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# Filling of heat sensitive products / biologicals with BFS equipment

Presented by Stefan Kiesel Senior Manager Rommelag Pharma Service BFS International Operators Association

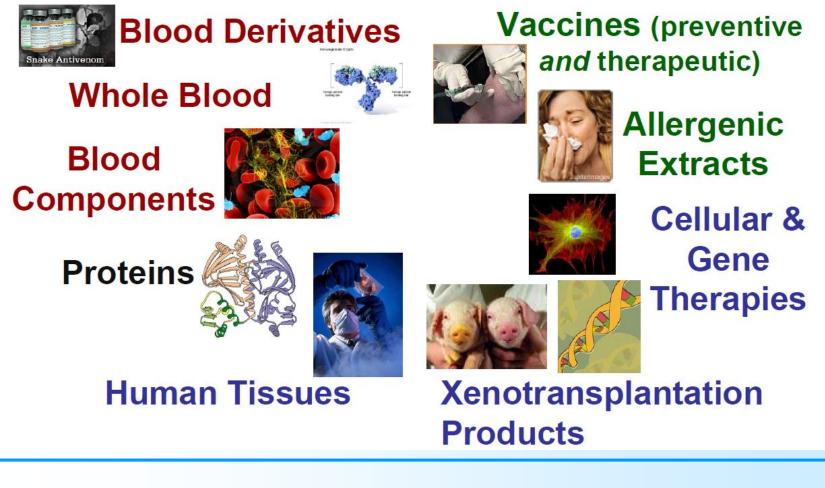
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- I. Introduction Biological Products
- **II.** Introduction BFS process
- **III. Temperature Sensitivity**
- IV. Methods
- V. Results & Discussion
- **VI.** Summary
- **VII.** Literature

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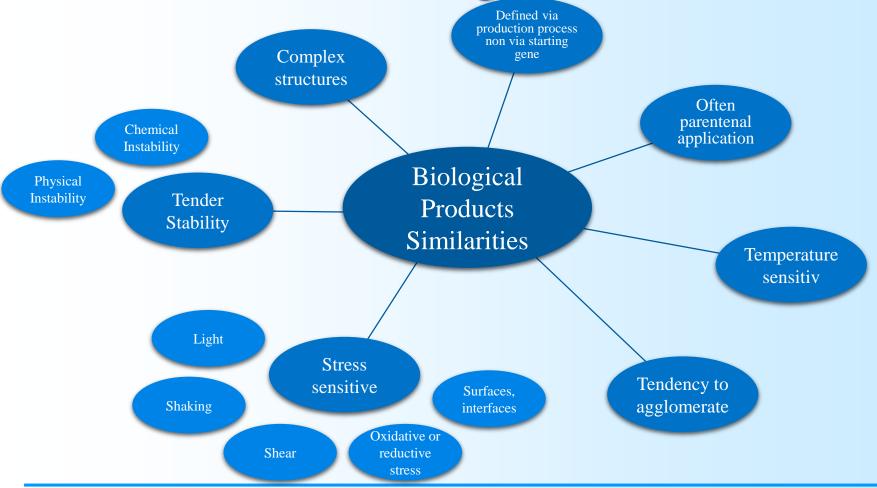
### I. Introduction – Biological Products



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### II. Introduction – BFS Process BFS Gla

- -
- \_
- Newly created container
- Transport and storage only for resin material
- Immediately filled
- No cleaning necessary
- No sterilization necessary
- Very few particles
- Single automated equipment

Glass

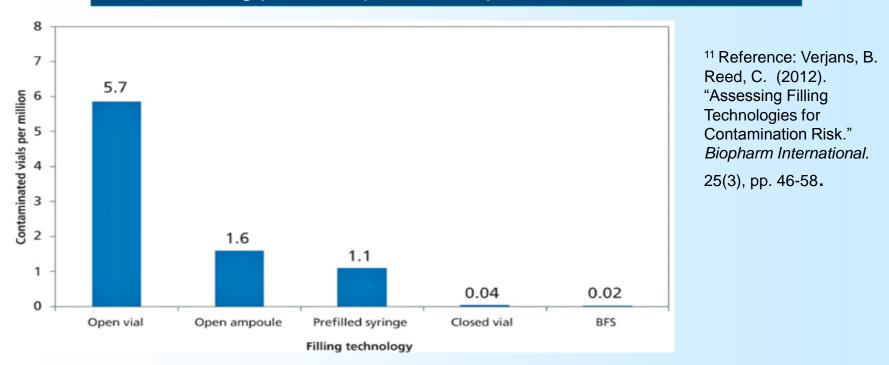
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- Can break
- Risk of cuts and glas splinters
- Use of silicone
- Performed container, rubber stopper, cap
- Transport and storage of all parts (glass, stopper, caps)
- Storage month / year
- Critical contamination possible (from manufacturing, open longer etc.)
- Multiple integrated systems

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The BFS process minimizes the risk of contamination by reducing particles, process steps & human interaction



Potential risk of contamination by filling technology based on air quality and exposure time

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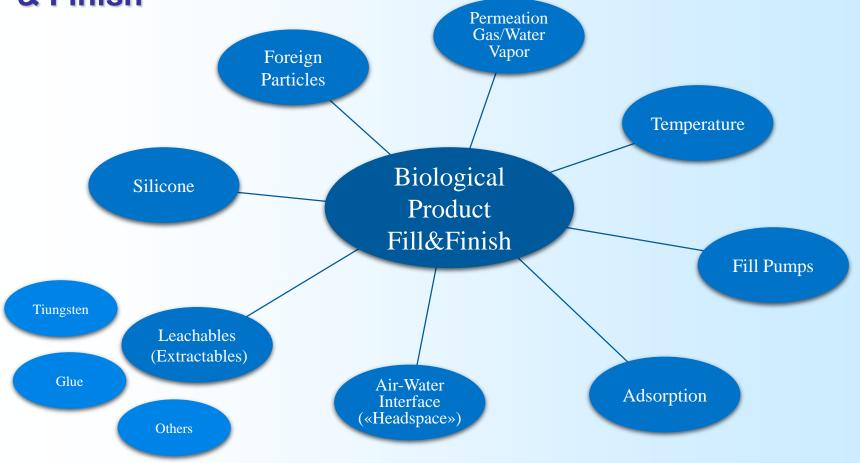
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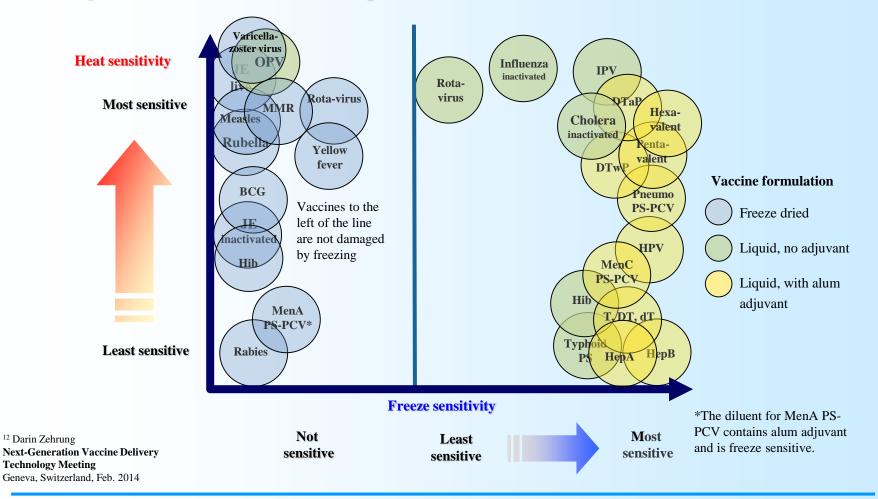
### Parameters Influencing BioProducts during Fill & Finish



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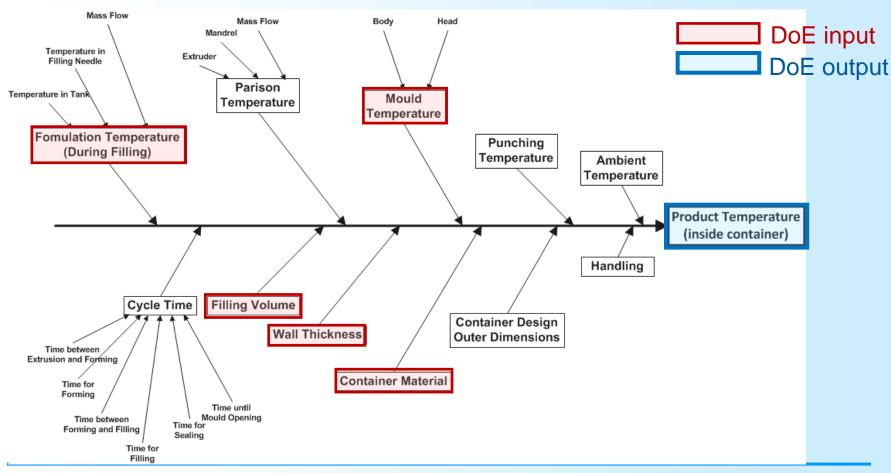
### **Temperature Sensitivity Vaccines**



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# Many parameters influence the temperature of the formulation inside the BFS-container



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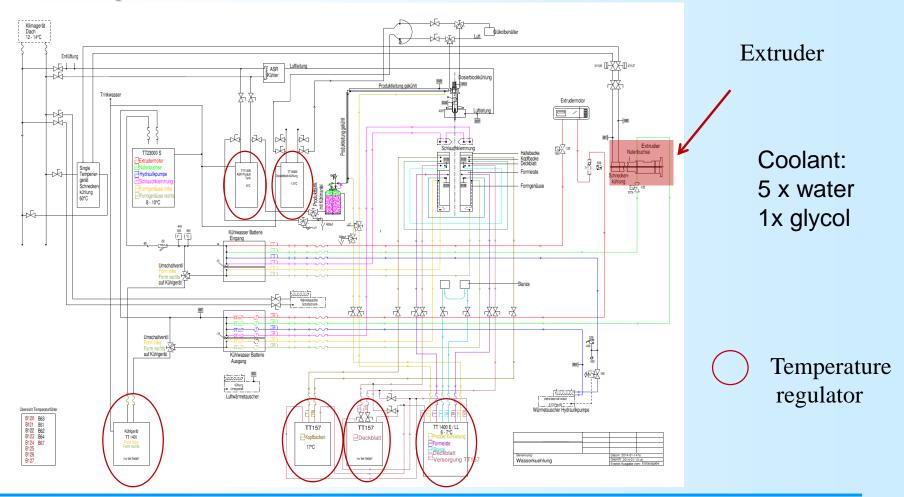
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### P&ID optimized for CoolBFS®



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# Methods for temperature measurement inside and outside the container

1. Temperature measurement within the mould (Thermocouples: Type K Ø 0.25mm / Type T Ø 0.5mm)

2. Temperature probes

(inside ampoule and surface) (testo 935 & temperature probes TE type K)

3. IR Thermography

(IR Thermography Camera: Optris PI200)



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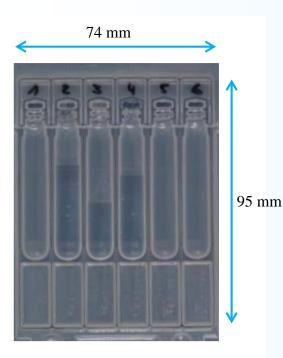




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### **Key experimental equipment**



Ampoules with different filling volumes

- BFS-Equipment: bottelpack 3012
- Containers: 2,3 ml Ampules, 6 cavities
- Formulation: Water
- Materials: Two Purell LDPEs
- Thermocouples: Type K Ø 0.25mm / Type T Ø 0.5mm
- IR Thermography Camera:

**Optris PI200** 

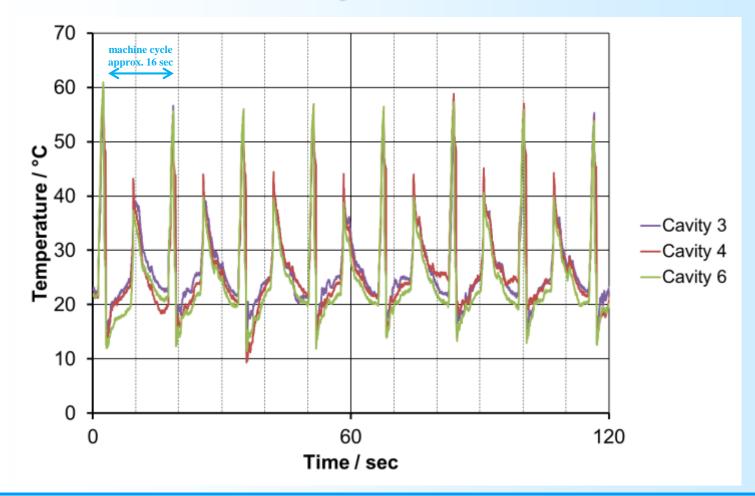
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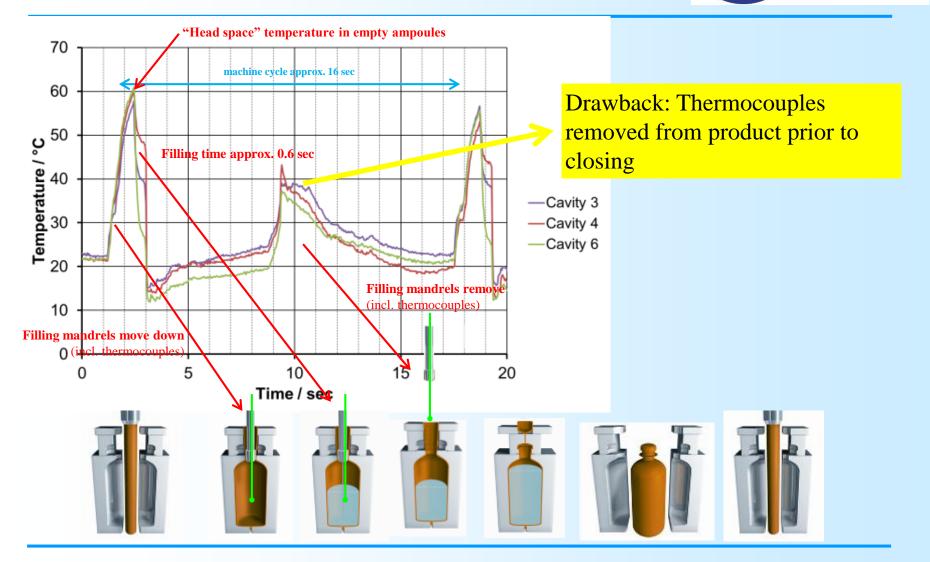
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### **Overview 3 cavities, 7 cycles**



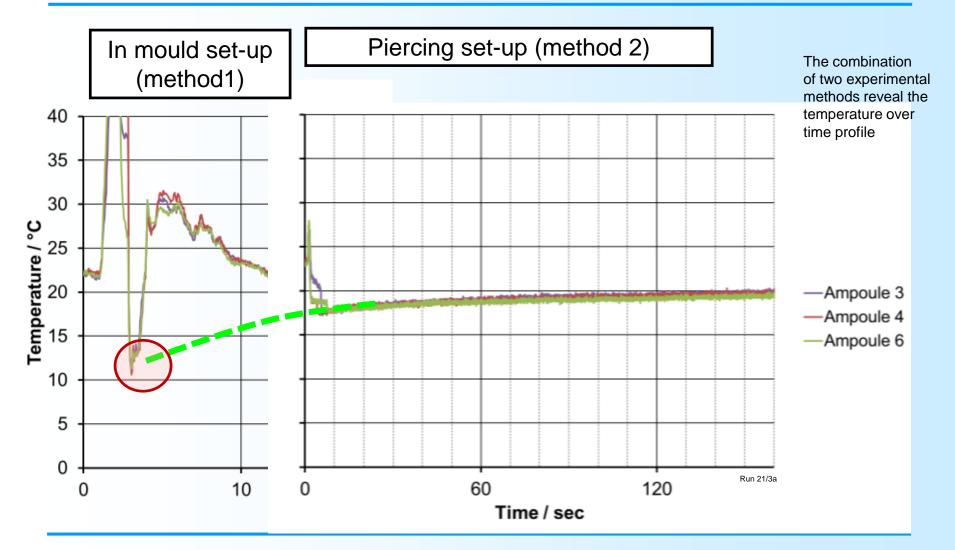
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### **3 examples for main parameters**

Formulation Temperature

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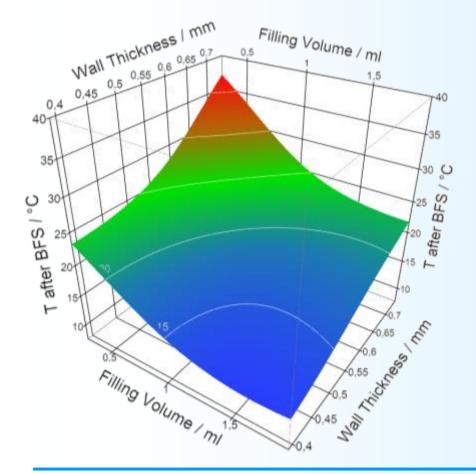
**Filling Volume** 

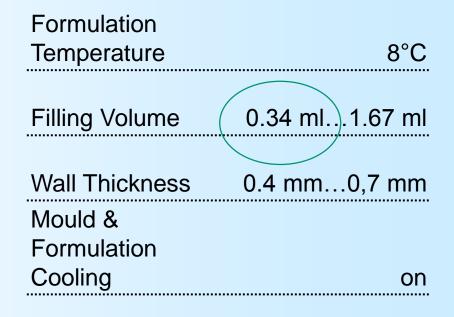
Wall Thickness

**Mould Cooling** 

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### **DoE data allows tailoring of temperature profiles**





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### **4 Biotec BFS drug products**

rhDNase (Pulmozyme, Genentech) /14/

4 mg/ml formulation, 37°C for 15 min. Visual inspection, ELISA, CD, UV SEC, activity assay

Fully active, no aggregates, no permanent changes to conformational states 2-year refrigerated stability verified



### **4 Biotec BFS drug products**

#### Attenuated Live-Virus Vaccines (flu vaccine and Rota-Virus vaccine) /15/

0.2 and 2.3 ml BFS-Process with Purell 1840H No statistically significant differences in stability compared to conventional filled market products (glass & LDPE container) 2-year (flu vaccine) & 1-year (Rota-Virus) stability verified



# There is a biological product in BFS at the market since some years





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- The filling of temperature sensitive products is possible with an adapted BFS machine.
- At time being this is not a generally accepted statement, but must be proofed on a case by case basis.
- A stringent QbD approach revealed the most important parameters to deal with heat sensitive products.
- Main influence parameters are container design, fill volume, wall thickness and formulation temperature.
- BFS can generate some advantages in filling of Biological products.

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## Thank you very much for your Attendance!