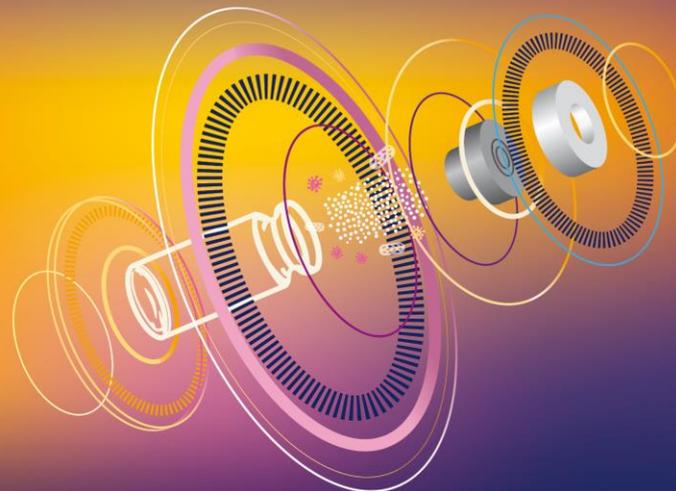


Glass Type Selection's Influence on Vial Interactions



Dave Lisman, Technical Director



2020 PDA EUROPE

Parenteral Packaging

25-26 FEBRUARY 2020
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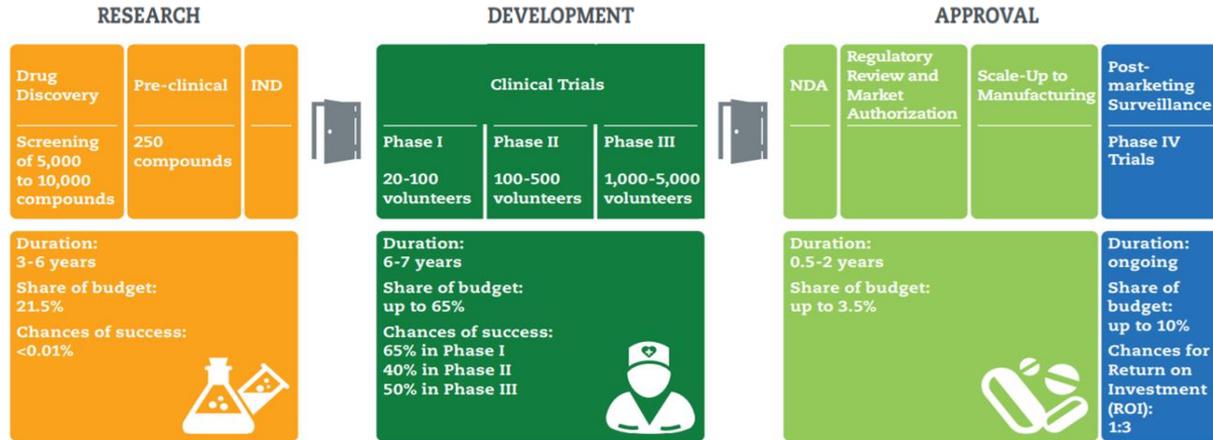


Agenda

- Drug Development & Parenteral Packaging Configurations
- Factors affecting container selection
- In-depth examination of influence of certain buffers on Type 1 glass types

Drug Development

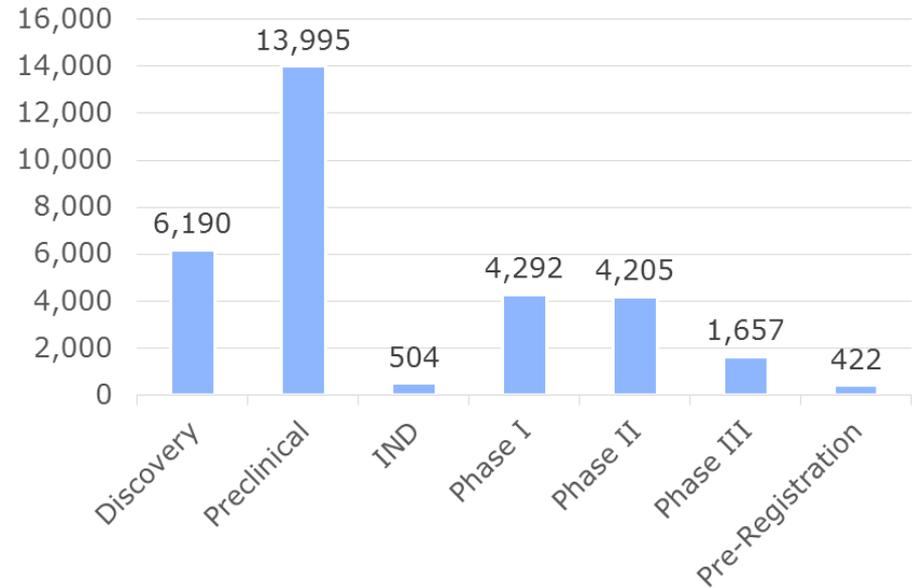
- Drug development is always initiated by a patient need, following a well prescribed R&D pathway to regulatory review and market authorization



- Does investigating the current pipeline and recent drug approvals tell us something about the direction and need for primary parenteral packaging?

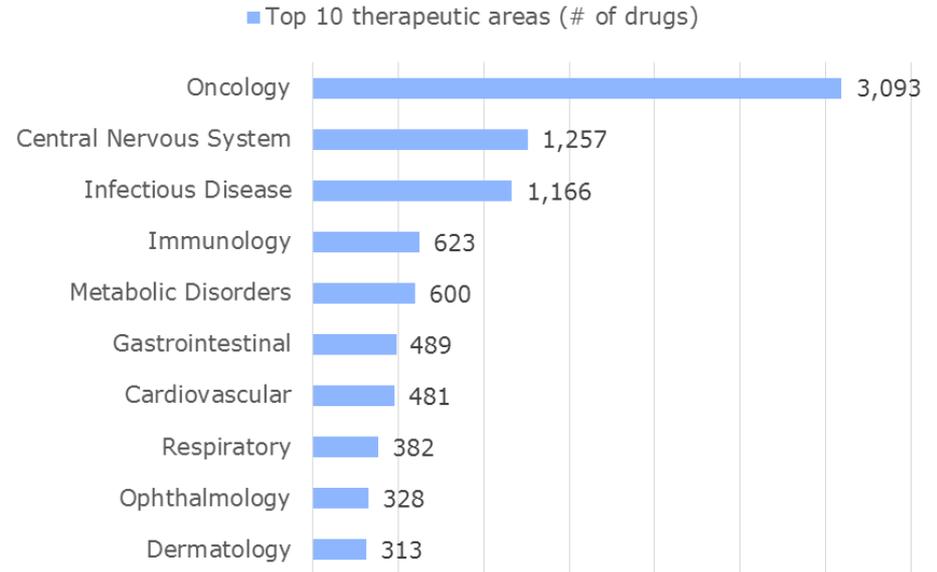
Drugs per Phase (R&D)

- Approximately 6-7 years are required to advance a drug from Phase I to an NDA



Drugs Under Development – Therapeutic Area

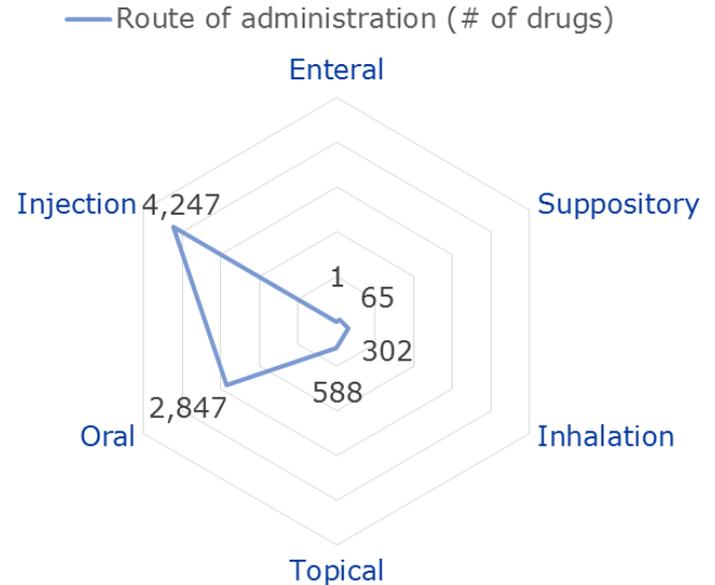
- > 10,000 drugs in development



* Phase I, II, III, Pre-registration

Drugs under Development by Route of Administration

- Within the next 6-7 years injection and oral will stay the most dominant routes of administration

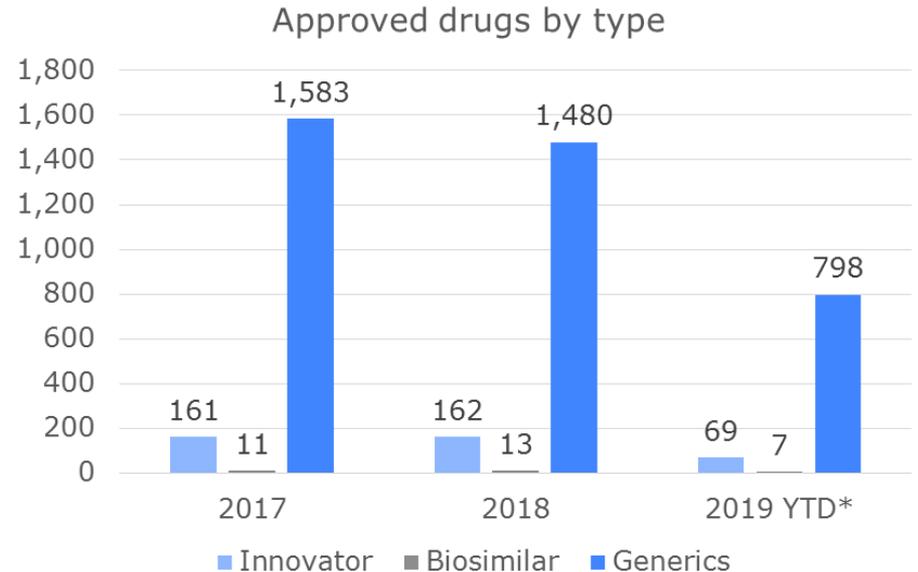


* Phase I, II, III, Pre-registration



Approved Drugs

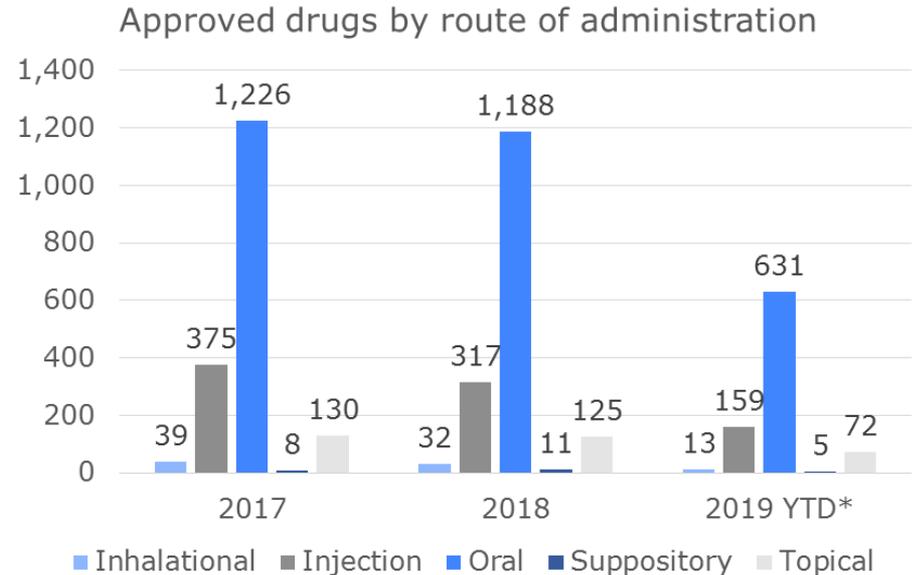
- Innovators = Patented drug
- Generics lead the way over the last 3 years
 - Speed to market is a critical component



*Jan 2019 – Aug 2019

Approved Drugs – Route of Administration

- Oral appears as the dominating route of administration
- Earlier, we saw injection as the strongest route of administration in drug development
- Multiple routes of administration are possible for one drug

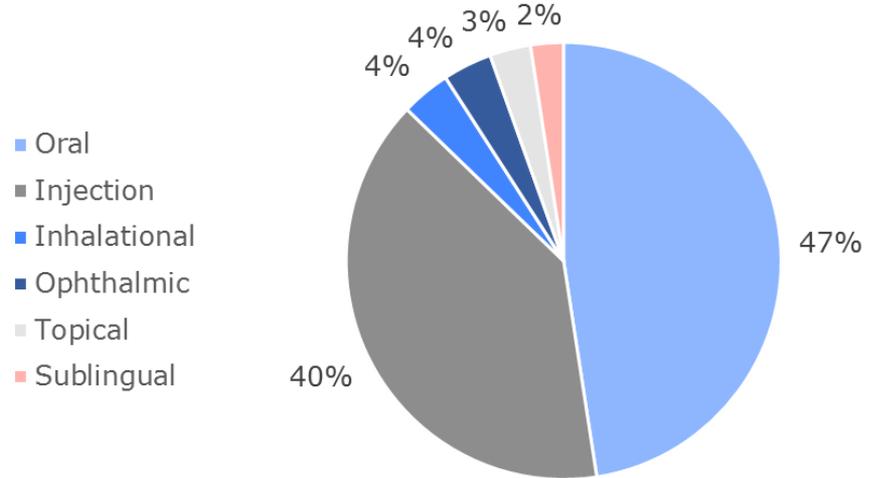


*Jan 2019 – Aug 2019

Approved New Drugs – Route of Administration - Innovators 2018

- To ensure no trends are overlooked, we look at the pool of innovators only
- Injection and oral administration remains the largest share

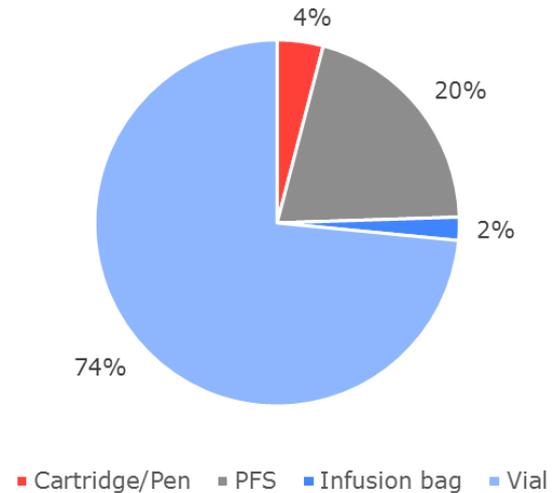
Innovators by RoA (# of drugs)



Approved New Drugs – Innovators for Injection 2018

- Looking even closer, we see vials remain as the largest share

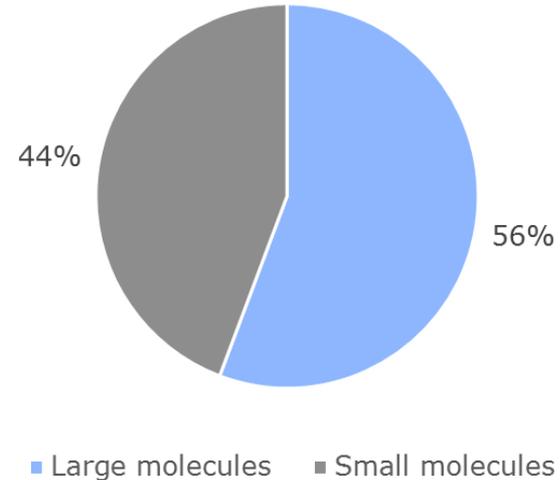
Innovators for injection by packaging type



Approved New Drugs – Innovators for Injection 2018

- Types of Molecules
 - Large molecule drugs are highly sophisticated and require the best protection in glass packaging

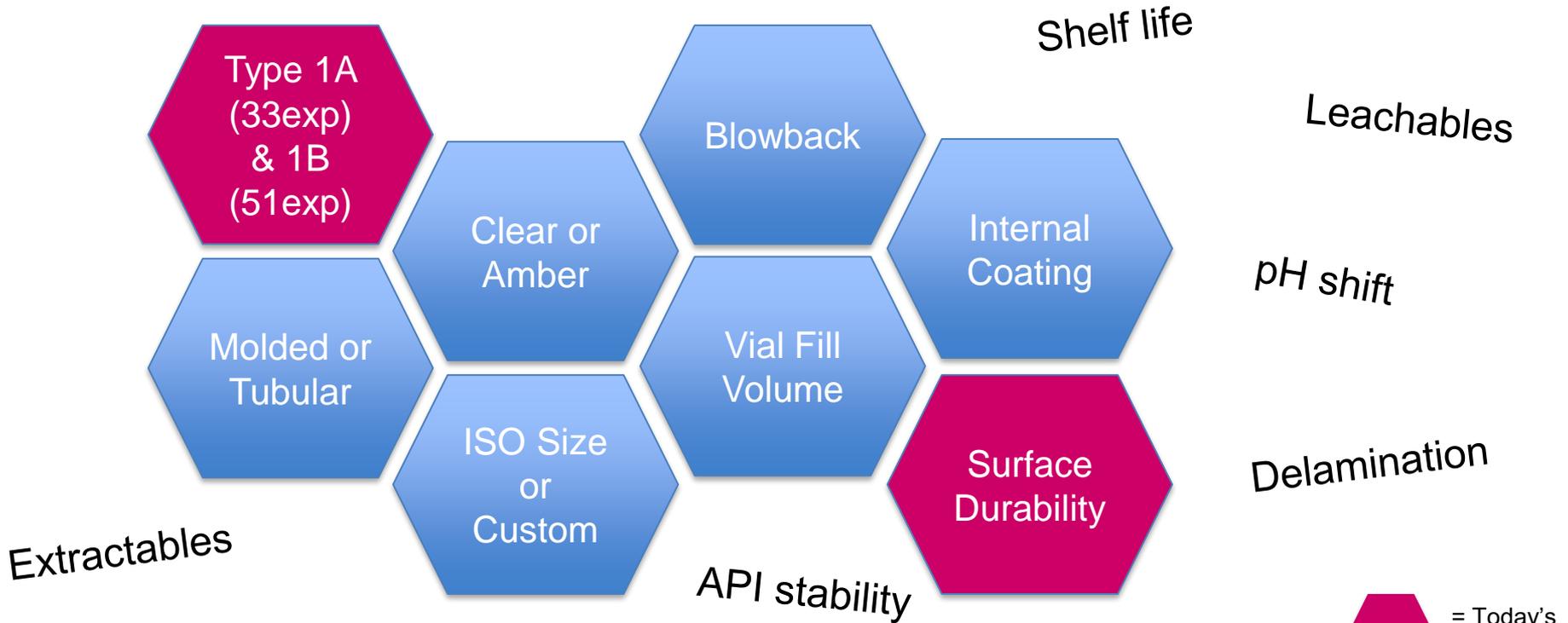
Innovators for injection by molecule type



Container Selection – Injectable Example



Vial Selection



 = Today's Focus



Stability Test Outline

- Long term stability test conducted examining impact of surface durability and glass type on overall interaction with defined buffers
- Conditions:
 - Inline with ICH Q1A(R2)
 - 40°C for minimum of 6 months
- Metrics included:
 - Hydrolytic Resistance per EP 3.2.1 and USP <660>
 - Extractables
 - Surface interaction

Type 1A (33exp), 1B (51exp) Comparison ASTM E438

Element Weight %	1A (33exp)	1B (51exp)
SiO ₂	81	73
B ₂ O ₃	13	10
Al ₂ O ₃	2	7
BaO	-	0-2
CaO	-	1
Na ₂ O	4	6
K ₂ O	-	1

Approximate
Constituents
from ASTM



Property*	1A (33exp)	1B (51exp)
Expansion <small>10⁻⁷ K⁻¹</small>	32-33	48-56
Annealing Pt (°C)	560	574
Softening Pt (°C)	815-820	783-799
Density (g/cm ⁻³)	2.23-2.23	2.33-2.36
Chemical Durability <small>(titration with 0.02N H₂SO₄ / 10g)</small>	1.0ml Max	1.0ml Max

*Nominal Values Shown from ASTM

Material List

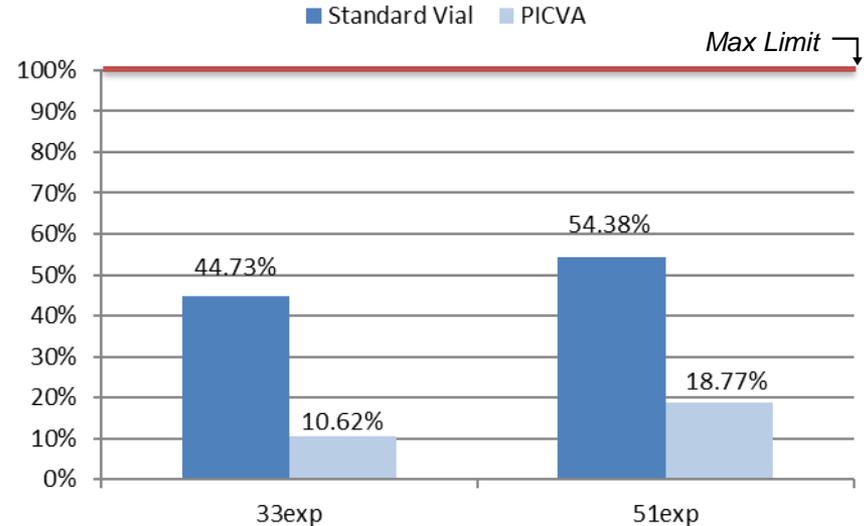


- Vial Selection
 - 2R (defined by ISO 8362-1)

Glass Type	Category
Class A (33exp)	Standard
Class A (33exp)	VIALEX™ (PICVA)
Class B (51exp)	Standard
Class B (51exp)	VIALEX™ (PICVA)

- Stopper Selection
 - Westar RS B2-40 Fluro-Tec stoppers

EP 3.2.1 / USP <660>



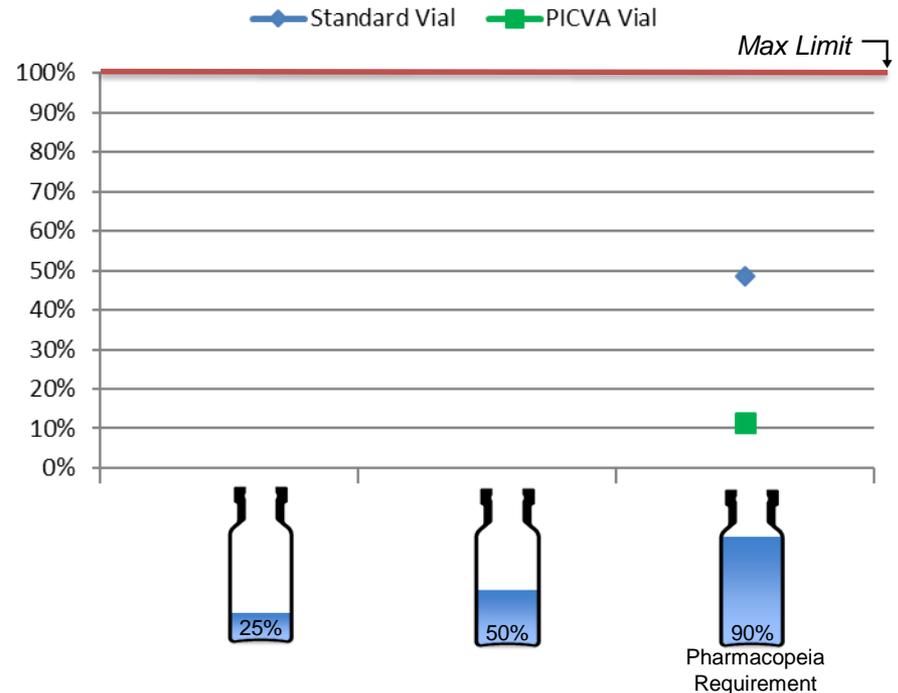
VIALEX™ achieved through Plasma Impulse Chemical Vapor Ablation (PICVA) process, delivering a step change improvement in surface durability.

Fill Level Impact

- Chosen at 90% of overflow in line with pharmacopeias
- Varying fill levels can effect results
- Low concentration of mobile alkali and consistency of inner surface can decrease impact especially in small fills



EP 3.2.1 / USP <660>

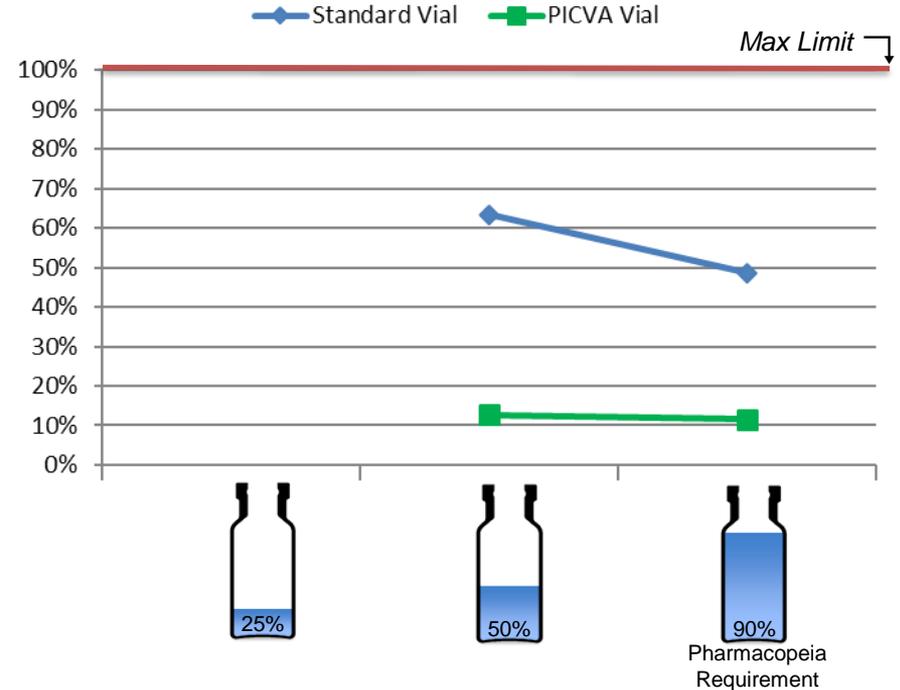


Fill Level Impact

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- Varying fill levels can effect results
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EP 3.2.1 / USP <660>

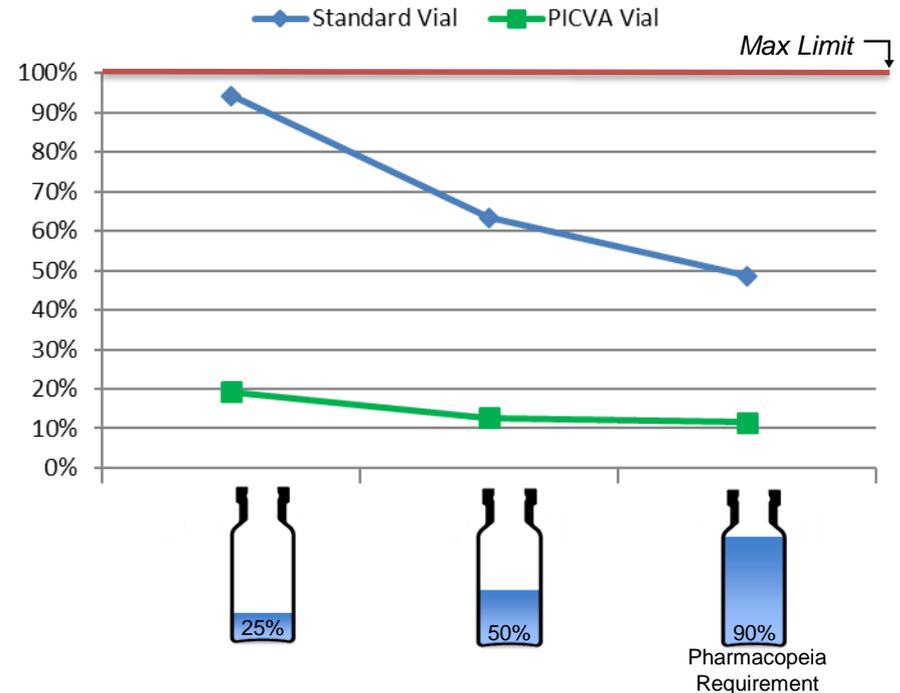


Fill Level Impact

- Chosen at 90% of overflow in line with pharmacopeias
- Varying fill levels can effect results
- Low concentration of mobile alkali and consistency of inner surface can decrease impact especially in small fills
 - Notice consistency of alkali concentration in PICVA vial regardless of fill volume



EP 3.2.1 / USP <660>



Buffers

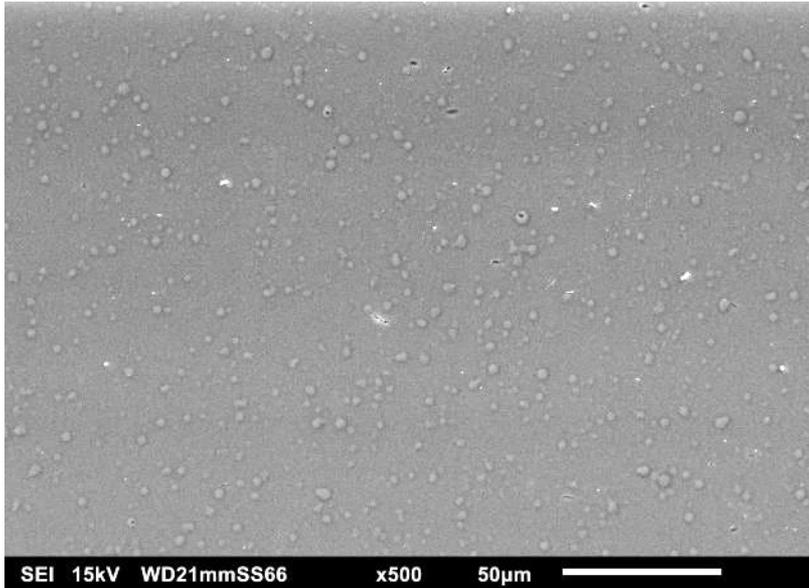
- Phosphate
 - 10 mMol: pH 7.0 with 150 mMol NaCl and 0.005% Tween 20
- High Purity Water
 - 5.5pH
- Citrate
 - 10 mMol: pH 6.0 with 150 mMol NaCl and 0.005% Tween 20
- NaCl with Terminal Sterilization
 - 0.9%, 5.2pH

Initial State

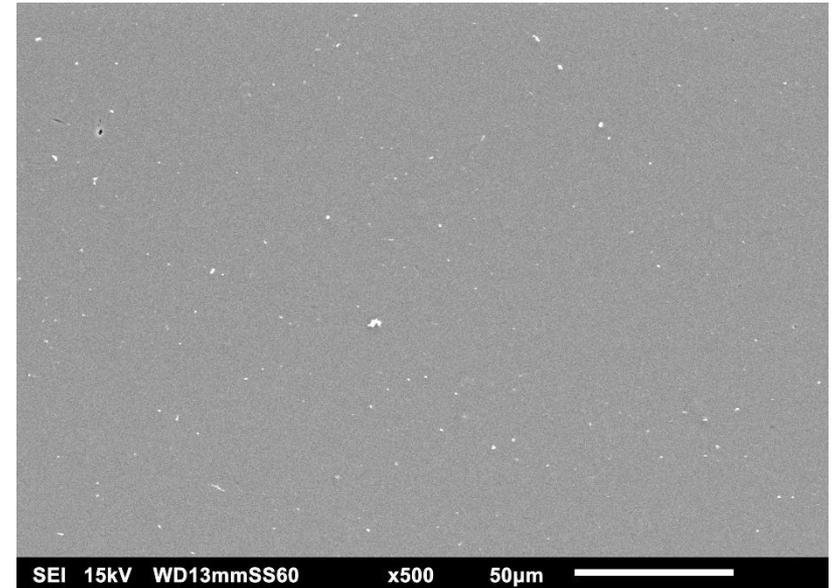
SEM Inner Surface Condition



Initial State – SEM – 51exp



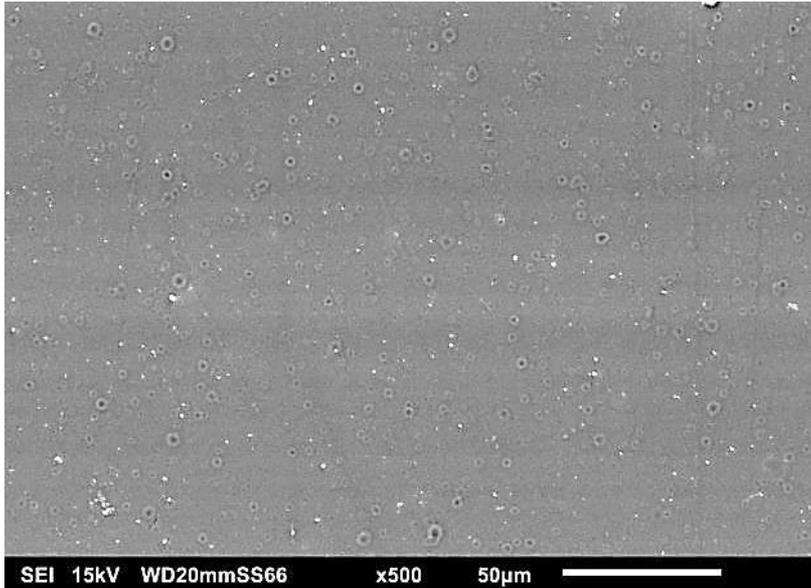
Standard Vial



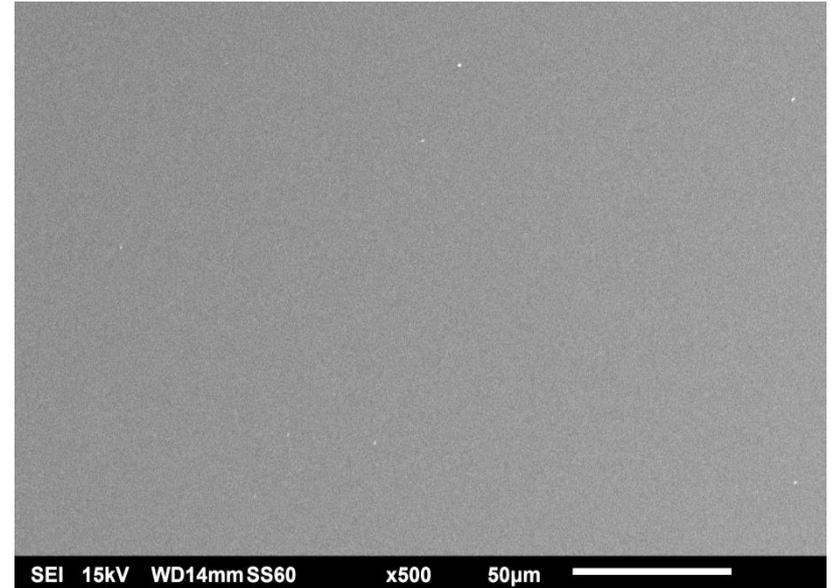
PICVA Vial

- Noticeable reduction in surface alkalinity

Initial State – SEM – 33exp



Standard Vial



PICVA Vial

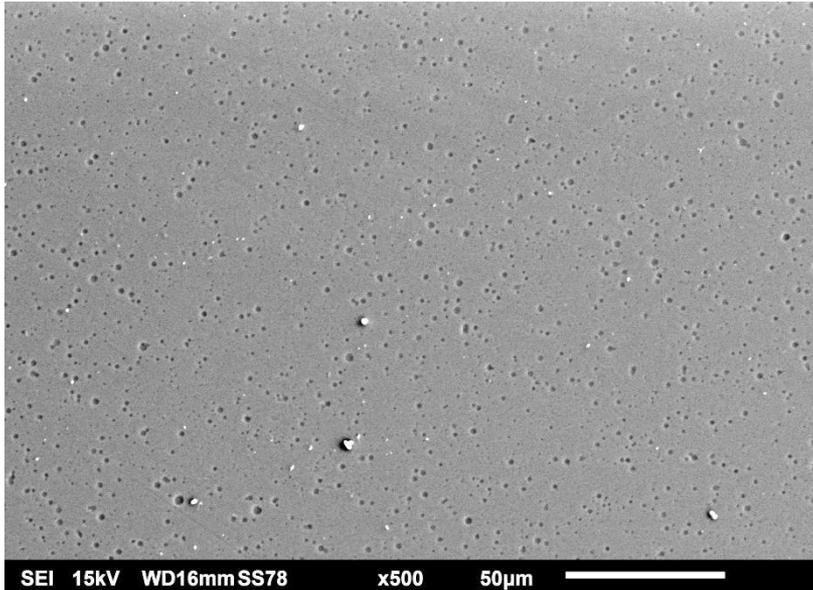
- Noticeable reduction in surface alkalinity

Phosphate

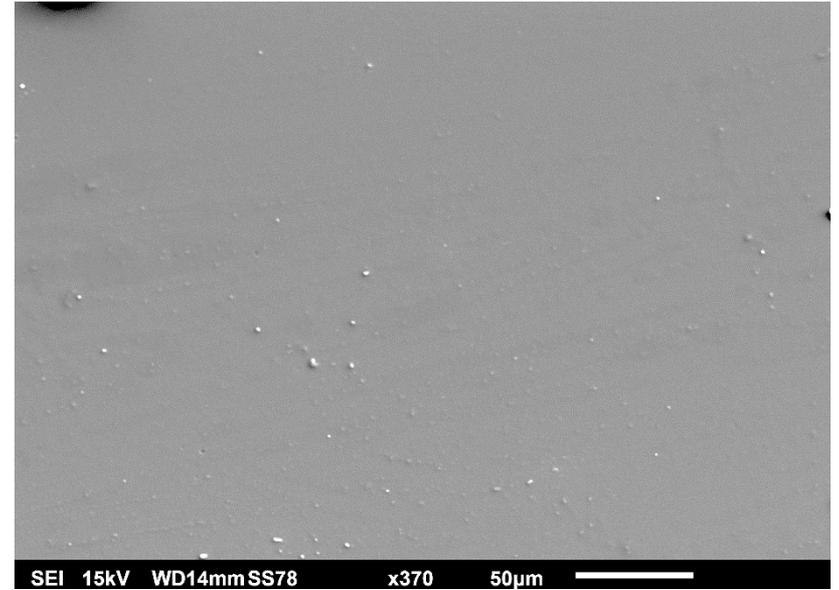
10 mMol: pH 7.0 with 150 mMol NaCl and 0.005% Tween 20

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 51exp

Phosphate 



Standard Vial

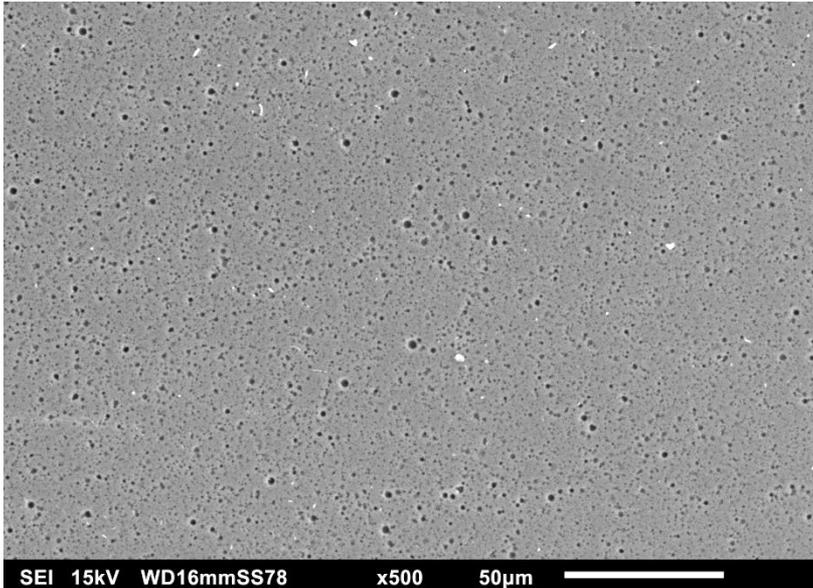


PICVA Vial

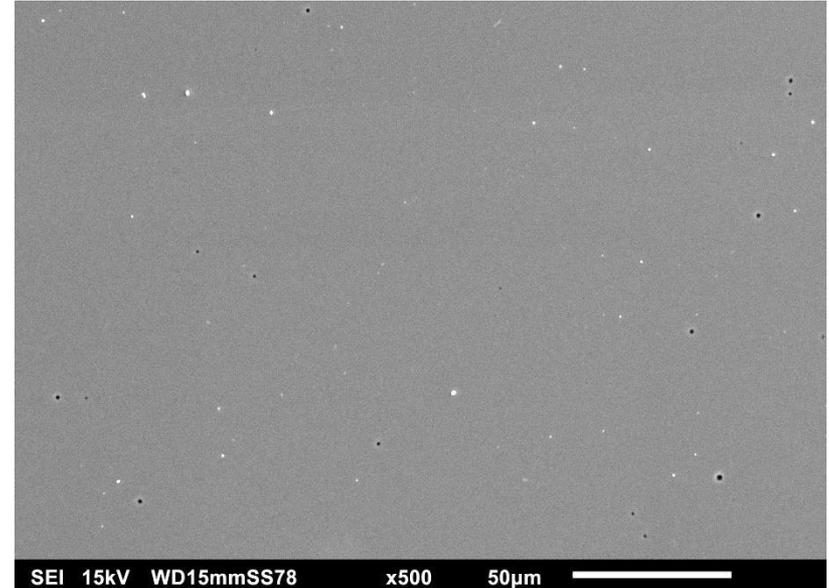
- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 33exp

Phosphate 



Standard Vial



PICVA Vial

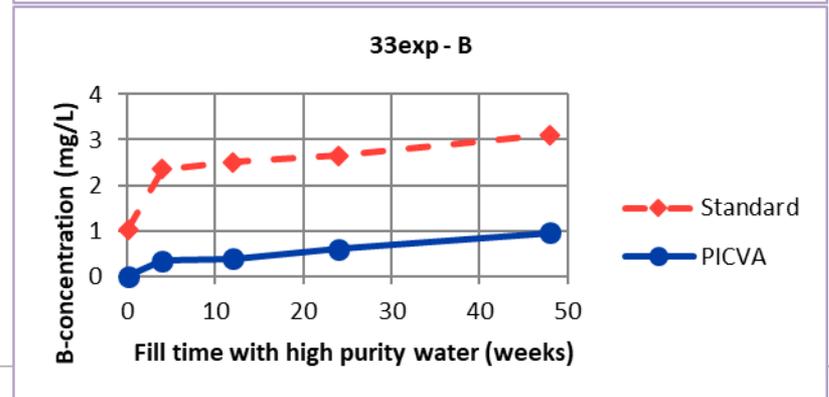
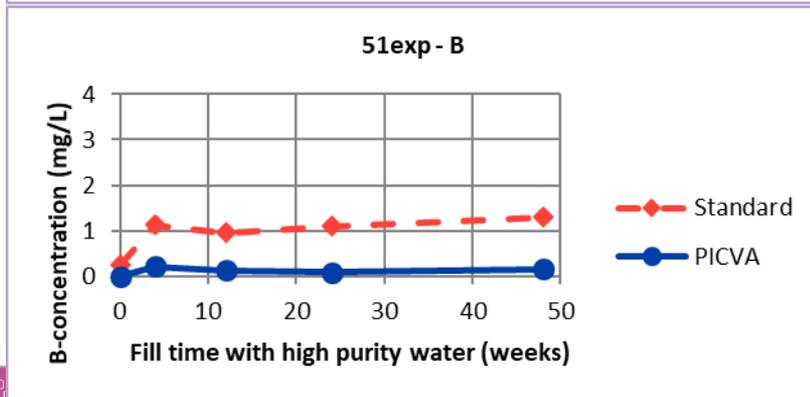
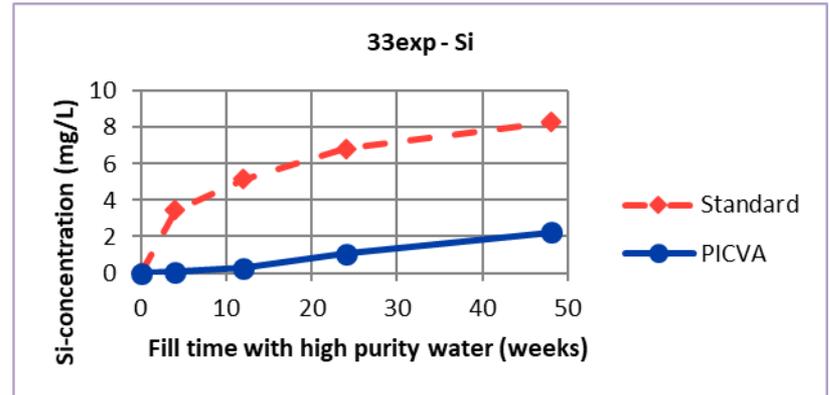
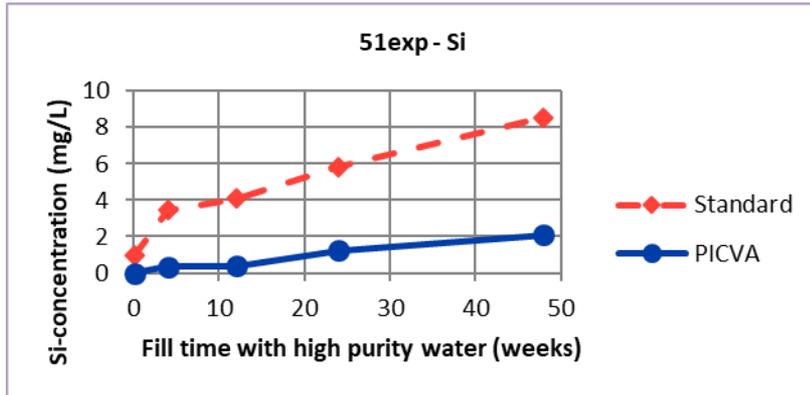
- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

High Purity Water

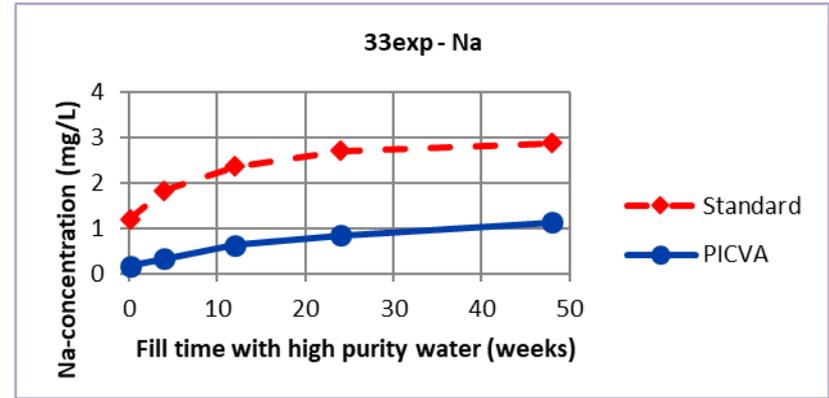
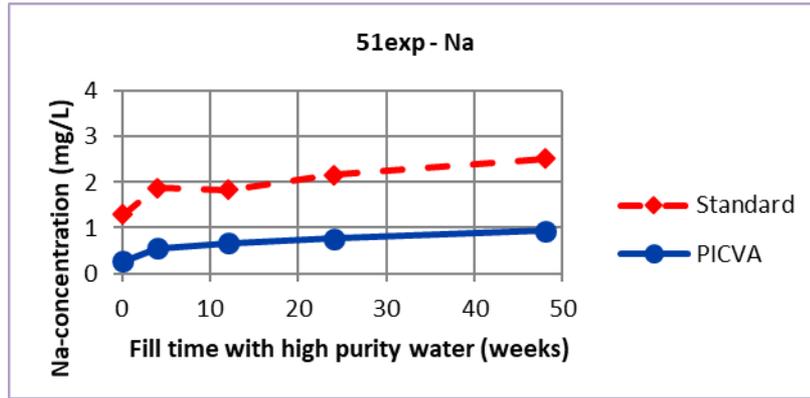
Compliant with USP/EP (>18megaohm·cm)

5.5pH

Extractables – High Purity Water

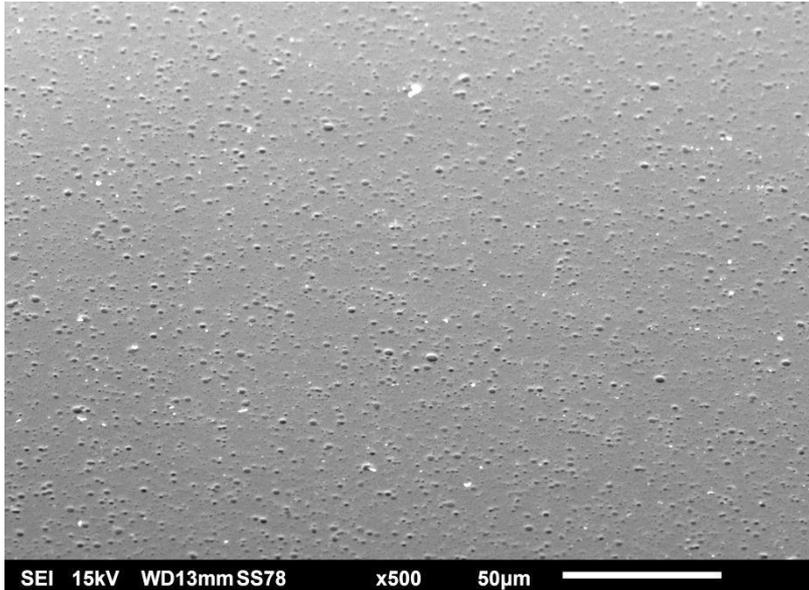


Extractables – High Purity Water

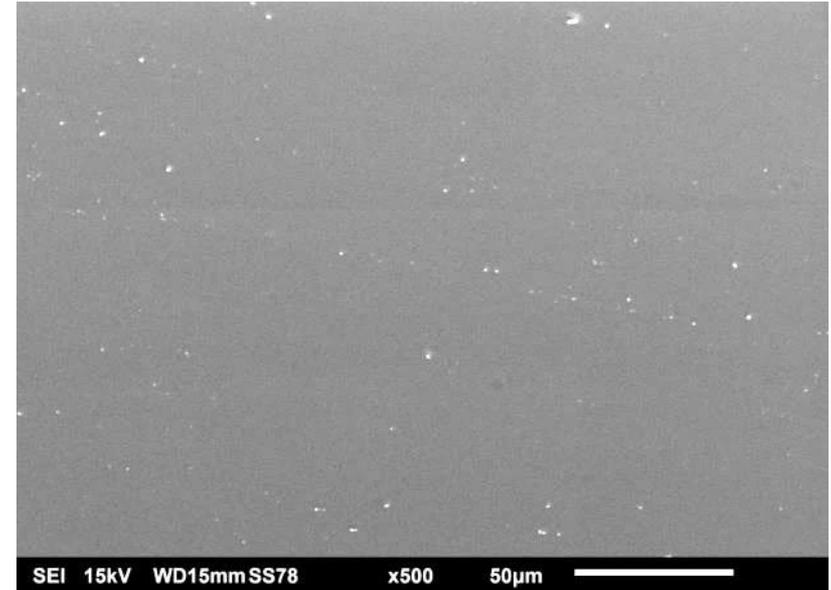


SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 51exp

High Purity Water 



Standard Vial

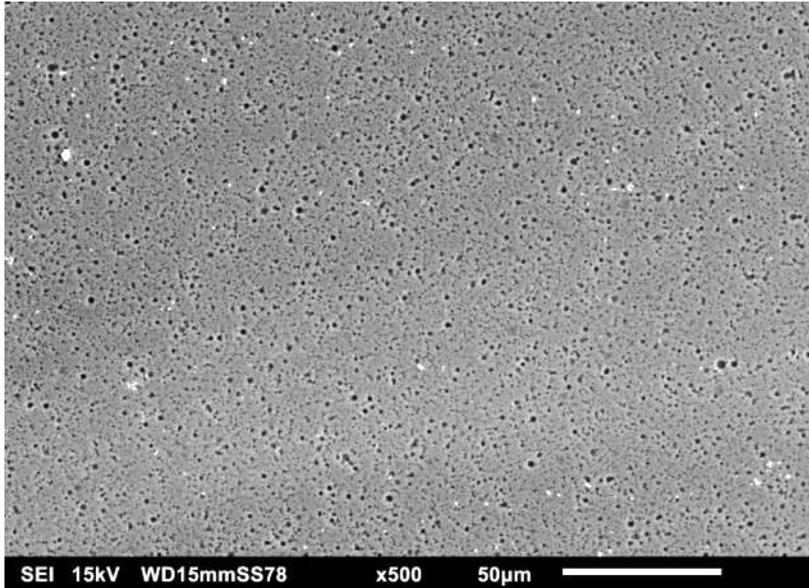


PICVA Vial

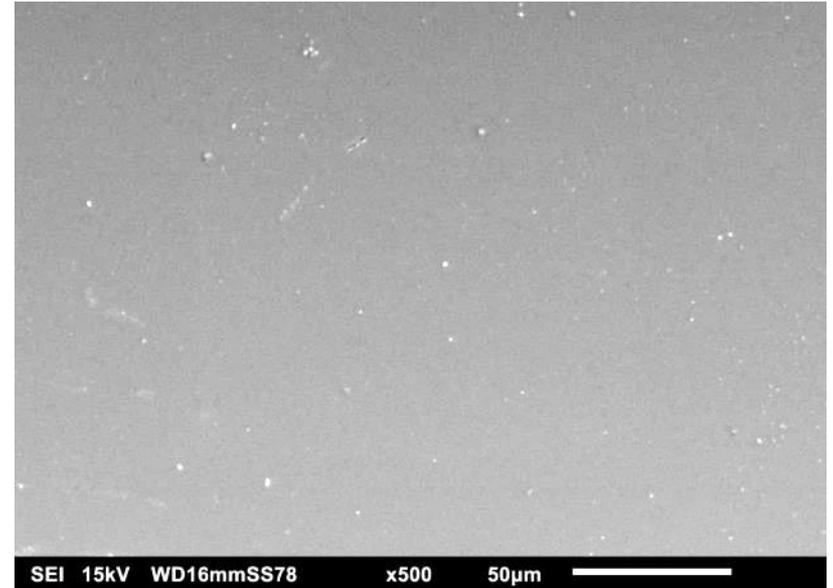
- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 33exp

High Purity Water 



Standard Vial



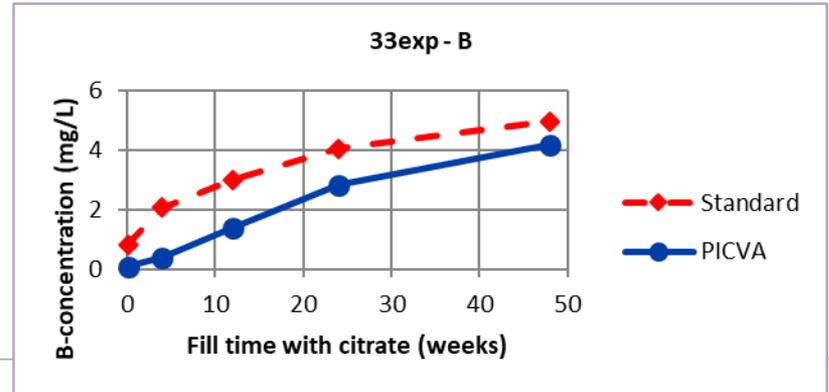
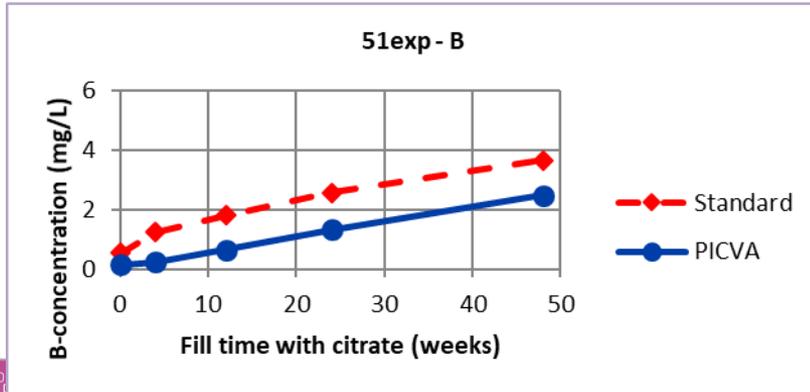
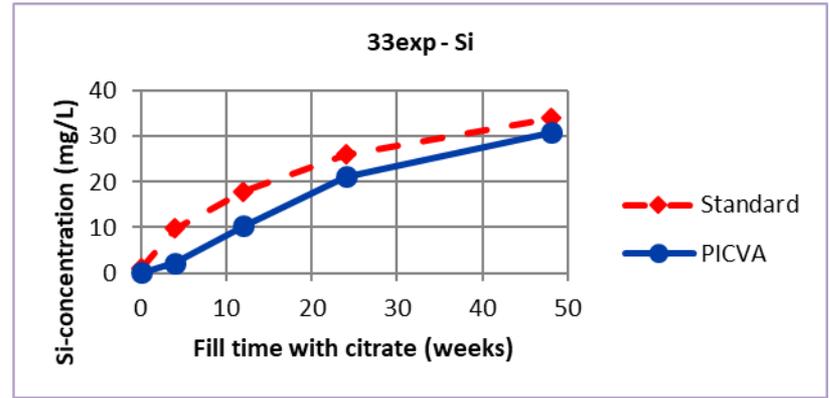
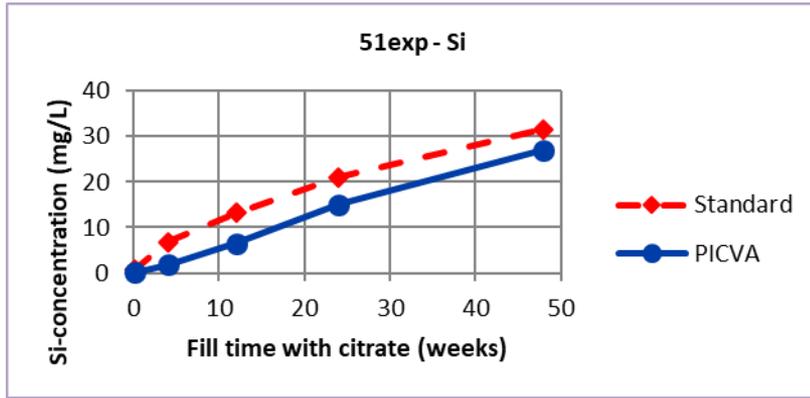
PICVA Vial

- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

Citrate

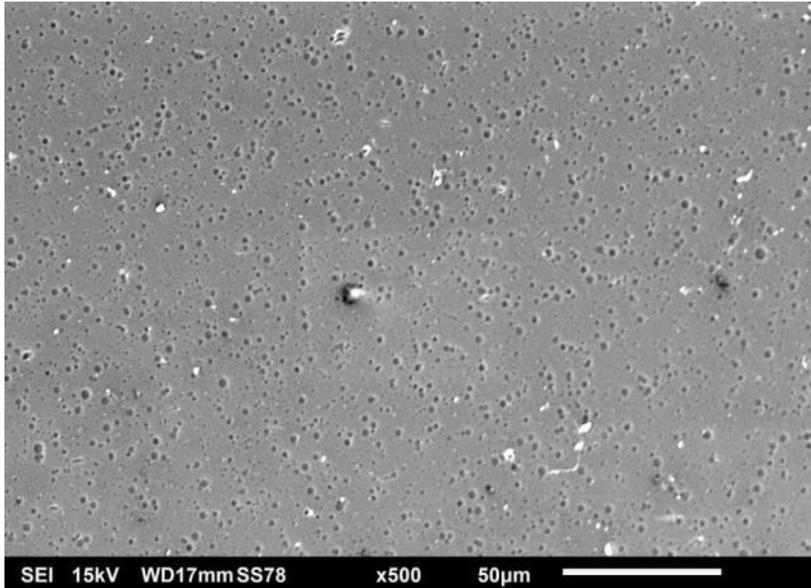
10 mMol: pH 6.0 with 150 mMol NaCl and 0.005% Tween 20

Extractables – Citrate

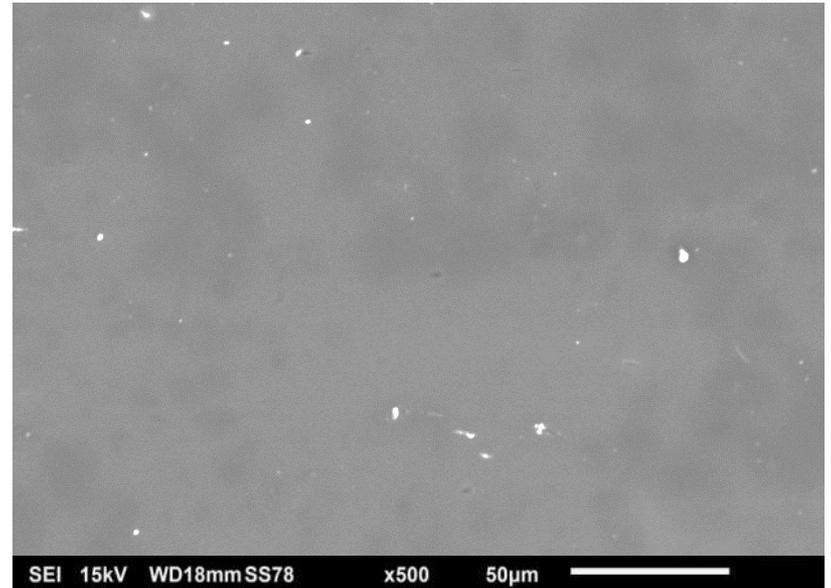


SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 51exp

Citrate 



Standard Vial

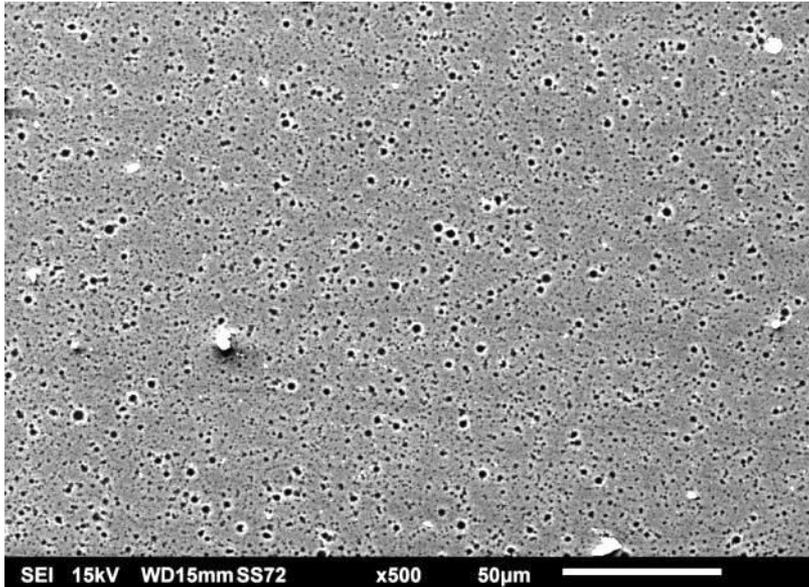


PICVA Vial

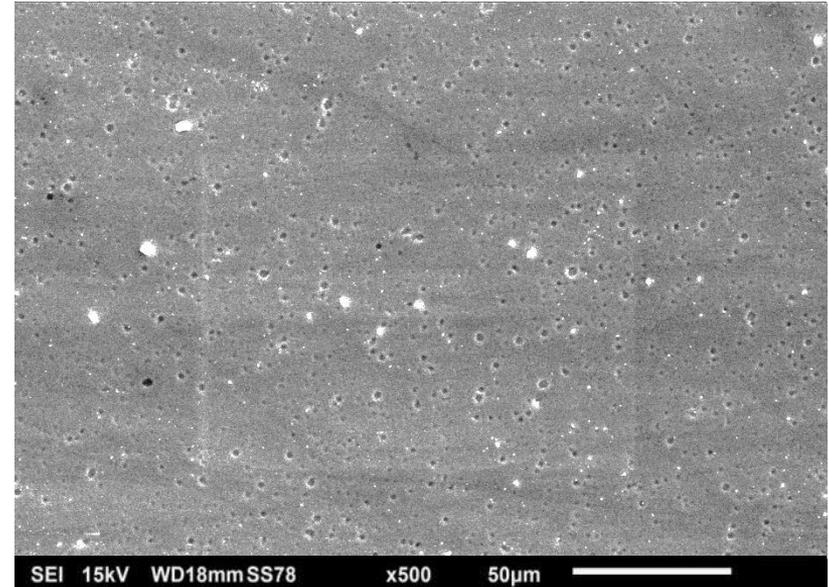
- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 33exp

Citrate 



Standard Vial



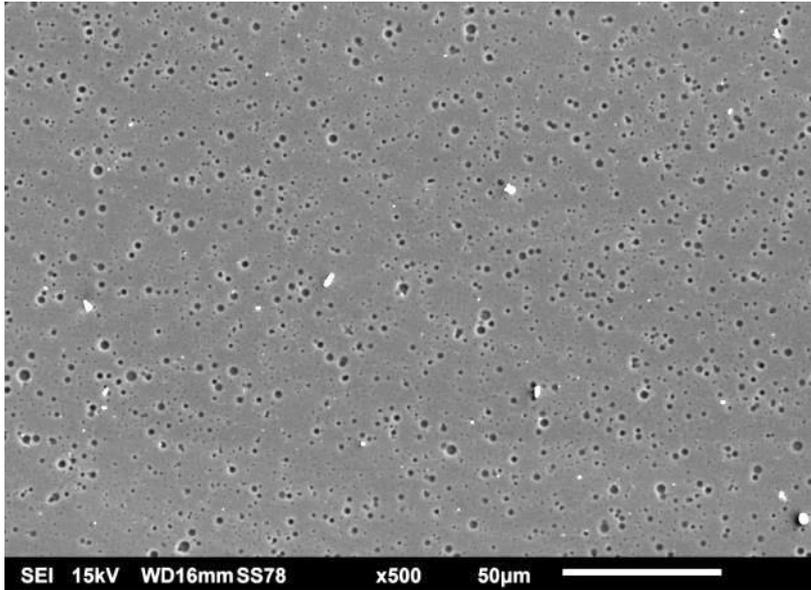
PICVA Vial

- Observable interaction in both cases suggests non-ideal arrangement of buffer and glass type

Isotonic NaCl

0.9%, 5.2pH, with Terminal Sterilization

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 51exp *NaCl w/ Terminal Sterilization*



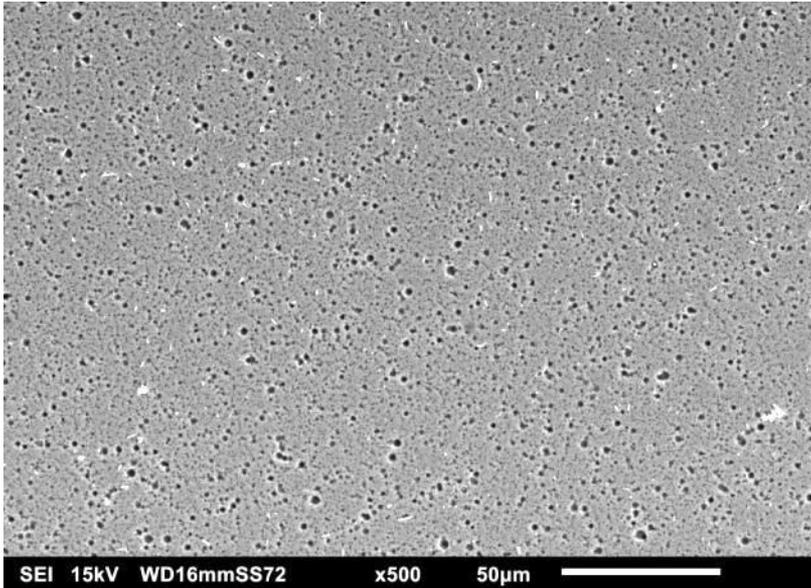
Standard Vial



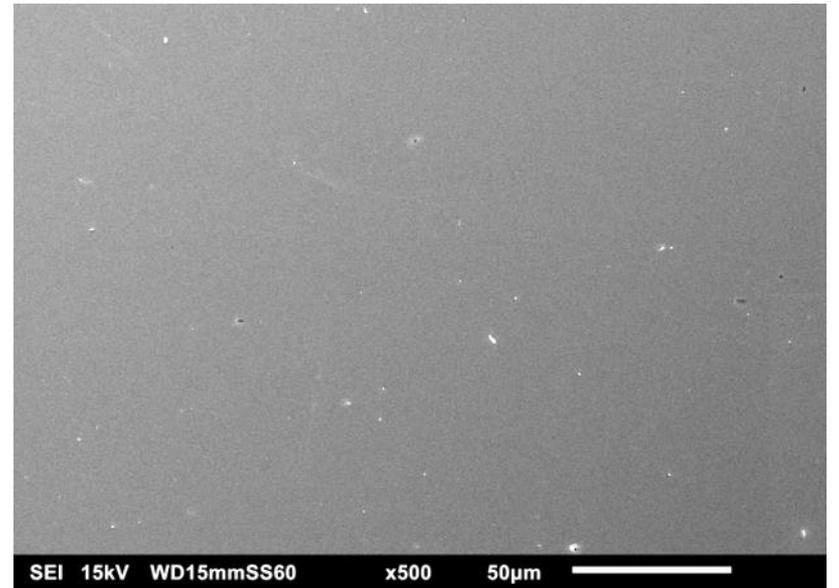
PICVA Vial

- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

SEM – 24 weeks @ 40°C – 33exp *NaCl w/ Terminal Sterilization*



Standard Vial



PICVA Vial

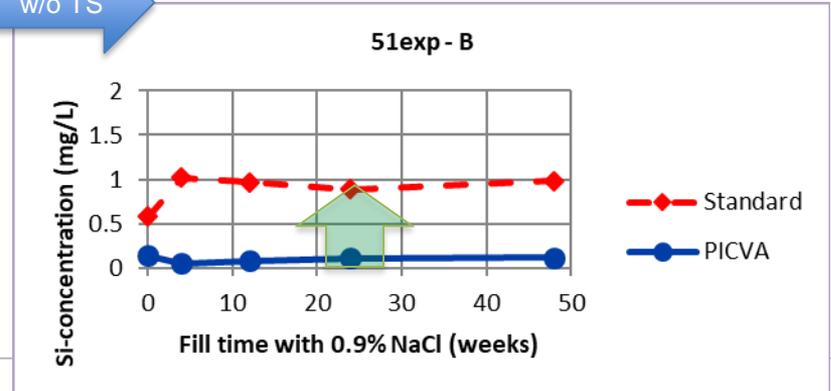
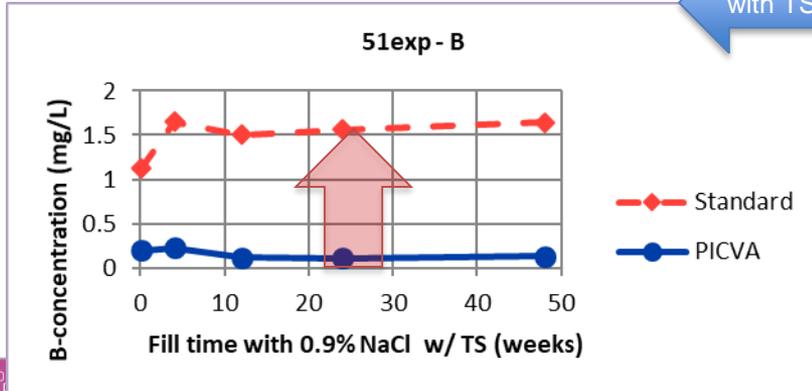
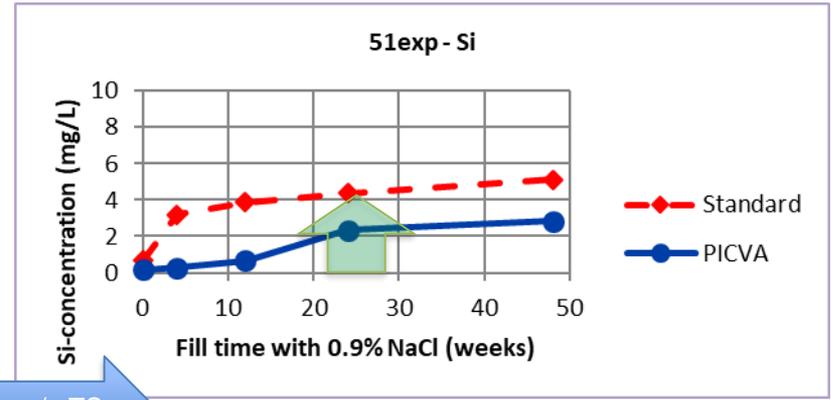
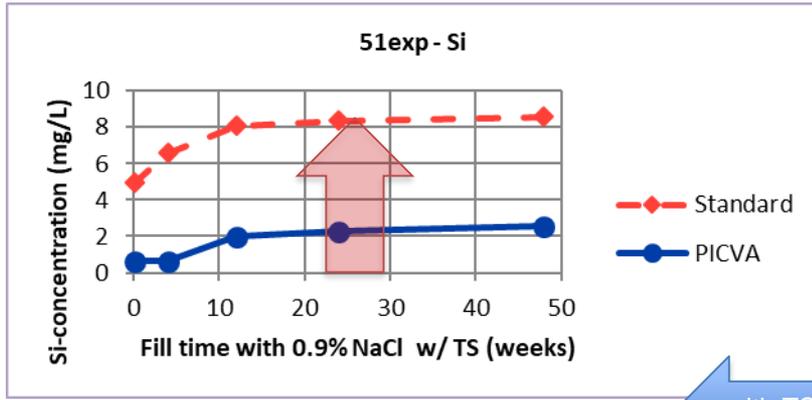
- Noticeable improvement in surface durability (less interaction)

Isotonic NaCl

0.9%, 5.2pH

Effects of Terminal Sterilization (known risk factor as stated in USP <1660>)

Extractables – NaCl – Impact of Terminal Sterilization (TS)



Takeaways



- Type 1 glass types (1A, 1B) do matter when combined with certain buffers regarding interactions and drug product control
 - Different glass types will have an effect on extractables and durability over the shelf life of the drug product
- Offerings that improve the surface durability such as VIALEX™ through PICVA greatly reduce buffer interaction effects, and in some cases reduces the effect of the alternate glass types
 - Improvements to the surface alkalinity through processes such as VIALEX™ can also minimize effects of low fill volumes, while maintaining full compliance with Type 1 glass pharmacopeias

Acknowledgments

- Nipro PharmaPackaging Marketing
- Nipro PharmaPackaging Lab Services

Thank you for your attention!



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