

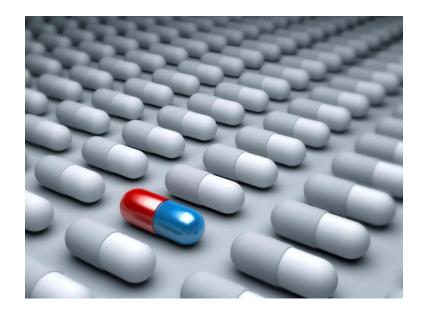
# Dissolution testing automation: Principles and benefits

Romania / Bucharest / October 2016





- The pharmaceutical market challenges
- Some drawbacks of "non-automation"
- Automation principles
- Automation benefits





Challenges of the pharmaceutical market: Patient centricity

We all belong to the pharmaceutical market bringing in our dreams and our fears...





Challenges of the pharmaceutical market: Regulation harmonization

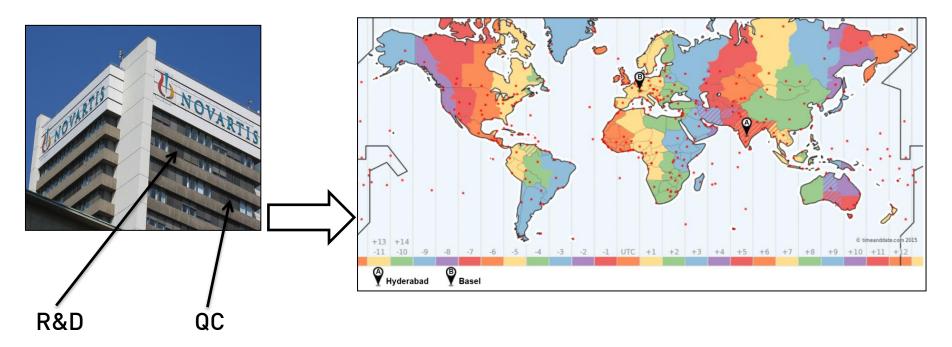
#### ...therefore the pharmaceutical market is tempting to harmonize regulation constraints





Challenges of the pharmaceutical market Transfers, Scale-ups and Outsourcing

#### Moving geographically with markets and their associated cost pressures

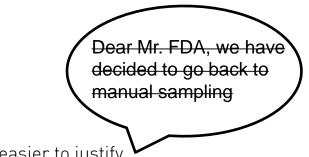




Challenges of the pharmaceutical market: Mergers and Acquisitions

#### Keeping sustainable tools with objectivity

- The most efficient
- The most advanced
- The less risky





• The easier to justify



## Challenges of the pharmaceutical market: Big Data & AI paradox









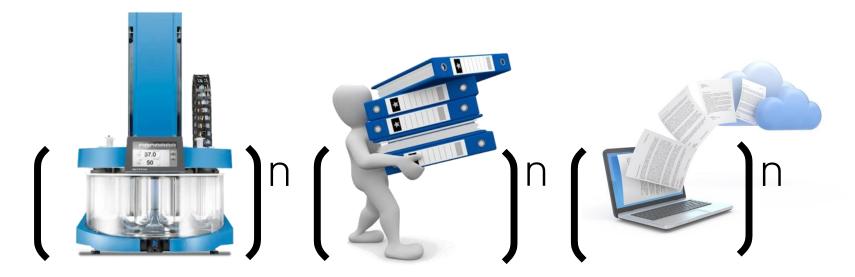
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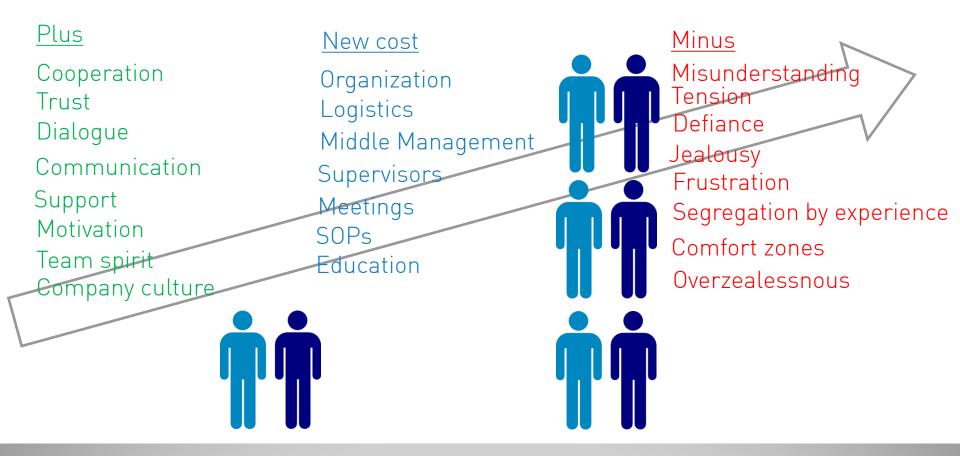


## Multiplying instruments

• Multiplication of instruments = multiplication of documents, certificates, procedures, qualification work.





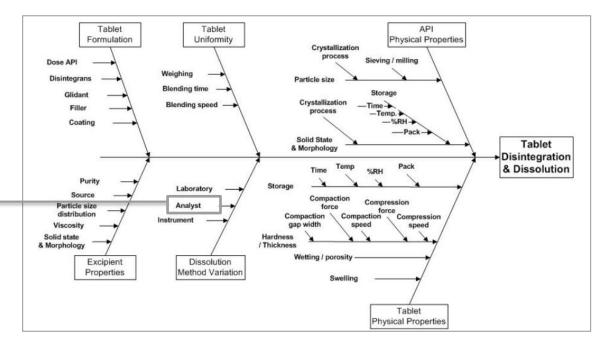




## Understanding the context

#### A small part of a big process







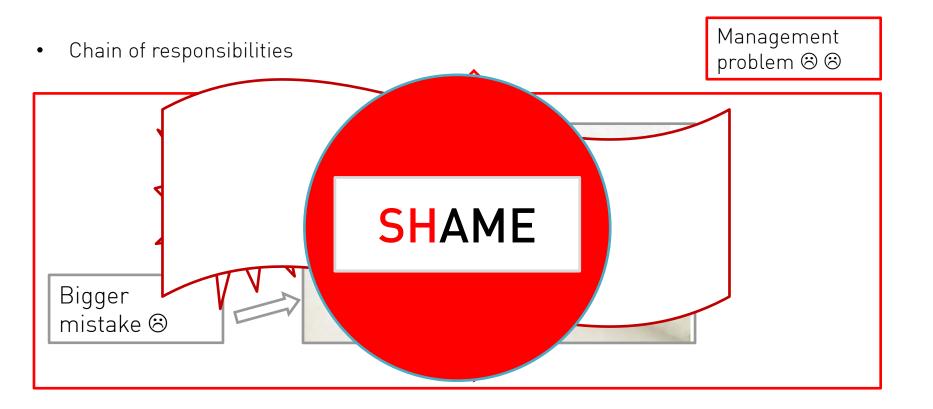
#### Difficulty of multi-tasking

• Can the analyst always, at every step, anticipate, act, understand AND document everything SIMULTANEOUSLY ?





## Prices of OOS / Troubleshooting difficulties

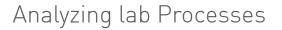






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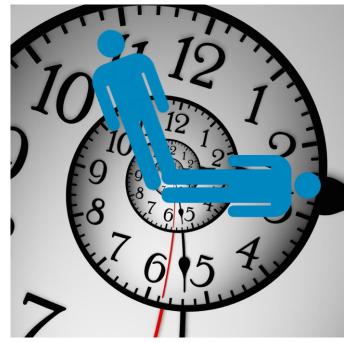




When do technicians lose time?

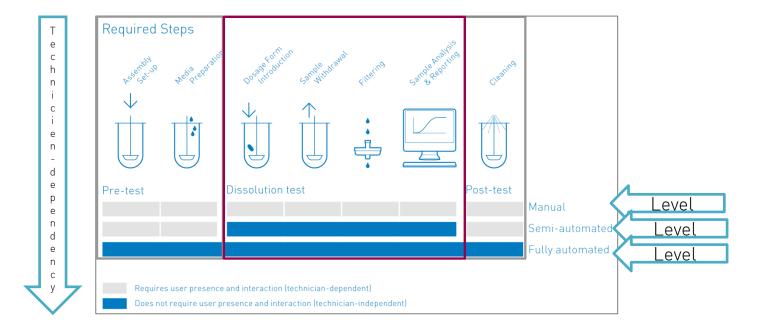
- Is it overall linear?
- No stress effect ?
- What remains to be done at rush hour?
- Test is the competition, rest is preparation and analysis

Preparing the ROI





## Segmenting the Dissolution process

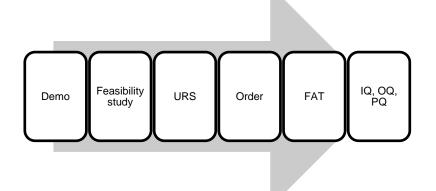


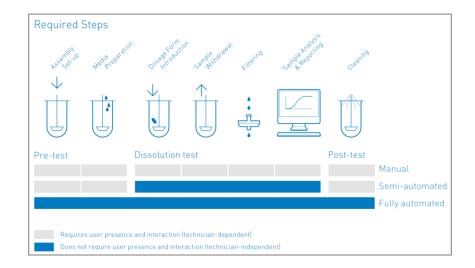


## **Defining milestones**

Cutting the whole implementation process

- Risk is segregated
- Correlates with multiple signatures requirement
- Favors projection and planification







## Detecting variability sources

#### Mastering automation

- Detecting potential artefacts
- Avoiding technology per se
- Automating with priorities
- Easy methods or complicated methods first?
- Outsourcing method transfer?
- Automation should brings extra features/parameters which are MEANINGFUL





## USP <1092> The Dissolution Procedure Development and Validation

#### Understanding automation

AUTOMATION 4.1 Medium Preparation 4.2 Sample Introduction and Timing 4.3 Sampling and Filtration 4.4 Cleaning 4.5 Operating Software and Computation of Results 4.6 Common Deviations from the Compendia Procedures That May Require Validation

#### 4. AUTOMATION

Automated dissolution systems may be configured in various ways and degrees. The elements of test preparation, initiation, sampling and timing, and cleaning all can be automated. Fully automated systems are available, as are systems where individual steps, such as media preparation or sampling, are automated. This section will discuss operational steps that can be automated.

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Will Brown, Senior Scientific Liaison, at (301-816-8380 or <u>web@usp.org</u>).



## Implementing a strategy: Dosage form characteristics

- How many APIs?
- Dosage
- Release speed
- Stability of dosage form
- Interface solid/liquid
- Handling
- Positioning
- Cleaning

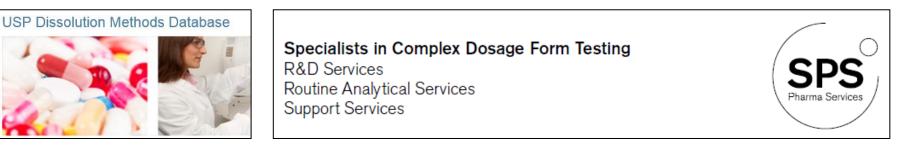




#### Method development remains the key

- The method anticipates the scale-up
- It has to be discriminant, robust, informative
- Specification driven (corrective action)
- Automation shall not soften discriminancy

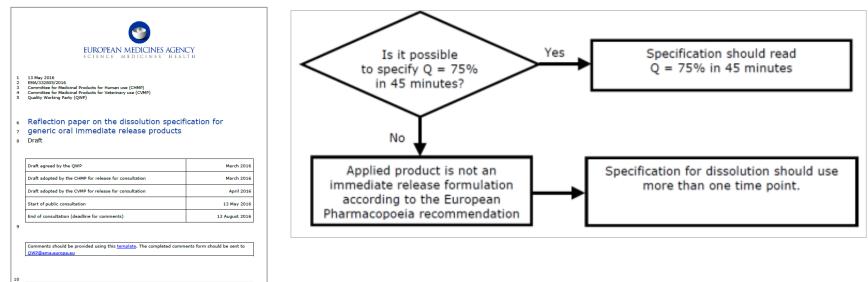






## Implementing a strategy: Method duration

#### ROI are based on the type/duration of Methods



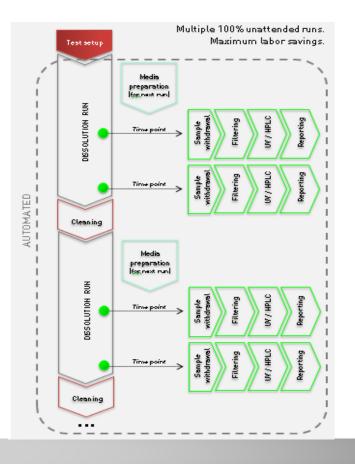
Keywords Dissolution specification, Generic, Oral immediate release product



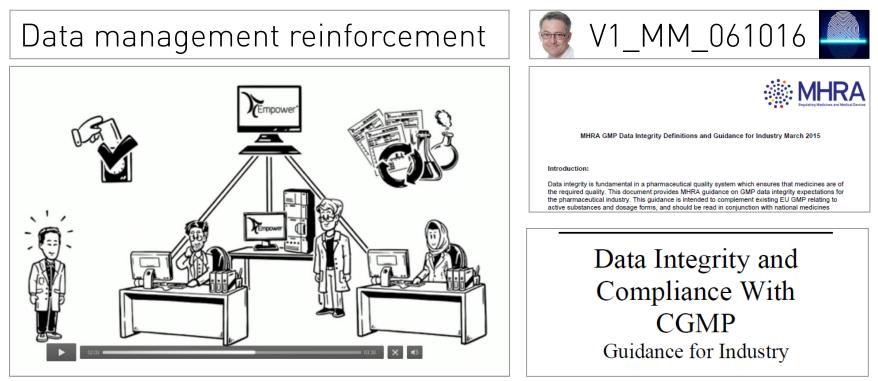
## Understanding unattended processes

## Optimize inter-test savings

- Inter test time is minimized due to multi tasking
- Tasks <u>perceived</u> as tedious are eliminated
- Users can move to other tasks: documentation, data analysis
- Preparation is essential, traceability starts with the test
- Handling of assembly parts is also critical







21 CFR part 11

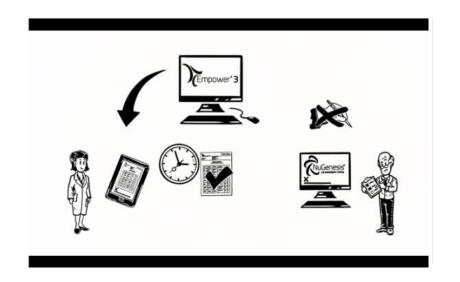
Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original, Accurate, complete, consistent, enduring, available



# Traceability: Data handling

What is your department/company goal?

- Quality
- Clarity
- Transparency
- Library
- Support (for other locations)
- Customer or Supplier ?
- Who is the reader?
- Protection of know-how

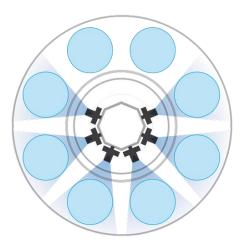




## Monitoring or traceability

#### Experience info or data integrity?

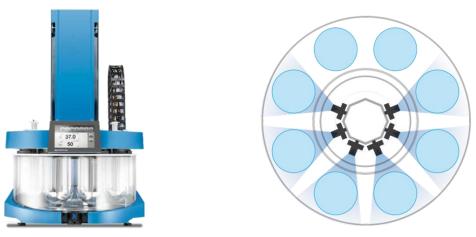
- Video monitoring
- Critical parameters...
- What do we want to know ?
- To see?
- To record?
- Scrutinized or **unattended?**







## Unattended doesn't mean unrecorded



#### 2.4.2 OBSERVATIONS

Visual observations and recordings of product dissolution and disintegration behavior are useful because dissolution and disintegration patterns can be indicative of variables in the formulation or manufacturing process. For visual observation, proper lighting (with appropriate consideration of photo-degradation) of the vessel contents and clear visibility in the bath are essential. Documenting observations by drawing sketches and taking photographs or videos can be instructive and helpful for those who are not able to observe the real-time dissolution test. Observations are especially useful during method development and formulation optimization. It is important to record observations of all six vessels to determine if the observation is seen in all six vessels, or just a few. If the test is performed to assist with formulation development, provide any unique observations to the formulator. Examples of typical observations include, but are not limited to, the following:



TRACEABILITY: that also includes Qualification processes !





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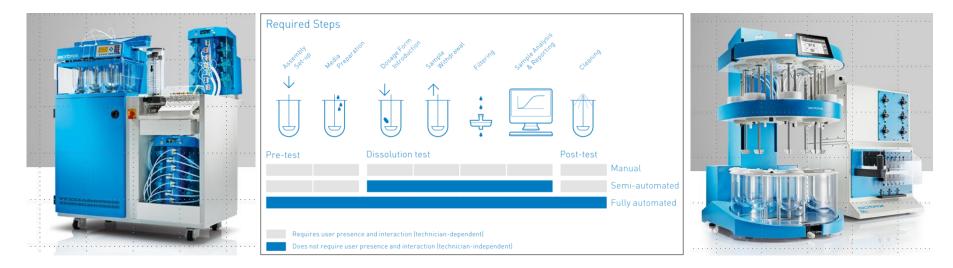


## Topics



## Automation benefit: Reproducibility

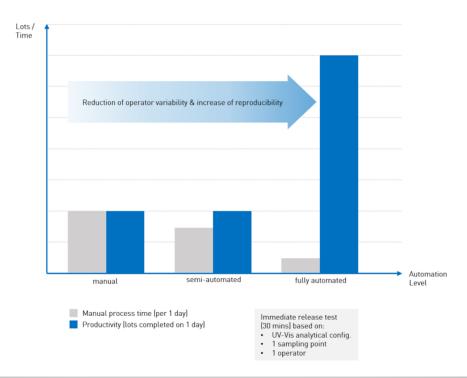
Test after test after test...





## Automation benefit: Productivity

#### More batches (increases with IR products)





## Qualitative changes

Although difficult to quantify and therefore not usually included in traditional ROI calculations, qualitative changes can be as, if not more important in evaluating the benefit of an automated system. They can impact the achievement of organizational goals. The qualitative change factors evaluated using this method are:

- Quality: Improved end product quality. The "product" may be data, a purified compound, a cell culture, etc.
- Safety: Isolating people from hazards or isolating the process from hazards or contamination.
- Procedure Enhancement: A resulting end product with attributes that exceed what was produced or possible to produce manually. This could include such examples as: 1) Increased density or resolution of data; 2) Evaluation of more experimental parameters; 3) Conducting a process is is manually impractical, such as creating high-density microarrays.
- Audit trail: A permanent, computer-generated detailed record of process events and results.
- More timely decisions: Improved availability or interpretability of process results leading to quicker decisions.
- Flexibility: The retention of manipulative skills (in the automation) across staff changes and across labs. The ability to rotate through processes/procedures with no manipulative relearning.

#### From Steven D.Hamilton, Hamilton Consulting group



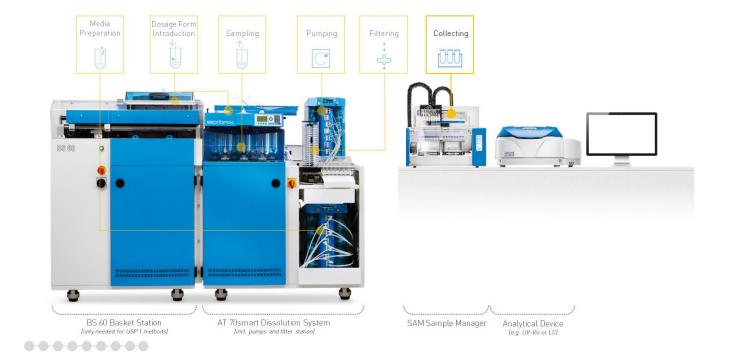
## Automation benefit: Adding value to users work

### Adding value (quality and technicity) to a job does protect it!

- Cheaper has a limit, what will be next?
- Automation business is also creating jobs
- The whole lab/factory/company is or will be connected and will therefore be pulled to automation
- Software calls for automation



## Automation benefit: integration



sotax



Automation benefit: Integration

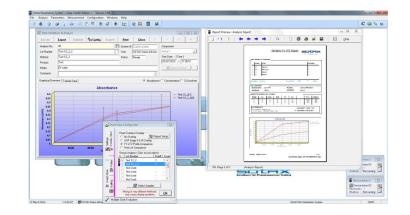
Double on-line

- Results on the fly!
- Double cell changer: 12 results
- F2 comparison by software

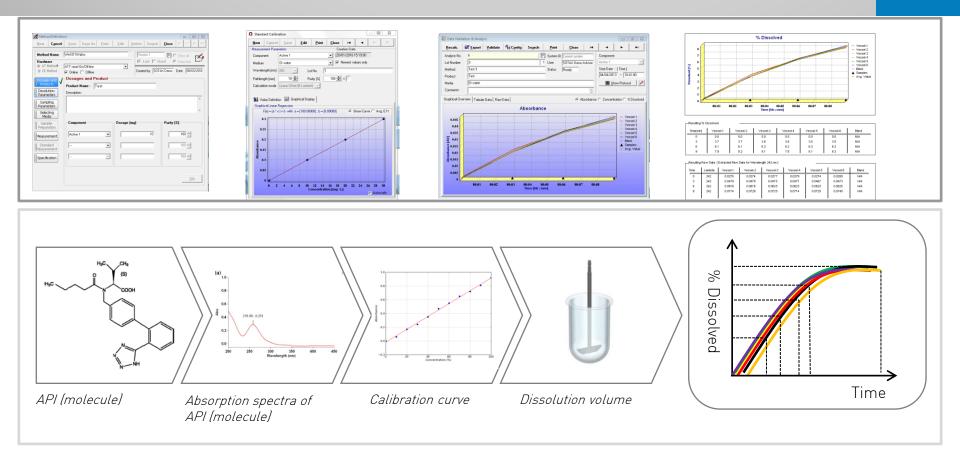








#### Automation benefit: Integration Dissolution software: integrated control, calculation, report



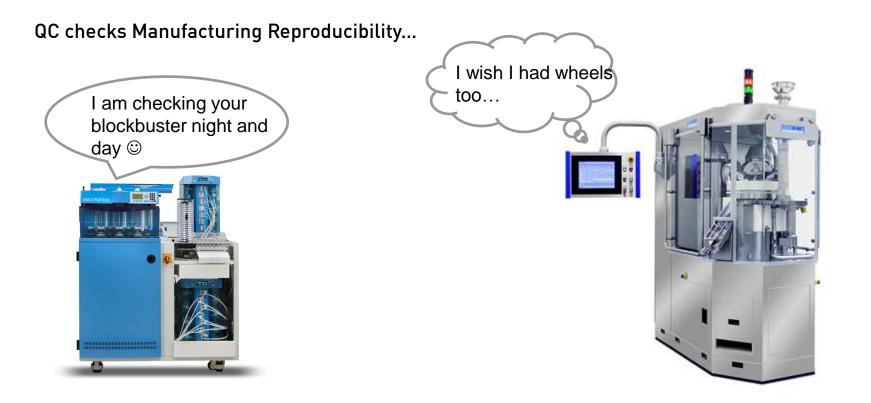
sotax

## Automation benefit: comparison with manufacturing

QC checks Manufacturing Reproducibility... I made 600 while you Give me 6 tablets, I tell you asked...:-0) how good you are ;-)

sotax

## Automation benefit: comparison with manufacturing





## Increasing efficiency

#### The company context

- In every process or job, there is moment of **evaluation**
- More, faster, better, cheaper is often in the conclusion
- Increasing efficiency shall therefore be a **planned** on-going process

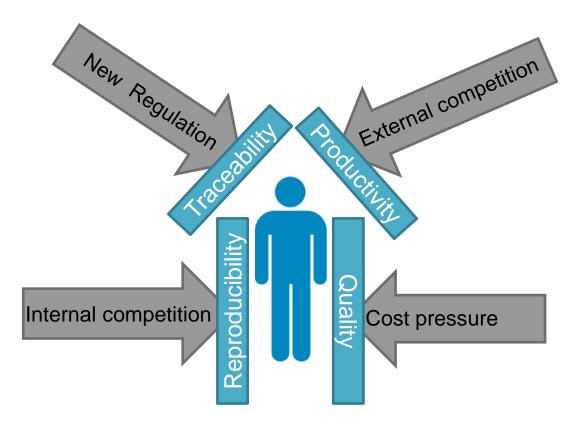
New Regulation External competition Internal competition Cost pressure



## Increasing efficiency

#### How to increase efficiency

- Improving traceability
- Improving productivity
- Improving reproducibility
- Improving quality





- Automated systems add more value to users jobs. The big pressure on jobs is elsewhere
- Tedious manual processes can always be done elsewhere at a lower price...**so what's next?**
- Understanding manual / automation is required for scale-ups and method transfers
- Anticipating and leading is always better than accepting
- Quality , reproducibility and traceability are mandatory in the pharmaceutical market

# **Fully Automation** Semi-Automation Manual

### Conclusion