



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







Vacuum Micro Leak Testing / PTI VeriPac®

- 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 True | ID Codel | Leak Test Results | | Visual Inspection Results ² | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| Defect Type | ID Code ¹ | dP Pa | P/F | Inspector 4 | Inspector 5 | Inspector 6 | |
| | B6 | 8 | Р | N | Ν | Ν | |
| Controlo Tostad | B7 | 8 | Р | N | Ν | Ν | |
| Controls Tested | B 8 | 8 | Р | N | Ν | Ν | |
| for Ingress | B9 | 8 | Р | N | Ν | Y | |
| | B10 | 8 | Р | Ν | Ν | Ν | |
| | 111 | 64 | F | Y | Y | Y | |
| | 112 | 54 | F | Ν | Ν | Y | |
| 5µm hole | 113 | 88 | F | Y | Y | Y | |
| | 114 | 56 | F | Ν | Ν | Ν | |
| | 115 | 46 | F | Ν | Ν | Y | |
| | 126 | 192 | F | Y | Y | Y | |
| | 127 | 184 | F | Y | Y | Y | |
| 10µm hole | 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



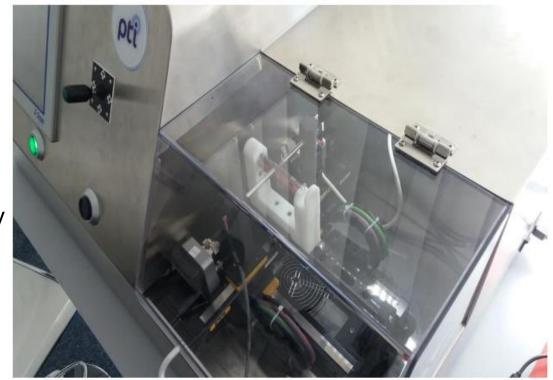




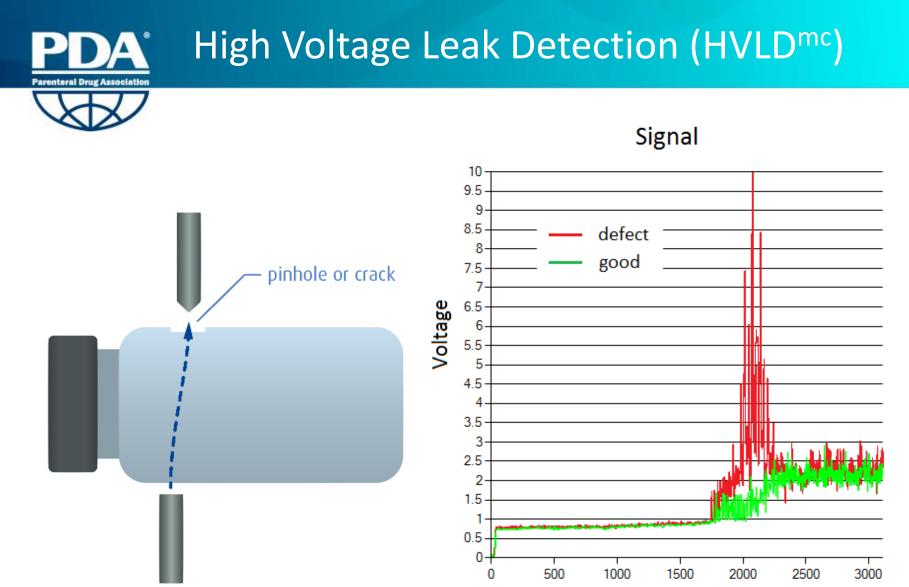


CCIT Leak Testing with HVLD^{mc} E-Scan[®]

- 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

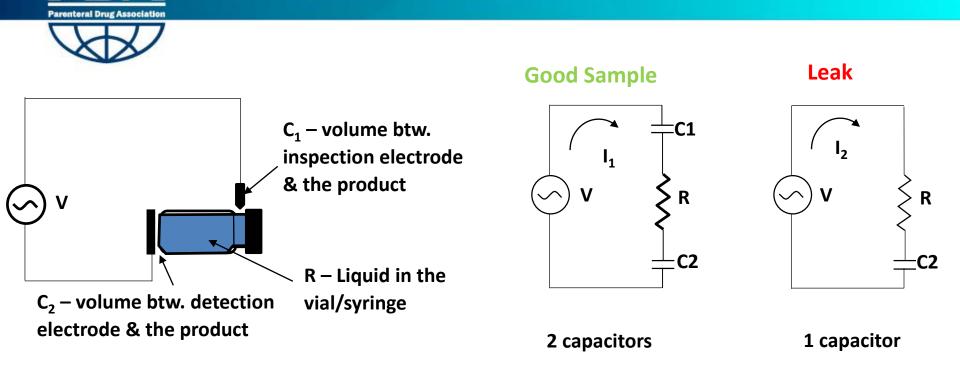


• Good for low conductivity liquids incl. distilled water



Time

Functional Principle of HVLD^{mc} Test



- V High Voltage Source
- R Electric Resistance of the product
- C_1 Capacitor 1: Glass between the inspection electrode and product
- C₂ 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

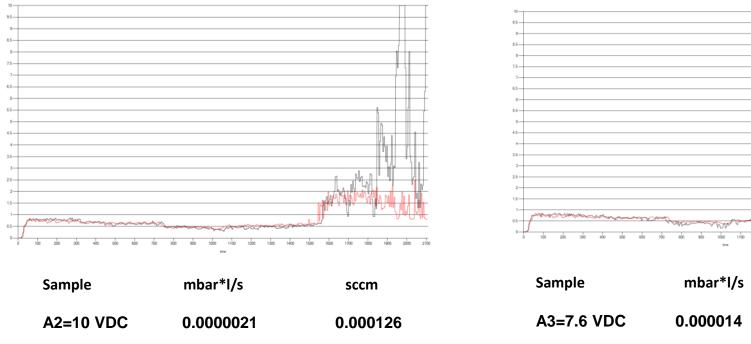


MALL – What is detectable by the HVLD^{mc}





E-Scan 655



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E-Scan 655

sccm

0.00084

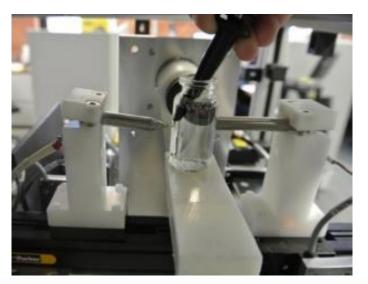
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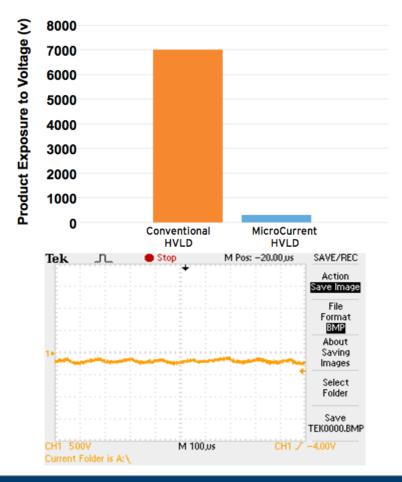


MicroCurrent HVLD^{mc} – Low Voltage

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% | | | | | |





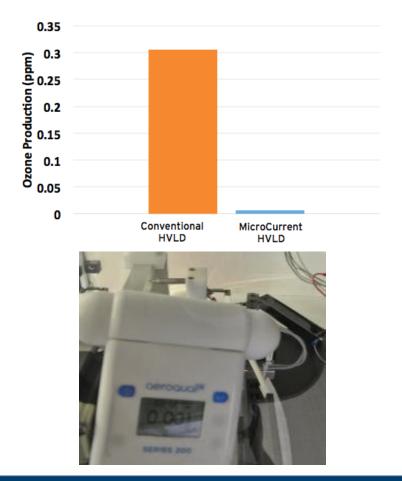


The MicroCurrent applied to the product during the test greatly reduces the voltage exposed to the product and environment.

| Ozone Pr | Ozone Production | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| 0.305 ppm | 0.006 ppm | | | |
| 2.(| 0% | | | |

Parenteral Drug Associati

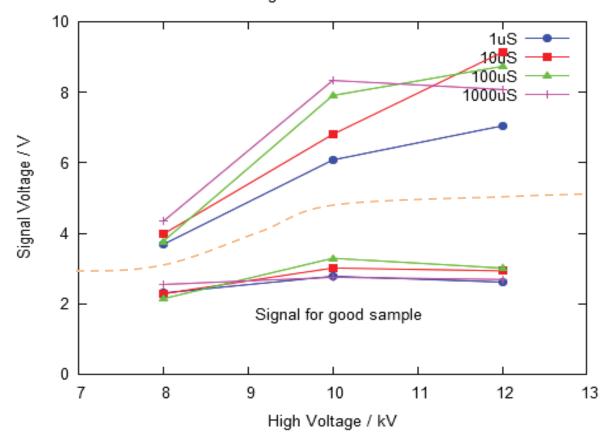








The nature of this solution allows the testing of packages with extremely low conductivity liquids such as sterile water (WFI).

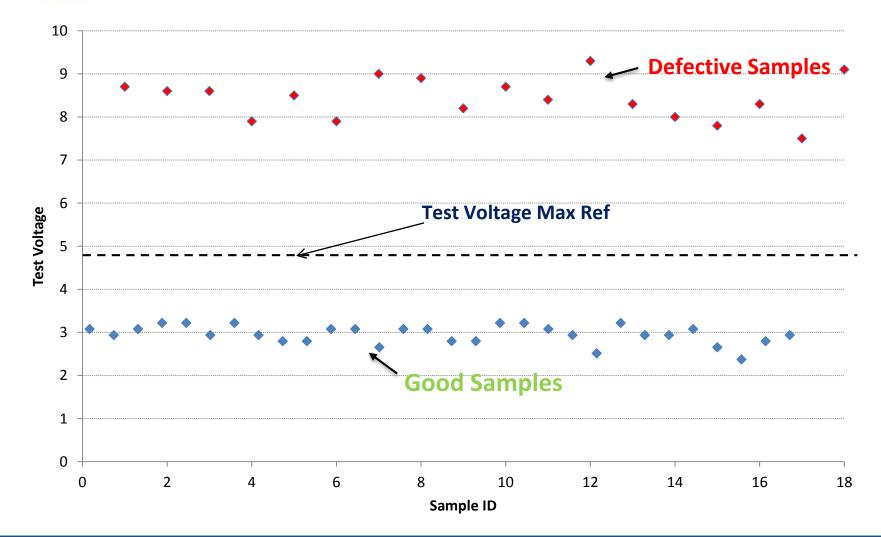


Signal for 2.5u Leaker

Source: PTI / Packaging Technologies and Inspection

Voltage results for Negative and Positive Controls





PDA CCIT - New USP 1207 guidance document

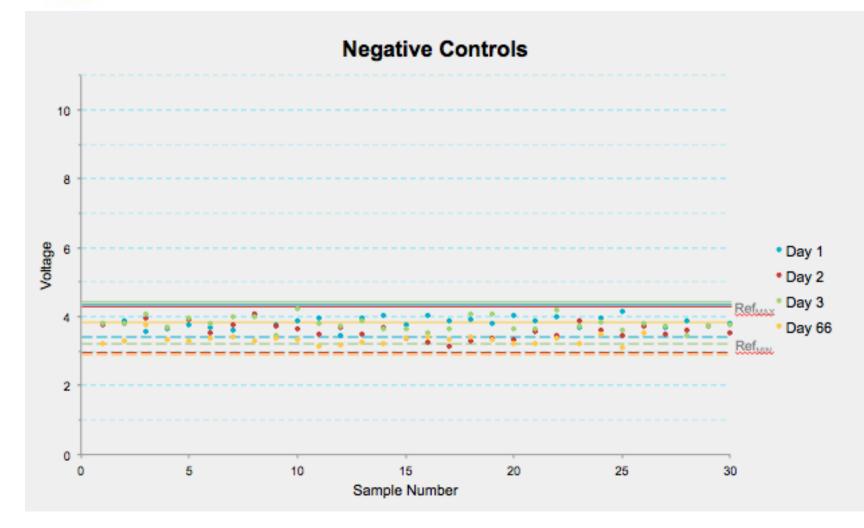


Case Study 1

- 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.

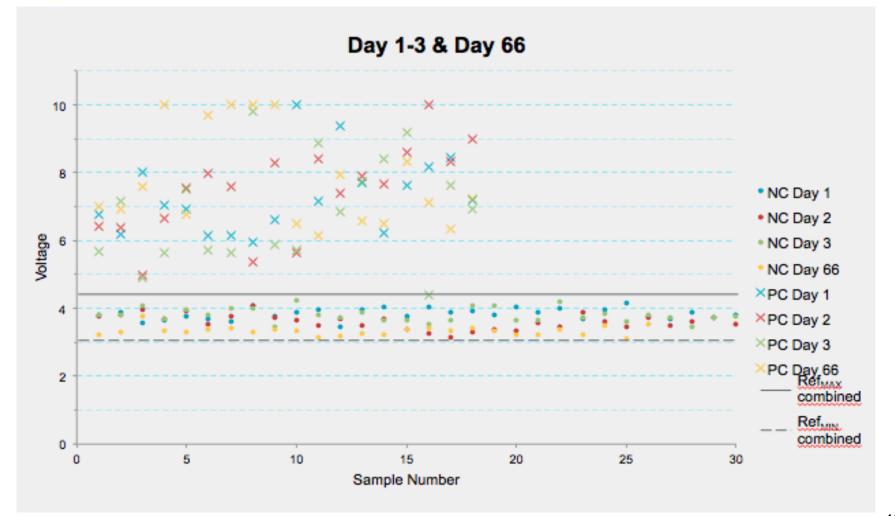
PDDA* Negative Controls - Baseline Case Study 1 Parenteral Drug Association Very Study 1



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Case Study 1



Vacuum vs. HVLD^{mc} for PFS

- 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}





PFS - Sample identification

| | | Number of Samples tested | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----|----|--|--|--|
| | 11 | 1 ml 2.25 ml | | | | | |
| | Water | Water Albumin Wat | | | | | |
| Negative Control unidentified | s 15 | 24 | 15 | 24 | | | |

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



Summary of results (negative controls)

Case Study 2

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

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

Summary of results(positive controls)



Case Study 2

| Positive Controls | | | VeriPac VP-455 (vacuum decay) | | E-Scan 655 (HVLD) | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | # samples | Found p | oositive | Found positive | |
| | 1 ml | Water | 3 | 0 | 0 % | 3 | 100% |
| E um | T UI | Albumin | 5 | 0 | 0 % | 5 | 100% |
| 5 μm | Water | 3 | 0 | 0 % | 3 | 100 % | |
| | 2.25 ml | | 5 | 0 | 0 % | 4 | 80 % |
| | 1 ml | Water | 3 | 3 | 100 % | 3 | 100% |
| 10 | T UI | Albumin | 5 | 0 | 0 % | 5 | 100% |
| 10 µm | 2.25 ml | Water | 3 | 0 | 0 % | 3 | 100 % |
| | 2.25 mi | Albumin | 5 | 0 | 0 % | 5 | 100 % |
| | 1 1 | | 3 | 3 | 100 % | 3 | 100% |
| 1 ml | Albumin | 5 | 0 | 0 % | 5 | 100% | |
| 20 µm | 20 µm | Water | 3 | 3 | 100 % | 3 | 100 % |
| | 2.25 ml | | 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}

Case Study 2

(negative controls)

| | | Nega | ative | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 ml s | yringe | 2.25 ml | syringe |
| | Water | Alb. | Water | Alb. |
| Test # | 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 |
| \downarrow | \rightarrow | \downarrow | \downarrow | \downarrow |
| 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 |
| \downarrow | | \downarrow | | \downarrow |
| 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})

Case Study 2

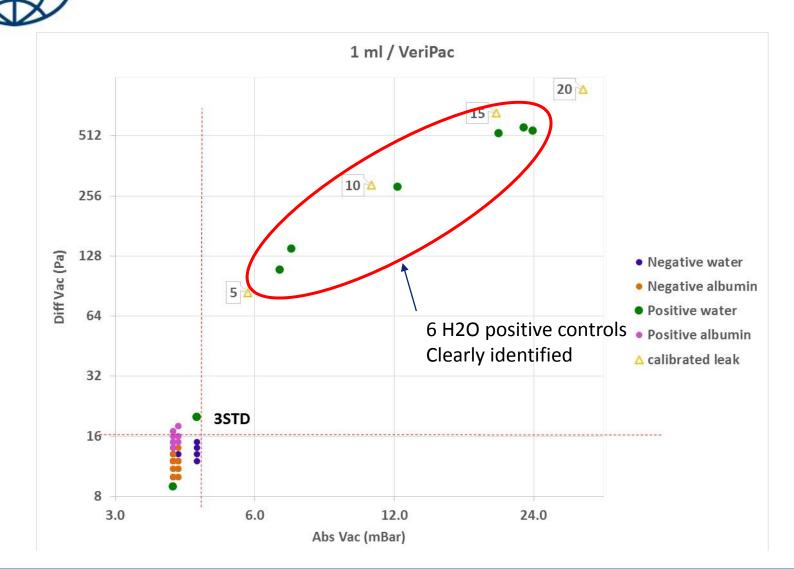
(positive controls)

| | | Positive | | |
|------------|---------|----------|--------|--|
| | | 1 ml s | yringe | |
| | | Water | Alb. | |
| | Nominal | | | |
| Sample id. | leak | 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 | |



| X | 1 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | Negative | | | | | | |
| | | 1 ml s | yringe | ringe 2.25 ml syringe | | | | |
| | Wa | ter | Al | b. | Wa | ter | A | b. |
| Test # | 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 |
| \downarrow | \downarrow | \downarrow | ↓ | \checkmark | ↓ | \mathbf{V} | ↓ | \downarrow |
| 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 |
| \downarrow | | | ↓ | \downarrow | | | \downarrow | \downarrow |
| 23 | | | 4.1 | 10 | | | 3.8 | 10 |
| 24 | | | 4.0 | 12 | | | 3.7 | 10 |
| erage | 4.2 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 3.8 | 10.7 |
| D | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| oise (3 x STD) | 0.6 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| f. 3STD | 4.8 | 16.5 | 4.2 | 14.9 | 4.9 | 18.5 | 3.9 | 14.1 |
| f. 6STD | 5.5 | 20.7 | 4.3 | 18.4 | 5.9 | 23.1 | 4.1 | 17.4 |
| | Test # 1 2 3 ↓ 13 14 15 16 ↓ 23 24 erage D ise (3 x STD) f. 3STD | Wa Test # Abs (mb) 1 4.5 2 4.5 3 4.5 ψ ψ 13 4.0 14 4.0 15 4.0 16 ψ 23 24 erage 4.2 D 0.2 ise (3 x STD) 0.6 f. 3STD 4.8 | $\begin{array}{ c c c } & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$ | 1 ml syringeWaterAlTest #Abs (mb)Diff (Pa)Abs (mb)14.5154.124.5134.034.5124.1 ψ ψ ψ ψ 134.0124.0144.0124.0154.0104.1 ψ ψ ψ 23 4.1 ψ 24 4.0 4.1 ψ 4.1 ψ 23 4.1 4.0 154.212.2 0 0.21.4 0.1 0.2 $5.3STD$ 4.8 16.5 4.2 4.2 | Nega1 ml syringeWaterAlb.Test #Abs (mb)Diff (Pa)Abs (mb)Diff (Pa)14.5154.11024.5134.01134.5124.111 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ 134.0124.012144.0124.010154.0104.112164.112 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ 234.11012244.212.24.011.4D0.21.40.11.2ise (3 x STD)0.64.30.23.5f. 3STD4.816.54.214.9 | Negative 1 ml syringe Water Alb. Wa Test # Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) 1 4.5 15 4.1 10 4.8 2 4.5 13 4.0 11 4.0 3 4.5 12 4.1 11 3.8 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ 13 4.0 12 4.0 12 3.7 14 4.0 12 4.0 10 3.8 15 4.0 10 4.1 12 3.8 16 4.1 12 3.8 4.1 10 24 4.0 12 4.0 12 4.1 16 4.1 10 2.1 4.0 1.1 4.0 23 0.2 1.4 0.1 1.2 | Negative I ml syringe 2.25 ml Water Alb Water Test # Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) 1 4.5 15 4.1 10 4.8 15 2 4.5 13 4.0 11 4.0 16 3 4.5 12 4.1 11 3.8 15 ψ | Negative Negative 2.25 ml syringe Vater Al Water Al Test # Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) Diff (Pa) Abs (mb) 1 4.5 15 4.1 10 4.8 15 3.7 2 4.5 13 4.0 11 4.0 16 3.8 3 4.5 12 4.1 111 3.8 15 3.8 ψ |

Vacuum Decay - Baseline



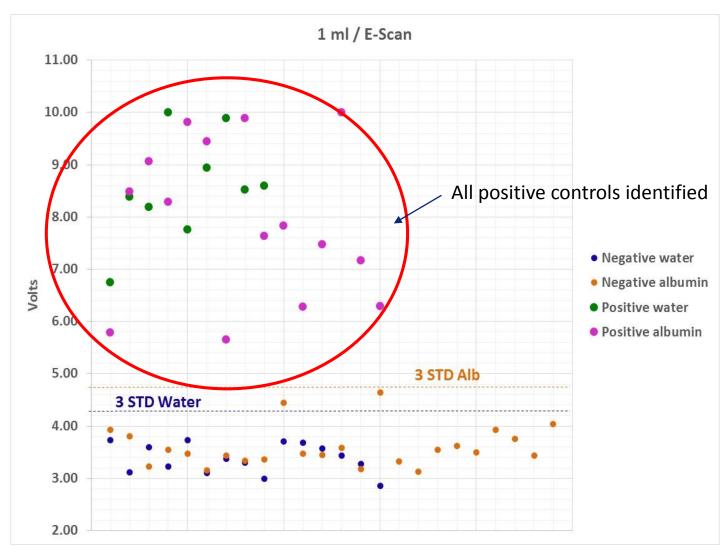
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E-Scan HVLD^{mc} - Baseline

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Conclusions

- 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.









Proven Innovation for Testing Parenteral Packaging

Robust Data Driven Inspection Solutions

PTI Packaging Technologies and Inspection 914.337.2005 | www.ptiusa.com | Tuckahoe,NY



Thank You!









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