

Visual Inspection of Injectable Products:

Myth Busting ...

John G. Shabushnig, Ph.D. Insight Pharma Consulting, LLC



johnshabushnig@aol.com March 2018



- Inspection Myths
- Conclusions
- References and Acknowledgements



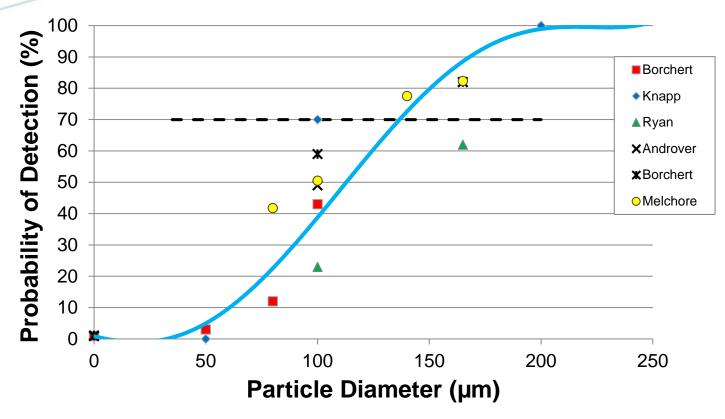




- 100% inspection means detection and elimination of all visible defects (e.g. particulate matter, cracks, etc.)
 - Inspection is a probabilistic process.
 - Detection probability is dependant on inspection conditions and defect characteristics.
 - Particles <200 um generally have a detection probability <100%.



Human Inspection Performance



From Shabushnig, Melchore, Geiger, Chrai and Gerger, PDA Annual Meeting 1995



- 100% inspection means detection and elimination of all visible defecting. particulate matter, cracks, (tc.)
 - Inspection is a probable to proceed a
 - Detection probable de enuant on inspection condition in defect o aracteristics.
 - Particles to enerally have a detection probabilit



- Human manual inspection is a "validatable" process.
 - Human inspectors are not in optage
 - Qualified human impactor call in vide reliable performance
 - Defined second and trailing criteria
 - Control of conditions
 - Light ckground, Duration
 - SOP's



- Magnification always improves human manual inspection performance.
 - Inspectors will move head position to minimize eyestrain during extended inspection, reducing apparent magnification.
 - Controlled studies have not found increased detection of particulates or container defects with 3x magnification.

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Detection Rate with Magnification

	5 mL		30 mL	
	No Mag	Mag	No Mag	Mag
Product	50.0%	37.5%	18.6%	18.6%
Container	37.5%	37.2%	45.4%	44.6%
Closure	62.3%	54.2%	72.5%	68.2%
All Defects	50.6%	46.0%	53.6%	51.4%
Good	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%

Semi-automated inspection at 55 VPM, lyo test set, n=1000, 3x mag



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- If you use a sampling plan with an AQL of 0.1% and do not exceed the acceptant er in your sample, the defect rate is your be cowill not exceed 0.1%.
 - AQL is the Acceptable value Level and is the defect rate who ten be rejection probability is 5%. 95% of batches with the lefect rate will be accepted. This is a measure fine risk of rejecting good batches.
 - The UQL is the Unacceptable Quality Level and is the defect rate where the rejection probability is 90% for the batch.



Conclusions



Conclusions

- Current industry performance is generally at or beyond the limits of medical risk.
- Compendial guidance is ambiguous, but getting better.
- "Zero defects" is a valuable goal, not a practical limit for particulate matter.
- Need to develop practical limits based on risk assessment and process capability measures.



References and Acknowledgements



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Books and Journals

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 - D. Scott Aldrich, Roy T. Cherris and John G. Shabushnig, DHI Press
 ©2016, PDA Bookstore
- Control of Particulate Matter Contamination in Healthcare Manufacturing
 - Thomas A. Barber, CRC Press ©1999
- Pharmaceutical Particulate Matter; Analysis and Control
 - Thomas A. Barber, Interpharm Press ©1993
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 - Michael J. Groves, Interpharm Press ©1993



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- Liquid & Surface-Borne Particle Measurement Handbook
 - Julius Z. Knapp, et. al., Marcel Dekker ©1997
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 Lighting Handbook
 - Ed. Mark S. Rea, 9th Edition, ©2000
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- PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology
- PDA Technical Report No. 43 (Revised 2013):
 Identification and Classification of Nonconformities in Molded and Tubular Glass Containers for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing: Covering Ampoules, Bottles, Cartridges, Syringes and Vials
- PDA Technical Report No. 76: Identification and Classification of Visible Nonconformities in Elastomeric Components and Aluminum Seals for Parenteral Packaging (2016)
- PDA Technical Report No. 79: Particulate Matter Control in Difficult to Inspect Parenterals (in press)



- US Pharmacopoeia (USP)
 - <787> Subvisible Particulate Matter in Therapeutic Protein Injections
 - <788> Particulate Matter in Injections
 - <789> Particulate Matter in Ophthalmic Solutions
 - <790> Visible Particulates in Injections
 - <1787> Measurement of Subvisible Particulate Matter in Therapeutic Protein Injections
 - <1788> Methods for the Determination of Particulate Matter in Injections and Ophthalmic Solutions
 - <1790> Visual Inspection of Injections



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 - 2.9.19 Particulate Contamination: Sub-Visible Particles
 - 2.9.20 Particulate Contamination: Visible Particles
- Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP)
 - 6.06 Foreign Insoluble Matter Test
 - 6.07 Insoluble Particulate Matter Test for Injections



- US Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 211 Food and Drugs
 - Subpart B Organization and Personnel
 - 211.25 Personnel qualifications
 - Subpart C Buildings and Facilities
 - 211.42 Design and construction features
 - 211.56 Sanitation
 - Subpart D Equipment
 - 211.63 Equipment design, size and location
 - 211.65 Equipment construction
 - 211.67 Equipment cleaning and maintenance
 - 211.68 Automatic, mechanical, and electronic equipment



- US Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 211 Food and Drugs Subpart E - Control of Component and Drug Product Containers and Closures
 - 211.80 General requirements
 - 211.84 Testing and approval or rejection of components, drug product containers, and closures
 - 211.94 Drug product containers and closures
 - Subpart F Production and Process Controls
 - 211.100 Written procedures: deviations
 - 211.110 Sampling and testing of in-process materials and drug products
 - Subpart I Laboratory Controls
 - 211.160 Laboratory controls general requirements
 - 211.165 Testing and release for distribution



- US Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 211 Food and Drugs Subpart J – Records and Reports
 - 211.188 Batch production and control records
 - 211.192 Production record review
 - 211.194 Laboratory records
 - 211.198 Complaint files
 - Subchapter F Biologics
 - 600.10 Personnel
 - 600.11 Physical establishment, equipment, animals, and care



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- Japanese Guidance for Industry: Sterile Drug Products Produced by Aseptic Processing
- German Pharmaceutical Codex (DAC)
- WHO International Pharmacopoeia
- FDA Warning Letters and 483 Observations
 - FDA website
 - GMP Trends



Conferences and Meetings

- PDA Visual Inspection of Parenterals Interest Group
- PDA Visual Inspection Forums



Equipment Vendors

- Brevetti C.E.A., S.p.A.
 - Sovizzo, Italy www.brevetti-cea.com
- Bonfiglioli Engineering, S.r.l.
 - Vigarano Pieve, Italy
 www.bonfiglioliengineering.com
- Dabrico, Inc.
 - Kankakee, IL
 www.dabrico.com
- Eisai Machinery Co., Ltd. (Bosch)
 - Tokyo, Japanwww.eisai-mc.co.jp/english
- InnoScan K/S (Stevenato Group)
 - Braband, Denmark www.innoscan.dk



Equipment Vendors

Optrel (Stevenato Group)

Padova, Italy www.optrelinspection.com

Phoenix Imaging

Livonia, MI
 www.phoeniximaging.com

Rap.ID Particle Systems, GmbH

Berlin, Germany www.rap-id.com

Seidenader Maschinenbau, GmbH (Korber)

Munich, Germany www.seidenader.de

Victor International Marketing, Inc.

Morristown, NJ, www.victorinternational.com

Wilco AG

Wohlen, Switzerland www.wilco.com



Standards Vendors

Standard Particles:

Duke Scientific Corp.

Palo Alto, CA www.dukescientific.com

Mo-Sci Corp.

Rolla, MO www.mo-sci.com

National Institute of Standards (NIST)

Gaithersburg, MD www.nist.gov

Poly Sciences, Inc.

Warrington, PA www.polysciences.com



Standards Vendors

Finished Standard Containers:

- Material Analytischer Service (M.A.S.)
 - Freiburg, Germany www.ma-service.de
- Micro Measurement Laboratories, Inc.
 - Wheeling, IL www.mmlabs.com
- RJ Lee Group
 - Monroeville, PA www.rjlg.com
- SoloHill Engineering, Inc.
 - Ann Arbor, MI www.particlestandards.com



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Questions



Remember, everyone is an inspector ...