Quality Tolerance Limit Consulting Service

The Avoca Group’s Consulting Service for Quality Tolerance Limits (QTLs) aims to help sponsors and CROs comply with ICH E6 (R2) by providing study teams with training and support for QTL implementation.

The Avoca Group Advantage

This service is based on The Avoca Group’s 20+ years of experience in clinical quality improvement - helping sponsors and CROs to measure, manage, and improve quality in clinical trial execution. Our subject matter experts (SMEs) provide comprehensive support for planning and implementing QTLs for ICH E6 (R2) compliance, either as individualized study QTL support or as part of overall Quality Management System implementations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY TEAM</th>
<th>DEPARTMENT/ FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| QTL Training Workshops | • Foundational training in QTL importance and use  
                          • Necessary component to ensure teams act in compliance with ICH E6 (R2)  
                          • In-person or virtual delivery by highly experienced Avoca SMEs |
| QTL Definition Workshops | • Study-team focused, small-group format  
                           • Facilitated pre/post-workshop study team assignments  
                           • Study-specific QTLs included in workshop output |
| QTL Action Planning Workshops | • Study-team focused, small-group format  
                               • Facilitated pre/post-workshop study team assignments  
                               • Action plans defined for QTL excursions included in workshop output |
| QTL Implementation Support | • Customized implementation for study-specific needs  
                            • Support led by The Avoca Group’s industry-leading SMEs |

- Foundational training in QTL importance and use
- Necessary component to ensure teams act in compliance with ICH E6 (R2)
- In-person or virtual delivery by highly experienced Avoca SMEs
What is a QTL?
A QTL is a level, point, or value associated with a parameter that, when a deviation is detected, should trigger an evaluation to determine if there is a possible systemic issue. A QTL is a trial-level parameter, not a patient-level parameter. QTL parameters are absolutely critical to basic trial integrity, patient safety, and the study endpoints. Examples include inclusion/exclusion protocol violations, incomplete/missing endpoint data, and AEs/SAEs of special interest.

When should they be identified?
QTLs need to be defined at the planning level of the trial in coordination with risk assessment activities.¹ The plan should also include strategies for monitoring these parameters, determining the root cause, and addressing any deviations. Modifications to the QTLs during the clinical trial are acceptable as long as sufficient rationale and documentation are provided in both trial documentation and the CSR to justify the changes.

How are they identified?
It is important to define the expectations and variability that are inherent in executing the clinical trial to accurately define the limit that might indicate systemic problems. Therefore, QTLs should be based on:¹

- Medical and statistical expert knowledge of similar trials
- Historical data from similar trials
- Statistical methods and modeling
- Known or anticipated risks of the agent under study, based on the mechanism of action or other parameters


To ensure your QTLs are appropriate and compliant, email us at info@theavocagroup.com.