

# EMA Expert Workshop on Validation of Manufacturing for Biological Medicinal Products

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Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> April 2013

Process Validation-Enhanced Approach

## Scale down models

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*Making Medicines Affordable*

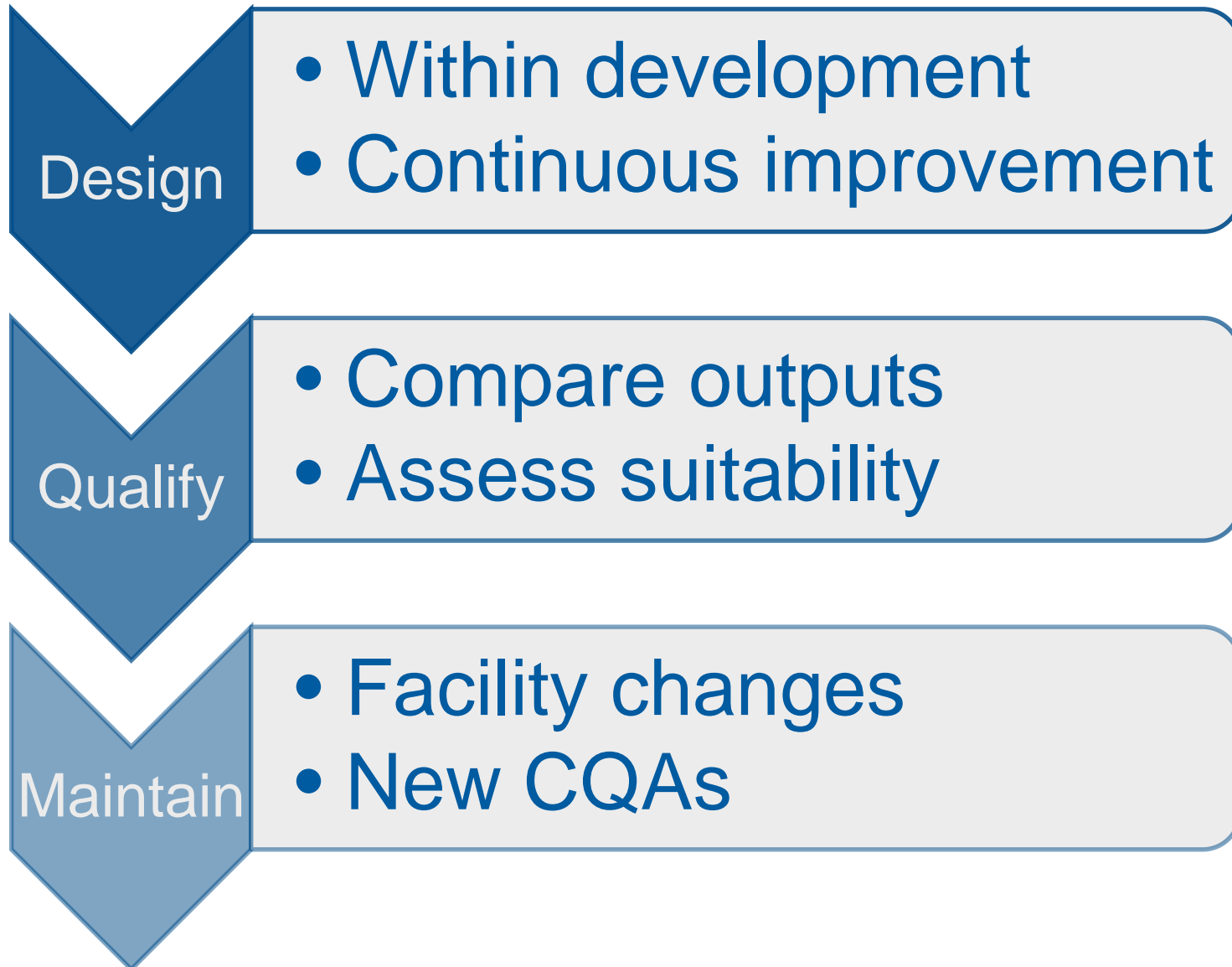


# Key elements enhanced approach

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- Extensive and intensive process knowledge
- Better prediction of scale effects
- Leverage process knowledge into control strategy via continuous process verification

# Scale Down Model (SDM) Lifecycle

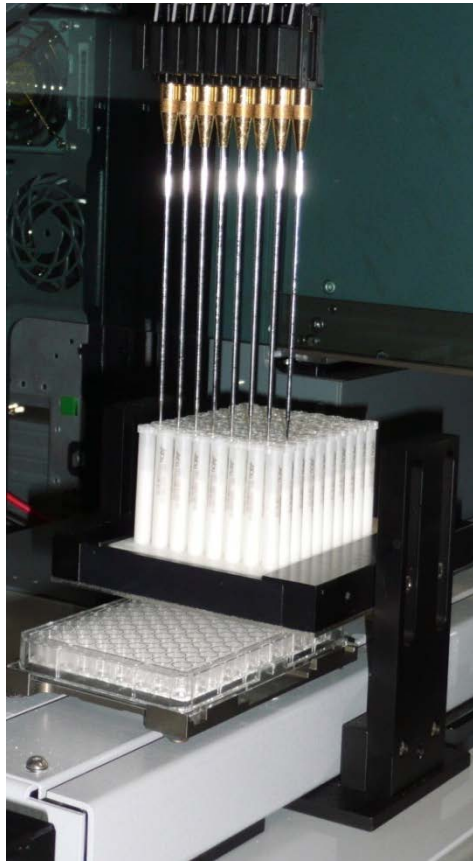


# SDM Design

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- SDM useful during design phase
  - Process development and characterization
  - Process validation (e.g. Virus removal)
- Design Options
  - Whole unit operation models
  - Cover specific aspects of a unit operation
  - Worst case model
- Relevant outputs are defined (e.g. CQA)
- Based scientific and engineering principles
- Inputs and environment are considered

# Typical Model Systems Purification



**Robotic system**

Column volume  
~ 0.2 – 0.6 ml



**Lab system**

Column volume  
~ 15 – 25 ml



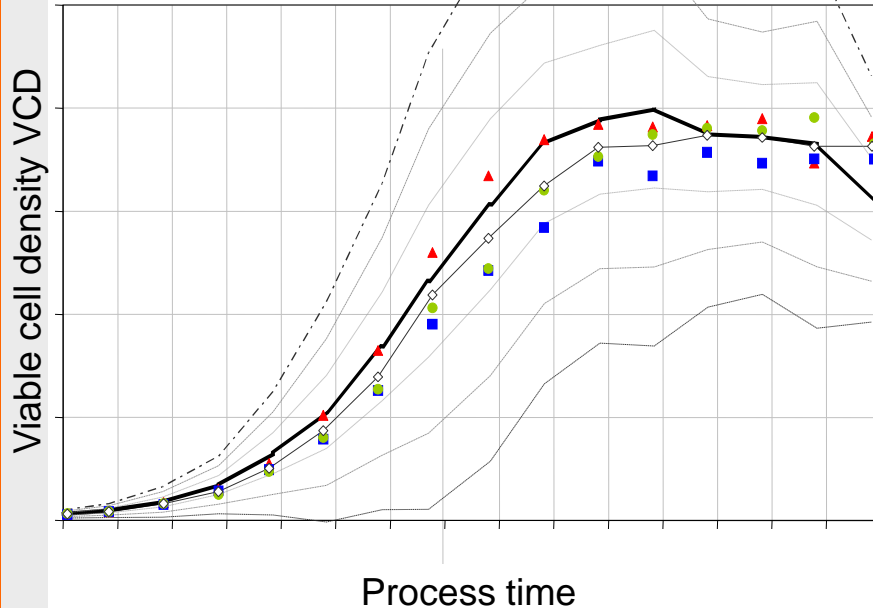
**Production**

Column volume  
~ 150 – 400 L

# Typical Model Systems – Cell culture



10 – 15 mL scale



2 L Lab system

# Benefits of using SDM

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- SDM can be extremely useful even if they do not exactly match large scale performance, provided the differences are understood
- A large number of process parameters can be explored in large ranges
- Several process parameter can be varied independently in a systematic manner
- Interactions and quadratic effects can be identified
- “Categorical variables” (like raw material lots) can be investigated

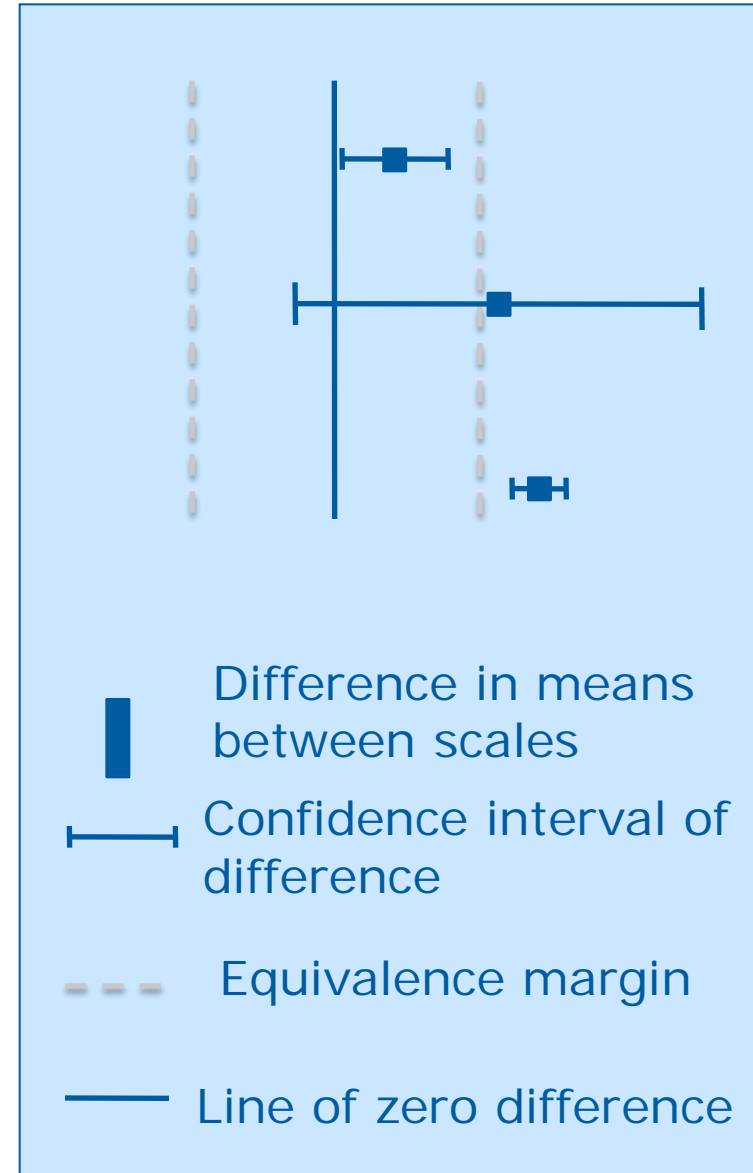
# Qualification of SDM

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- Statistical approach is gold standard
- But effort may vary based on
  - Availability of manufacturing scale batches
  - Applied control strategy
  - Predictions that are made from SDM
- A generic qualification should be possible
  - Depending on understanding of scale effects
  - Depending on control strategy
- Concurrent (re-)validation should be possible

# Equivalence Testing (TOST)

- Contains information about
  - Observed offset between scales
  - Observed variability
- Equivalence margin is defined based on scientific considerations
- SDM containing non-equivalent results may still be suitable



# Suitability of Scale Down Models

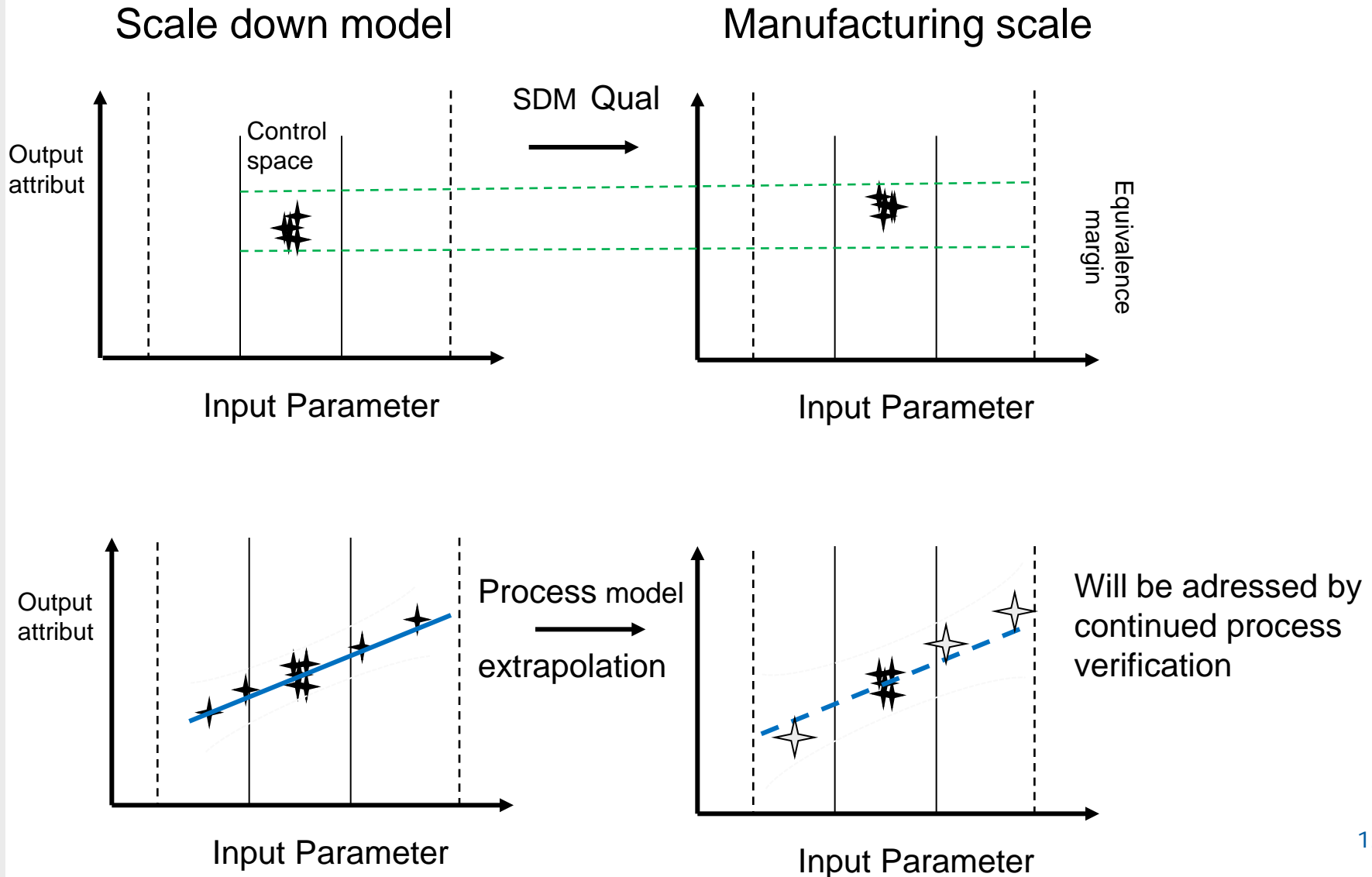
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- Even if not statistical equivalent
- Depend on intended use
- Offsets may be applied
  - Scientifically explained
  - Verified with independent data
- Observed variability can be de-risked
  - Worst case studies
  - Control strategy (including in-process testing, specification testing, stability etc.)

# Process Models

- Mathematical description of input/output relationship
- Result from univariate and multivariate experimentation
- Can cover interactions and quadratic effects
- Are assessed with regard to their quality
  - Coverage of data
  - Prediction quality
- Estimate **value** of process outputs and the **confidence** of prediction
- Process models **cannot** be verified over the entire range at scale
- But can be assessed within monitoring program

# The Process Modeling Approach



# Process Models - Limitations

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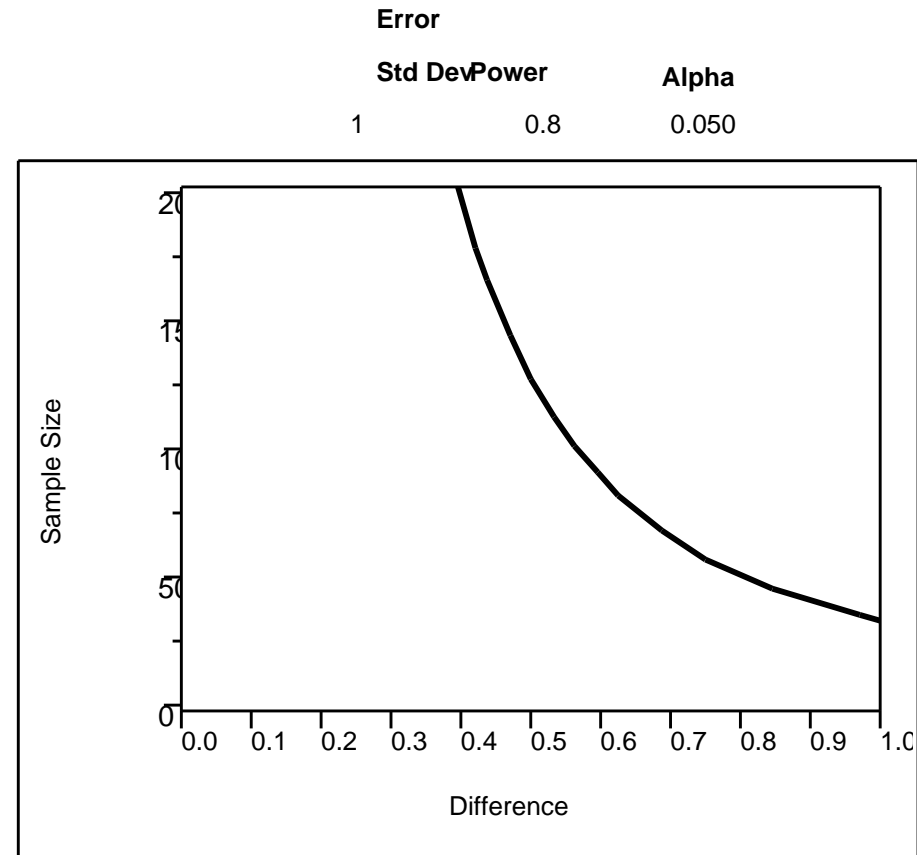
- In many cases not all parameters can be investigated in a single study
- Categorical variables are difficult (if not impossible) to model
- Continued Process Verification and control strategy will overcome potential issues related to this

# At scale verification - Limitations

- Statistical verification is not achievable

- Example IEC- HPLC Peak
- SD (@ scale) = 5%
- Delta model prediction = 2%

=> 199/2 batches needed



# The Enhanced Approach Team

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BMS

Pfizer

BMS

Roche

Bayer

Janssen (J&J)

Sanofi

Novo Nordisk

Roche

- THANK YOU