

Evaluation, Validation and Implementation of Alternative and Rapid Microbiological Methods

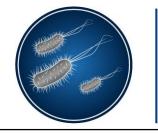
A Strategy for Implementation

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MICROBIOLO

CONSULTAN



A Strategy for Implementation

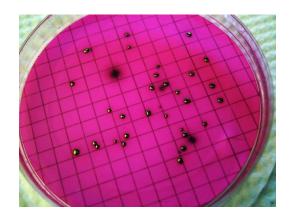
- Review current microbiological methods and identify opportunities for improvement
- Understand available and emerging RMM technologies
 - Match the technology with the intended application
- Pre-validation activities
 - Regulatory considerations
 - Business needs and return-on-investment analysis
 - Proof-of-concept or feasibility testing
 - Vendor audit or assessments
 - Risk assessment
- Develop and execute the validation plan

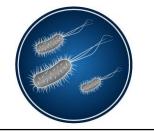


Review Current Microbiological Methods

- Bioburden (raw materials, inprocess), environmental monitoring, nonsterile drug testing
 - 48 to 72 hour incubation for bacterial count
 - 5 to 7 day incubation for yeast and mold count
- Purified Water Monitoring
 - 2 to 5 day incubation



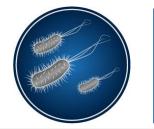




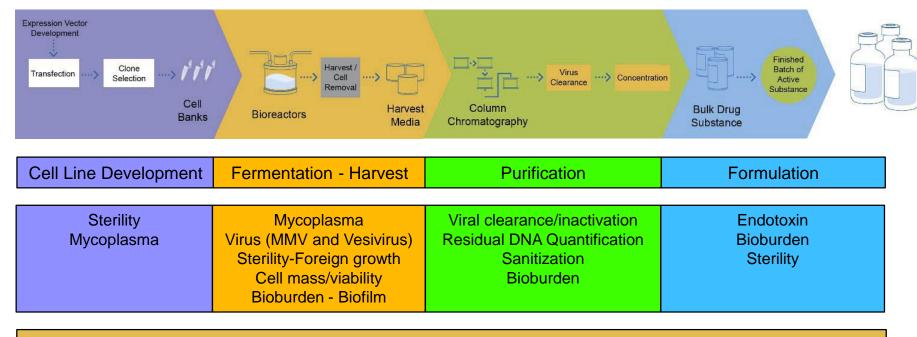
Review Current Microbiological Methods

- Sterility Testing
 - 14 day incubation
 - Additional incubation (4 days) when sub-culturing if the product being evaluated renders the media turbid
- Microbial Identification
 - Average 3 to 14 days
- Bacterial Endotoxin Testing
 - 90 minutes
- Mycoplasma testing
 - 28 days using conventional methods



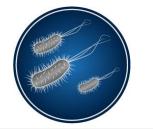


Contamination Control and Testing Points During Bioprocessing

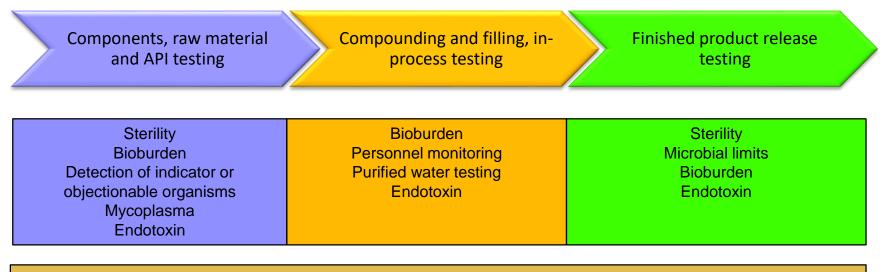


Environmental monitoring (air, surface, compressed gas)

Presence/absence of specific organisms or microbial identification

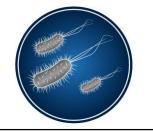


Contamination Control and Testing Points During Fill Finish



Environmental monitoring (air, surface, compressed gas)

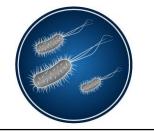
Presence/absence of specific organisms or microbial identification



Understand Available RMM Technologies

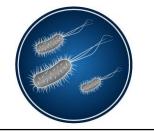
- It is important to understand what technology platforms are available, in order to appropriately match the RMM with its intended application
- Consider the technical or method requirements
 - Do you need to detect, enumerate and/or identify microorganisms?
 - Is the RMM compatible with your samples or product?
 - Do you need to detect different type of microorganisms?
 - What is the required level of sensitivity or limit of detection/quantification?
 - What sample sizes are required?
 - Data management requirements?
 - Operator qualification requirements?





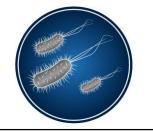
Understand Available RMM Technologies

- RMMs can provide qualitative, quantitative and/or microbial identification data
- Qualitative
 - Information on the presence or absence of all microorganisms or the presence of specific microbial species
- Quantification
 - The number of microorganisms present in a sample
- Microbial identification
 - The identity of microorganisms, either at the Genus, species or strain level



Understand Available RMM Technologies

- RMMs may be based on a wide variety of detection principles
 - Fluorescence techniques to rapidly detect growing microorganisms on conventional media
 - The use of viability stains and laser excitation for the detection and enumeration of microorganisms without requiring cell growth
 - The detection of cellular components or markers (e.g., ATP)
 - Optical spectroscopy, intrinsic fluorescence and Raman
 - Amplification of nucleic acids (e.g., PCR)
 - Microarrays, biosensors, Lab-On-A-Chip and nanotechnology



Disclaimer

- The examples provided in this course are not meant to endorse any specific technology
- More than 60 different RMMs have been implemented or reviewed by various industry sectors; we will discuss some of them
- For an in-depth review of RMM technologies, workflow, and other relevant information, please visit the RMM Product Matrix at <u>rapidmicromethods.com</u>