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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Training Course

18 – 29 July 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Training Course

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Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems is an advanced 2-week training course for quality assurance professionals, auditors and compliance coordinators in pharmaceutical, biotechnology and related life sciences companies, who leave with a Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Plan setting verification activities and evidence requirements for batch release. Health authorities and partners now examine data and systems, not only finished medicines. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course to those who design assurance for regulated manufacturing.

Why Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Matter Now

Three pressures reshape pharmaceutical assurance: inspections that test the trustworthiness of electronic records as closely as laboratory results, contract manufacturing and testing that place critical steps with external partners, and faster product transfers between sites that strain validation and change control. Companies with mature assurance systems release batches on solid evidence and host inspections calmly; those with fragile systems face batch rejections, recalls and delayed approvals. The course draws on good manufacturing practice GMP expectations described in general terms, the quality management principles of ISO 9001, the Plan-Do-Check-Act PDCA cycle and recognised validation and data integrity principles.

Who Gains Most from Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems

- Quality assurance specialists who review batch records and support release decisions
- Internal and supplier auditors who evaluate sites, laboratories and contract organisations
- Compliance coordinators responsible for controlled documents, records and inspection readiness
- Validation staff who plan qualification of equipment, utilities, methods and computerised systems
- Change control and deviation coordinators who assess the quality impact of modifications

A site quality unit together with its validation and supplier assurance colleagues gains most, because they can agree one evidence standard for release, audits and inspections.

Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Capabilities

Participants learn to design a pharmaceutical assurance system in which every batch decision rests on traceable, trustworthy evidence.

- Design a quality assurance plan linking product requirements to verification and validation activities — qualified persons and release committees
- Specify equipment, utility, method and computerised system qualification stages — technical managers approving use
- Build document, batch record and data integrity controls — inspectors and auditors relying on records
- Assess audit schedules for sites, laboratories and contract organisations — quality heads allocating audit effort
- Apply supplier qualification and quality agreements with contract manufacturers — procurement and quality approving partners
- Calculate assurance metrics such as deviation recurrence and right-first-time batch records — leadership judging control health

Key Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Terms

- Batch record review — the documented check of every manufacturing and testing record for a batch before a release decision is made.
- Qualification — documented proof that equipment, utilities or systems are installed correctly and operate as intended within defined limits.
- Process validation — evidence that a manufacturing process consistently produces a medicine meeting its predetermined quality attributes.
- Data integrity — the condition in which records are attributable, legible, contemporaneous, original and accurate throughout their retention period.
- Deviation — any departure from an approved instruction or specification, investigated to judge its effect on product quality.
- Quality agreement — a written arrangement defining quality responsibilities between a pharmaceutical company and a contract manufacturer or laboratory.

Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Day by Day

Day 1: Pharmaceutical Quality System Foundations

- Pharmaceutical Quality System Elements — Connecting Assurance to Patient Safety
- GMP Expectations Overview — Framing What Inspectors Examine
- ISO 9001 Principles in Regulated Manufacturing — Aligning QMS and Pharmaceutical Controls
- Product Lifecycle Assurance — Linking Development, Transfer and Commercial Supply
- Quality Unit Responsibilities — Separating Production Authority From Release Authority

Day 2: Planning Pharmaceutical Assurance

- Quality Assurance Plan Structure for Products — Organising Evidence by Lifecycle Stage
- Critical Quality Attribute Mapping — Linking Specifications to Controls
- Verification Matrices for Batch Release — Defining Proof for Each Requirement
- Quality Risk Assessment Tools — Ranking Hazards to Product and Patient
- Assurance Calendars Across Sites — Scheduling Reviews, Audits and Trending

Day 3: Qualification and Validation

- Installation, Operational and Performance Qualification — Staging Equipment Evidence
- Utilities and Cleanroom Qualification — Assuring Water, Air and Environment
- Process Validation Stages — Proving Consistent Commercial Manufacture
- Cleaning Validation — Preventing Cross-Contamination Between Products
- Validation Master Plans — Coordinating Validation Across the Site

Day 4: Laboratory and Computerised System Assurance

- Analytical Method Validation — Confirming Test Methods Are Fit for Use
- Out-of-Specification Investigations — Handling Unexpected Laboratory Results
- Computerised System Validation — Assuring Software That Holds GMP Records
- Audit Trail Review — Detecting Unauthorised Changes to Electronic Data
- Laboratory Data Integrity Controls — Protecting Raw Data From Creation to Archive

Day 5: Documentation and Batch Records

- Document Hierarchies for Regulated Sites — Organising Master and Executed Records
- Batch Manufacturing Record Design — Capturing Critical Steps Clearly
- Good Documentation Practice Rules — Making Entries Attributable and Contemporaneous
- Batch Record Review Workflows — Supporting Timely and Sound Release Decisions
- Record Retention and Archiving — Preserving Evidence for Its Required Life

Day 6: Change Control and Deviations

- Change Control Impact Assessment — Identifying Affected Validations, Filings and Training
- Deviation Classification — Grading Events by Product Quality Impact
- Root Cause Investigation for Deviations — Finding Systemic Causes
- CAPA Effectiveness Checks — Confirming Actions Prevent Recurrence
- Product Quality Reviews — Trending Batches, Changes and Complaints Annually

Day 7: Audit Planning and Self-Inspection

- Risk-Based Self-Inspection Schedules — Allocating Audit Days by Exposure
- Laboratory and Warehouse Audits — Testing Practice Against Procedures
- Auditor Competence and Independence — Protecting Credibility of Findings
- Audit Evidence Grading — Classifying Critical, Major and Minor Findings
- Audit Follow-Up Verification — Closing Findings on Evidence

Day 8: Supplier and Contract Organisation Assurance

- Supplier Risk Segmentation for Materials — Deciding Assurance Depth per Source
- Active Ingredient and Excipient Supplier Qualification — Approving Sources on Evidence
- Quality Agreements With Contract Manufacturers — Allocating Release and Testing Duties
- Contract Laboratory Oversight — Verifying Outsourced Test Results
- Supplier Requalification and Change Notification — Keeping Approvals Current

Day 9: Assurance Metrics and Inspection Readiness

- Quality Metrics for Pharmaceutical Sites — Tracking Deviations, Rejections and Complaints
- Right-First-Time Batch Record Measures — Monitoring Documentation Quality
- Inspection Readiness Plans — Preparing Evidence, Hosts and Back Rooms
- Mock Inspections — Testing the Site Under Realistic Pressure
- Inspection Response Plans — Committing to Credible Corrective Actions

Day 10: Practising the Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Plan

- Applying Critical Quality Attribute Mapping — Framing the Plan for a Live Product
- Applying Qualification and Validation Rules — Defining Evidence Gates
- Applying Audit and Supplier Assurance Methods — Scheduling Oversight Activities
- Applying Quality Metrics — Setting Measures of System Effectiveness
- Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Plan — Combining Verification Activities and Evidence Requirements

Applying Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems After the Course

- Run an audit trail review on one laboratory computerised system and present data integrity gaps to the quality head with proposed controls.
- Review one quality agreement with a contract manufacturer against release and testing responsibilities, and agree amendments with the partner.

Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems Questions FAQ

What are pharmaceutical quality assurance systems and why do they matter now?

Pharmaceutical quality assurance systems are the planned controls, validations, records and audits that give confidence every medicine batch meets its quality attributes. They matter now because inspections scrutinise electronic data and outsourcing places critical steps with partners.

Which roles gain most from pharmaceutical quality assurance systems?

Quality assurance professionals, auditors and compliance coordinators in pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies gain most from pharmaceutical quality assurance systems. Validation and change control staff also benefit when they must prove equipment, methods and modifications remain under control.

How do pharmaceutical quality assurance systems differ from a general quality control and inspection course?

Pharmaceutical quality assurance systems focus on regulated manufacturing evidence such as qualification, batch records, data integrity and contract oversight. A general quality control course concentrates on inspection and sampling across industries, without the release and inspection demands of medicine production.

What do you bring back from pharmaceutical quality assurance systems training?

You bring back a Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Plan for a real product, with mapped critical quality attributes, validation gates, audit and supplier oversight and the evidence each stage must produce.

Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Systems: The Way Forward

The Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Plan first informs the release committee's decision on which evidence gates each batch must pass. Quality assurance specialists, auditors and validation staff use it to schedule reviews and oversight. After the next inspection or product transfer, revisit data integrity controls and supplier agreements, because generic manufacturers, biotechnology firms and medical device makers each meet new evidence expectations.