Case Studies in Fungal and Bacterial Spore Excursions in Cleanrooms





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Factors Influencing Biocidal Performance

Factors in Performance



- pH
- Temperature
- Contact time
- Concentration
- Surface
- Presence of organic matter
- Water Quality (hardness)

A Risk Based Approach to Choosing a Disinfectant



- How to choose???
 - Performance may need multiple products
 - Substrate compatibility
 - Cleaning ability
 - Change Control
 - Globally Available
 - Supply Chain
 - Disaster Response Plan
 - Ease of application
 - Validatability
 - SDS, COA available
 - Stability Studies (Opened Container, Closed Container, Use Dilution)
 - Rinsability, Compatibility, Toxicity Studies, Analytical Methods
 - Application and contact time requirements



Disinfectants are a balance





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A Risk Based Approach to Cleaning Frequency



How often to clean???

- Environmental cleaning frequency determined by:
 - ISO Classification of area
 - The level of risk in the cleanroom
 - Activity level in area or use
 - Environmental monitoring data and feedback
 - Type of process being performed & equipment used



Chemical types



- Disinfectants and sanitizers
 - Phenolics
 - Quats
 - Alcohols
 - Hydrogen Peroxide 3%



- Sterilants and sporicides (potentially)
 - Sodium hypochlorite
 - Chlorine dioxide
 - Hydrogen peroxide 6%
 - Peracetic acid
 - Peracetic acid/hydrogen peroxide blends
 - Glutaraldehyde/formalde hyde
 - Ozone
 - Nitrogen Dioxide
 - Vaporized Peracetic Acid and VHP[®]



Contamination Sources

Contamination Sources



Facility

- Poor design
- Aging facility
- Maintenance
- Cleaning and disinfection

Materials

- Pass through sterilizers
 (autoclaves, dry heat ovens, depyrogenation tunnels, etc.)
- Decontamination chambers (EO, VHP, UV, etc.)
- Material handling airlocks



- Gowning rooms
- Attire (clothing, shoe covers, hoods, face masks, goggles, etc)
- Conduct
- Standard Operating Procedures



Good Science: Risk Based Approach

Warning Letter



....revealed that numerous HEPA filters, HEPA filter supporting grid work, HEPA filter screens, and HEPA filter screen tracks contained varying amounts of discolored areas, chipping paint, multicolored coalescing droplets, and clumps of dark material that FDA testing later revealed was mold.

FDA WARNING LETTER May 2013 (13-ATL-17)

Recalls due to Mold Contamination



Reports of floating matter in IV bags manufactured. Foreign matter should not be present in a sterile injectable product. Subsequent microbiological analysis identified the matter as a *Cladosporium mold*.

(FDA Public Health alert 2010)

Compounding Pharmacy Fungal Contamination



There was no investigation by the firm when levels exceeded the action limits and no identification of isolates. No documented corrective actions were taken to remove *microbial contamination (bacterial and fungal)* from the facility.

(FDA WL October 2, 2012)

Review - Microflora in Cleanrooms (U.K.)

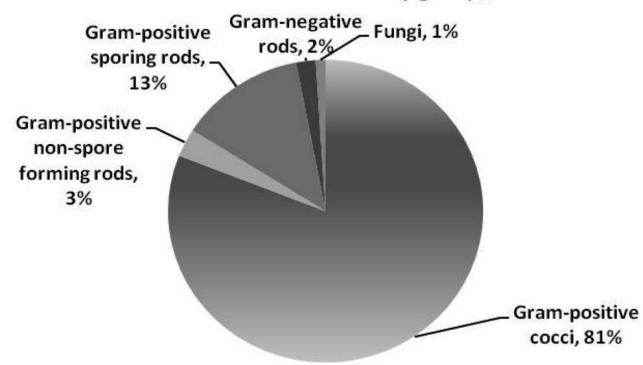


- Tim Sandle
- PDA J Pharm Sci and Tech 2011, 65:392-403
- A Review of Cleanroom Microflora: Types, Trends, and Patterns
- Examined isolates from 2000-2009 in U.K.
- Grade A/B and C/D

Review - Microflora in Cleanrooms (U.K.)



Grade A and Grade B microflora by group, 2001-2009



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Review - Microflora in Cleanrooms (U.K.)

Genus	A/B (6729)	C/D (2500)
Micrococci (and related)	38%	40%
Staphylococci	21%	11%
Bacillus (and related)	13%	10%
Pseudomonas (and related)	<1%	8%
Corynebacterium (and related)	3%	5%
Rhodococci	<1%	N/A
Fungi	N/A	3%

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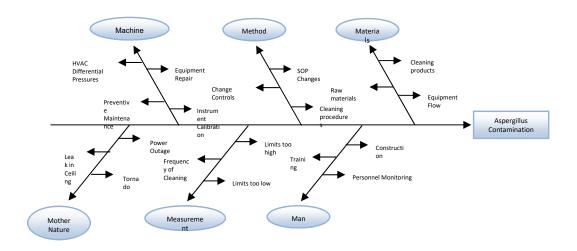
Risk Based Approach



- Pathogenic or Toxic Molds
- Does it affect product contact surfaces
- Where is it picked up onsite
- Create a risk map or diagram
- What are the possible assignable causes
- Proactively prevent the mold from reoccurance
- How many mold spore require a CAPA?
- What do you do with one mold spore hit?

Where does the Investigation team begin? Cause & Effect Diagram (Fishbone Diagram) example:





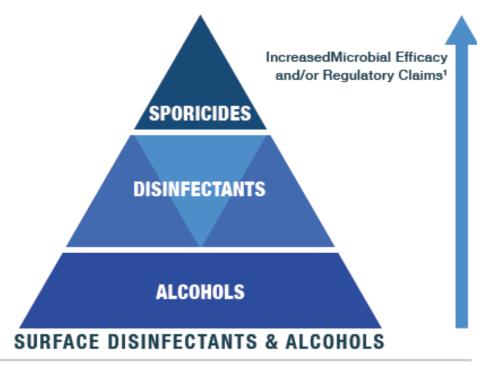
Investigation Strategies: Critical Zones



Trend history of organisms in the area versus the contaminant.

Sample Type	Sample Frequency	Minimum Data Review Period
	Daily	≥ 3 weeks prior to the excursion
Water	Weekly	≥ 3 months prior to the excursion
Pure Steam	Weekly Monthly Quarterly	≥ 3 months prior to the excursion ≥ 3 months prior to the excursion ≥ 6 months prior to the excursion
Compressed Air/Gas	Quarterly	≥ 1 year prior to the excursion
Environmental Monitoring	Daily	≥ 2 months prior to the excursion
Environmental Monitoring	Bi-Weekly or Monthly	≥ 6 months prior to the excursion
Personnel	Applicable Facility SOP	≥ 3 months prior to the excursion





¹Products that fall into the categories at the bottom of the pyramid are most frequently used and are generally not sporicidal. Progression up the pyramid indicates stronger performance overall and a broader spectrum of claims.

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Common Sources of Spores



- Items brought into the Cleanroom
 - Bags, Boxes, Intervention Equipment, Pallets,
 Pallet Jacks, Scrubbers, Cartwheels, Carts,
 Shoes, Shoe Covers, Markers, Pens,
 Cellphones, Tools
 - Raw Materials and components



Bacillus cereus Contamination Case Study

Microorganism Resistance Hierarchy



	Microorganism	Examples
More Resistant	Prions	Scrapie, Creutzfeld-Jacob disease, Chronic wasting disease
•	Bacterial Spores	Bacillus, Geobacillus, Clostridium
	Protozoal Oocysts	Cryptosporidium
	Helminth Eggs	Ascaris, Enterobius
	Mycobacteria	Mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. terrae, M. chelonae
	Small, Non-Enveloped Viruses	Poliovirus, Parvoviruses, Papilloma viruses
	Protozoal Cysts	Giardia, Acanthamoeba
	Fungal Spores	Aspergillus, Penicillium
	Gram negative bacteria	Pseudomonas, Providencia, Escherichia
	Vegetative Fungi and Algae	Aspergillus, Trichophyton, Candida, Chlamydomonas
	Vegetative Helminths and Protozoa	Ascaris, Cryptosporidium, Giardia
	Large, non-enveloped viruses	Adenoviruses, Rotaviruses
	Gram positive bacteria	Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Enterococcus
Less Resistant	Enveloped viruses	HIV, Hepatitis B virus, Herpes Simplex virus

Bacillus cereus /
sphaericus

Bacillus subtilis / G.
stearothermophilus

Clostridium spp.

From McDonnell, "Antisepsis, Disinfection, and Sterilization: Types, Action, and Resistance" 2007, ASM Press

Bacterial Spores in Operations



- •Bacillus subtilis
- Bacillus cereus
- Bacillus pumilus
- Bacillus licheniformis
- •Bacillus sphaericus
- •Bacillus thuringiensis
- Paenibacillus polymyxa
- •Geobacillus spp.
- •Clostridium difficile

B. cereus Group:

B. cereus, B. anthracis, B. mycoides, B. thuringiensis,

B. pseudomycoides,

B. weihenstephanensis,

B. manliponensis

Bacterial Endospore



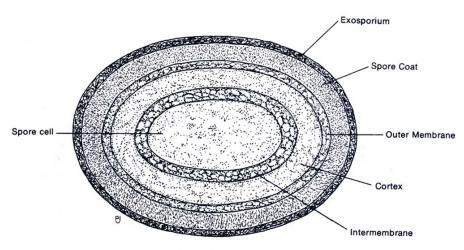


Fig. 8.1. Endospore

Courtesy Dan Klein



Bacterial Spore Structure



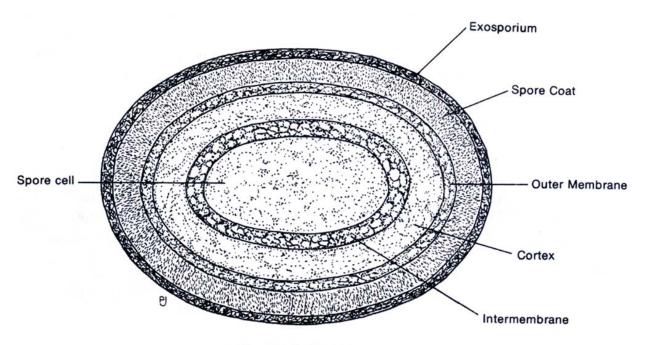


Fig. 8.1. Endospore

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Bacillus cereus Case Study

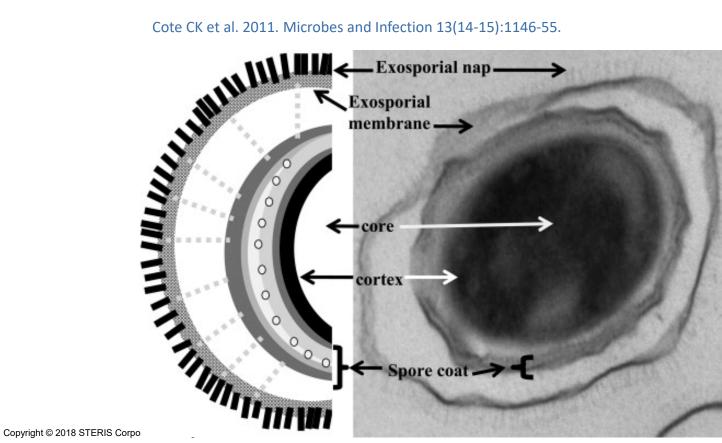


- ISO-7 and ISO-8 cleanrooms
- Spores tracked throughout the facility
- Process Vessels
 - -Source Locations
 - Cleanroom Shoe Cover
 - Fermenter
 - Process Vessels
 - ✓ The Source was a Raw Material

Exosporium – B. anthracis



Cote CK et al. 2011. Microbes and Infection 13(14-15):1146-55.



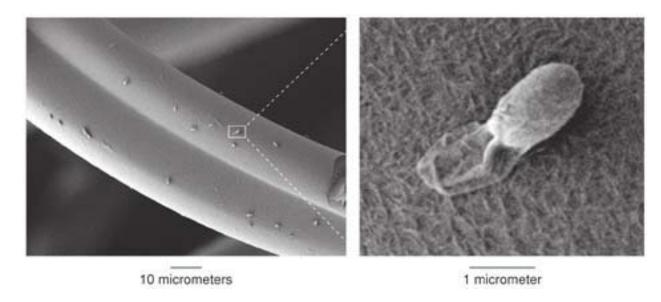


28/

Exosporium – B. anthracis



Hydrophobicity helps adhere to fibers

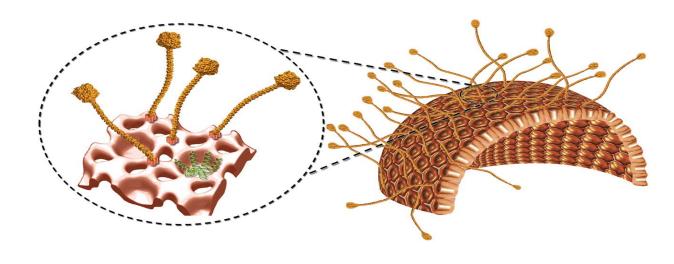


https://www.llnl.gov/str/Sep06/Velsko.html

Model of *B. cereus* exosporium



A schematic diagram illustrating a possible model for the exosporium of the B. cereus family.



Kailas L et al. PNAS 2011;108:16014-16019

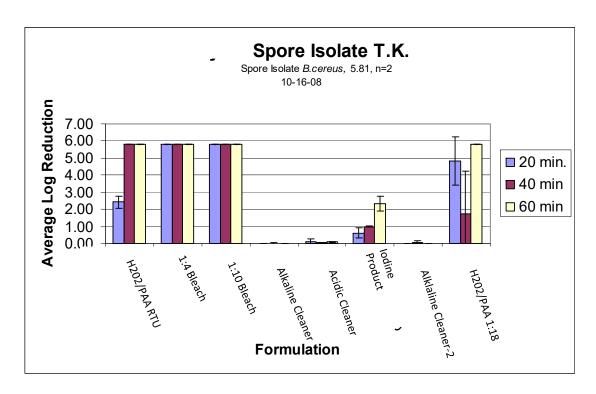
©2011 by National Academy of Sciences











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Fungal Spore Contamination Case Studies

Molds common to cleanrooms and cold rooms



- •Aspergillus spp.
- •Penicillium spp.
- •Stachybotrys spp.
- •Cladosporium spp.
- Mucor spp.
- •Scopulariopsis spp.
- Trychophyton spp.
- •Chaetomium spp.
- Acremonium
- Candida albicans (yeast)

Acremonium Investigation



- Establishing Realistic Limits
- Finding one mold spore in a filled product
- One hit found near a pump on ultrafiltration skid
- Using a proactive science-based approach
- Is Zero Mold possible?
- CAPA investigation
- Using Good Science



Aspergillus

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- ISO-5 Cleanroom
 - Source
 - High Impingement Spraying Device
 - Broken Pipes
 - HVAC Shut Down
- Exceeding Limits in ISO-7 areas
 - Dock Doors proximal to ISO-7 cleanroom
 - Storage room with limited control
 - No limits for mold spores (Establish Limits)
 - Limited control for incoming and outgoing items

High Pressure Impingement Sprayers







Holes in Walls

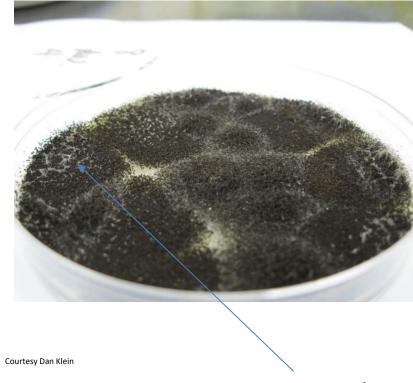
Sources of Aspergillus





Aspergillus brasiliensis





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Conidiospores

Aspergillus Investigation



- Sporicidal usage in pass-through
- Clean and dirty area on the dock
- Better control of gowning area
- Cart Wheel control methods
- Better gowning control



Photo: Terra Universal

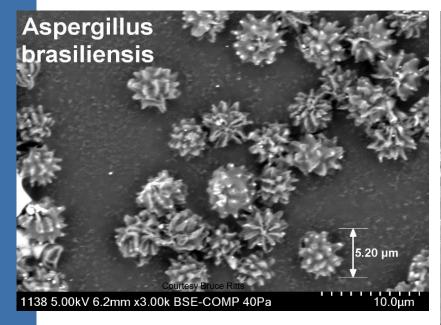
NECC Fungal Contamination

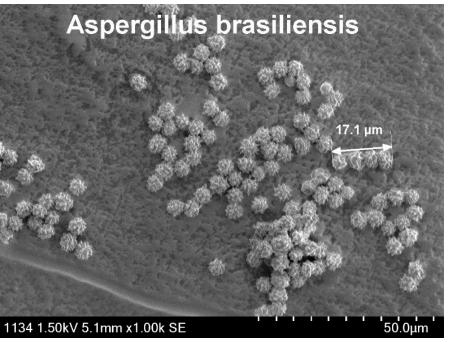


- ➤ There was no investigation by the firm when levels exceeded the action limits and no identification of isolates. No documented corrective actions were taken to remove microbial contamination (bacterial and fungal) from the facility. (FDA WL October 2, 2012)
- ➤ 83 out of 321 vials of methylprednisolone acetate contaminated (fungal contamination found)
- > 64 deaths and 750 Illnesses

Aspergillus brasiliensis

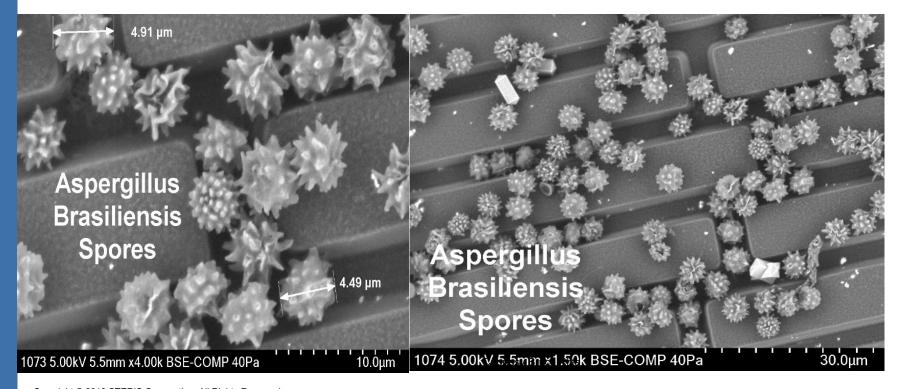






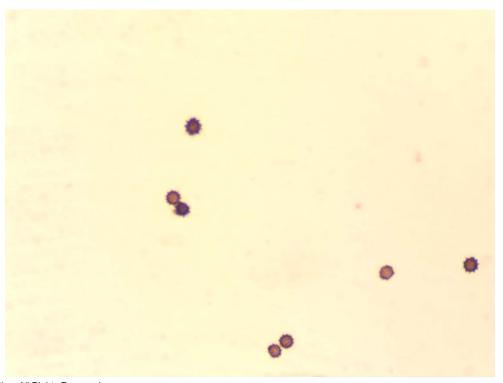


Aspergillus brasiliensis



Spiny Spores





Courtesy Dave Shields

Cleanroom Fungi





Courtesy Dan Klein

Penicillium



- Two ISO-7 Cleanrooms
- Action Levels of 10 and picking up >100 Fungal Spores
 - Engineering Investigating
 - HVAC
 - Duct Work
 - HEPA Filters
 - Cooling Coils (two hits)
 - Wall Coverings
 - Airflow Vents

Penicillium Investigation



- Entry and Exit Procedures
- Gowning Procedures (Triple Gowning)
- Cart Wheels
- Construction (Current Maintenance Log)
 - Further Investigation
 - Use of Sporicides and Frequency
 - Plastic Containers in the Cleanroom
 - Coldroom Cleaning Procedures
 (0° Celsius to -5° Celsius)
 - Documentation of Cleaning Process
 - Designate Assignable Causes

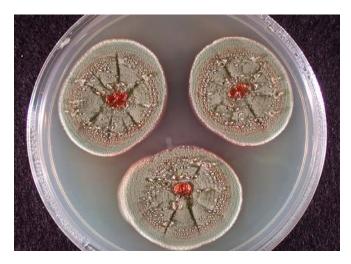
Penicillium Investigation





Penicillium





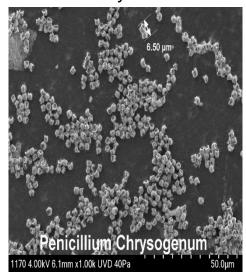


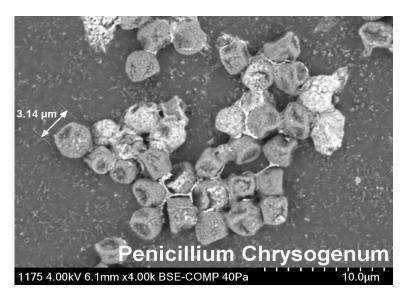
Courtesy Ann Larson

Penicillium Spores



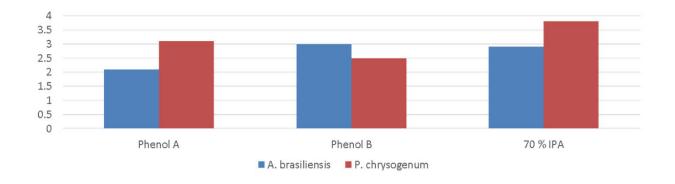
Courtesy Bruce Ritts





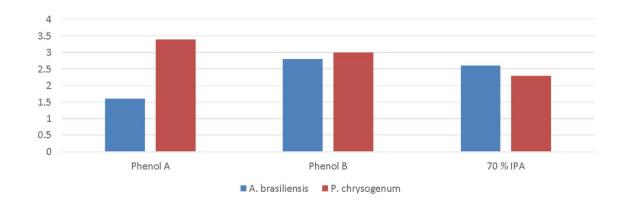
Glass Evaluation





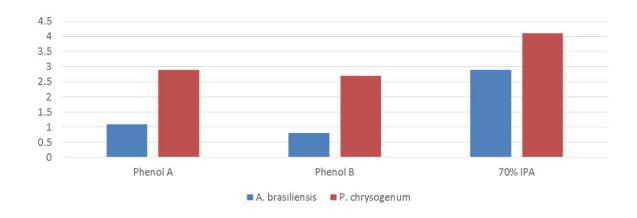
Stainless Steel Evaluation



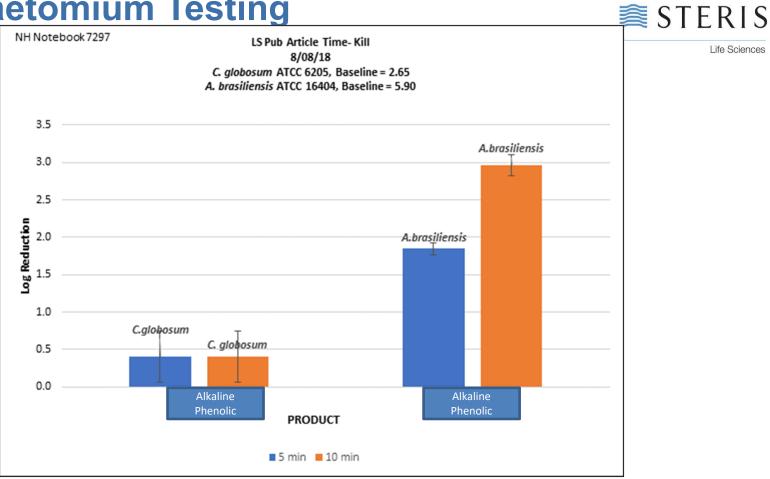


Flooring Evaluation





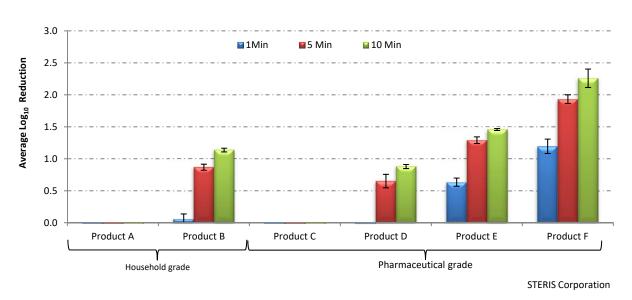
Chaetomium Testing



Vesta Syde SQ vs. Competitive Quats



Time Kill data showing Susceptibility of *Aspergillus brasiliensis* 16404 to products containing Quaternary Ammonium Compounds



Graph



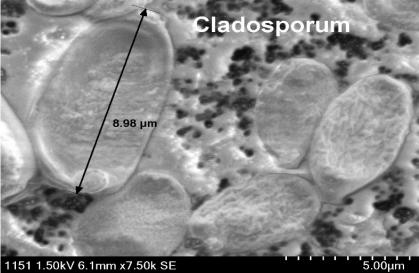
- Attached is the Vesta-Syde SQ graph that was in the JVT article. The product codes are as follows:
- Product A Tilex Bathroom Cleaner
- Product B 409 All Purpose Cleaner
- Product C Klercide CR Biocide A
- Product D Veltek Decon-Quat
- Product E Process NPD
- Product F Vesta-Syde SQ

Cladosporium Spores



Courtesy Bruce Ritts







Deinococcus Contamination Case Study

Medical Device Company



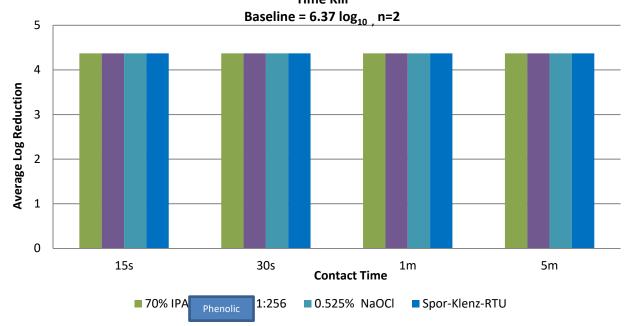
- Failing Bioburden Testing on Surgical Light Covers and Camera Cases
- Visited the site
 - Cardboard
 - Plywood
 - Poor Gowning Practices
 - Poor Cleanroom Behavior Practices
 - Performed EM and Site Audit
 - Solution
 - Move from Gamma Irradiation to ETO

Performance against Deinococcus



Figure 1. Disinfectant Evaluation—Time Kill Study

Antimicrobial Efficacy of Several Products Against *Deinococcus proteolyticus*Time Kill



Covers for Surgical Lights and Camera Cases

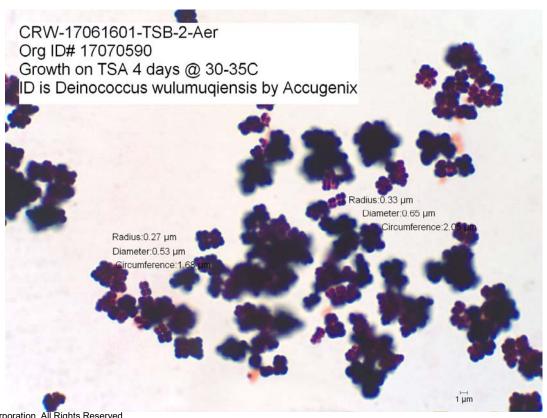






Deinococcus





Deinococcus





Industry References



- USP 42 <1072> Disinfectants and Antiseptics
- Draft Annex 1 (2018/2019) and MHRA Orange Guide (2015)
- FDA Aseptic Processing Guide (2004)
- FDA, MHRA, HPRA, CFDA, ANSM, ANVISA, FDAHA, Swissmedic, & EMA Expectations
- Industry Articles (Ex. Dr. Scott Sutton, Jose Martinez, Dr. Tim Sandle, Richard Prince, Rebecca Smith, Jeanne Moldenhauer, Crystal Booth)
- PDA Cleaning and Disinfection TR No. 70 (October, 2015)
- PDA TR No. 69 on Biofilms (2015)
- The CDC Handbook A Guide to Cleaning & Disinfecting Cleanrooms (Dr. Tim Sandle 2016)
- A Guide to Disinfectants and their use in the Pharmaceutical Industry (Pharmig 2018)
- USP 42 <1116> Microbiological Control and Monitoring of Aseptic Processing Environments
- USP 42 <1115> Bioburden Control of Non-Sterile Drug Substances and Products
- PIC/S Guide to Good Practices for the Preparation of Medicinal Products in Healthcare Establishments (2014)
- WHO Annex 6
- PHSS Technical Monograph #20 "Bio-contamination characterization, control, monitoring and deviation management in controlled/GMP classified areas
- IEST-RP-CC018.4 Cleanroom Housekeeping: Operating & Monitoring Procedures (2019)

Acknowledgements



Thank you audience!

STERIS Life Sciences

- Dan Klein Sr. Manager, Research and Development Microbiology and Clinical Affairs
- Bruce Ritts and Stacey Gish
 — STERIS R&D, Scanning Electron Microscopy
- Dave Shields Manager, STERIS Laboratories

Speaker Contact Information



Jim Polarine

- Senior Technical Service Manager
- STERIS Corporation | Life Sciences
- Mobile: 314-616-9931
- E-Mail: <u>Jim Polarine@steris.com</u>
- Web: www.sterislifesciences.com

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