

Alternative / Rapid Microbiological Methods

RMM

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Scope

Introduction

The Myths

Considerations

Validation

Current Situation



- RMM is a unifying term that covers a wide range of detection technologies.
- The different technologies can be grouped in three types:
- Growth based
- Direct measurement
- Cell components analysis

Each of these technologies have their own advantages and limitations and all need of specialist microbiological knowledge for their implementation

Growth Based Methods

Early Detection of Growth:

- Electrochemical Methods
- Measurement of gas
- Bioluminescence
- Microcalorimetery
- Turbidimetry



- Direct Measurement
 - Solid Phase Cytometry
 - Flow Cytometry
 - Direct Epifluorescence Filtration Technique (DEFT)



Cell Component Analysis

Phenotypic & Genotypic Identification

- Phenotypic & genotypic systems are widely used within laboratories
 - Biochemical reaction (API kits)
 - DNA replication techniques
 PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction); Single cell detection through presence of DNA, results in around one hour(+).



Introduction – Why

- Conventional methods typically slow, between 5 – 14 days incubation
- Corrective actions Reactive to historical data
- RMM Enable a proactive approach
- RMM Enable quicker response to out of specification / out of trend results
- Real time / near real time results
- Earlier corrective actions



- Regulators do not support introduction of Alternative / Rapid micro methods
- ✓ IMB and other agencies actively encourage introduction of such methods
- Openly discuss various methods with vendors / manufacturers
- ✓ IMB encourages meetings with manufacturers looking to introduce an alternative / rapid micro method



- Rapid Micro methods will never fully replace finished product testing
- ✓ Already happening



- Rapid Micro methods will result in changes to specifications /acceptance levels
- ✓ Some RMMs, especially those that do not rely on growth, may provide a higher recovery count as compared with traditional methods. Can correlate the new measurements, such as a fluorescing unit, with the old measurement (i.e., colony forming units) and establish new acceptance levels.



- Rapid Micro methods will solve all contamination issues
- ✓ Not necessarily true.

BUT: Rapid methods can support a comprehensive contamination control program, and when contamination arises, RMMs can be used as investigative tools. Better than waiting days or weeks for micro results.



3 major types of microbiological methods

- 1. Qualitative
- 2. Quantitative
- 3. Identification

Consider what it is you want to achieve and what you need to utilise the method for



Applicability

Information should be scientifically justified and limitations not as severe as conventional Method

- The RMM technology to be used in each case will be limited by the type of test.
 Not all technologies can be used for all determinations.
- The validation requirements will also be different depending on the type of test.

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Use of RMM

Different types of microbiological tests are performed during manufacture of a pharmaceutical product:

- Raw material bioburden
- Pre-filtration bioburden
- Microbial purity
- Sterility
- Utility monitoring (ie: process water, compressed gas)
- Environmental monitoring (ie: air, surfaces, personnel)
- Others

Any of these tests could be replaced by a RMM.

- Risk Benefit analysis
- Defined purpose for the test method
- Define the type and depth of information required
- Limitations of the conventional method

Comparative risk-benefit analysis
Conventional Vs Alternative method



Validation

- Ph.Eur. 5.1.6 Alternative methods for control of microbial quality
- Satisfactory completion of DQ, IQ and OQ including compliance with Annex 11 should be confirmed
- Comparative study against Pharmacopoeial method

Any alternative method must be proven to be, at least, equivalent to the method described in the Pharmacopoeia



- Validation
- The validation of the RMM should include:
 - The evaluation of metabolically and physically injured cells, starved cells and spores, where applicable
 - Cells grown under ideal and adverse conditions to determine any differences
 - Environmental isolates

The results should be compared against the compendial method

- Non Destructive id of isolates
- Site flora diversity Vs those qualified
- Detection of 'new' or stressed flora
- Potential Interference
 - Product
 - Background



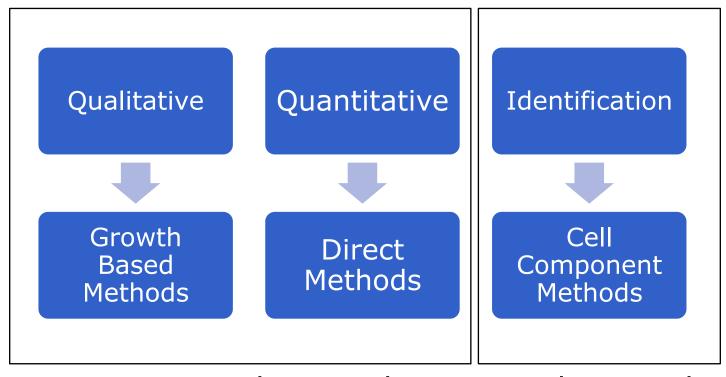
- False Negative or Positive results
- Assess 'new' test process for potential issues. E.g.
 - Impact of machine hotspots on media fertility?
 - Machine/instrument breakdown and impact to test samples?
- Microbiologist variation



- Result Handling
 - Beware of data overload
 - Understand what you want from the data.
 - Understand what the method data is telling you.
 - Higher Counts Observed
 - A problem with the process?
 - Increased sensitivity of methods?
 - Assess the data



Current Situation



Not so Widespread

Widespread



Current Situation

- Large number of companies utilising rapid
 ID techniques
- Quantitative techniques routinely used in Biological processes IPC
 - E.g. cell viability tests
- Slow uptake on other test types
- Mainly growth based methods
 - water testing



Current Situation

- Very limited number of RMM applications
- Several vendors have presented their technologies to the IMB.
- Encourage manufacturers considering use of RMM to approach IMB for meeting with Inspectors and Assessors



In Summary

- European Pharmacopeia Chapter 5.1.6 provides detailed guidance.
- IMB welcomes their adoption and encourages company's to engage with IMB on them
- The IMB do not endorse or certify any vendor or their technology whether or not the vendor has approached the IMB.
- The responsibility for the applicability and adequacy of the method remains with the testing laboratory/manufacturing site.

Thank You for Listening

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