



Development by Design

Best Practices in Pharmaceutical Development

José Luís Santos, PhD

November 2014



Agenda

Advanced Tools in Development and Manufacturing

Excellent Development and Manufacturing

Quality by Design at Hovione

Advanced Tools in Development and Manufacturing

DEVELOPMENT

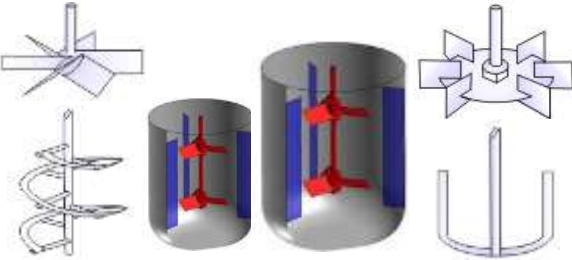
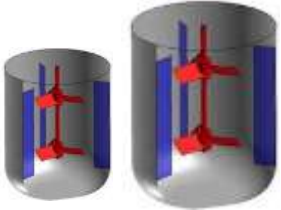
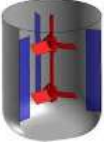
- Risk Assessment
- Design of Experiments
- Modeling Tools
- Scale-Up Methods
- Scale-Down / Miniaturization
- Process Analytical Technology

MANUFACTURING

- Lean 6 Sigma
- Visual Stream Mapping
- Failure Mode and Effect Analysis
- Multivariate Analysis
- 8D
- Poka-Yoke
- OEE

Modeling Tools

Adjust model complexity

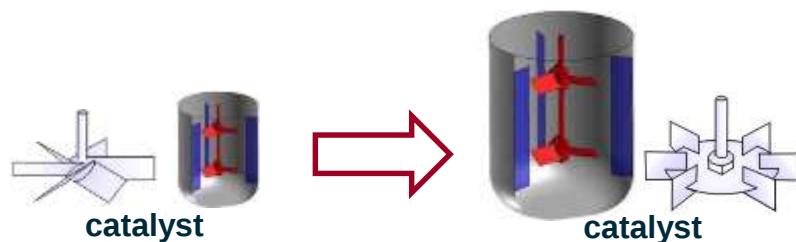
	Concept	Development	Solution	Domain (Problem statement)
1st principles models	$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$ $\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{F} + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}$ <i>Fundamentals captured</i>	 (months)		
Mechanistic models	$Fr' = (N^2 D / g) \cdot (\rho_L / \Delta \rho)$ $Re = N \cdot D^2 \cdot \rho_L / \mu_L$ <i>Main mechanisms captured</i>	 (weeks)		
Statistical models	$y_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $y_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2; \dots, x_n)$ <i>"Behaviour" captured</i>	 (days)		

Best modeling approach: considering the problem statement, "keep things as simple as possible, but not simpler"

Modeling Tools

Case-study: chemical synthesis

Problem statement (troubleshooting)

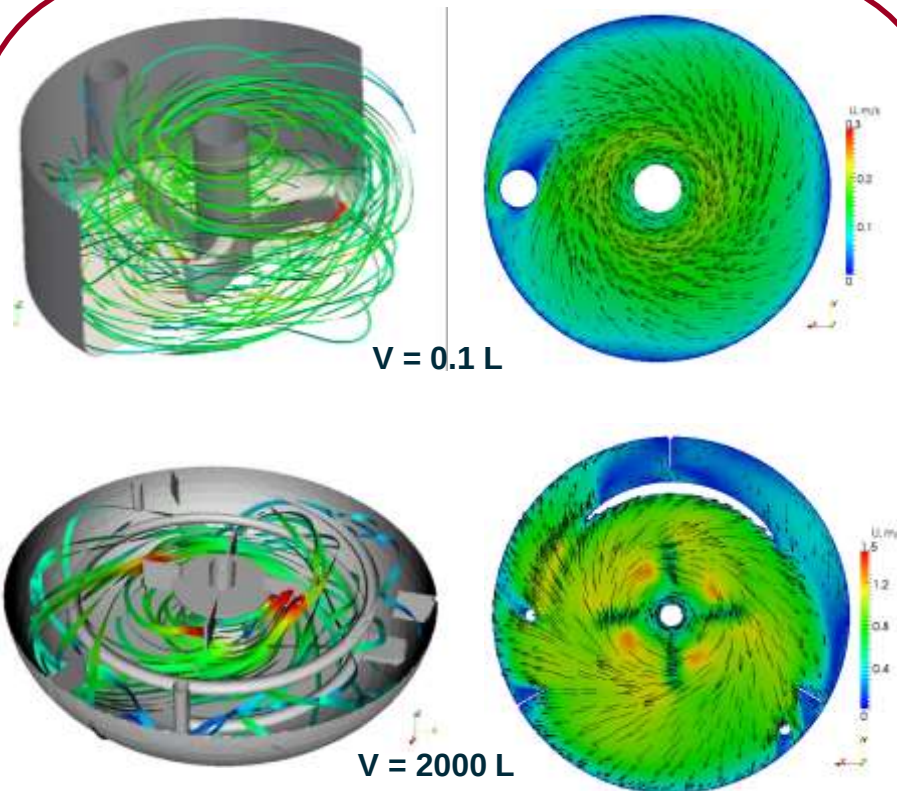


- During an alkylation reaction, the content of raw material increased after IPC (upon scale-up).
- Hypothesis: poor mixing leading to un-reacted raw material accumulation; detailed analysis needed.

Approach

- Axial & radial mixing patterns should be compared **in detail** for the lab and commercial-scale reactors.

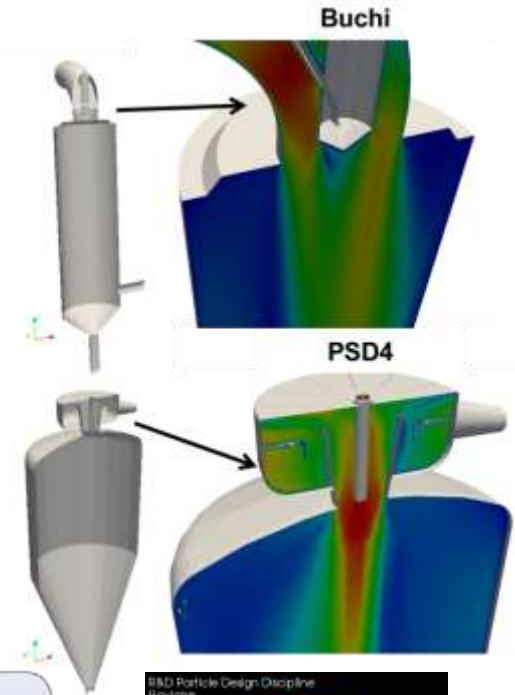
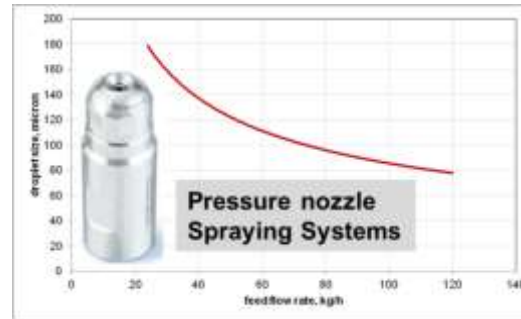
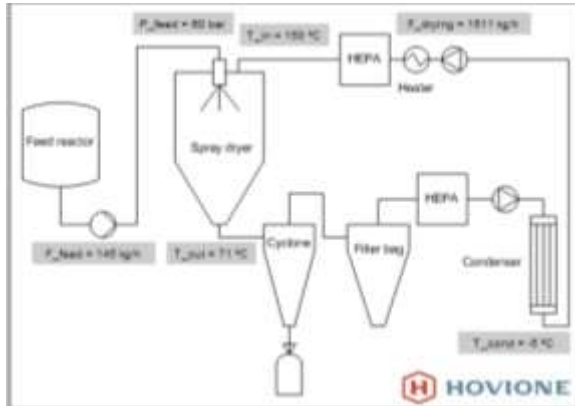
1st principles



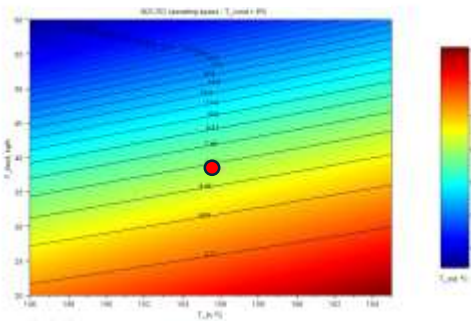
- For the 2000 L reactor, ~ zero velocity (stagnant fluid) is observed in the region below the impeller.
- Impeller was re-designed; problem was solved.

Scale-up

Case-study: spray drying



Thermodynamic space

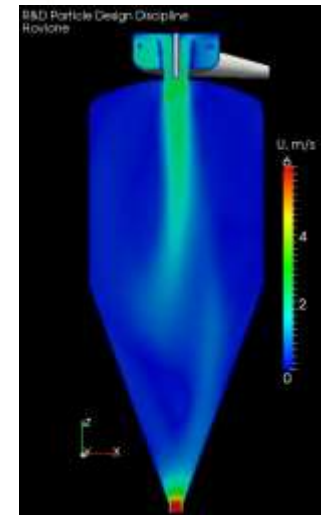


Droplet size correlations

Heat and mass balance

CFD

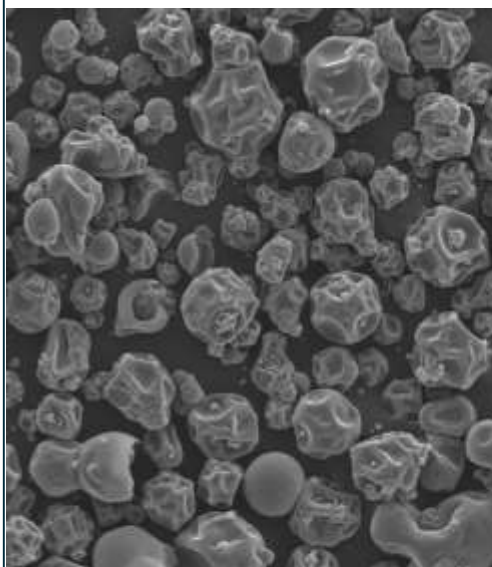
Scale-up methodology



Scale-down

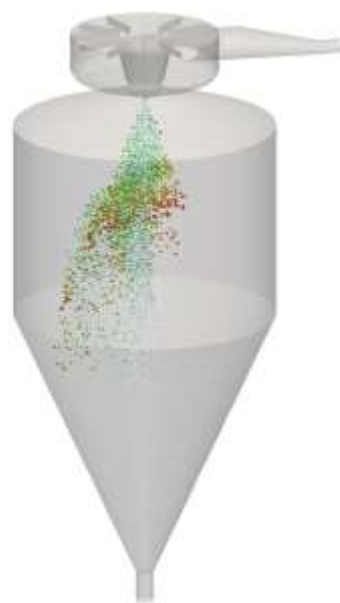
Case-study: spray drying

Commercial unit

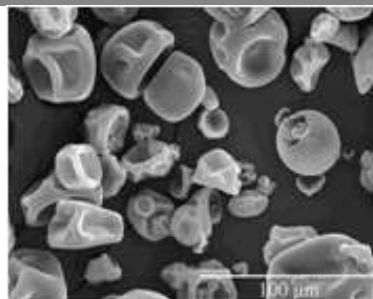


2938 20KV

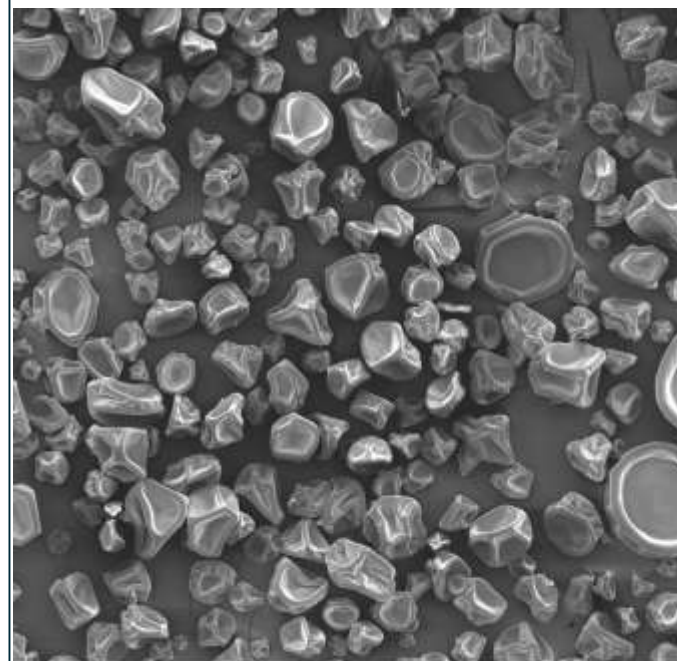
100μm WD17



$D_{v50} = 82 \mu\text{m}$
span = 1.7
bulk density = 0.29 kg/L
tap density = 0.40 kg/L
solvent = 5% w/w



Lab unit



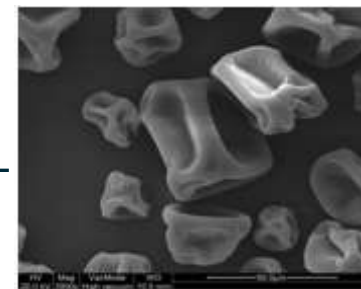
X 100

10.0kV SEI

100μm SEM

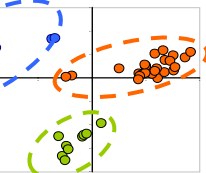


$D_{v50} = 83 \mu\text{m}$
span = 1.5
bulk density = 0.34 kg/L
tap density = 0.42 kg/L
solvent = 7% w/w

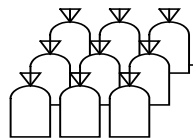


Process Analytical Technology Chemical Processes

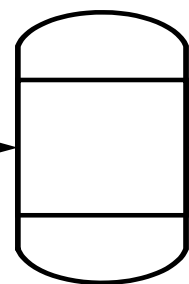
Handheld NIR



Raw materials identification
and qualification



Raw material
dispensing



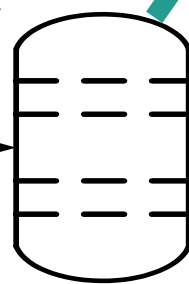
Reaction



UV photometry
Concentration and end-point determination



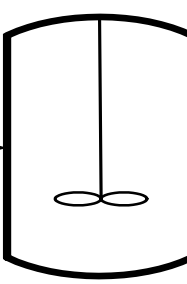
Refractometry



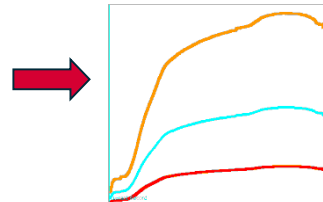
Purification



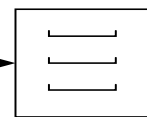
FBRM



Crystallization



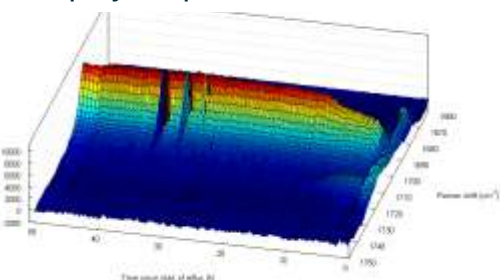
Crystals growth dynamics



Drying

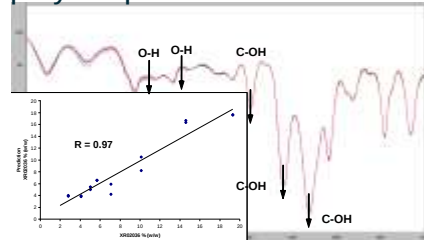
Raman spectroscopy

Reaction conversion and
polymorphs formation



FT-IR spectroscopy

Reaction conversion and
polymorphs formation



Raman and FT-IR spectroscopy

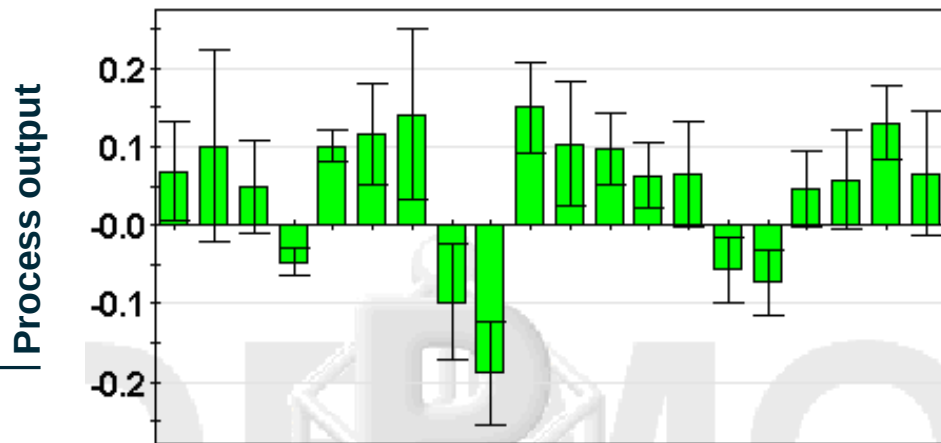
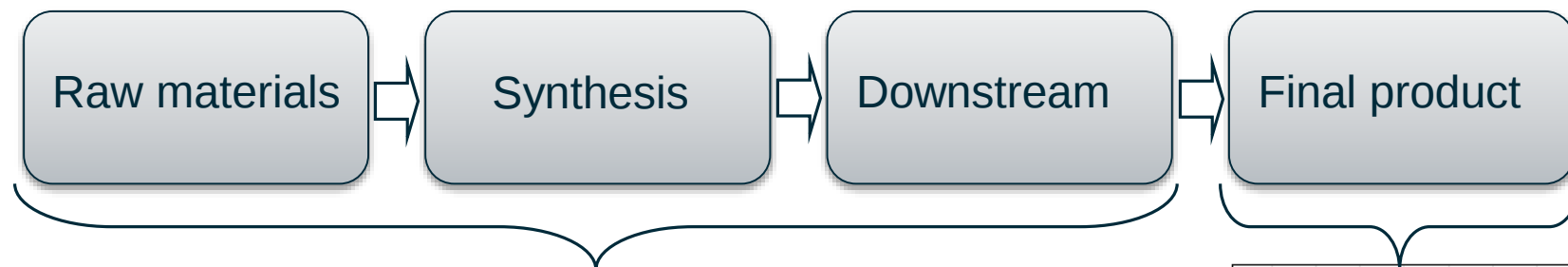
Concentration and
polymorph conversion



NIR spectroscopy

Drying end-point and solid
state characterization

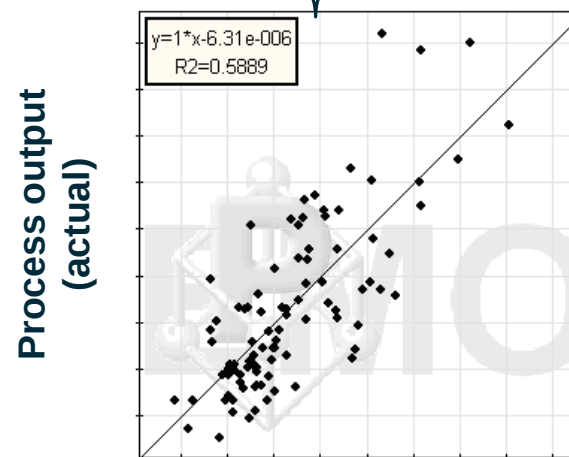
Multivariate Analysis



- Quality attributes (e.g.: purity) or process performance indicators (e.g.: yield)

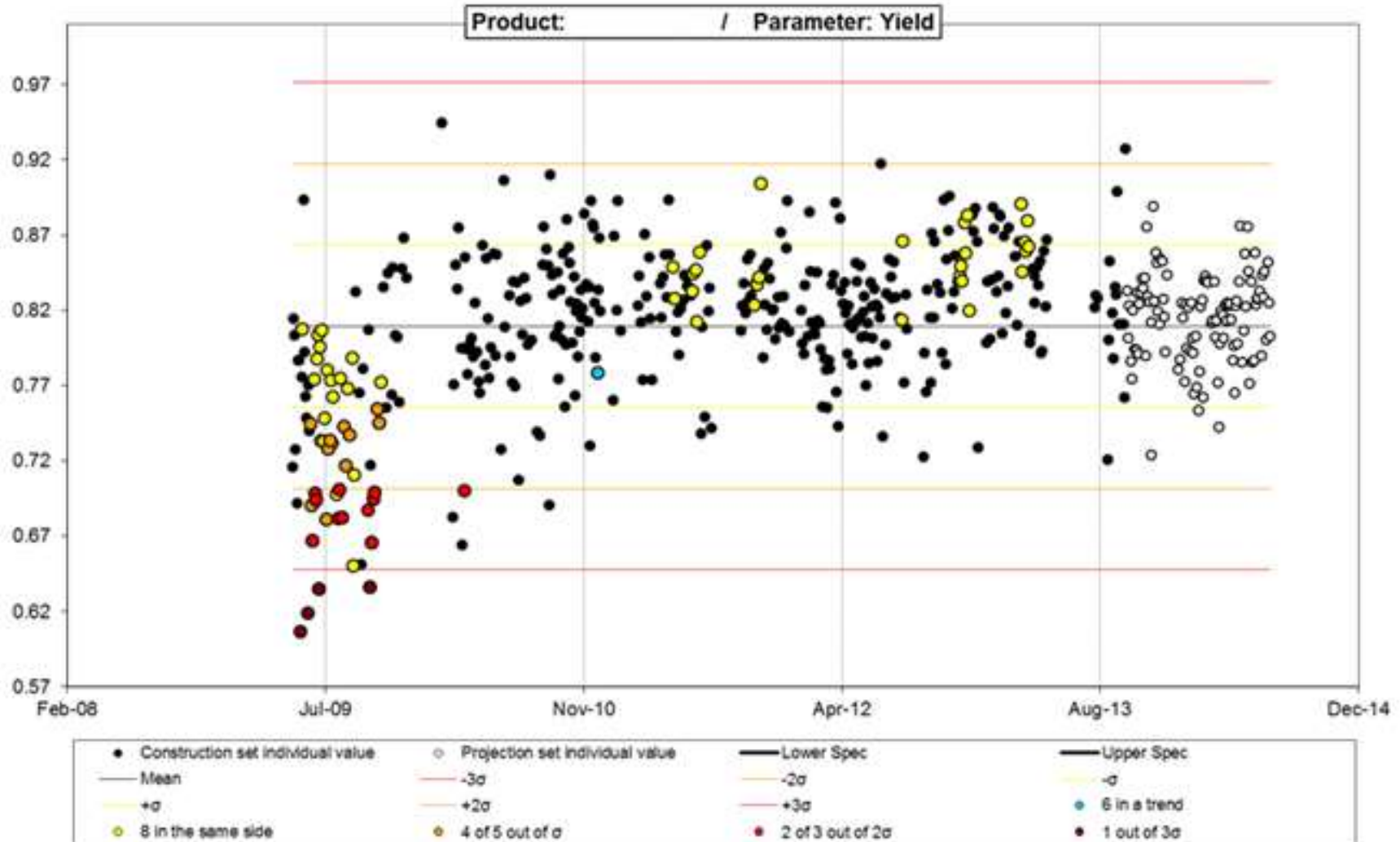
Process inputs

- Impact of process inputs on a process output
- Higher the absolute value => greater impact



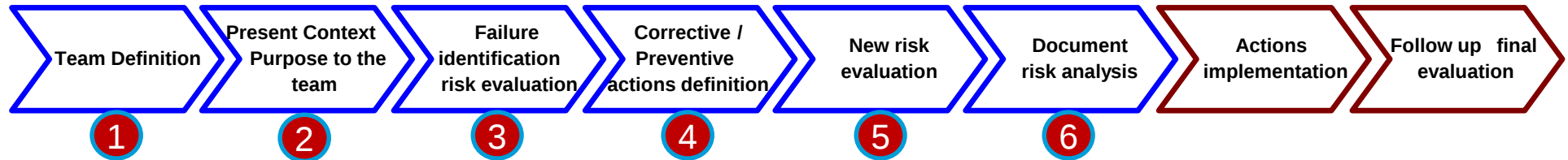
Process output (predicted)

Statistical Process Control Control Chart



How to use FMEA?

FMEA PROCESS



- List ALL possible failures
- Classification and quantification (1 to 10) of failures based on:
 - Frequency (F)/ probability of failure occurs
 - Severity (S) of the effect
 - Detection (D) of the failure (capacity to detect)
- Prioritization by calculating Risk Priority Number:

$$\text{RPN} = F \times S \times D$$

Agenda

Advanced Tools in Development and Manufacturing

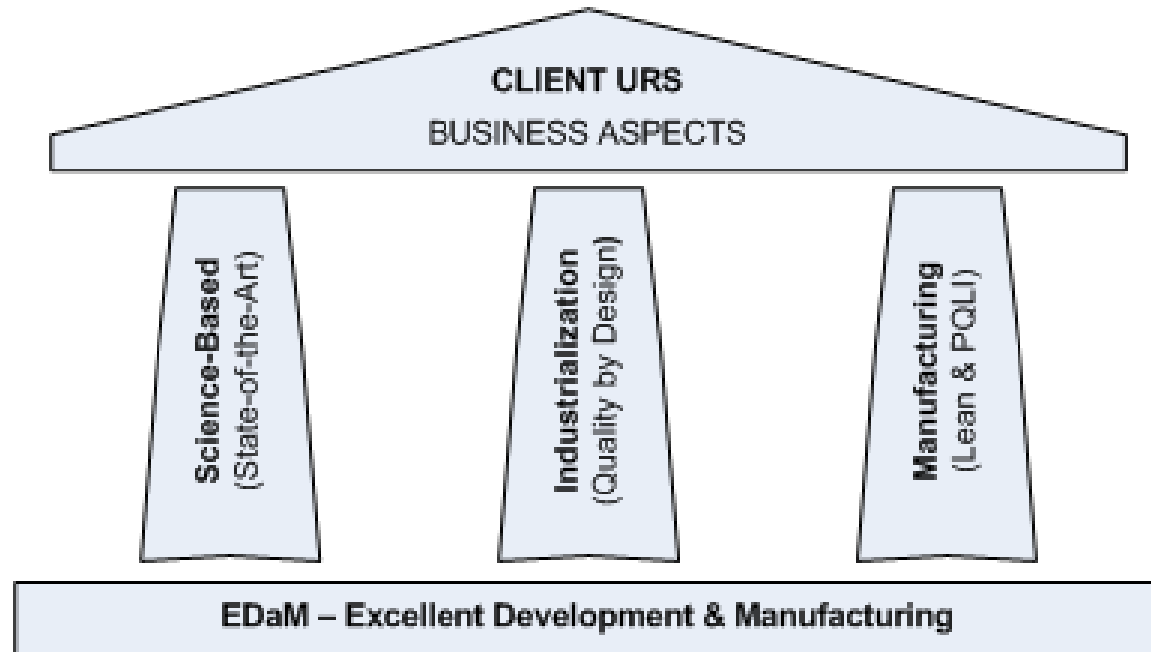
Excellent Development and Manufacturing

Quality by Design at Hovione

Excellent Development and Manufacturing

New approach at Hovione

- Established methodologies:
Britest, QbD, Lean
- State-of-the-art tools
- Throughout project life-cycle
- Site independent
- Accessible by everyone
- Aligned with regulators (FDA & EMA)

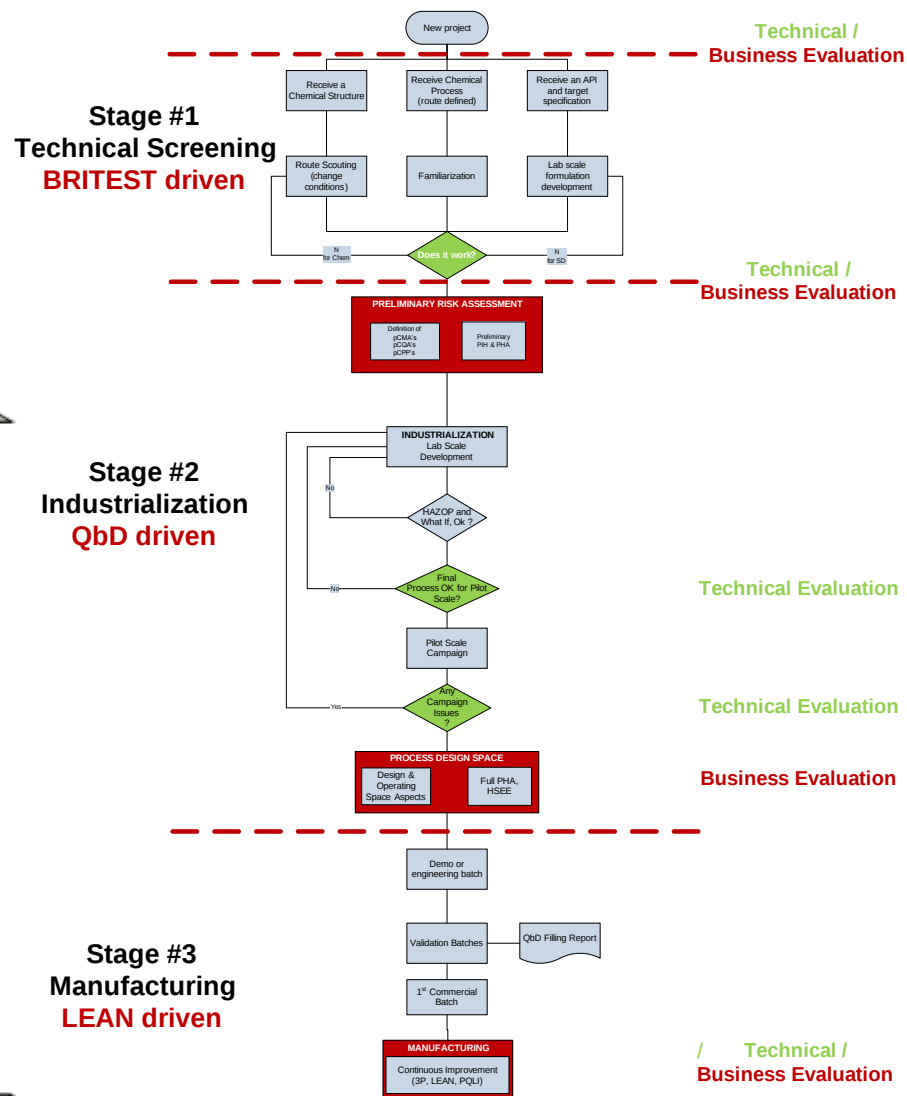
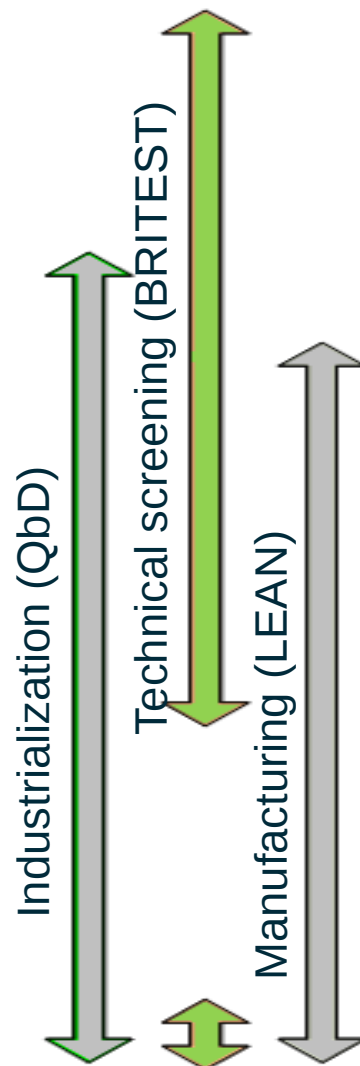


Excellent Development and Manufacturing Guidelines

FAMILIARIZATION

LAB SCALE DEVELOPMENT
and
PILOT SCALE

VALIDATION
and
MANUFACTURING



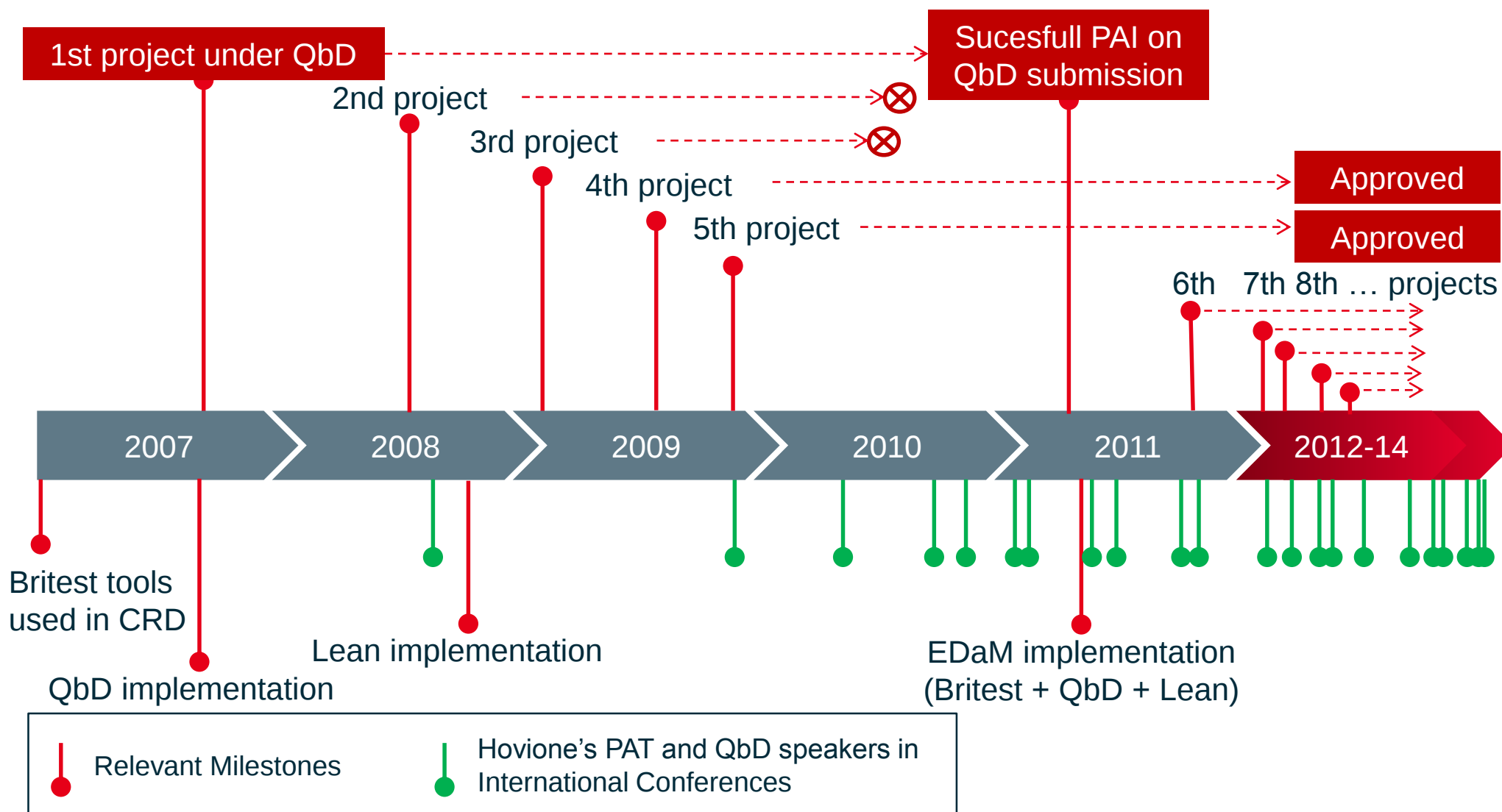
Agenda

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Excellent Development and Manufacturing

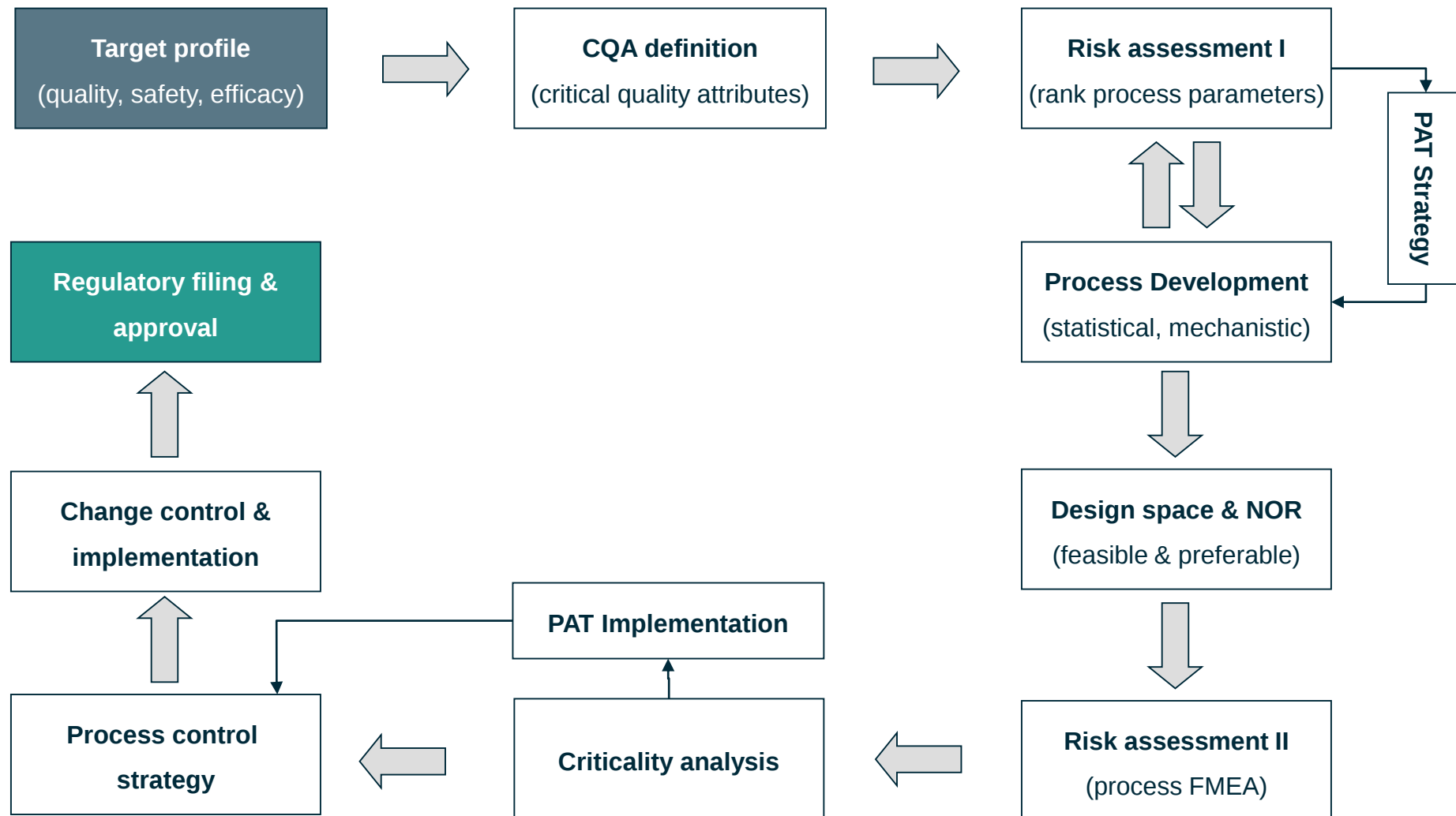
Quality by Design at Hovione

QbD at Hovione



QbD at Hovione

Science and Risk based



QbD at Hovione

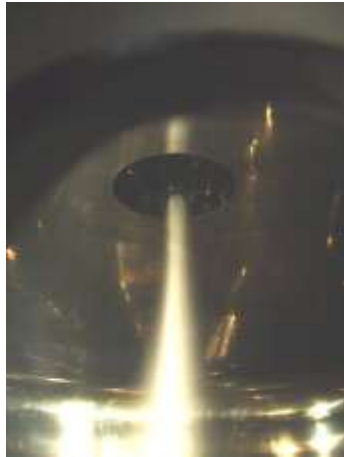
Development by Design

	1 st QbD filing	2 nd QbD filing	Today
# Runs at full scale	~ 270	~ 60	~ 9
Material needed	~ 900 kg (~ \$9 MM*)	~ 200 kg (~ \$2 MM*)	~ 40 kg (~ \$0.4 MM*)
Time required at full scale	~ 4 months	~ 4 weeks	~ 4 days

* Assumed \$10,000/kg of API as reference

10 Years of Commercial Spray Drying

The most extensive commercial spray drying facilities in the world



Thank you for your attention.

José Luís Santos, Particle Engineering Services

jlsantos@hovione.com

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