



CCIT Feasibility Study for Vials and Syringes Vacuum vs. HVLD^{mc} on PFS

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Natural Vial Defect –Cracks

mostly not visible – no liquid to vaporize

- Probabilistic in size, but can be measured and certified
- Similar to naturally occurring defects
- Cracks primarily detected by HVLD^{mc}
 - Liquid will not pass through cracks



- Detects gas or vapor release
- Test sensitivity down to 0.01 cc/min. (1 – 1.5 micron)
- Case studies prove more reliable than dye ingress
- ASTM F2338-09



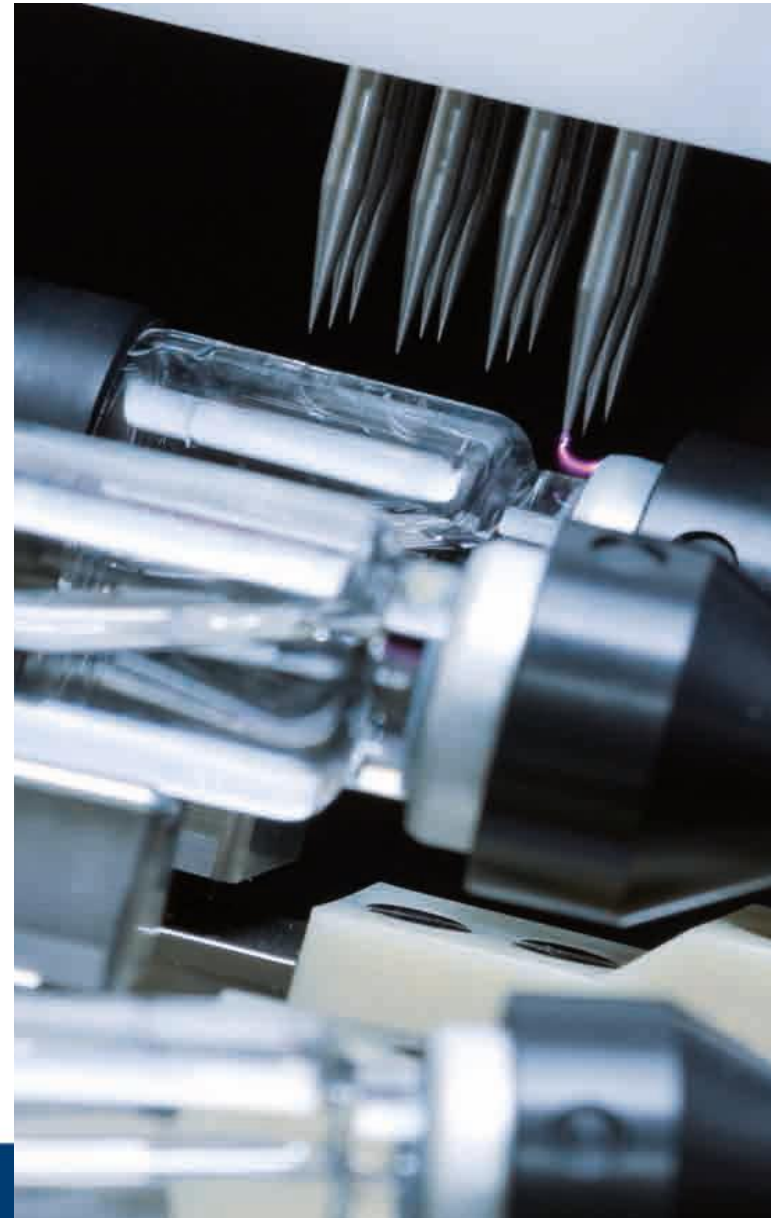
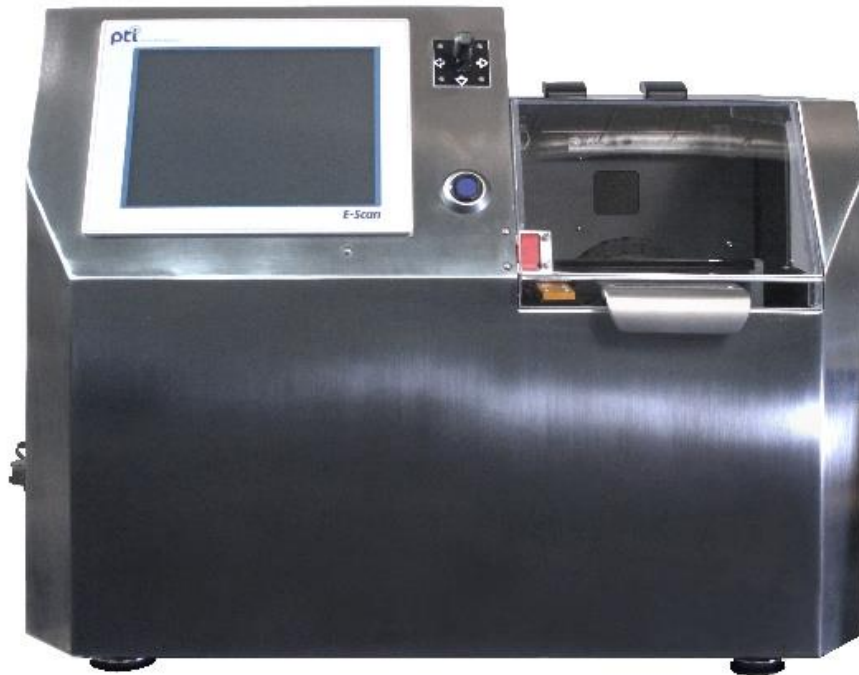


Modified USP/Ph.Eur. Dye Ingress Test vs. Vacuum Decay Leak Test – BMS Test Site

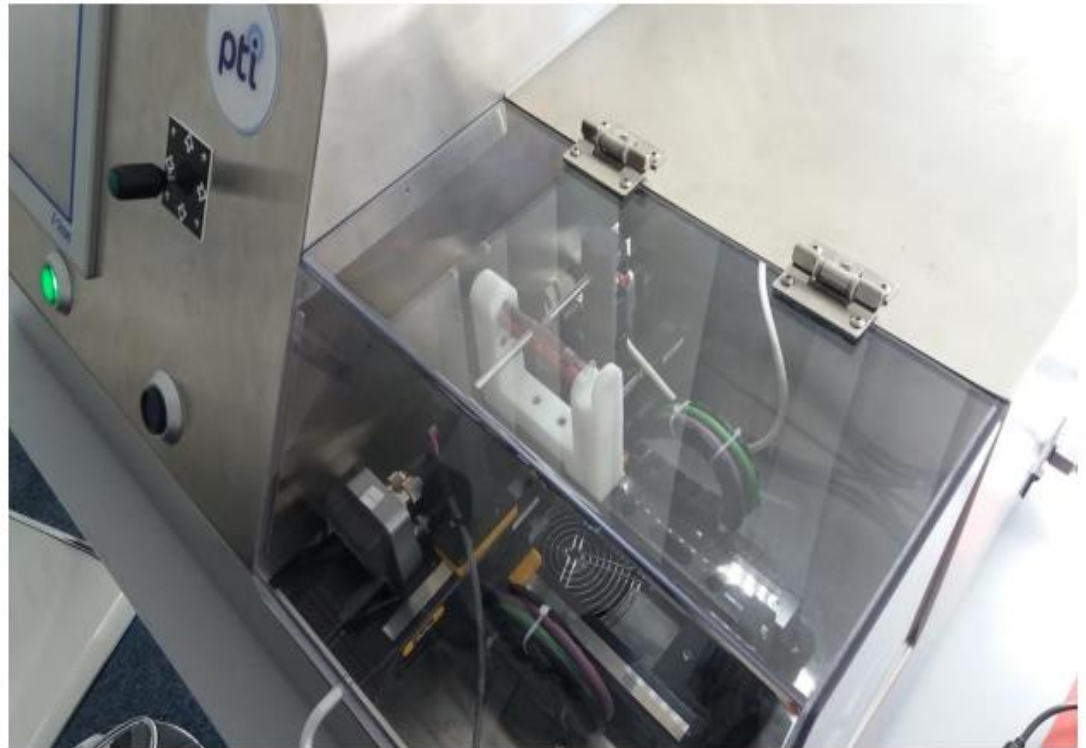
Defect Type	ID Code ¹	Leak Test Results		Visual Inspection Results ²		
		dP Pa	P/F	Inspector 4	Inspector 5	Inspector 6
Controls Tested for Ingress	B6	8	P	N	N	N
	B7	8	P	N	N	N
	B8	8	P	N	N	N
	B9	8	P	N	N	Y
	B10	8	P	N	N	N
5µm hole	111	64	F	Y	Y	Y
	112	54	F	N	N	Y
	113	88	F	Y	Y	Y
	114	56	F	N	N	N
	115	46	F	N	N	Y
10µm hole	126	192	F	Y	Y	Y
	127	184	F	Y	Y	Y
	128	186	F	Y	Y	Y
	129	301	F	Y	Y	Y
	130	194	F	Y	Y	Y
15µm hole	141	352	F	Y	Y	Y
	142	356	F	Y	Y	Y
	143	346	F	Y	Y	Y
	144	445	F	Y	Y	Y
	145	371	F	Y	Y	Y

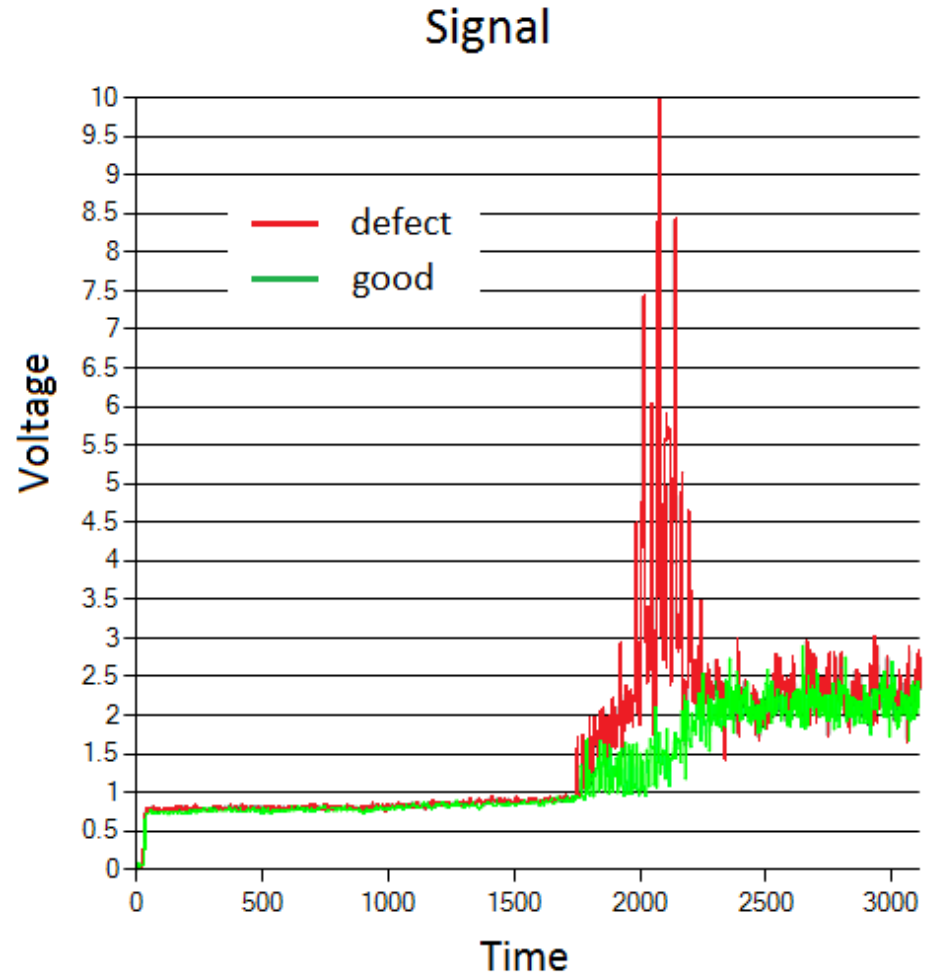
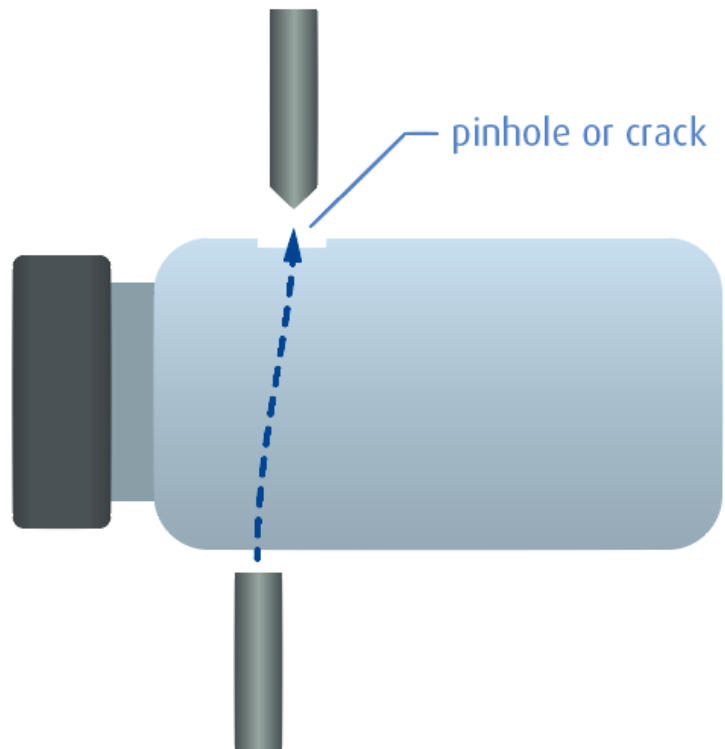
Holed syringes are identical to those used for Part 1, ASTM precision and bias studies.
² Y = dye seen, N = No dye seen

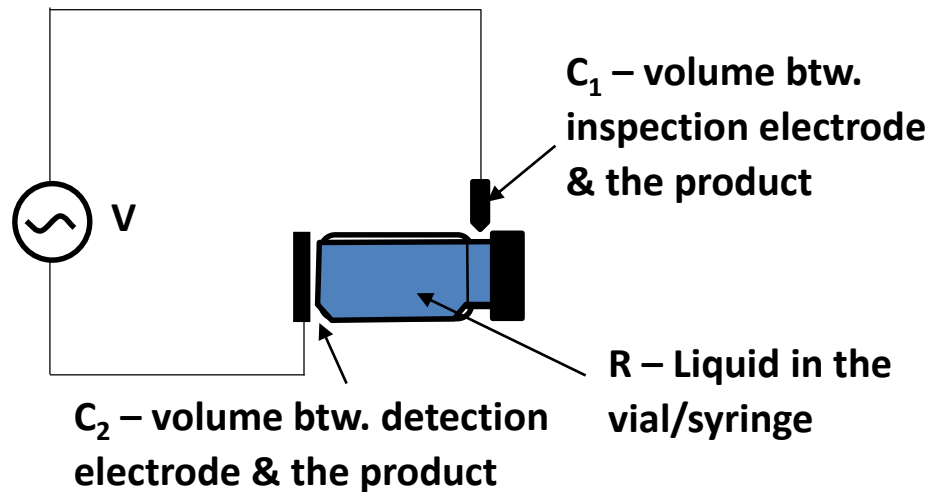
E-Scan - (HVLD^{mc}) High Voltage Leak Detection



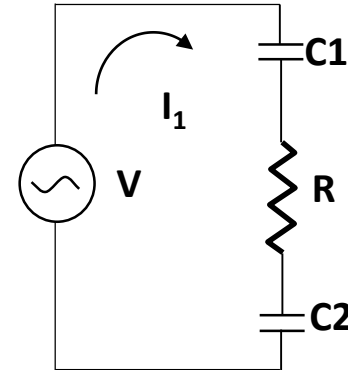
- Off-line laboratory system to inspect liquid filled
 - Vials
 - Syringes
 - Ampoules
- DC with offset AC Voltage
 - mc: micro current
- Product not exposed to HV
- Improved SNR
- Negligible Ozone
- Good for low conductivity liquids incl. distilled water





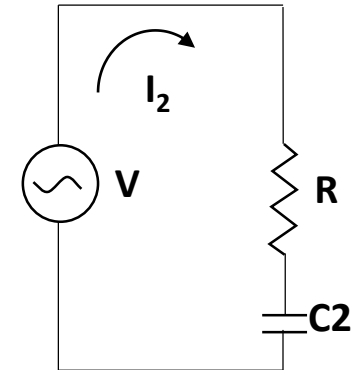


Good Sample



2 capacitors

Leak



1 capacitor

V – High Voltage Source

R – Electric Resistance of the product

C_1 – Capacitor 1: Glass between the inspection electrode and product

C_2 – Capacitor 2: Glass between the detection electrode and product

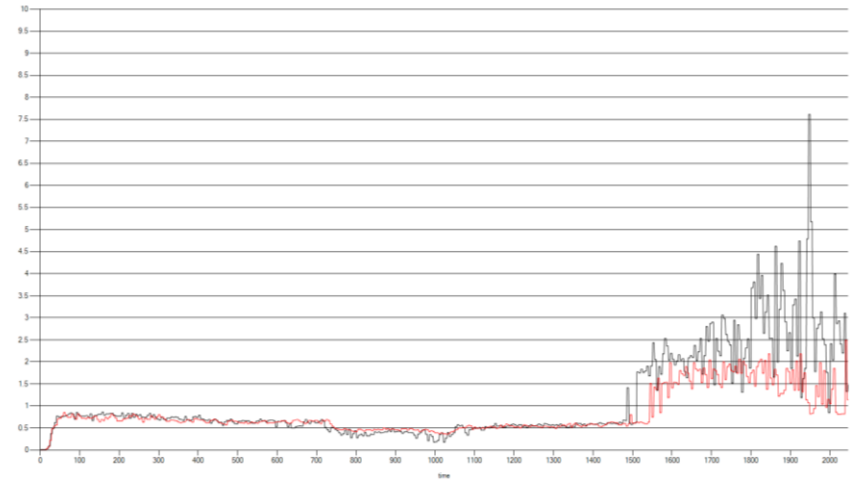
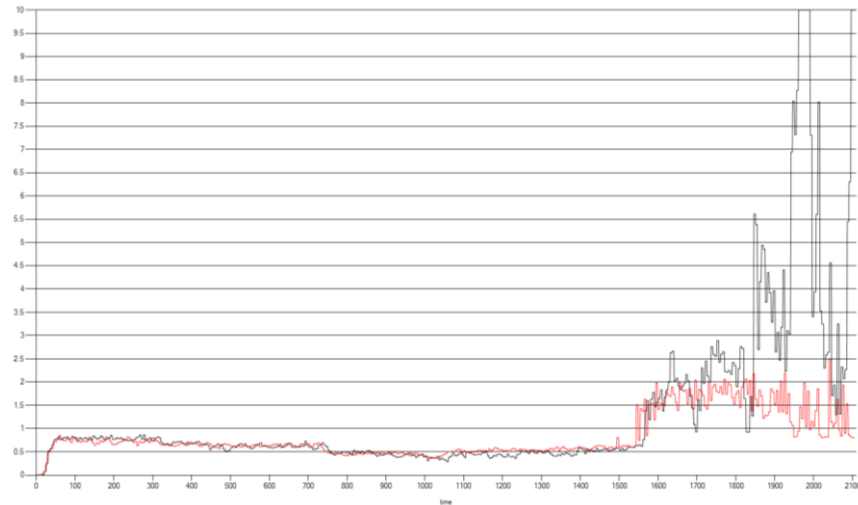
I_1 – current produced when product container is sealed

I_2 – current produced when product container is defective



E-Scan 655

E-Scan 655

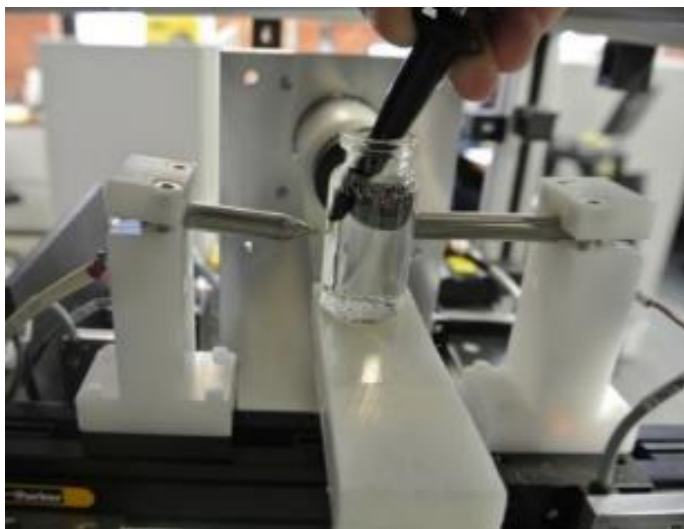
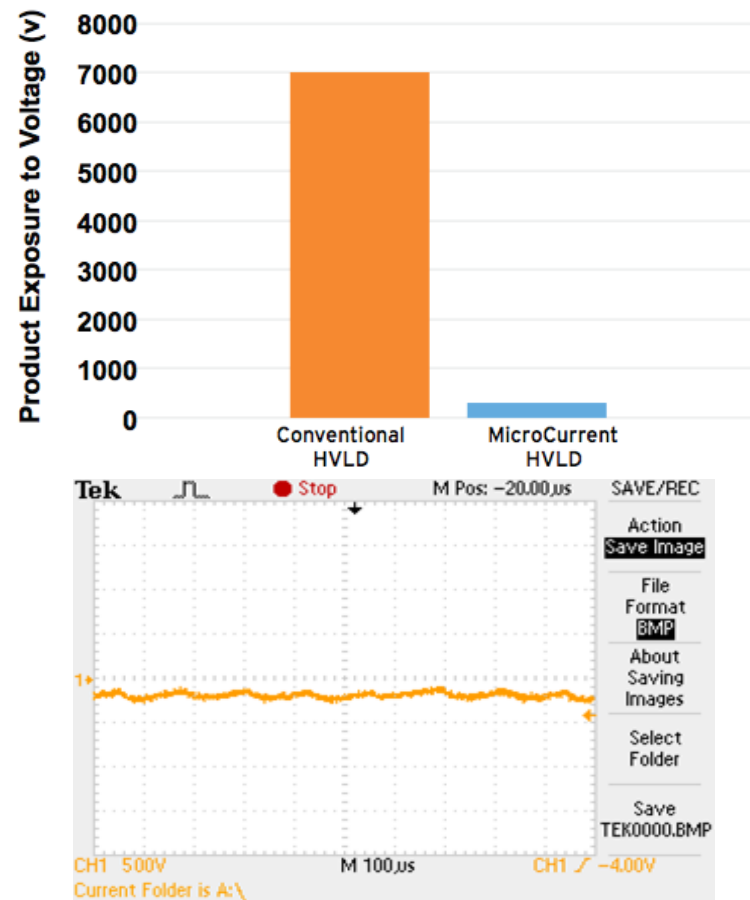


Sample	mbar*I/s	sccm
A2=10 VDC	0.0000021	0.000126

Sample	mbar*I/s	sccm
A3=7.6 VDC	0.000014	0.00084

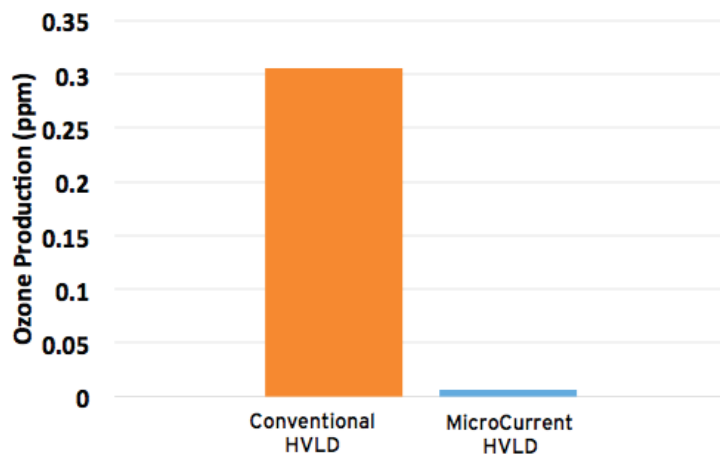
The MicroCurrent applied to the product during the test greatly reduces the voltage exposed to the product and environment.

Exposure Voltage	
Conventional HVLD	MicroCurrent HVLD
7,000 V	300 V
4.3%	

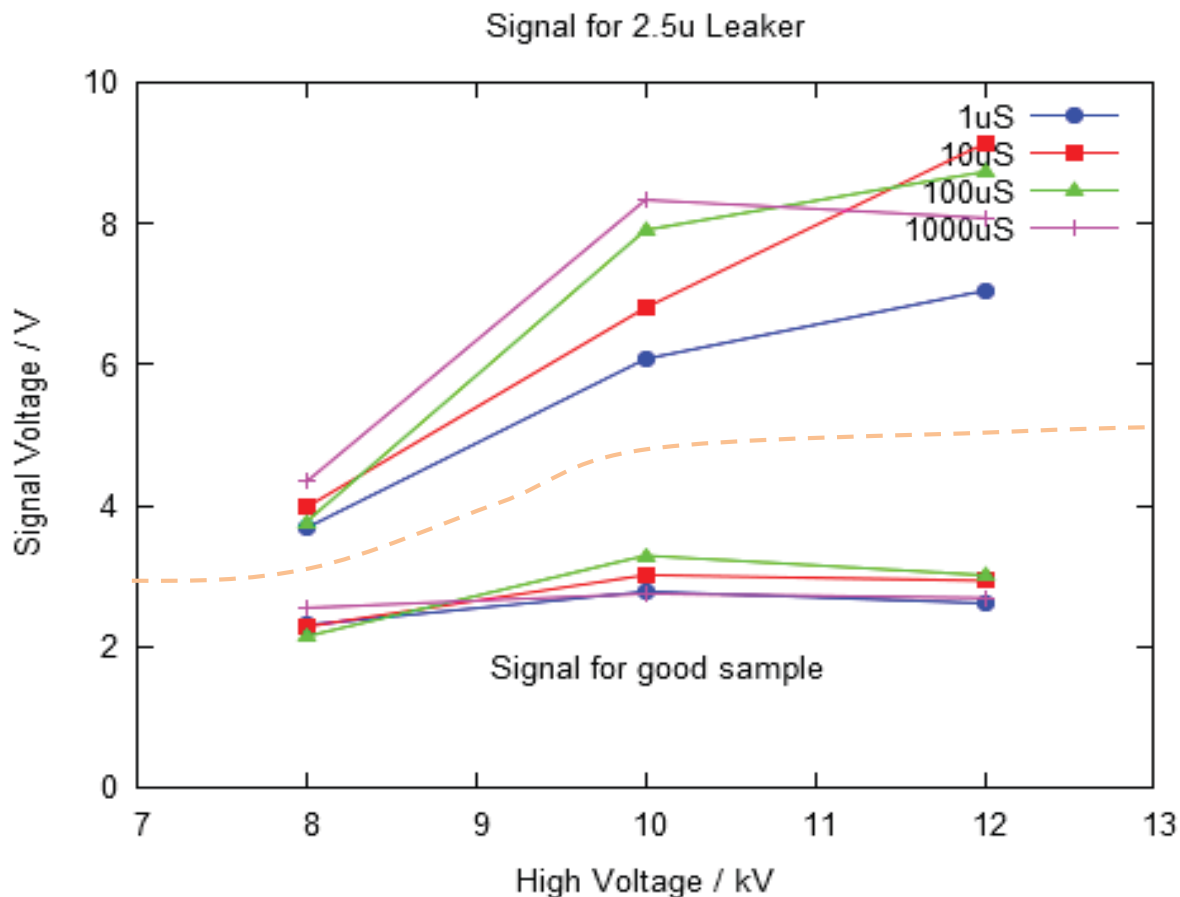


The MicroCurrent applied to the product during the test greatly reduces the voltage exposed to the product and environment.

Ozone Production	
Conventional HVLD	MicroCurrent HVLD
0.305 ppm	0.006 ppm
2.0%	

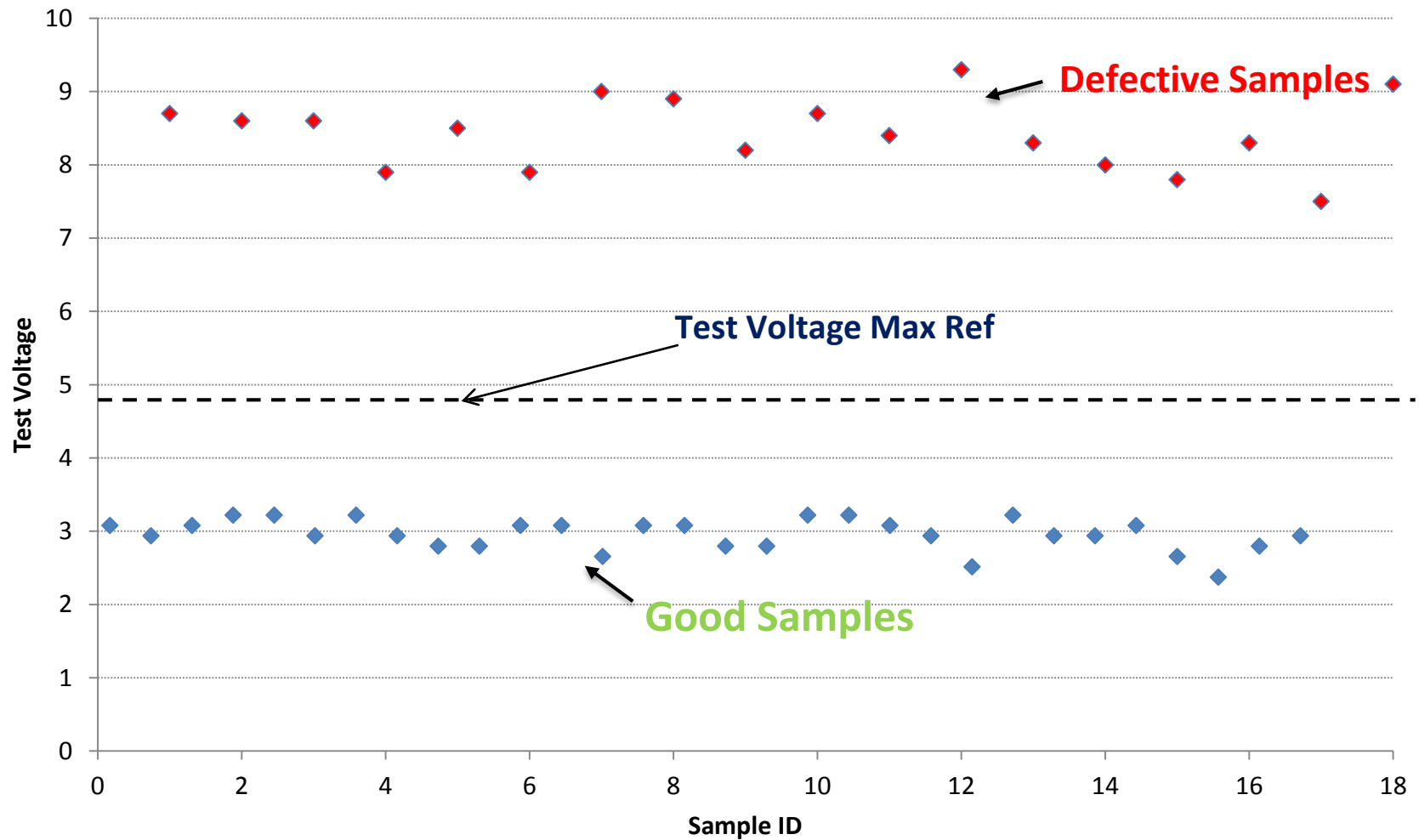


The nature of this solution allows the testing of packages with extremely low conductivity liquids such as sterile water (WFI).



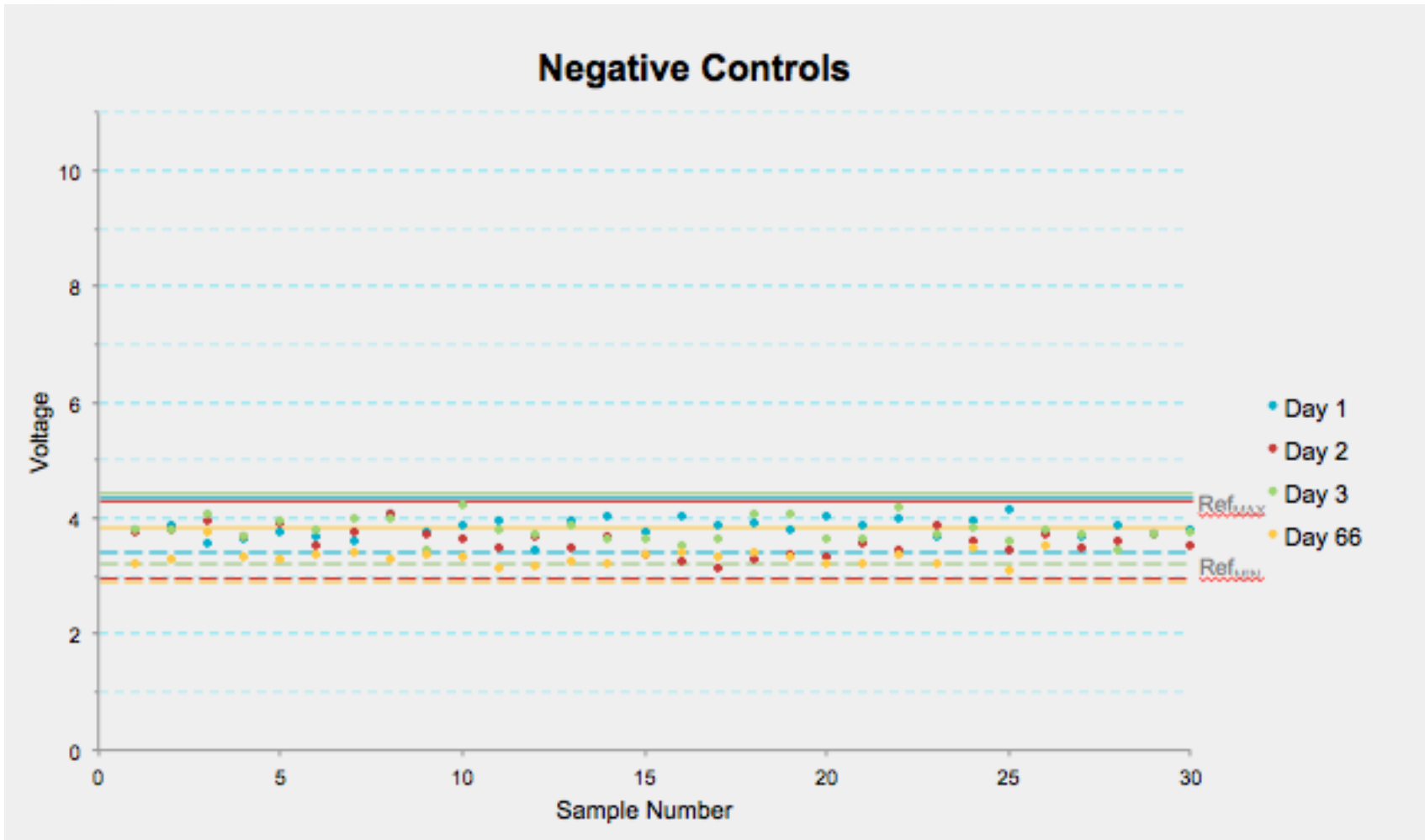
Source: PTI / Packaging Technologies and Inspection

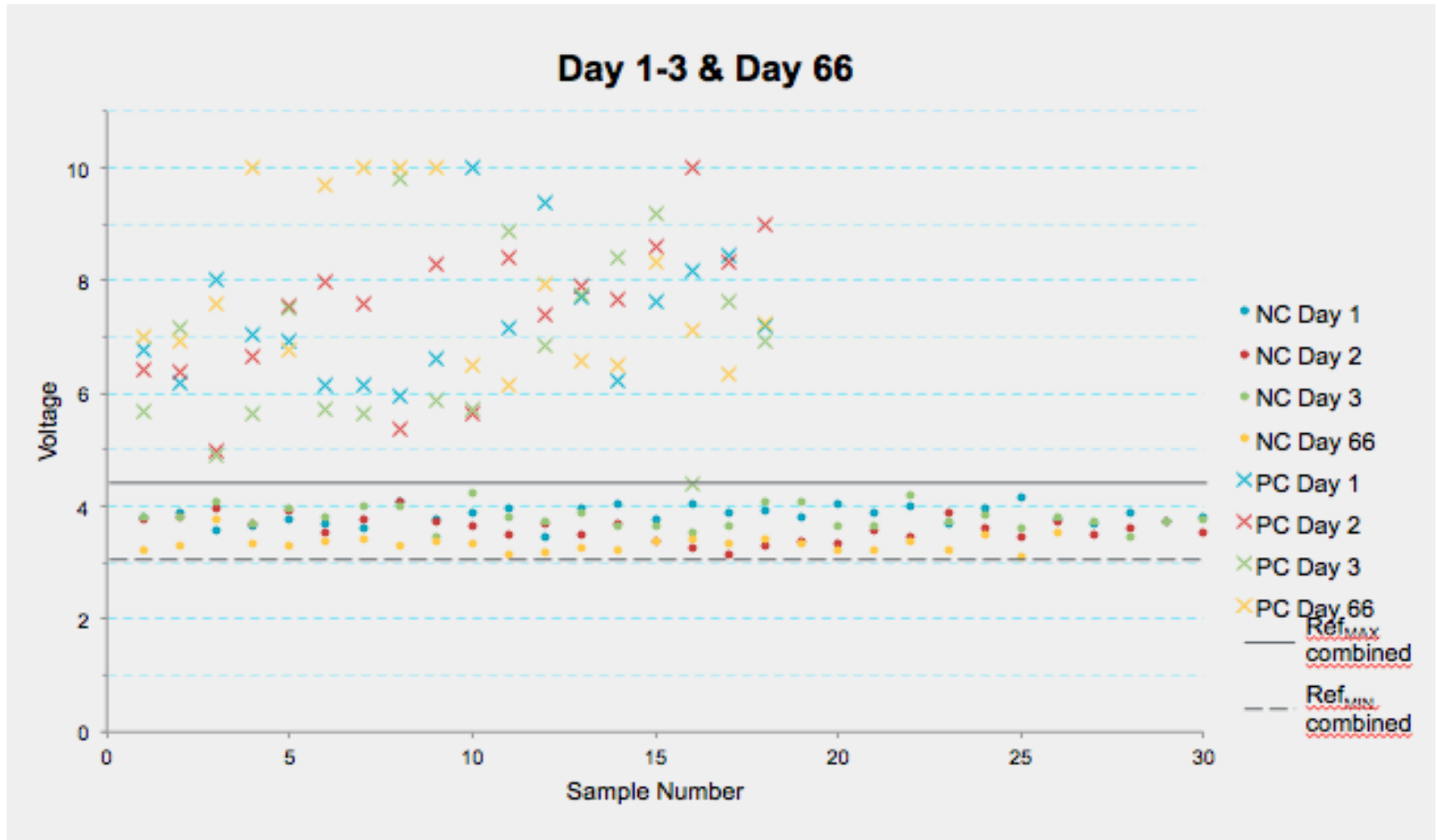
Voltage results for Negative and Positive Controls



- 2R (4ml capacity) glass vials
- 13mm Teflon faced stopper, Flip Off Seal 13 mm
- Positive Controls: 5, 10 und 15 μm laser drilled holes, neck and bottom
- 3 positive control samples of each hole size and position
- 4 rounds of testing; 3 consecutive days, and one round 66 days later.

Fill volume was 3ml 20% Albumin solution for both PC and NC groups. Vials were filled prior to testing, stoppered and crimped.





- 1mL and 2.25 mL Syringe
- Positive Controls: 5, 10 und 20 μm laser drilled holes, barrel and shoulder
- 3 positive controls with water for each size
- 5 positive controls with Albumin for each size
- Albumin concentration of 17.5%
- Two test methods: Vacuum Decay and HVLD^{mc}



	Number of Samples tested			
	1 ml		2.25 ml	
	Water	Albumin	Water	Albumin
Negative Controls unidentified	15	24	15	24

Positive Controls				
5 μ m	3	5	3	5
Identified as	44, 45, 46	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	M2, N2, O2	G2, H2, I2, J2, k2
10 μ m	3	5	3	5
Identified as	41, 42, 43	31, 32, 33, 34, 35	M3, N3, O3	G3, H3, I3, J3, K3
20 μ m	3	5	3	5
Identified as	38, 39, 40	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	M, N, O	G, H, I, J, K

Negative controls		# samples	VeriPac VP-455 (vacuum decay)		E-Scan 655 (HVLD)	
			found negative	found negative	found negative	found negative
1 ml	Water	15	15	100 %	15	100 %
	Albumin	24	24	100 %	24	100 %
2.25 ml	Water	15	15	100 %	15	100 %
	Albumin	24	24	100 %	24	100 %

- All negative samples are identified as such with both VeriPac[®] and E-Scan[®] instruments
- No false positives

Positive Controls			# samples	VeriPac VP-455 (vacuum decay)		E-Scan 655 (HVL D)	
				Found positive	Found positive	Found positive	Found positive
5 μ m	1 ml	Water	3	0	0 %	3	100%
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	5	100%
	2.25 ml	Water	3	0	0 %	3	100 %
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	4	80 %
10 μ m	1 ml	Water	3	3	100 %	3	100%
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	5	100%
	2.25 ml	Water	3	0	0 %	3	100 %
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	5	100 %
20 μ m	1 ml	Water	3	3	100 %	3	100%
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	5	100%
	2.25 ml	Water	3	3	100 %	3	100 %
		Albumin	5	0	0 %	5	100 %

- No albumin prefilled positive sample could be detected with Vacuum Decay
- E-Scan® allows to identify all positive samples except one

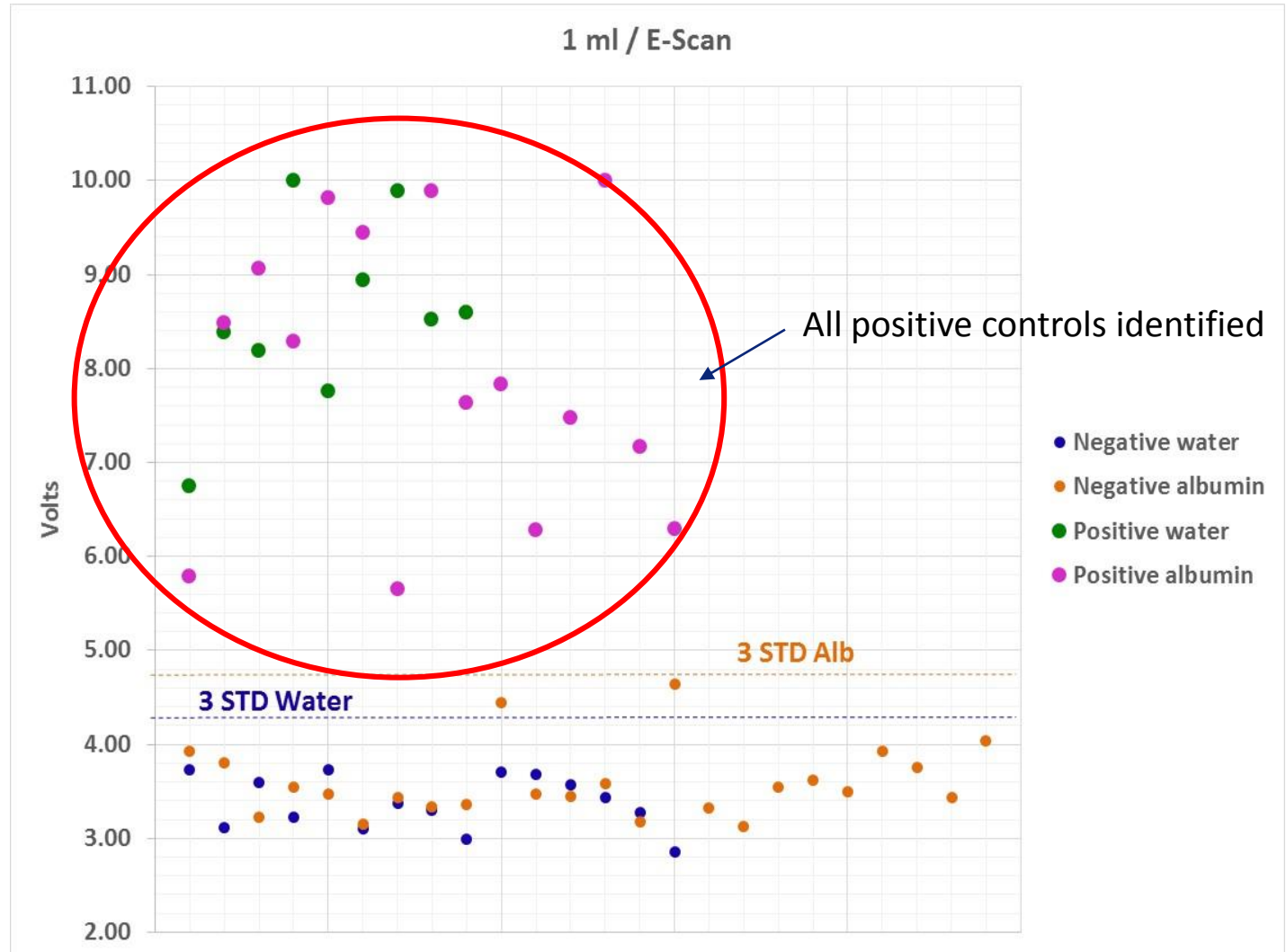
Test with E-Scan[®] HVLD^{mc} (negative controls)

Test #	Negative			
	1 ml syringe		2.25 ml syringe	
	Water	Alb.	Water	Alb.
	Volt	Volt	Volt	Volt
1	3.73	3.93	3.11	3.26
2	3.11	3.80	3.02	3.66
3	3.59	3.23	3.22	3.51
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
13	3.44	3.58	3.47	3.22
14	3.28	3.18	3.12	3.30
15	2.86	4.64	3.33	3.16
16		3.32		3.26
↓		↓		↓
23		3.44		3.20
24		4.04		3.51
Average	3.38	3.59	3.23	3.29
STD	0.28	0.38	0.19	0.19
Noise (3 x STD)	0.85	1.14	0.56	0.56
Ref. 3STD	4.23	4.74	3.79	3.85
Ref. 4 STD	4.52	5.12	3.97	4.04
Ref. 6STD	5.09	5.88	4.34	4.41

Test with E-Scan[®] (HVLD^{mc}) (positive controls)

Sample id.	Nominal leak	Positive	
		1 ml syringe	
		Water	Alb.
		Volt	Volt
44	5	6.75	
41	10	8.38	
38	20	8.19	
39	20	10.00	
40	20	7.76	
42	10	8.94	
43	10	9.89	
45	5	8.52	
46	5	8.60	
23	5		5.79
35	10		8.48
7	20		9.06
8	20		8.29
9	20		9.82
10	20		9.45
11	20		5.65
31	10		9.89
32	10		7.64
33	10		7.83
34	10		6.28
19	5		7.47
20	5		10.00
21	5		7.17
22	5		6.29

Test #	Negative							
	1 ml syringe				2.25 ml syringe			
	Water		Alb.		Water		Alb.	
	Abs (mb)	Diff (Pa)	Abs (mb)	Diff (Pa)	Abs (mb)	Diff (Pa)	Abs (mb)	Diff (mb)
1	4.5	15	4.1	10	4.8	15	3.7	13
2	4.5	13	4.0	11	4.0	16	3.8	11
3	4.5	12	4.1	11	3.8	15	3.8	12
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
13	4.0	12	4.0	12	3.7	12	3.8	9
14	4.0	12	4.0	10	3.8	12	3.8	10
15	4.0	10	4.1	12	3.8	12	3.8	9
16			4.1	12			3.8	10
↓			↓	↓			↓	↓
23			4.1	10			3.8	10
24			4.0	12			3.7	10
Average	4.2	12.2	4.0	11.4	4.0	13.9	3.8	10.7
STD	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1
Noise (3 x STD)	0.6	4.3	0.2	3.5	0.9	4.6	0.1	3.4
Ref. 3STD	4.8	16.5	4.2	14.9	4.9	18.5	3.9	14.1
Ref. 6STD	5.5	20.7	4.3	18.4	5.9	23.1	4.1	17.4



- Vacuum decay is a sensitive and reliable test method for gas applications
- Reliability and capability of Vacuum decay is adversely affected by large molecule products such as Albumin, producing a low to zero detection capability for proteinacious solutions
- MicroCurrent^{mc} High Voltage Leak Detection (HVLD^{mc}) is capable of detecting micro cracks to micro holes for all tested liquid protein based solutions – including low conductivity liquids
- HVLD^{mc} (E-Scan 655) technology is the recommended CCIT inspection method as per USP 1207 for liquid prefilled syringes, ampules and vials.

E-Scan MicroCurrent HVLD



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for Testing Parenteral Packaging

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Thank You!



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