

Technical Report No. 22
(Revised 2011)
Process Simulation for
Aseptically Filled Products



2011

Process Simulation for Aseptically Filled Products PDA Task Force

James Agalloco, Agalloco & Associates, Inc. (Co-chair)

Harold S. Baseman, Valsource LLC (Co-chair)

James E. Akers, Ph.D., Akers Kennedy & Associates, Inc.

Richard Boeh, PQCA, LLC

Don E. Elinski, Lachman Consultant Services, Inc.

Carol Lampe, J.M. Hansen & Associates, Inc.

Stephen E. Langille, Ph.D., U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Sandy Lowery, Quality Systems Consulting, Inc.

Russell E. Madsen, The Williamsburg Group, LLC

Gary B. McNassor, Pfizer Inc.

Gerry Morris, Ph.D., Eli Lilly & Co.

Anthony Pavell, APP Pharmaceuticals

Maureen Reagan Mueller, Quality Systems Consulting, Inc.

Process Simulation for Aseptically Filled Products

Technical Report No. 22 (Revised 2011)

ISBN: 978-0-939459-35-3

© 2011 Parenteral Drug Association, Inc.

All rights reserved.



Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1	5.0 DOCUMENTATION	18
1.1 Scope.....	1	5.1 Process Definition.....	18
1.2 Previous PDA Publications.....	1	5.2 Protocol/Procedure Preparation.....	18
1.3 Reason for Revision.....	2	5.3 APS Execution Record.....	19
1.4 Purpose.....	2	5.4 Final Report.....	20
2.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS	5	5.5 Process Simulation Observation.....	20
3.0 PROCESS SIMULATION CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES	8	6.0 MICROBIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING	21
3.1 Number and Frequency of Simulations.....	8	7.0 ELEMENTS OF ASEPTIC PROCESS SIMULATIONS	22
3.2 Worst Case.....	8	7.1 Facility and Filling Machine Considerations.....	22
3.3 Risk Assessment.....	9	7.2 Equipment Set-Up.....	22
3.4 Ongoing Evaluation.....	9	7.3 Media Selection and Preparation.....	22
4.0 PROCESS SIMULATION FOR STERILE DOSAGE FORMS	10	7.4 Inert Gassing.....	22
4.1 Aseptic Compounding Activities.....	10	7.5 Container Size.....	23
4.2 Solutions.....	11	7.6 Container/Closure Configuration.....	23
4.3 Lyophilized Products.....	11	7.7 Filling Speed.....	23
4.3.1 Simulated load/unload with Shortened Hold Time.....	11	7.8 Fill Volume.....	23
4.3.2 Simulated lyophilization.....	12	7.9 Interventions.....	24
4.3.3 Special Considerations unique to the Production of lyophilized Products.....	12	7.10 Duration and Number of Units Filled.....	24
4.3.3.1 Freezing of Media.....	12	7.11 Campaign operations.....	26
4.3.3.2 Vacuum levels and Duration.....	12	7.12 Pre-Incubation Container Inspection.....	26
4.3.3.3 Anaerobic Conditions.....	12	7.13 Incubation Conditions.....	27
4.4 Suspensions.....	13	7.14 Post-Incubation Inspection.....	27
4.5 Ointments/Creams/Emulsions/Gels.....	13	7.15 Unit Accountability and Reconciliation.....	27
4.6 Powders.....	13	7.16 Growth Promotion.....	27
4.6.1 Liquid Medium Filled by the Powder Filling Equipment.....	14	7.17 Post Simulation Cleaning.....	27
4.6.2 Dry Powder Filler with Supplementary Liquid Fill Capability.....	14	8.0 INTERVENTIONS	28
4.6.3 On-line liquid Fill Followed by on-line Powder Fill.....	15	8.1 Interventions.....	28
4.6.4 On-Line Powder Fill Followed by on-line Media Fill.....	15	8.2 Identifying Interventions Associated With an Aseptic Process.....	28
4.6.5 Special Considerations Unique to the Simulation of Aseptic Filling of Sterile Powders.....	15	8.2.1 Inherent Interventions.....	28
4.7 Other Dosage Forms and Device/Drug Combinations.....	16	8.2.2 Corrective Interventions.....	28
4.8 Other Aseptic Processing Technologies.....	16	8.3 Intervention Procedures.....	29
4.8.1 Restricted Access barrier Systems.....	16	8.4 Study Design.....	29
4.8.2 Form-Fill-Seal and blow-Fill-Seal.....	16	8.5 Handling of Intervention-Related Containers..	30
4.8.3 Isolation Technology.....	16	9.0 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATION	31
		9.1 Personnel Prerequisites.....	31
		9.2 Initial Qualification.....	31
		9.3 Periodic Qualification.....	31
		9.4 Access Without Prior Qualification.....	31
		9.5 Loss of Qualification Status.....	31
		9.6 Personnel Monitoring.....	32

10.0 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA.....	33	14.0 SUGGESTED READINGS	41
10.1 Background	33	15.0 REFERENCES	42
10.2 Recommendations.....	33		
11.0 CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTIGATION	34		
12.0 ONGOING PROCESS EVALUATION	35		
13.0 APPENDICES	37		
13.1 Selection and Sterilization of Placebo Powder/Materials	37	FIGURES AND TABLES INDEX	
13.2 Media Preparation and Sterilization.....	38		
13.3 Aseptic Process Simulation Execution Sequence.....	39	Table 7.10.1 Duration and Number of Units Filled	25

1.0 Introduction

This document replaces the original PDA *Technical Report No. 22, Process Simulation Testing for Aseptically Filled Products*, published in 1996. The intent of the current effort is to update that document to reflect the continuing changes that have occurred in aseptic processing technology within the global industry. We have attempted to address the subject as fully as possible recognizing the notable contributions by other organizations, regulators, compendia and individuals who have worked in this area. In addition the report provides guidance where risk based approaches may be applied.

This technical report was disseminated in draft for public review and comment prior to publication. Many of the submitted comments have been included in the final document. We believe this approach accomplished the widest possible review of the document and ensures its suitability as a valuable guide to industry in the area of process simulation for aseptic processing operations.

This technical report should be considered as a guide; it is not intended to establish any mandatory or implied standard. The reader must recognize that there may be additional requirements imposed because of new or localized regulatory expectations that are not included in this document. This technical report does not provide a universally appropriate template for the execution of process simulation studies. Each company must determine the appropriate rationale and approaches applicable to their unique operations.

A recurring theme in this report is the consideration of risk to product sterility and patient safety as criteria for the design of the aseptic process simulation studies. Regulatory authorities have issued recommendations for aseptic process study design and companies should be aware of these recommendations when planning their studies. However, the use of relative risk and scientific evaluation as a means to provide information used to make decisions on study design may be of benefit because it should result in better understanding of the aseptic process and its capabilities. The use of risk assessments and related information may result in studies which go beyond the recommendations of regulatory authorities. It may also result in studies which differ from those recommendations. However, it should not result in studies which are less effective than those recommended by regulatory authorities.

1.1 Scope

This technical report addresses process capability assessment for aseptic processing. Such assessments consist of one or more aseptic process simulations (APS) during pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical formulation and filling activities (referred to as secondary manufacturing in many parts of the world). Aseptic operations required in the preparation of sterile bulk materials and biotechnology inoculums, and feed materials are not a part of this document; refer to PDA *Technical Report No. 28: Process Simulation Testing for Sterile Bulk Pharmaceutical Chemicals (1)*.

While the focus of this document is on aseptic processing in the pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical industry, application of the concepts and principles to the preparation of sterile medical devices and diagnostics may be appropriate.

1.2 Previous PDA Publications

PDA has published previous reports on the aseptic filling process: *Technical Monograph No. 2: Validation of Aseptic Filling for Solution Drug Products*; *Technical Report No. 6: Validation of Aseptic Drug Powder Filling Processes*, and the 1996 edition of this report, *Technical Report No. 22: Process Simulation Testing for Aseptically Filled Products (2–4)*.