

Trends and Challenges in Large Scale Vaccine Production in High Containment Environment

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Presentation Overview


- Industry & Technology trends in Vaccine production
- Challenges

How to Manage Conflicting Agendas with Vaccine Facility and GMP Design in high containment when using Single Use technology?



- “Generic” Facility Design examples
- Summary & Conclusions

Industry & Technology Trends



Upstream manufacturing suite with 100% mobile, single-use and ready-to-use manufacturing equipment - the modular design of Rentschler's new production facility was awarded the 2012 Facility of the Year Award. (Picture: Rentschler)

Vaccine manufacturing – technology trends

Pilot, launch and production scale

- **Multi-product facilities** – moving towards high containment
- Increasing **recombinant products**
- **Modular approach** – effective facility structures
- Enabling technologies for **faster production**
- Acceptance of **single-use technologies**
- Reduction of logistic/support functions – **focus on the core process**

Vaccine facilities - Design Drivers

- Biological containment (BSL1, BSL2, BSL3, BSL4)
- Minimize risk for cross contamination (GMP requirements)
- Controlling Quality
- Fast-track requests / Manufacturing flexibility
- Adaptability to changes in the market / products /
Efficient pandemic solutions (vaccines)
- Controlling investment costs /Time to market

Single Use Technology

From Stainless Steel towards Single Use



<http://www.sartorius.com/en/products/bioprocess/single-use-bioprocess-bags/>

Single Use technology is not a new thing & Size really matters.....!



- Single use technology has been known and used for many years - mostly in smaller scale
- Now single use technology is used more frequently at large scale –1000+ liter bags!



<http://www.sartorius.com/en/products/bioreactors-fermentors/single-use/biostat-str/>

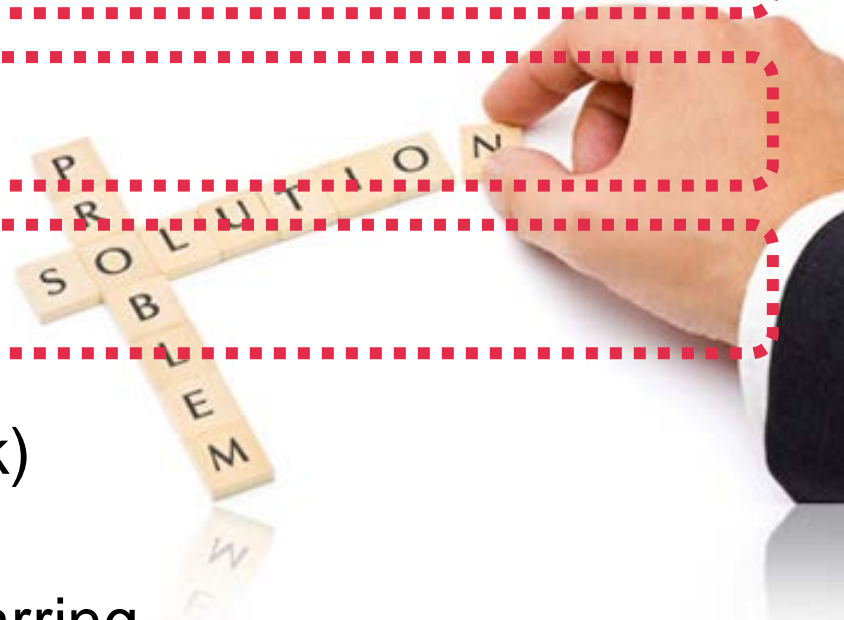
Challenges





Conflicting agendas & Challenges

- GMP vs Biocontainment (high containment)
- Waste management
- Primary barrier integrity
- Multiproduct (flexibility / Biorisk)
- Open knowledge sharing / Sparring
- Authorities – experience with SU in high containment



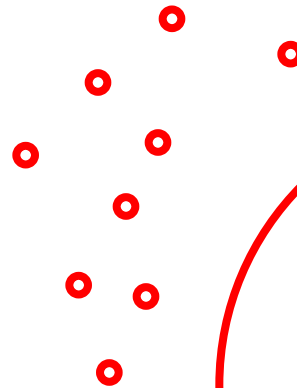
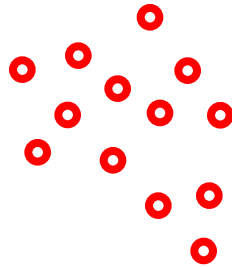


Conflicting agendas GMP & Biosafety



Bio safety

KEEP IN



GMP



KEEP OUT

Conflicting agendas GMP VS Biosafety



Bio safety



GMP



Conflicting agendas GMP VS Biosafety



At low biorisk – GMP **normally takes** precedence

At higher biorisk – Biosafety **should** take precedence

Solid waste handling challenges



Objective:

- Ensure full inactivation of SU systems
- Use process that can be approved and validated

=>

- Incineration
- Autoclaving
- Reverse polymerisation (limited experience, new technology / looks promising for this)



Integrity of Single Use systems

- Main risk with SU is leaks
- Transport and handling can induce leaks
- In-situ integrity testing has long been sought for ensurance of sterility (product safety)
- Will increase safety for staff too



Integrity testing of Single Use systems



**Helium Integrity Testing
(HIT™) @ ATMI**



ATMI

<http://www.atmi.com/lifesciences/products/bpv/hit.html>



**Sterile air Integrity Testing –
directly before use @ user**



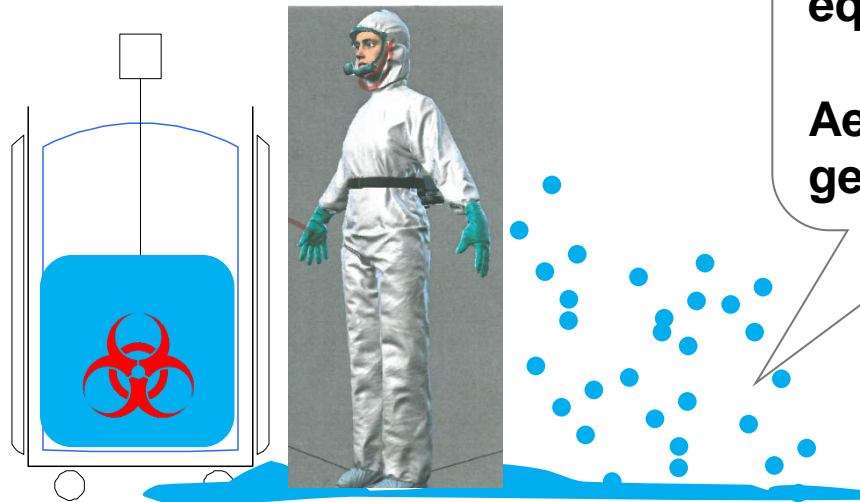
<http://advancedscientific.com/lifesciences/insite-inflation-and-integrity-test-system>

Challenges Biorisk & Barrier considerations



Event: Large Spill / leak from SU bag

Change of primary barrier....



**Spill from SU
equipment**

**Aerosol
generation**

Large Scale Vaccine production

Effects of single use technology



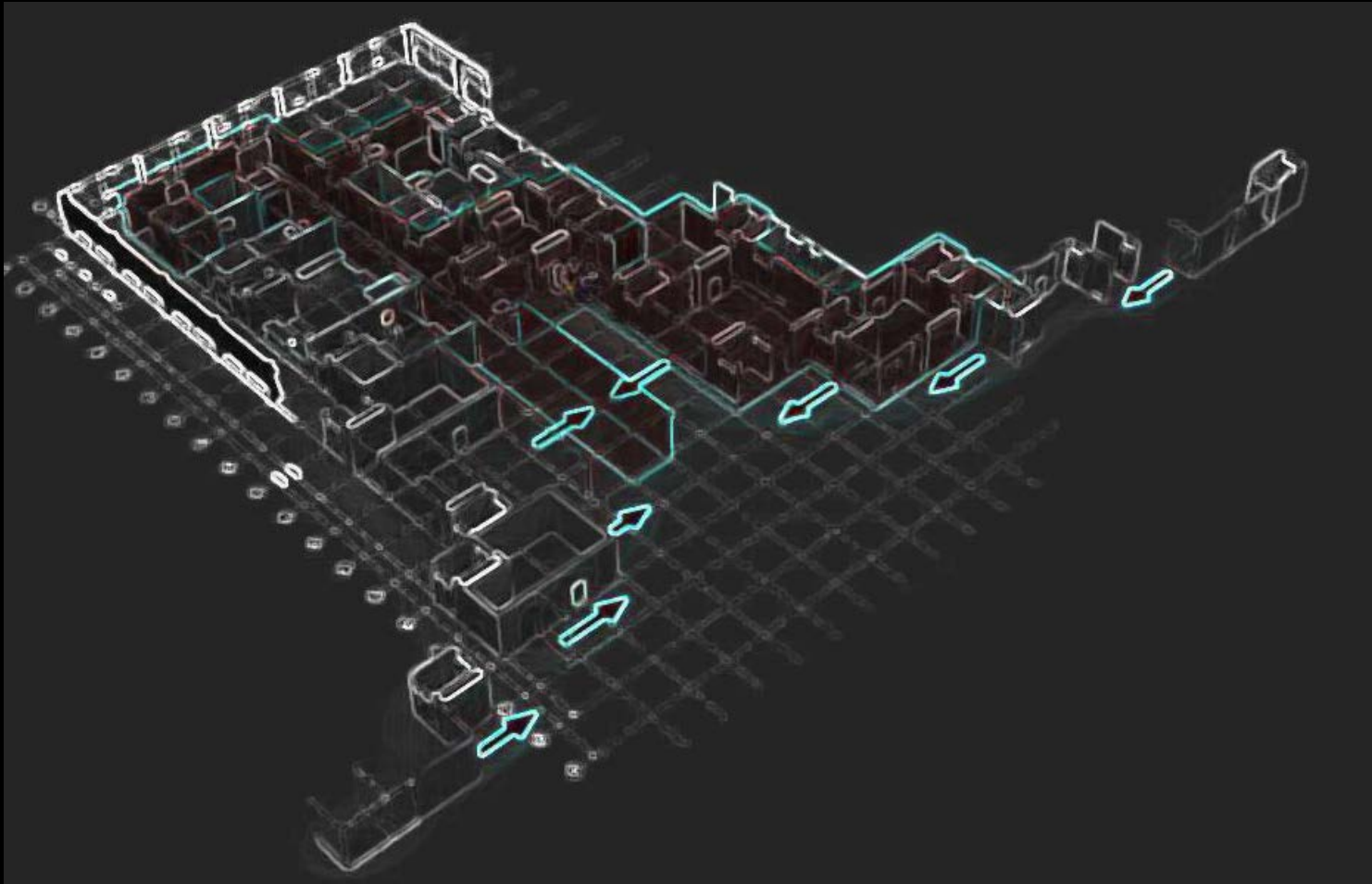
Removing complexities

- Cleaning flow of equipment is minimized
- Lower cross contamination risk (batch/product)
- Faster start up of production (plug & play)
- Low start up cost
- Facilitates multi product manufacturing
- Fast batch change over

Adds to complexities

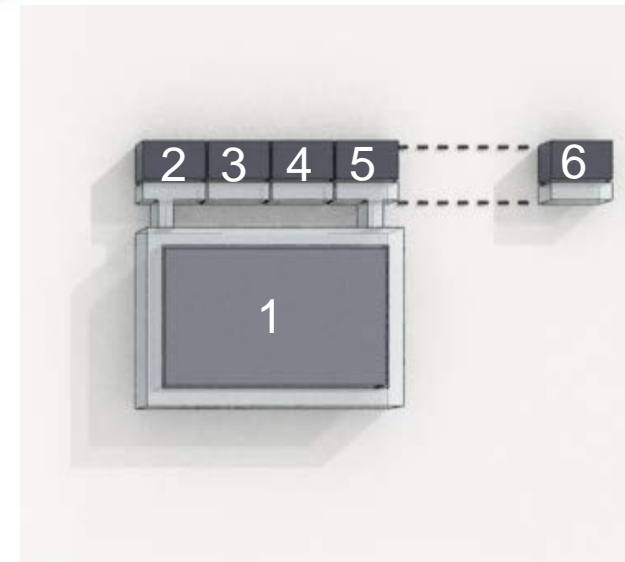
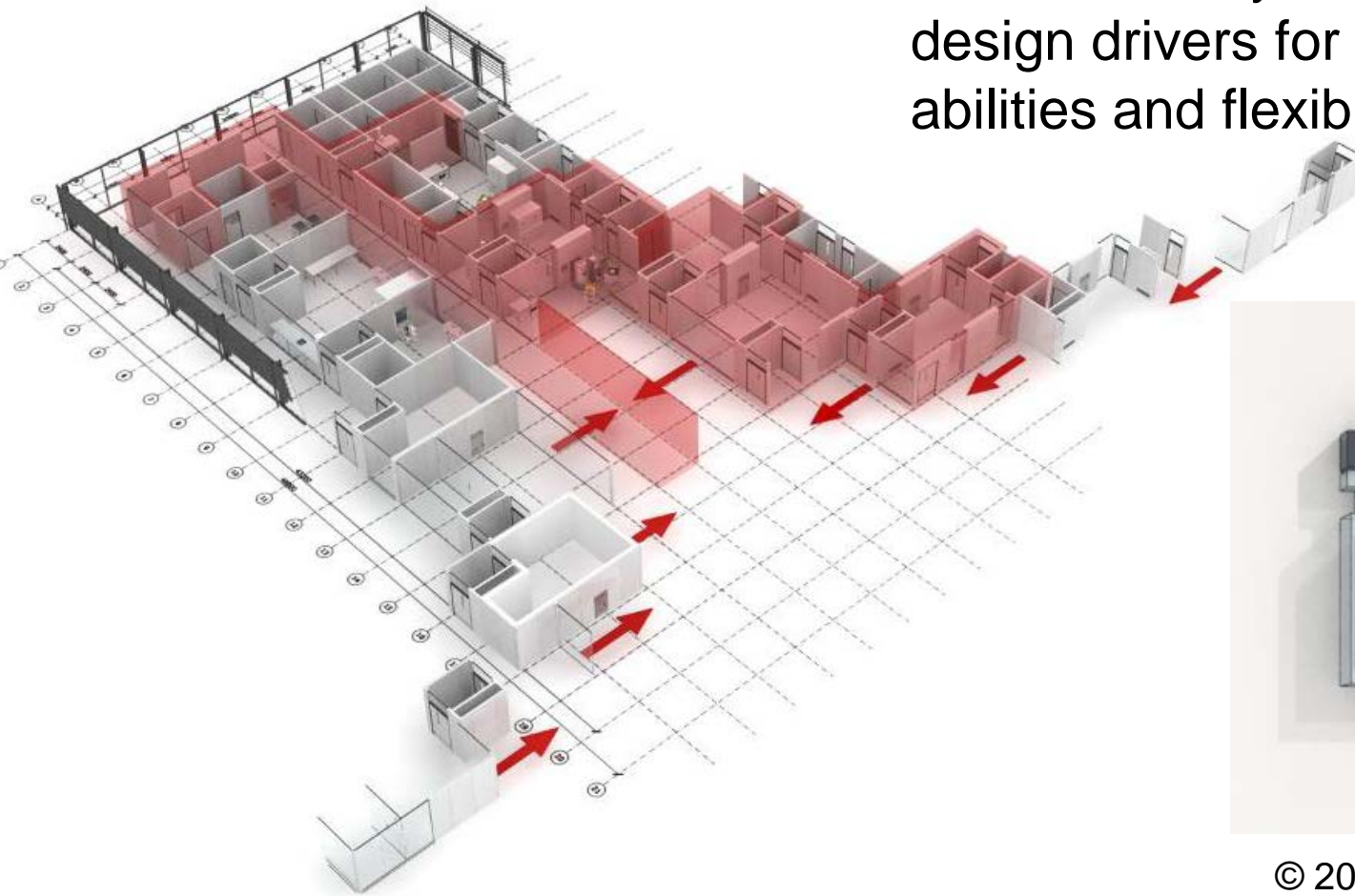
- Validation of waste inactivation of SU equipment
- Solid waste flow and quantity is increased
- Increase of raw material complexity (logistics)
- Spill handling / Spill risk
- Process room may have to act as primary barrier (spills)
- Large volume in plastic bags

“Generic” Facility Design Examples



The modular approach / “generic” facility

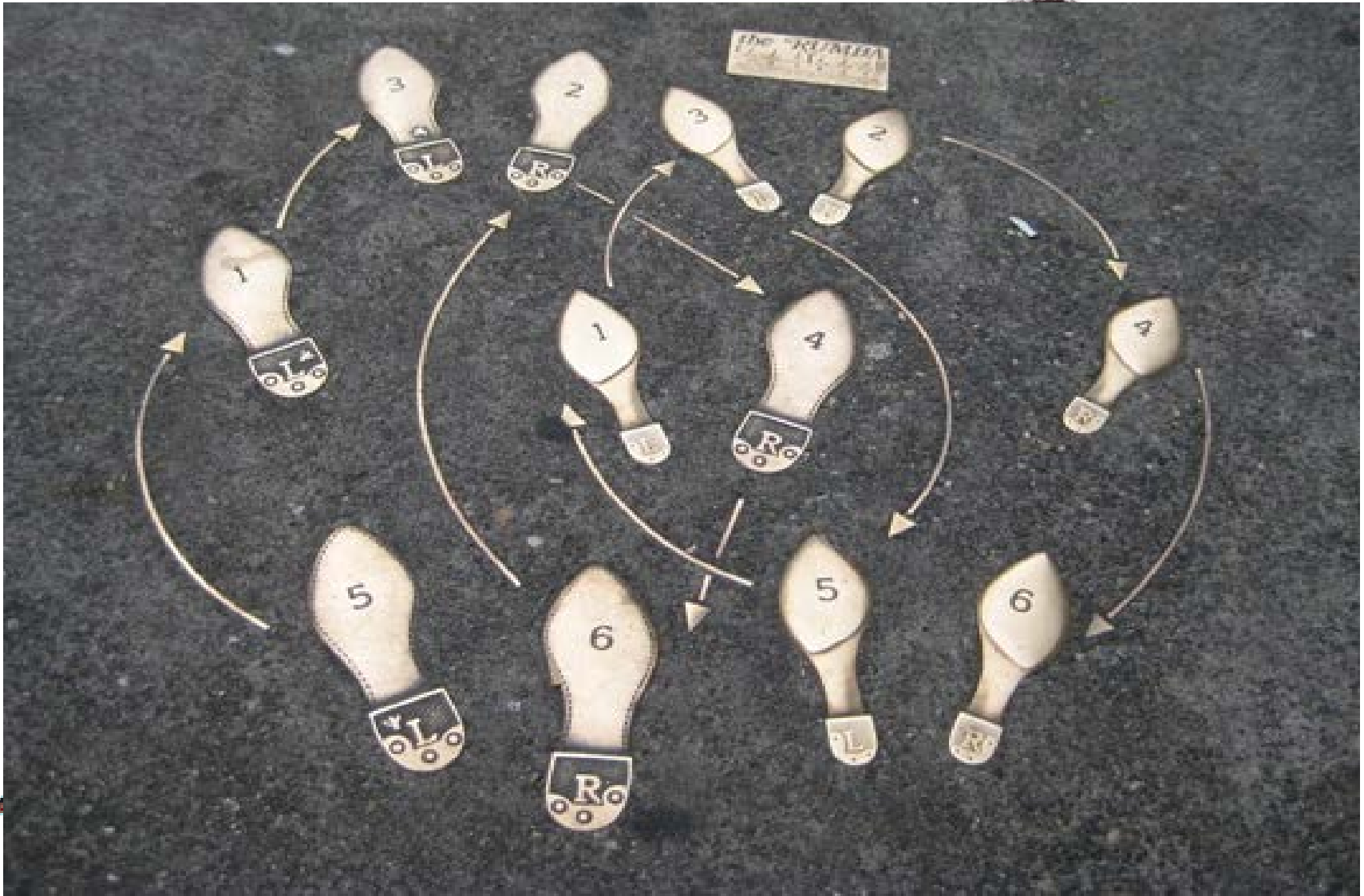
- No tailor-made process rooms
- Generic facility Design supports design drivers for Multiproduct abilities and flexibility, etc.



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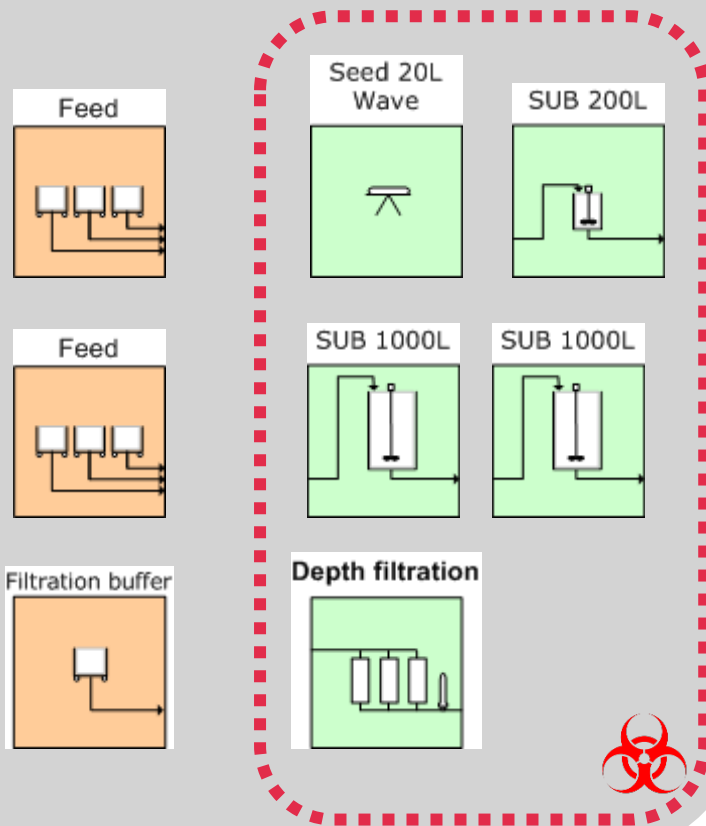
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Dance floor Process Design

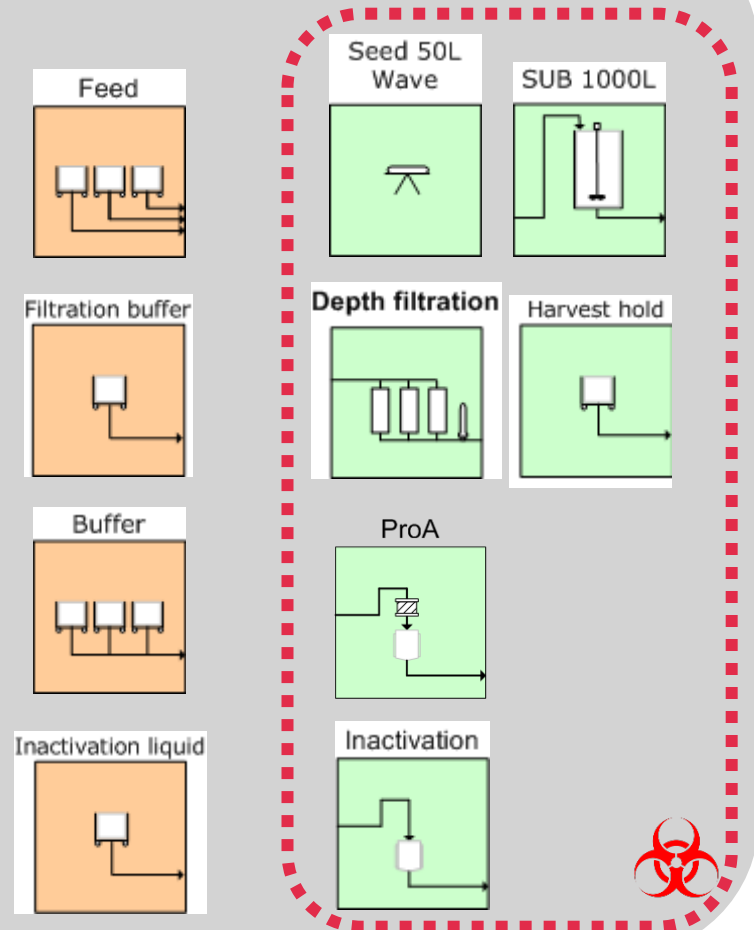


Dance floor Process Design

PRODUCT A



PRODUCT B



3D views of concept facility – high containment

STANDARDIZED VACCINE FACILITY
CELL CULTURE



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3D views of concept facility – high containment



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3D views of concept facility – high containment



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Summary & Conclusions



In Conclusion

SU technology can be used
in high containment
facilities

BUT

Biorisk must be
evaluated
carefully

- Single use technology **results in less complexities related to** production and **GMP** processes **but adds to more complexities related to Biorisk**
- Large volume single use technology in high containment facilities **may result in process rooms that will have to be designed as the primary barrier** to mitigate biorisk
- The pharmaceutical industry **should embrace more open knowledge sharing** related to Biorisk discussions in high containment facilities



Thank you for your attention!

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