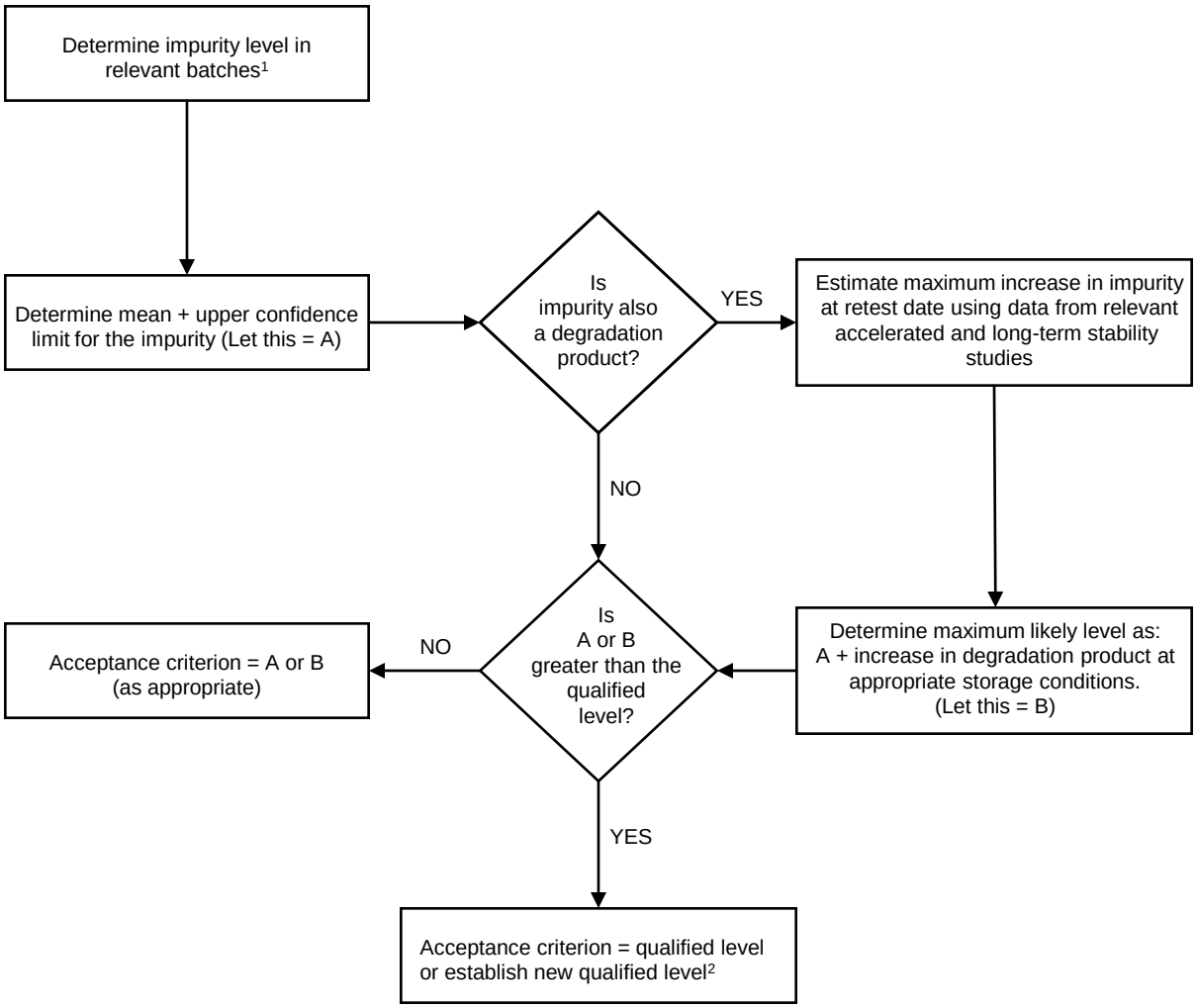
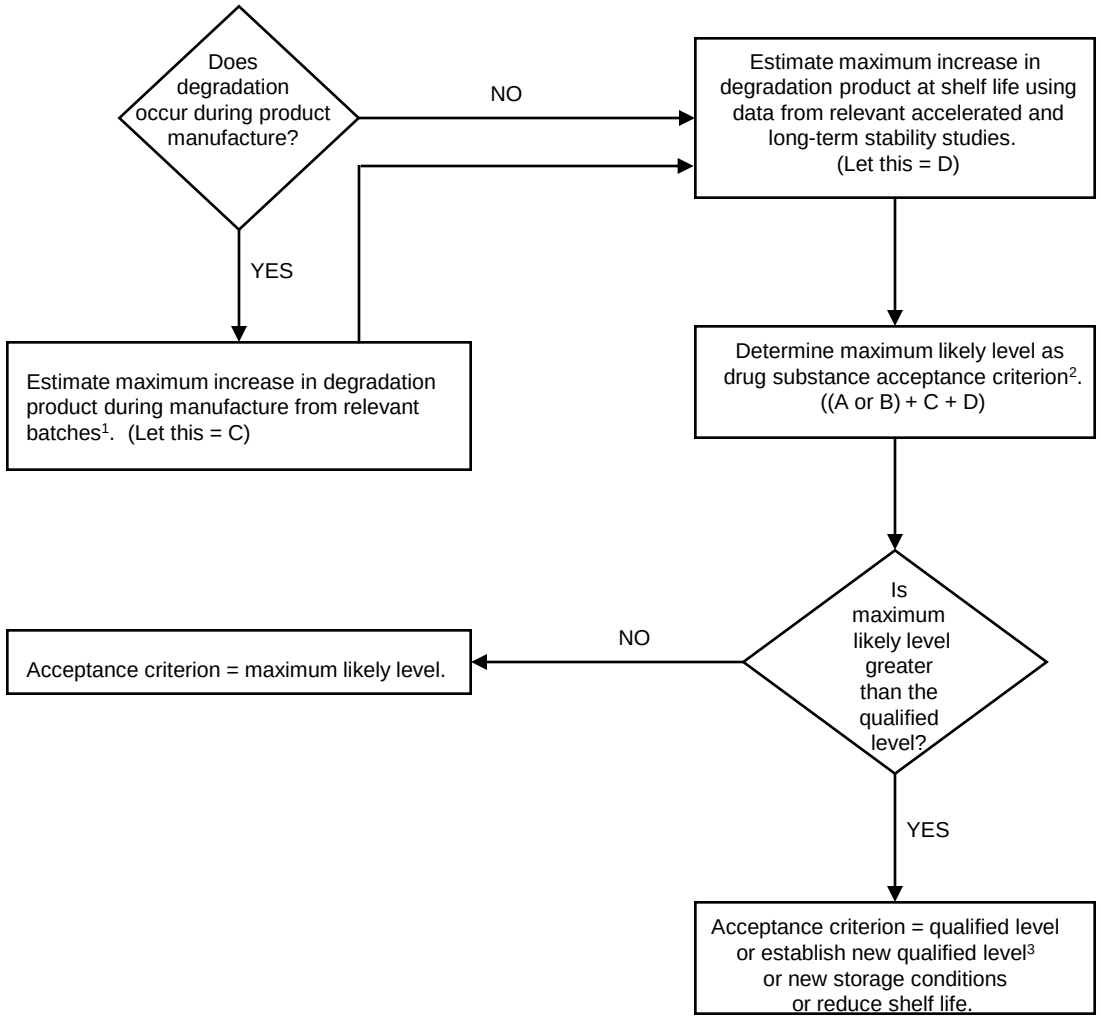
DECISION TREE #1: ESTABLISHING ACCEPTANCE CRITERION
FOR A SPECIFIED IMPURITY IN A NEW DRUG SUBSTANCE



[1] Relevant batches are those from development, pilot and scale-up studies.
[2] Refer to VICH Guideline on Impurities in New Drug Substances

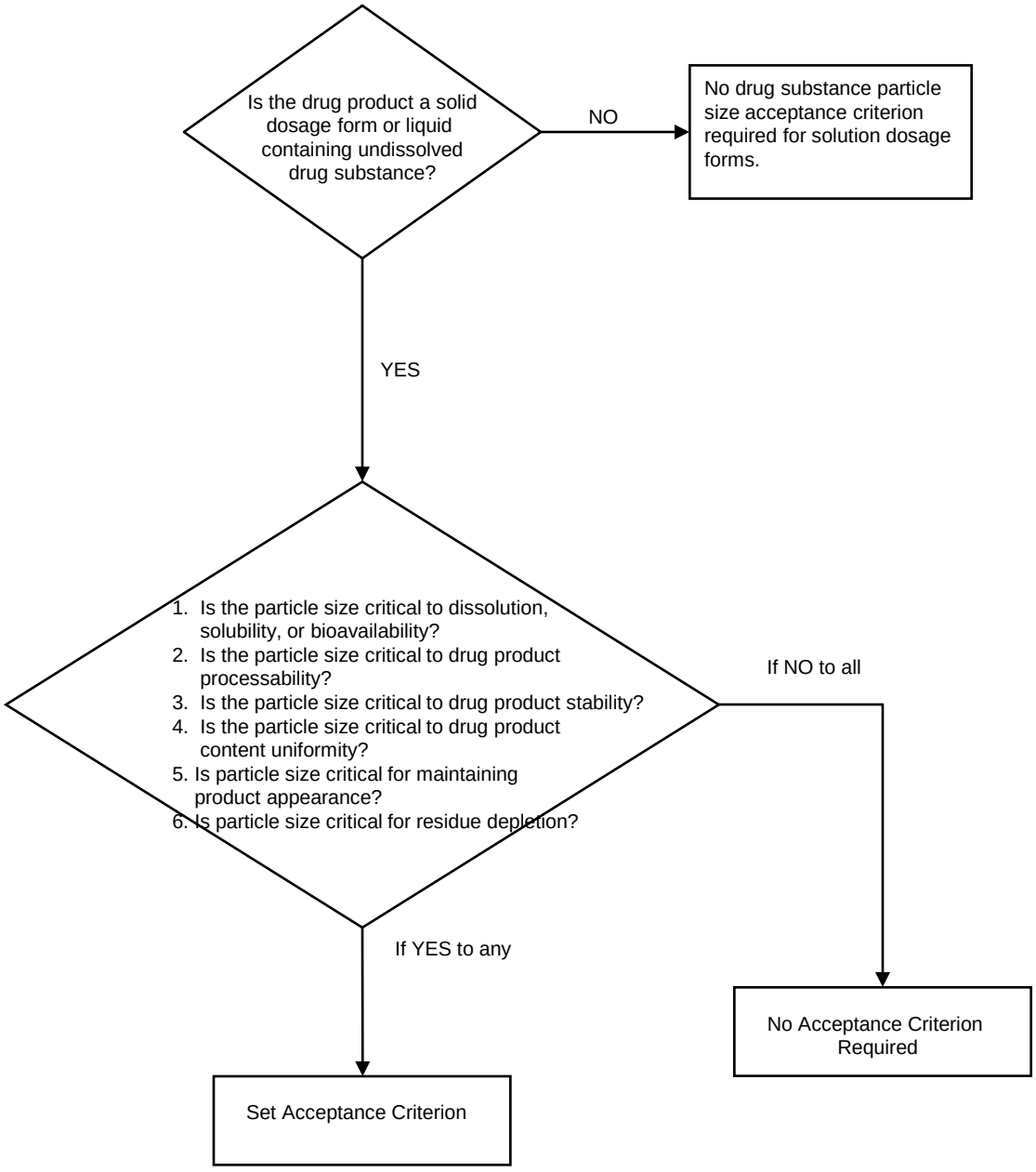
Definition: upper confidence limit = three times the standard deviation of batch analysis data

DECISION TREE #2: ESTABLISHING ACCEPTANCE CRITERION
FOR A DEGRADATION PRODUCT IN A NEW MEDICINAL PRODUCT



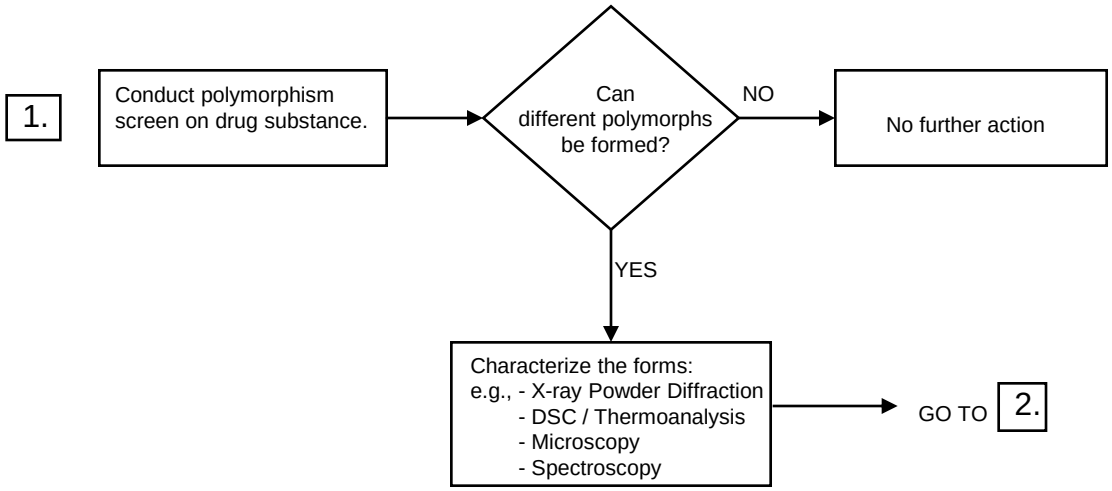
[1] Relevant batches are those from development, pilot and scale-up studies.
[2] Refer to Decision Tree 1 for information regarding A and B.
[3] Refer to VICH Guideline on Impurities in New Veterinary Medicinal Products.

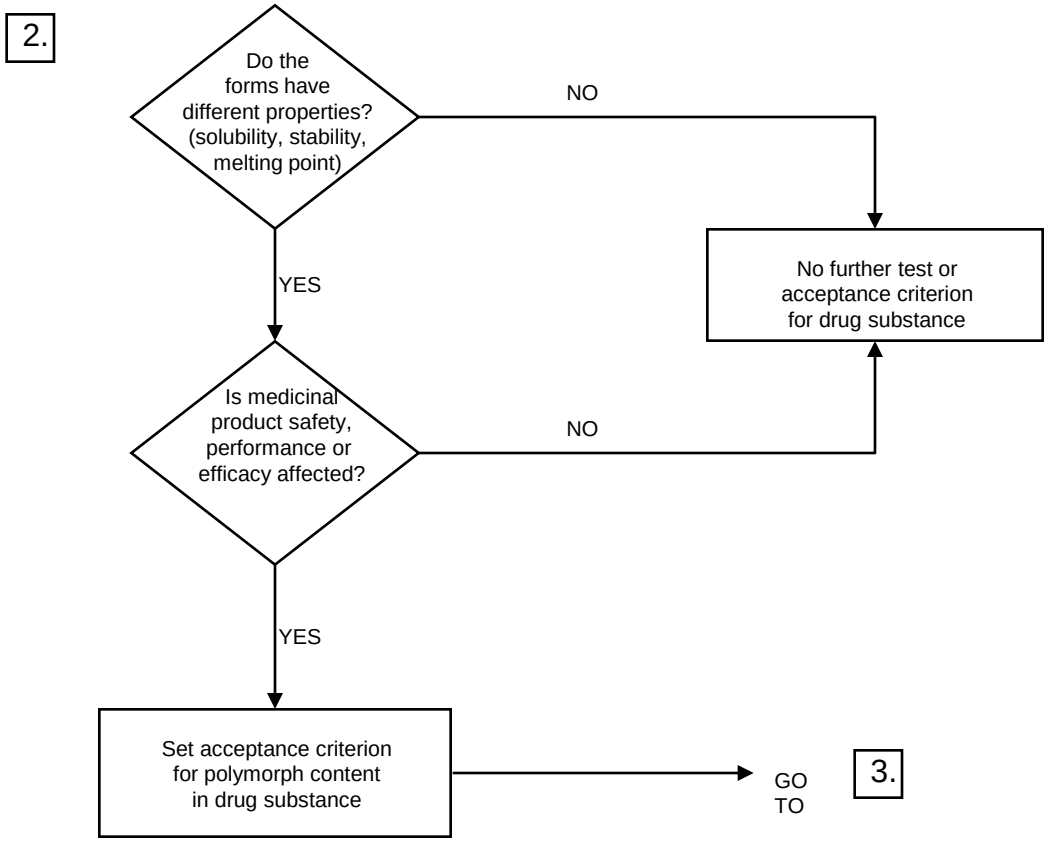
DECISION TREE #3: SETTING ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR DRUG SUBSTANCE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



DECISION TREE #4: INVESTIGATING THE NEED TO SET ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR POLYMORPHISM IN DRUG SUBSTANCES AND MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Drug Substance



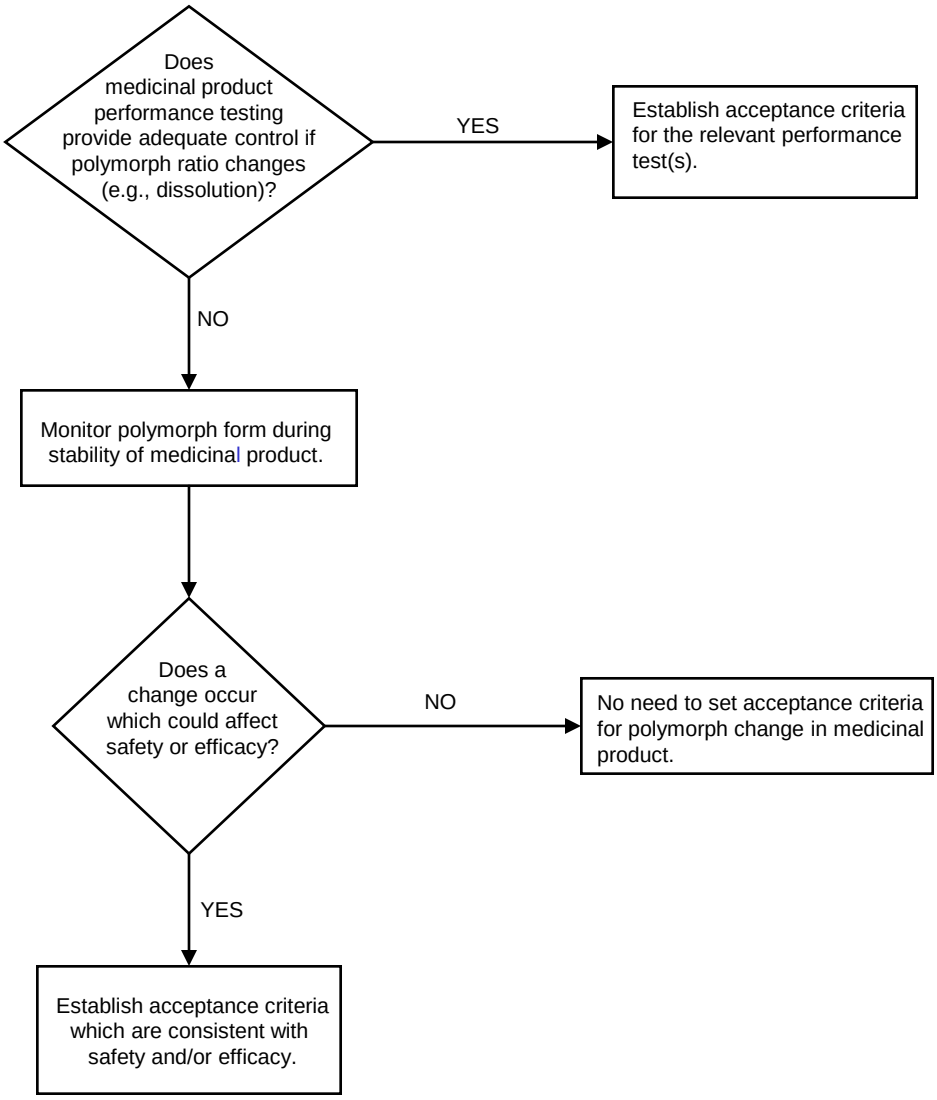


DECISION TREE #4: INVESTIGATING THE NEED TO SET ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR POLYMORPHISM IN DRUG SUBSTANCES AND MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

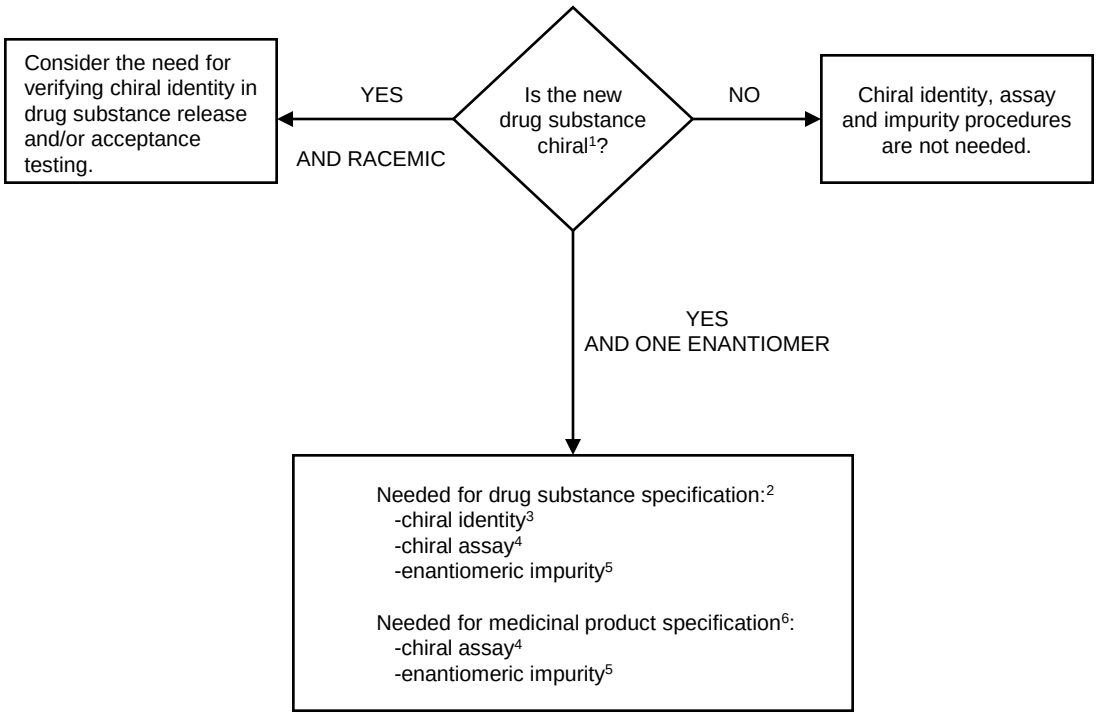
Medicinal Product - Solid Dosage Form or Liquid Containing Undissolved Drug Substance

N.B.: Undertake the following processes only if technically possible to measure polymorph content in the medicinal product.

3.



DECISION TREE #5: ESTABLISHING IDENTITY, ASSAY AND ENANTIOMERIC IMPURITY PROCEDURES FOR CHIRAL NEW DRUG SUBSTANCES AND NEW MEDICINAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING CHIRAL DRUG SUBSTANCES



[1] Chiral substances of natural origin are not addressed in this Guideline.

[2] As with other impurities arising in and from raw materials used in drug substance synthesis, control of chiral quality could be established alternatively by applying limits to appropriate starting materials or intermediates when justified from developmental studies. This essentially will be the case when there are multiple chiral centers (e.g., three or more), or when control at a step prior to production of the final drug substance is desirable.

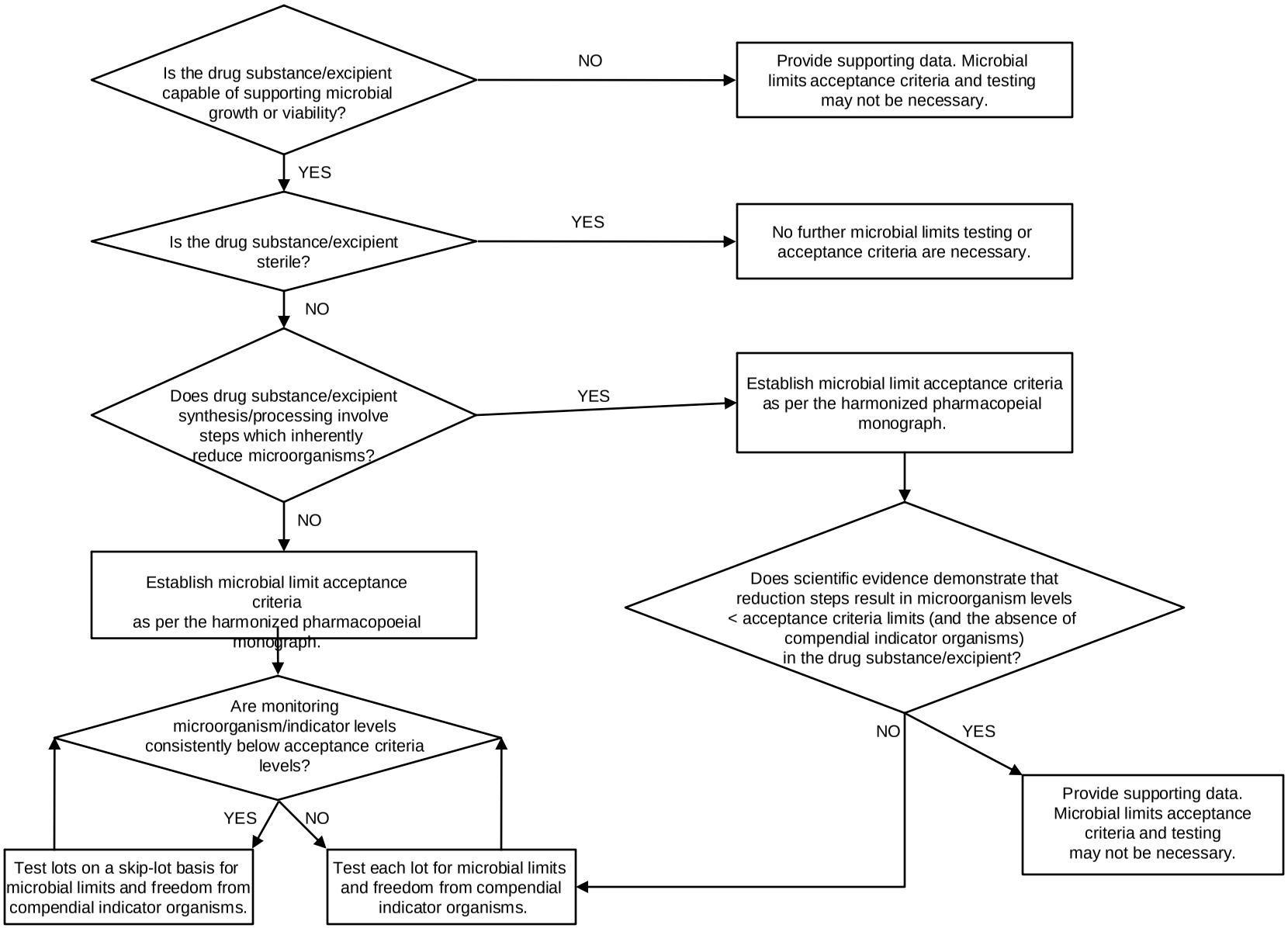
[3] A chiral assay or an enantiomeric impurity procedure may be acceptable in lieu of a chiral identity procedure.

[4] An achiral assay combined with a method for controlling the opposite enantiomer is acceptable in lieu of a chiral assay.

[5] The level of the opposite enantiomer of the drug substance may be derived from chiral assay data or from a separate procedure.

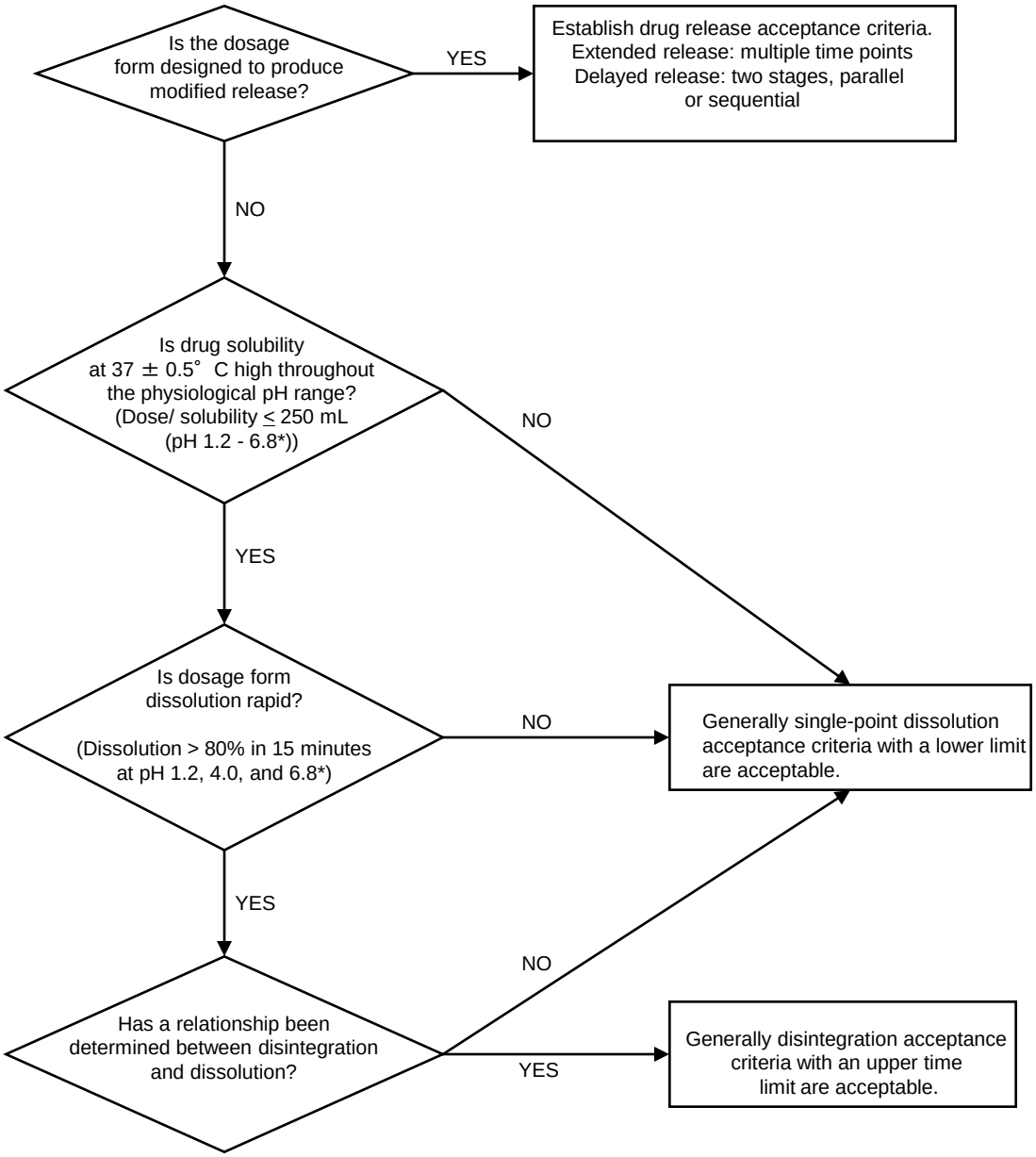
[6] Stereospecific testing of medicinal product may not be necessary if racemization has been demonstrated to be insignificant during drug product manufacture and during storage of the finished dosage form.

DECISION TREE #6: MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY ATTRIBUTES OF DRUG SUBSTANCE AND EXCIPIENTS



DECISION TREES #7: SETTING ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCT DISSOLUTION

1. What type of drug release acceptance criteria are appropriate?



* - use appropriate pH for specific veterinary species

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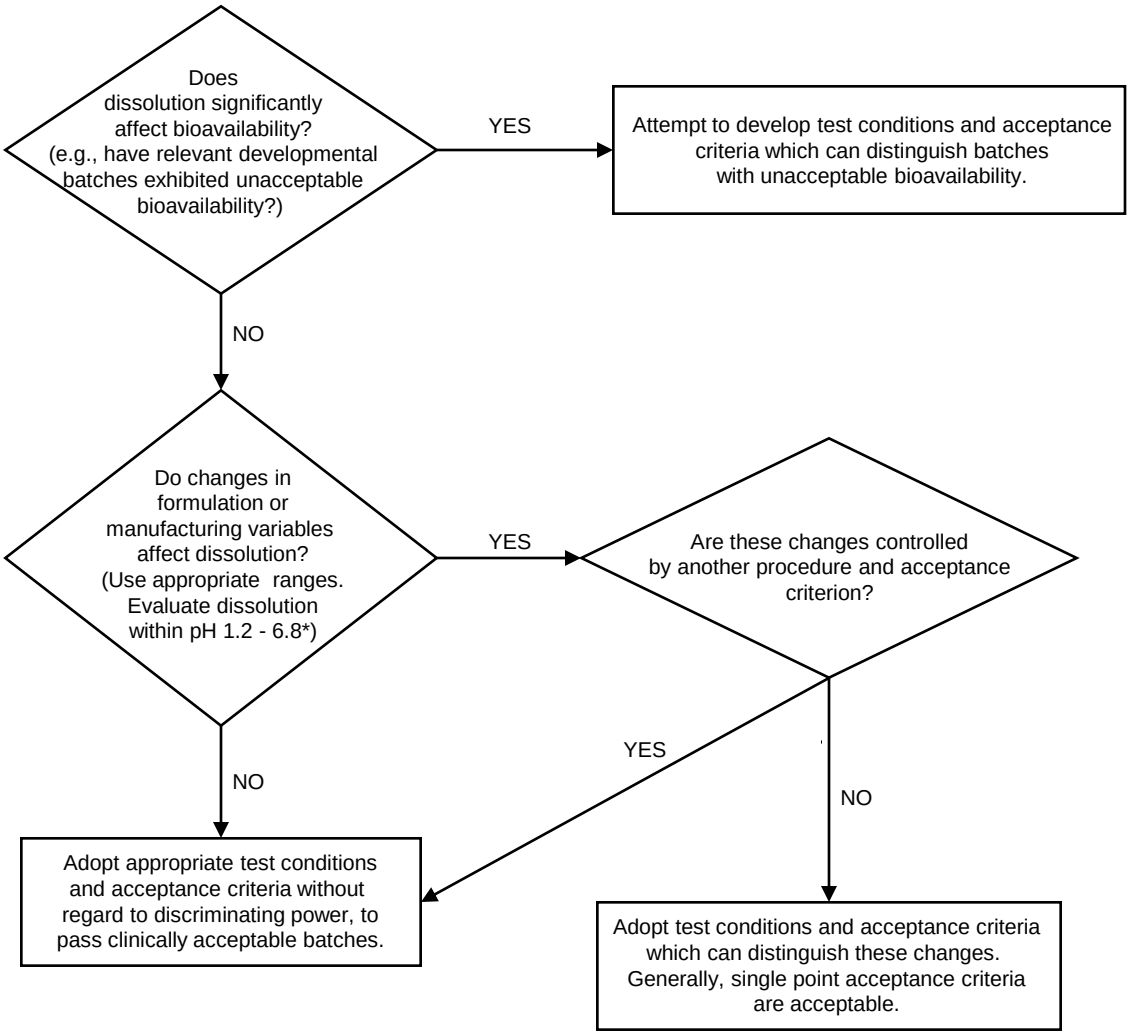
DECISION TREES #7: SETTING ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCT DISSOLUTION

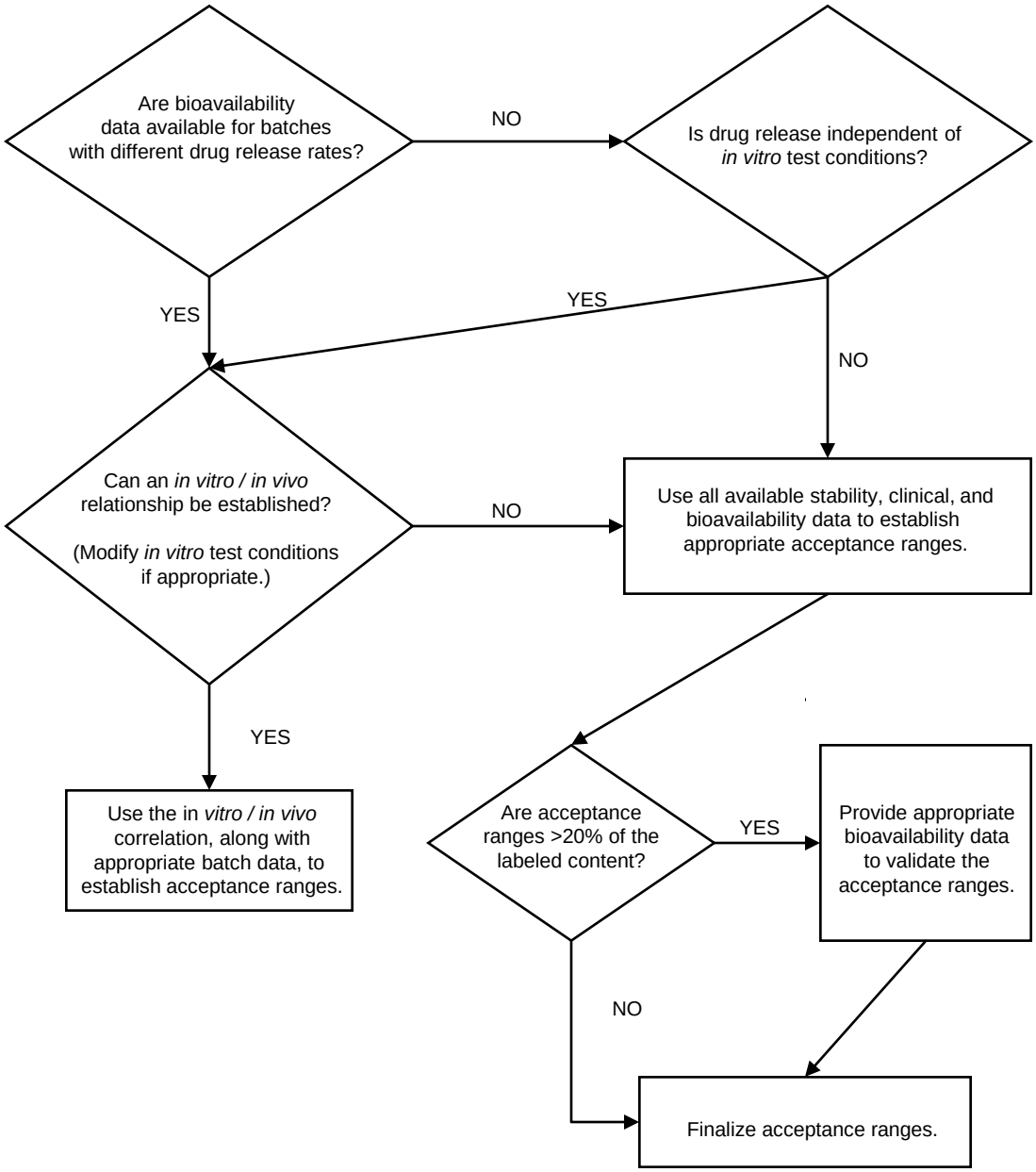
2. What specific test conditions and acceptance criteria are appropriate? [immediate release]



* - use appropriate pH for specific veterinary species

DECISION TREES #7: SETTING
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCT DISSOLUTION

3. What are appropriate acceptance ranges? [extended release]



DECISION TREE #8: MICROBIOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES OF NON-STERILE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS