### A New paradigm for Single Use System (SUS) Qualification Fully employing Process Control Risk Analysis



## **A Vision for the future**

### **FASTER** Qualification

- Written in a day
- Executed in a day
- No **Deviations/Discrepancies**



- Clear Focus on Critical Attribute(CA) to Critical Design Element (CDE)
- Remove superfluous tests



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### **CHEAPER**

### Less Internal effort Shorter or reduced SOW for Contractor support

# Let's MODERNIZE our Qualification

approach

further!



## **History Lesson**

How was the Qualification of systems done in the past?

- Custom and fixed systems
- System Impact Assessment/ Component Criticality Assessment
- Ex: Validated Chill water systems

Why ASTM E-2500 was written (2007, 2012, 2023)?

- New approach to effectively validate systems to ensure consistent product quality
- Assess effects Patient Safety/Product Quality
- Science and Risk based Assessment to determine what needed to be controlled.
  - Almost everything was custom built >> risk
  - Does the design adequately control X?
  - Main risks:
    - Controlling Critical Process Parameters-pH, DO, Flow rates
    - Contaminations –Bacterial and Particulate





### **Traditional Risk Assessment**

### Example

CA	Severity	Probalbity	detection	RPN	CDEs	IQ	OQ
рН	5	1	1	5	pH control loop	pH Instrument, Cal, alarms	pH PID tuning test
DO	5	1	1	5	DO control loop	Do Instrument, Cal, alarms	DO PID tuning test
Bacterial	5	3	3	15	SIP	traps, RTDs, alarms	SIP cycle

*RPN* = *Risk Priority Number* 





## In the past, Qualification of a system looked like

- Custom URS
- **Specific Material Of Construction**
- **Custom Design**
- **Custom Software**
- Bespoke instrumentation and control loops
- Detailed Risk Assessment with respect to every Critical Aspect e.g. pH, Agitation, DO, Temp, CIP/SIP systems

Novel, Risky







### **Recommended Approach From E-2500**

"The level of effort, formality and documentation of the quality risk management process should be commensurate with the <u>level of risk</u>"

E-2500

"The extent of verification and the level of detail of documentation should be based on risk and the <u>complexity and novelty</u> of the manufacturing system"

E-2500





## So why not exploited in the past?

- Custom designed
- Custom built materials
- Custom designed and built Software
- Unique instruments
- Hand build on site, or in a specialized shop.
- Everything was 1 of 1







## **So..** What is different with Single Use Systems?

FROM Custom systems Standard systems





Reference: Lamborghini.com, https://www.thextremexperience.com/cars/build-custom-lamborghini/









## **SUS - Standardization across**



Suppliers have harnessed the power of Standardization with standard...

- Software
- Instruments
- Sizes/Design
- Control loops

Modules

Standards means:

- ✓ Decreased complexity
- ✓ Robust offering (continuously) improved over many years)
  - Repeated and Tested Technology



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### **Seamless Implementation of Single-Use Bioreactor Systems**

Reduce overall validation burden and time-to-facility through pre-engineered hardware and software modules.



Single controller operates all bag holder sizes, enabling modularity and space optimization. Integrated design minimizes utility requirements. Pre-configured hardware with qualified components with FAT/SAT execution and documentation

Biobrain<sup>®</sup> fully lifecycled GMP ready S88 compliant industrial software. Cross platform functionality. Qualified software interface allowing user defined configurations for different applications. CFR 21 Part 11 assessment report and connectivity guidance documents.

Industry leading Flexsafe<sup>®</sup> single-use bag technology. Ready to go validation and leachable extractables guide. Qualified bag design and robustness testing according to statistical methods. One film technology across cell culture and fluid management operations. Easy and fully qualified product configurations (CTO configured to order).







### **Standard Biostat STR® Configurations for PD to CM**

System Type	Automation	Features & Compon
Biostat STR <sup>®</sup> - Cell Culture (option for integrated Xcell ATF)	<b>Biobrain</b> <sup>®</sup> - Sartorius lifecycled software platform. (USP and DSP)	<ul> <li>Interchangeable baghold</li> <li>Preconfigured upgradea</li> <li>50L – 2000L WV</li> <li>PAT integrated toolbox</li> <li>Flexsafe<sup>®</sup> STR bag</li> <li>Integrated design</li> </ul>
Biostat STR <sup>®</sup> Microbial	<b>Biobrain</b> <sup>®</sup> – Sartorius lifecycled software platform. (USP and DSP)	<ul> <li>Preconfigured flexible so</li> <li>40L WV</li> <li>PAT integrated toolbox</li> <li>Flexsafe<sup>®</sup> STR bag</li> <li>Integrated design</li> </ul>
Native Delta V™ STR®	Emerson Native Delta V <sup>™</sup> – joint Sartorius and Emerson support	<ul> <li>Pre-Engineered</li> <li>North America preferred</li> <li>Standard Ethernet IP</li> <li>Emerson standard contr</li> <li>Open source</li> <li>Flexsafe<sup>®</sup> STR bag</li> <li>Integrated design</li> </ul>





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oftware

### components

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### We argue...

"The Level of Risk", as well as the "Novelty" of SUS are substantially lower than when we built each system, so the > Level of effort Formality of Risk assessment Extent of Verification Documentation can be reduced. Safely!!

## **Adding to your Risk Calculation**

CA	Severity	Probalbity	detection	Novelty/complxity	RPN	CDEs	IQ	OQ
рН	5	1	1	1	5	pH control loop	pH Instrument, Cal, alarms	pH PID tuning test
DO	5	1	1	1	5	DO control loop	Do Instrument, Cal, alarms	DO PID tuning test
Bacterial	5	1	3	1	15	SIP	traps, RTDs, alarms	SIP cycle

- Adding a **Novelty/Complexity** factor will greatly facilitate the ulletdifferentiation of Critical Attributes
- Quantification of "Novelty" or " complexity" can be subjective >> data





### **Flow of Process**



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### Minimum specification Additional documentations



## Is all the risk gone?

## **NO!!** -But we can now focus our attention where it is needed!

So, where is risk Now?

- Connections
- Set ups
- Bags & Hose assemblies

But these are Not typical IQ/OQ items >> Need to get to Verification and PQ runs.



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## How to get to the important Stuff...



- Shift Away from IOQ of system
- Focus on Integrated Testing
  - Operations/SOPs/Trng
  - Hose assemblies
  - Water runs
  - Media runs





### Major Savings using our proposed approach

Cost comparison per approach

### Traditional

- URS-40 HRs
- IOV-40 hrs write
- IOV-60 hrs execute
- IOQ-40 hrs write
- IOQ-60 hrs execute.
- 200 hrs- @\$125/hr = **\$25,000**

### Proposed Structure

- URS-10 Hrs  $\bullet$
- IOV-5 hrs (leverate SAT)
- IOV -60 hrs Execute WITH Vendor  $\bullet$
- IOQ-10 hrs write
- IOQ-5 hrs execute  $\bullet$

90 hrs @125/hr = **\$11,250** 



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## **Thanks!**

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Resources: E2500 Standard Guide for Specification, Design, and Verification of Pharmaceutical and **Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Systems and Equipment (astm.org)** 

