

## Supplementary Online Content

Fisher AC, Viehmann A, Ashtiani M, et al. Quality testing of difficult-to-make prescription pharmaceutical products marketed in the US. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2020;3(8):e2013920. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.13920

**eAppendix.** Statistical Methods

**eFigure.** Mean FARs Submitted to FDA by Manufacturer After Sampling Period

**eReferences**

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eAppendix. Statistical Methods

95% confidence intervals for dosage unit uniformity and dissolution were calculated using the CI function from the RMISC package in R statistical software as:

$$\bar{x} \pm \frac{t^* \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Where  $\bar{x}$  is the mean,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation,  $n$  is the sample size, and  $t^*$  is the  $1 - (\alpha/2)$  critical value for the  $t$  distribution with  $n - 1$  degrees of freedom wherein  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

The process performance index (Ppk) utilizes the long-term sigma estimate (i.e., overall variability) calculated as:

$$\hat{P}_{pk} = \min \left[ \frac{USL - \bar{X}}{3\sigma}, \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{3\sigma} \right]$$

Where  $USL$  is the upper specification limit,  $LSL$  is the lower specification limit,  $\bar{X}$  is the mean of the process, and  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the process. In all cases, the USP limits for these attributes are used as the  $USL$  and  $LSL$ . Average Ppk values were calculated for each dissolution cohort sharing a lower specification limit (i.e., 70, 75, 80, 85%) to enable comparison between values.<sup>1</sup>

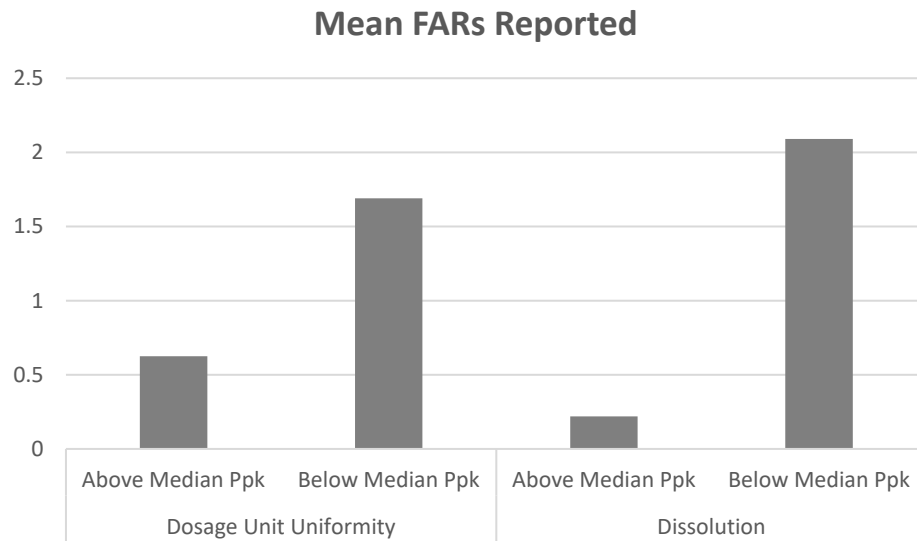
95% confidence intervals for Ppk were calculated as:

$$Lower\ bound = \hat{P}_{pk} - Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(\frac{Toler}{2}\right)^2 N} + \frac{\hat{P}_{pk}^2}{2v}}$$

$$Upper\ bound = \hat{P}_{pk} + Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(\frac{Toler}{2}\right)^2 N} + \frac{\hat{P}_{pk}^2}{2v}}$$

Where  $N$  is the total number of observations,  $\alpha$  is alpha for the confidence level,  $v$  is the degrees of freedom ( $N - 1$ ),  $Toler$  is the multiplier of the sigma tolerance (6 as the default value), and  $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$  is the  $1 - (\alpha/2)$  percentile from the standard normal distribution.<sup>2</sup>

eFigure. Mean FARs Submitted to FDA by Manufacturer After Sampling Period



### eReferences

<sup>1</sup>Bothe DR. A capability index for multiple process streams. *Quality Engineering*. 1999;11(4):613-618.

<sup>2</sup>ASTM. Standard Practice for Process and Measurement Capability Indices. In. *Designation: E2281 – 08a*: ASTM International West Conshohocken, PA; 2012.