

Target product profile of container closure system

Compendial Background



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Ph.Eur.

• 3.1. Materials used for the manufacture of containers

- -3.1.3. Polyolefines
- -3.1.4. Polyethylene without additives for containers for parenteral preparations and for ophthalmic preparations
- -3.1.5. Polyethylene with additives for containers for parenteral preparations and for ophthalmic preparations
- -3.1.6. Polypropylene for containers and closures for parenteral preparations and opthalmic preparations





Ph.Eur.

- 3.1. Materials used for the manufacture of containers
 - -3.1.7. Poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) for containers and tubing for total parenteral nutrition preparations
 - -3.1.8. Silicone oil used as a lubricant
 - -3.1.13. Plastic additives
 - -3.1.14. Materials based on plasticised poly(vinyl chloride) for containers for aqueous solutions for intravenous infusion
 - -3.1.15. Polyethylene terephthalate for containers for parenteral use





Ph.Eur.

• 3.1. Materials used for the manufacture of containers

- -Structure of a material section
 - DEFINITION: description of basic polymer, e.g. homo- oder copolymer
 - PRODUCTION: listing of potential additives and specification of the acceptable types and nos. of additives and their limits
 - CHARACTERS: appearance of raw material, solubility in water and solvents
 - IDENTIFICATION: identity tests
 - TESTS: purity testing, e.g. extractables, sulphated ash
 - SUPPLEMENTARY TESTS: Tests for additives, e.g. phenolic or non-phenolic antioxidants, amides/stearates





Ph.Eur.

- 3.2. Containers
 - -3.2.1. Glass containers for pharmaceutical use
 - -3.2.2. Plastic containers and closures for pharmaceutical use
 - 3.2.2.1. Plastic containers for aqueous solutions for infusion
 - -3.2.9. Rubber closures for aqueous parenteral preparations, for powders and for freeze-dried powders





USP

- <87> Biological reactivity tests in-vitro
- <88> Biological reactivity tests in-vivo
- <381> Elastomeric closures for injections
- <660> Containers Glass
- <661> Plastic Packaging Systems and Their Materials of Construction

<661.1> Plastic Materials of Construction

<661.2> Plastic Packaging Systems for Pharmaceutical Use <671> Containers – Performance Testing





USP

<1207> Package Integrity Evaluation - Sterile Products <1207.1> Package Integrity Testing in the Product Life Cycle -Test Method Selection and Validation

<1207.2> Package Integrity Leak Test Technologies

<1207.3> Package Seal Quality Test Technologies <1660> Evaluation of the inner surface durability of glass container





USP

<1661> Evaluation of plastic packaging systems and their materials of construction with respect to their user safety impact

<1663> Assessment of extractables associated with pharmaceutical packaging/delivery systems <1664> Assessement of drug product leachables associated with pharmaceutical packaging/delivery systems

<1664.1> Orally inhaled and nasal drug products





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Product related criteria



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Formulation

- Solid, semi-solid, liquid
- Lyophilisate for reconstitution
- Patient related dosing (e.g. body weight or surface)
- Concentration of active ingredient
- Pharmacological activity of active ingredient
- Content of volatile components (e.g. alcohols)
- Preservatives and/or other critical excipients





Route of administration and application

- Oral, topical, parenteral (sc, im, iv injection/infusion), others
- Use of application aids for product preparation (infusion sets, spikes, disposable syringes)
- Application with injectors (mechanical, automated)
 - Injection speed
 - Needle size
 - Resistance against mechanical stress (e.g. pressure resistance)





User profile

- Application by professionals (nurses, physician) or by patients
 - Fool proof system vs. complex equipment
 - Known system vs. need for intense training
- Age and/or impairment of patients
 - Size of systems
 - Ease of use, easy to understand
 - Safety, hygiene





Environmental considerations

- Influence of humidity
 - Barrier films
 - Alu-pouch for plastic infusion bags
- Influence of light
 - Light resistant (colored) glass
 - Light protection via secondary container
- Influence of gases (O₂, NO_x, CO₂)
- Other environmental influences on product quality
 - Temperature controlled storage and shipment
 - Dry-ice or liquid nitrogen storage and shipment





Processability

- Aseptic processing
- Lyophilization
- Sterilization (e.g. for plastic packaging components)
- Processability on existing equipment
- Development of new process technology

