

Validation and Use of Excel® Spreadsheets in Regulated Environments



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Today's Agenda

- Regulatory requirements/business requirements
- Recommendations from the FDA
- Design Spreadsheet for Part 11/GxP compliance
- Validation during development and installation
- How to ensure integrity&security of spreadsheets
- How the FDA is using spreadsheets
- Documentation requirements
- Case studies for Part 11 compliance



Reference material

Examples

Useful Excel
Functions to Improve
Quality and
Compliance of
Workbooks

Labcompliance

- Excel functions for compliance and quality
- SOPS
 - Development and use of spreadsheets for regulated environment,
 - Validation of spreadsheet applications
 - Change control of computer systems
- Checklist/gap analysis
 Macros and Spreadsheets
- Two FDA Laboratory information bulletins
- FDA establishment inspection report (EIR), 483
 observation with deviations related to Spreadsheets

Download Reference Material www.labcompliance.com/conferences/excel-5234.htm (available until March 30, 2007)







Regulations/Laws

- Healthcare Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 Rules governing how anyone involved in the healthcare industry should conduct business
- Sarbanes Oxley Act
 New regulatory controls for financial services firms (aimed at public companies)
- 21 CFR Part 11 E-Signatures/Records
 Defines requirements for electronic records,
 electronic signatures in FDA regulated industries



Common Requirements

- Strict access control to the systems and data
- Record handling and maintenance
 - Authenticity
 - Integrity
 - Confidentiality
 - Accuracy
- Tools:
 - Electronic audit trail
 - Electronic signatures
 - Digital signatures for system not under direct control
 - Validation



FDA Part 11 Validation Guidance



- Spreadsheet Calculations and Macro Programs used in GxP environments should be validated
- Testing should cover full range
- End users should validate any program Macros and other customizations that they prepare

Spreadsheet Calculations and Macro Programs should comply with 21 CFR Part 11 (E-records/signatures)



FDA Warning Letters

 There is no documentation covering Excel application software, or any procedures instituted covering the protection of electronic records or an established back-up system (069)



Ref: www.fdawarningletter.com (W 069)



Warning Letter

- Failure to use fully validated computer spreadsheets to calculate analytical results for inprocess and finished product testing [21 CFR 211.165(e)]. For example, the computer spreadsheets used to calculate analytical results for... have not been validated.
- QA/QC Spreadsheet Validation, is deficient in that only a small range of values are being used to challenge computerized spreadsheet mathematical calculations.

Ref: www.fdawarningletter.com (W 063)

over wide range

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Verification of Corrective Actions

- EIR
- These tests include the entry of the following types of data: aberrant high findings, aberrant low findings, in-specification findings, zeros, negative numbers, and alphanumeric combinations
- Each spreadsheet is product specific and has a separate validation package
- Each package contains the initial testing of the information as entered into the Spreadsheet, a blank spreadsheet, and a spreadsheet showing the calculation formulas used in the appropriate cells.

EIR = Establishment Inspection Report

Ref: www.fdawarningletter.com (W 106)

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Verification of Corrective Actions



- The package contains a list of the tests conducted and the dates they were performed as well as hand calculations of some trial data for comparison
- Revised SOP "QA/QC Computer Spreadsheet Validation," contains directions for testing new and existing spreadsheets prior to use in analytical testing.
- The spreadsheets are checked monthly by a familiar analyst with previously entered data.
- The check results are compared to the originals to make sure that corruption of the file has not occurred

EIR = Establishment Inspection Report

Ref: www.fdawarningletter.com (W 106)



Verification of Corrective Actions



- The firm now saves the spreadsheets in read-only form to compact discs, specific to product.
- Changes to spreadsheets cannot be saved in this format.
- Two sets of CDs were made, one Set for the daily laboratory use and one master copy containing all spreadsheets kept by
- If one spreadsheet an a CD is changed, then a new CD is burned and the old one is archived.
- The spreadsheet when printed out bears a file path at the bottom to assure it came from the CD
 - Ref: www.fdawarningletter.com (W 106)
 - EIR = Establishment Inspection Report



Compliance Problems with Spreadsheets

- Easy access to programs
- Everybody (not trained on GxP validation and computer science) can write programs
- Everybody can change ==>Frequent change without control
- No validation, no documentation
- Many different environments (operating systems, PC hardware)
- Many versions in use (local PC, server, inbox, delete folders)
- No or insufficient documentation
- Typically do not comply with regulations (e.g., Part 11), and QA Unit is not aware of this

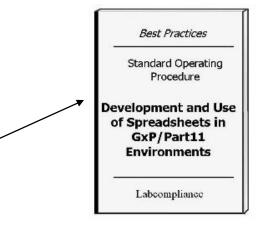
What to do for GxP/Part 11 Compliance?

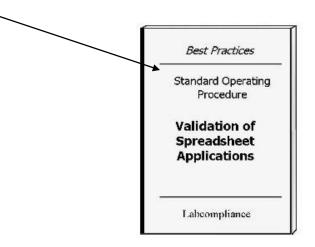
- Use other programs
 e.g., perform calculations in secure and validated
 Agilent ChemStation or Cerity environments with
 functions for Part 11
- Develop, implement, and enforce procedures for development and use of Spreadsheets with quality, security and validation in mind.
- 3. Evaluate add-on software with more security and compliance functionality e.g., www.wimmersystems.com, www.part11solutions.com, or www.j-walk.com, www.prodiance.com
- 4. Use data management software with built-in Excel support and Part11/GxP functionality, (E.g., Agilent Cerity ECM) www.agilent.com/chem/cerityecm



Design Spreadsheets for Part 11/GxP

- 1. Follow documented procedures
- 2. Design for error detection
- 3. Design with integrity in mind
 - Don't enable users to change spreadsheets
- 4. Design for security
- 5. Validate during development, before and during use
- Develop and apply rigorous change control procedures





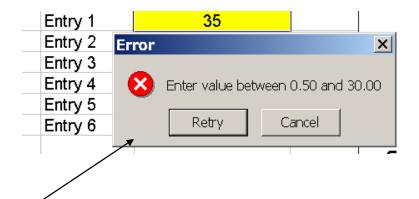


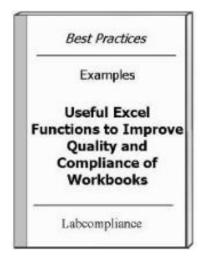
Design for Error Detection

- Spreadsheet should detect errors during data entry
 - wrong type, e.g.,
 string characters instead of numbers
 - wrong sequence of entries
 - wrong data range
 - wrong format (e.g., date)
- Spreadsheet should prompt the user in case of wrong entries, and not crash



 Check and alert the user if a single data entry is 50% above average.





Design for Integrity and Authenticity

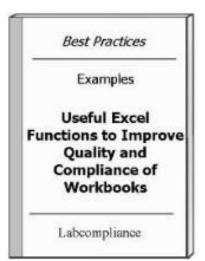
- Protect all cells not used for data entry
- Protect use of Excel sheet by passwords
- Store and load from write protected directory (e.g., secure server or CD)
- Display directory, subdirectories, file name and sheet name at the bottom of the spreadsheet
- Display date and time of last data entry
- Display&print operator name
- Verify file integrity with hash function

With VBA (example 3)

- Disable menu and tool bars to limit function to the intended use
- Disable 'save' and 'save as' Disable cut/copy and paste control keys

Directory, path, file name

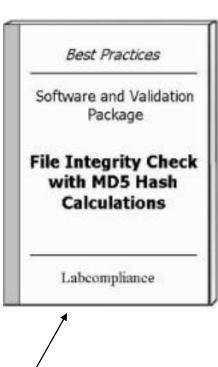
	Path, file, worksheet		Cell("filename")			
	C:\Ae_Winword\Book2002-Macro\Macros\RetentionTime-Macro\(Excel-Level1-0-01.xls\)Template					





Md5 Hash Calculations for File Integrity Check

- Based on security software from RSA
- Used to check accuracy or e-mail transfer
- Used for digital signatures
- Used to verify proper software installation
- Used to verify file transfer accuracy in networks
- Calculate hash value (124 bit string)
- 2. Store the value
- For verification: recalculate and compare with original value

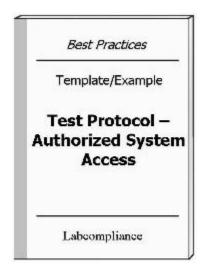


Example and validation package



Design for Security

- Develop, implement and test procedures for limited system access to authorized users (e.g., through user ID/password)
- 2. Configure and use secure operating systems (Windows 2000, XP)
- If available, use secure server for storage of spreadsheets and access to spreadsheets
- 4. Maintain user lists with authorized access





What to Validate / What not to Validate

Not to Validate

- Excel software
- Standard calculations under normal conditions (GAMP 3)

Validate

- Everything we customize, e.g.,
 - user interface (input/outputs)
 - validation functions for data entry
 - macros (VBA Scripts)
- Extreme conditions (at and above/beyond limits)
- Security functions (e.g., passwords, cell protection)
- Spreadsheet integrity (e.g., hash function)





What does Validation of Spreadsheets Include?

- Planning
- Writing specifications
 - functional specifications
 - computer requirements
 - user profile (skills)
 - design specifications
- Design and code review
- Installation qualification/documentation
- Testing during development and after installation
- Change control/requalification
- Validation report





Should we Test Standard Excel Functions?

- 1. Standard functions used in normal operation range don't need to be verified (GAMP3)
- 2. Verify standard functions if used in extreme ranges (e.g., very small numbers) and if there are indications for problems with Excel
- Use commercial calculator for verification for 2.
- Regularly check the vendor's website for errors (need written procedure)

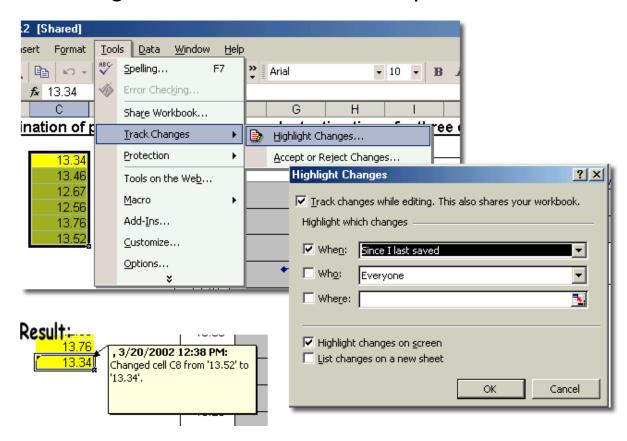


How to Comply with the Audit Trail Requirement

- Procedures
 For low risk systems
- Print and sign
 For low risk systems
- Use 'Track Changes' function
 For medium risk systems
- Use 3rd party software
 e.g., Agilent ECM, e-Infotree
 For high risk systems

Design for Tracking Changes (Audit Trail)

- 1. Click on Tools -select Track Changes -select Highlight Changes
- 2. Select which changes you want to track and time range
- 3. Result: Changes can be reviewed and printed



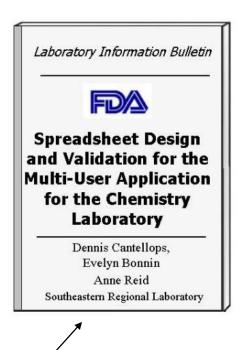


How Does the FDA Design and Use Spreadsheets

- 1. User ID/Password for secure log-on
- 2. MS NTFS to limit access to files
- 3. Store spreadsheets on write protected server directories
- 4. Validate spreadsheet applications
- 5. Control and archive spreadsheets for internal audits
- 6. Standardize design of templates (use of colors, cell protection)

Source: FDA LIB:

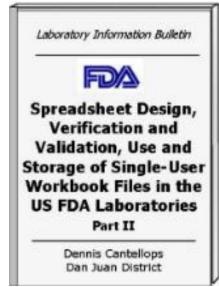
Spreadsheet Design and Validation for the Multi-User Application for the Chemistry Laboratory





How to Validate and Use Single User Spreadsheets

- Test and document correct functioning (input/output, customized formula)
- Document used formula
- For direct input of raw data: verify data entry through second person (only for high risk records)



Source: FDA LIB:

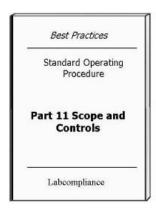
Spreadsheet Design, Verification and Validation, Use and Storage of Single-User Workbook Files in the US FDA Laboratories



Documentation for Part 11

FDA Recommendation: We recommend that each study protocol identify at which steps a computerized system will be used to create, modify, maintain, archive, retrieve, or transmit data.

- Document your business practices especially important: where can users change records (e.g., spreadsheet templates)
- 2. Define and document your rational behind part 11 controls (e.g., audit trail, archiving on paper vs. electronic, validation)





Example – Using Excel Template as Calculator

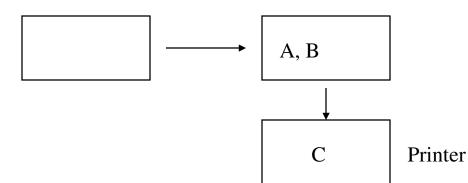
Paper

Raw data

Results

PC

Excel software Calculates results



Events

- A. Original e-record stored
- B. User has authorized access to data
- C. Approval

Recommendations

- No e-audit trail
- Load spreadsheet from write protected server
- Print file source with each result
- Maintain records in paper form

Business Practice - Steps

- 1. Spreadsheet loaded from writeprotected server
- 2. Data from paper is typed into an Excel spreadsheet Example: weights of balance
- 3. Spreadsheet performs calculations and results are printed and signed
- 4. All printed results are archived together with original data
- 5. No electronic records stored

Records	required	by	predicate	rul	le
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No __ Explicit _x Implicit __

Regulated activity relies on e-records

Yes x No

Impact on product quality

High _x Medium __ Low __ No _

Automatic Transfer of Intermediate Data to Excel

Equipment

e.g., autoclave or UV for Dissolution

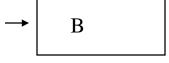
Computer 1

Data acquisition Primary data evaluation

Computer 2 Excel software

Primary data evaluation







Printer

- A. Data generation (temperature, pressure, results)
- B. Data is stored temporarily and processed
- C. Authorized access to data
- D. Operators can manipulate data

Remark: Computer I and II can be combined

Recommendations

- No e-audit trail on Comp1
- E-audit trail on Comp2
- E-signature on Comp2
- Need Excel remediation software
- Comp1 and Comp 2 must be validated

Business Practice - Steps

- 1. Data generated by equipment (e.g., process parameters, signals)
- 2. Data transferred to computer 1 for primary data evaluation (no operator interaction)
- 3. Intermediate results transferred to computer 2 for secondary evaluation with operator interaction
- 4. Results from secondary evaluation are signed on computer 2 and archived

Records required by predicate rule

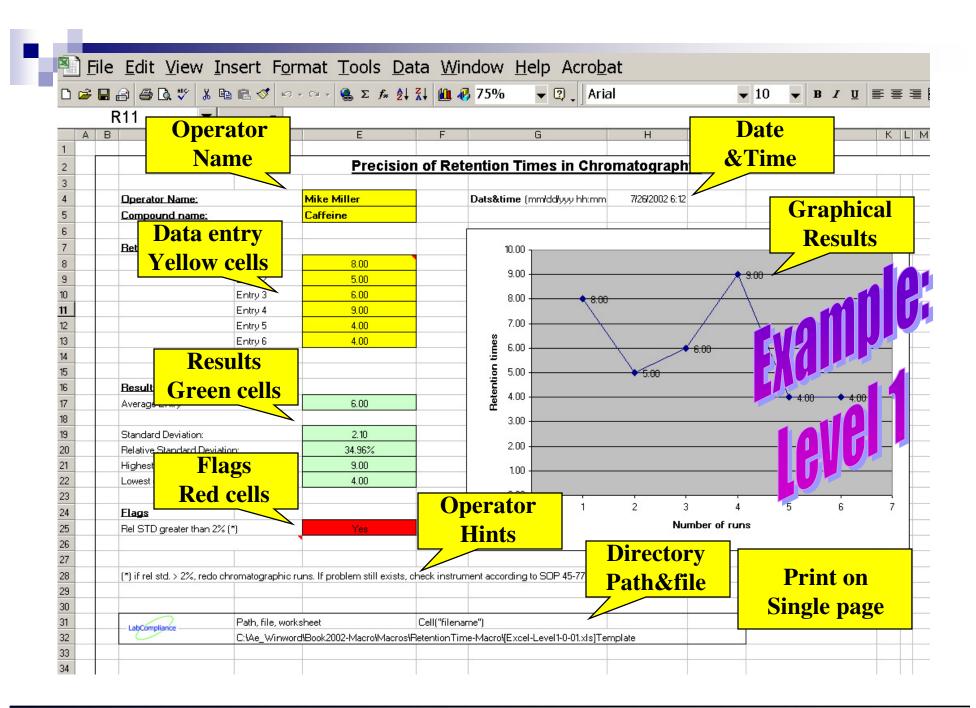
No __ Explicit _x Implicit __

Regulated activity relies on e-records

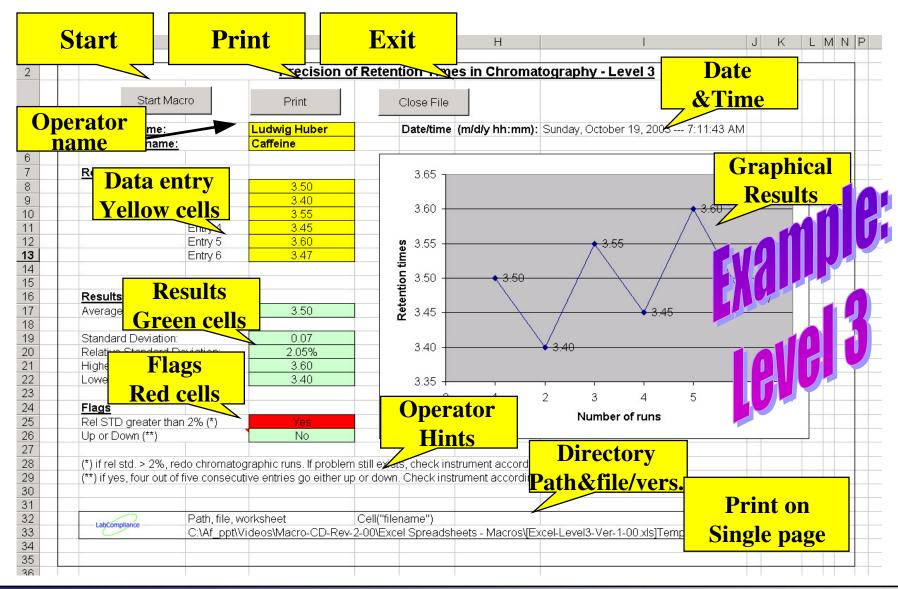
Yes _x No__

Impact on product quality

High _x Medium __ Low __ No __



Disable Menu and Tool Bars and CTRL Keys





Minimal Documentation

(equally important for new and existing spreadsheets)

- 1. A description of what the program does
- 2. Description of formulas used
- 3. User manual incl. description of color coded cells
- Explanation of the relationship of formulas used in procedures to Excel equations
- 5. Listing of VBA Macros
- 6. Test sheets with anticipated results, acceptance criteria and actual results
- 7. Security and password maintenance, user lists
- 8. Documentation of operating systems, spreadsheet version, workbook version, date of installation



Thank You

I would like to thank



All attendees for your attention

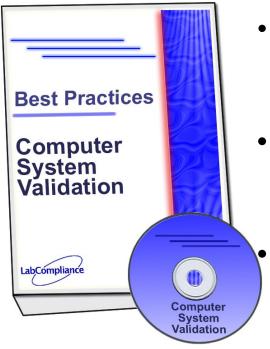
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