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