

Packaging Trends Leading to Increased 483's



Accolades

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Agenda

- Code of Federal Regulations
- Observations (483's) and Recall Data
- Testing to mitigate these trends

Packaging Regulations

21 CFR 820.130 Device Packaging

“Each manufacturer shall ensure that device packaging and shipping containers are designed and constructed to protect the device from alteration or damage during processing, storage, handling, and distribution”

Packaging Regulations

21 CFR 820.75 Validation

- Sterilization and packaging process has been validated according to procedures and specified parameters.
- Validation activities and results documented. Documentation of major equipment used. Conducted by qualified personnel.

Packaging Regulations

21 CFR 820.70 Production/Process Controls

“Develop, conduct, control and monitor production processes to ensure that a device conforms to its specifications “

- Validation activities and results must be documented.
- Conducted by qualified personnel.

Packaging Regulations

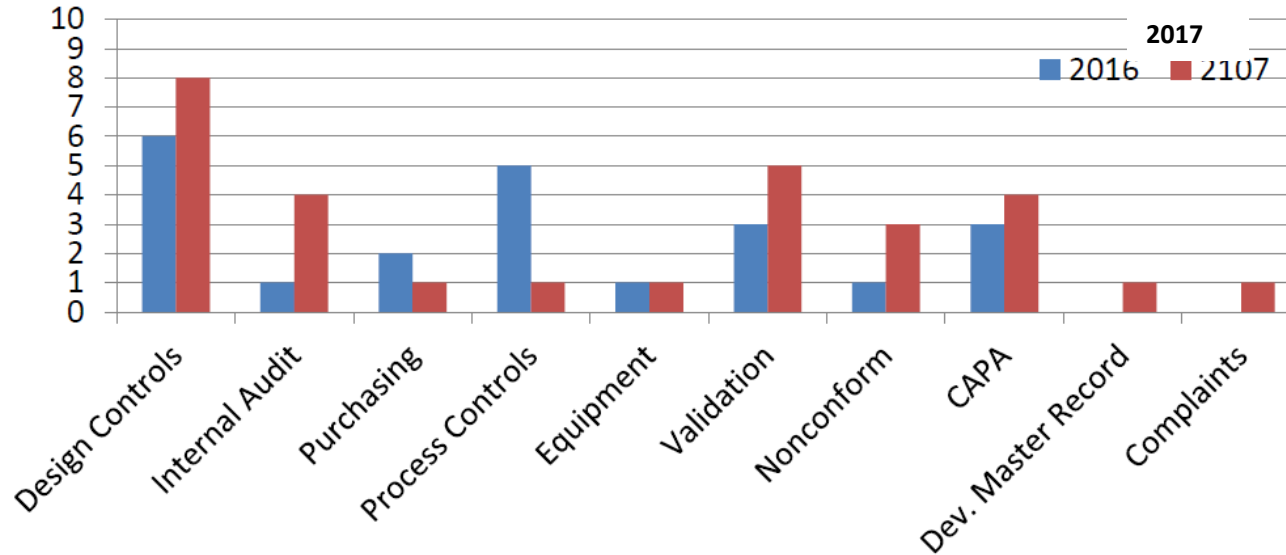
21 CFR 820.30 Design

- “Each manufacturer shall establish and maintain procedures for validating the device design..”

21 CFR 820.72 Inspection, Measuring and Test Equipment

- Equipment is suitable for intended purpose, capable and traceable

2016 vs 2017 Packaging Observations



DESIGN

Configuration Changes

- Package configuration changed (larger box & 9 more devices per box)
- Pouch design change and no verification or validation completed.
- Changed to smaller sterile barrier system & no test results for seal strength

Sterilization Changes

- Increased dose 10 kGy and package design change. No assessment on need to revalidate

Shelf Life Changes

- Two (2) year real time shelf life testing done at 12 months and 30 months. Failed at 30 months. No investigation conducted
- Shelf life stability testing not done
- Increased shelf life, did not conduct testing
- Shelf life testing done by supplier. Did not match device manufacturer's equipment or SBS pouch size
- Expired product re-sterilized given another two-year shelf life

PROCESS VALIDATION

Equipment

- No documentation that sealing machine met specifications
- Sealer not validated for temperature range used in manufacturing
- Did not qualify if packaging equipment was properly installed for a manufacturing site change
- Higher temps used in PQ vs. OQ temperature range

Package Seal

- Pouch sealing process not validated
- Validation did not cover all packaging configurations
- PQ did not include large and small packages

Burst test not documented for sealing validation

Multiple runs not conducted; no rationale for sample size

PRODUCTION/PROCESS CONTROLS

Oven used in accelerated aging was not fully qualified

Sealers in cleanroom are capable of producing contaminants

Blister tray - No maximum sealing parameter

No procedure for monitoring sealing parameters

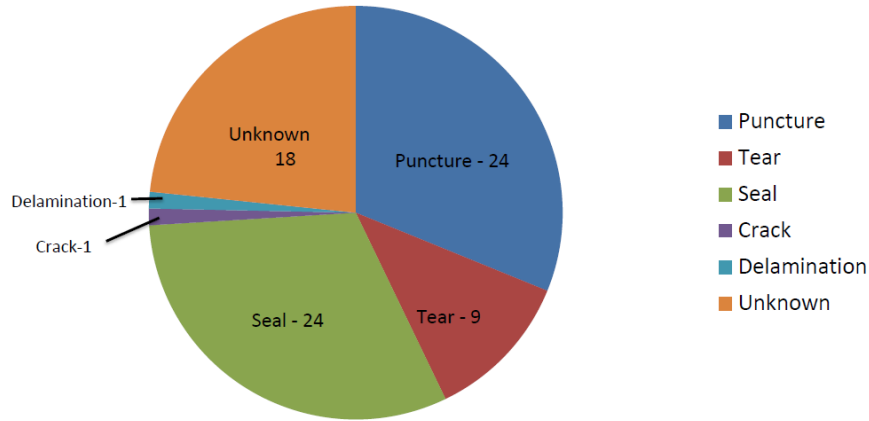
SUPPLIER

No evidence supplier validated packaging process

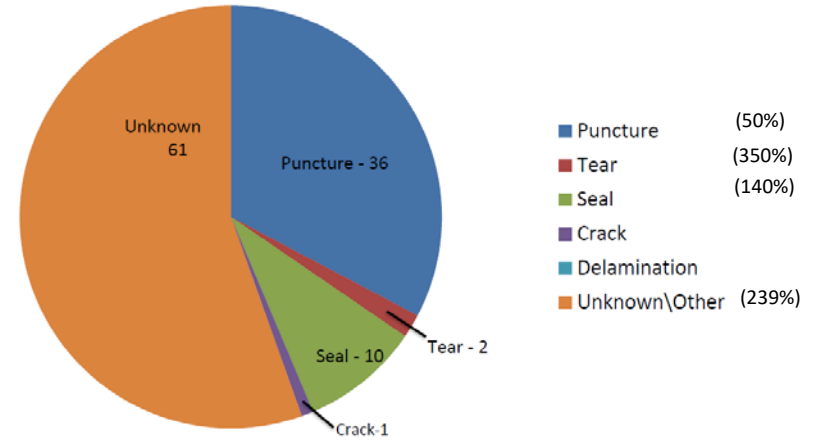
CONTROL OF INSPECT, MEASURE, TEST EQUIPMENT

Adequate instructions for maintenance of sealing machine were not established

2016 Design Recalls



2017 Design Recalls



Unknown recalls – seal integrity may be reduced

DESIGN RECALLS

Inadequate design –

Device punctures pouch

Device cracks blister package in same spot

Device rubs against pouch-causes abrasion

Cap not sized properly –may not seal properly

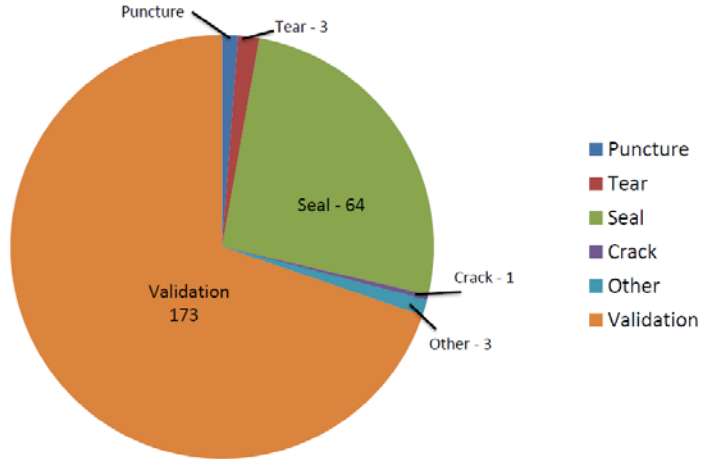
Device moves during shipping puncturing SBS

Device protective coverings came off punctured sterile barrier system

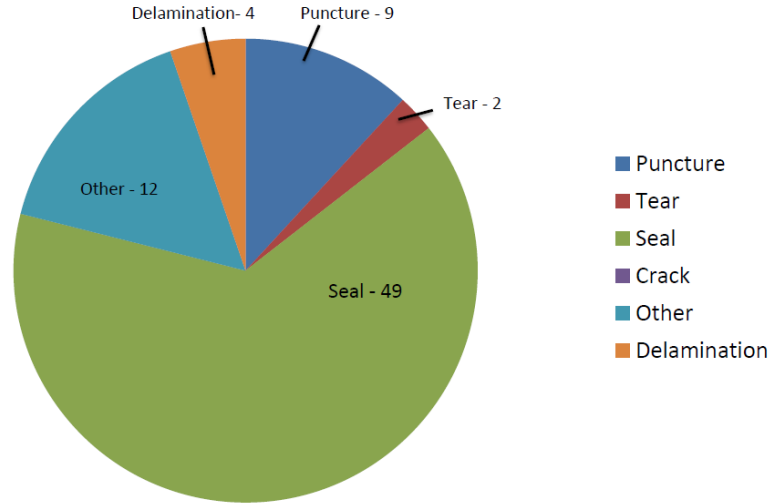
Packaging System design requires folding pouch

Failed distribution and simulation testing

2016 Production-Process Control Recalls (245)



2017 Production-Process Control Recalls (76)



PRODUCTION PROCESS CONTROL RECALLS

Equipment

Wrong sealing bar installed –heat transfer

Debris on sealer

Conveyor used to transport pouch punctured the pouch

Maintenance of equipment did not control or assess variations of the equipment

Equipment was not calibrated

Seal bar too small; improper alignment of SBS

Maintenance of equipment; Loose wires, worn components – caused uneven heating

Minimum sealing temperature not met

PRODUCTION PROCESS CONTROL RECALLS

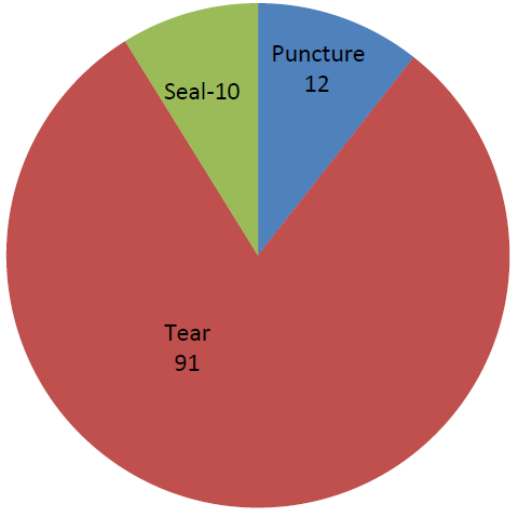
Material

- Variation in SBS material thickness –heat transfer
- Forming of tray/pouch –too thin, when device placed in SBS punctures/cracks.
- Incorrect temperature probe used on sealer
- All required products not placed in SBS
- Splicing of packaging material

Testing

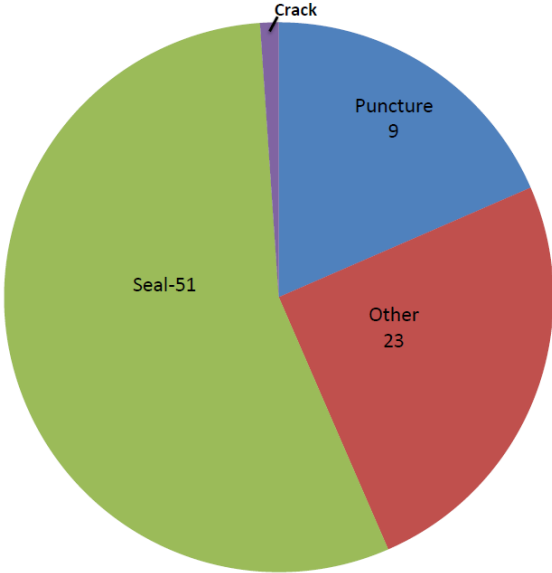
- Worst case product not used
- Aging &/or transportation testing not available
- Poor SOPs –labeling of component results in compromising the sterile barrier;
- Inner pouch contacts seal of outer pouch; not packaged per specifications
- Inadequate training; Verification testing not performed

2016- Supplier Recalls



- Punctur
- Tear
- Seal

2017- Supplier Recalls



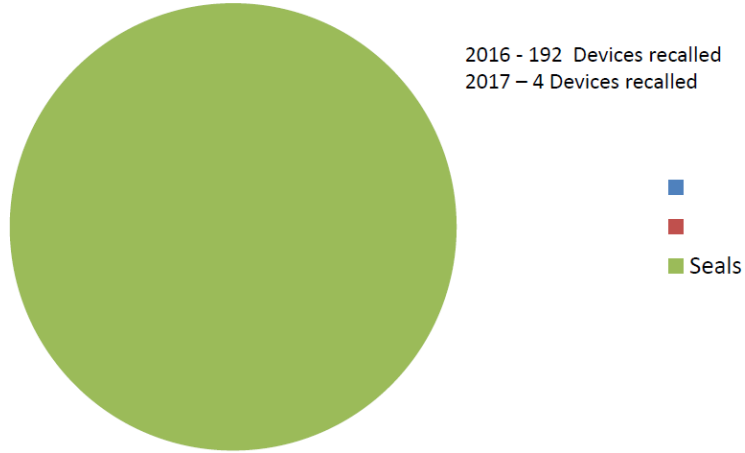
- Puncture
- Other
- Seal
- Crack

SUPPLIER RECALLS

- Sealing process deficient
- Seal opens under extreme shipping conditions
- SBS material had tears/cuts
- SBS may puncture during shipping
- Worn sealing plate
- Packaging change was not properly validated.
- Incomplete seals

EMPLOYEE ERRORS

Recalls due to Employee Errors



- Employee technique may not have allowed for the proper seal to form
- Sealing and visual inspections not conducted
- Mixing sealed and unsealed product
- Misaligned SBS on sealer -incomplete seals
- Sealer switch not turned on; did not monitor equipment properly
- Product in sealing area
- Incorrect sealing technique used
- Employee not holding pouch correctly

How can we change these trends?

- Design
- Processes
- Validation

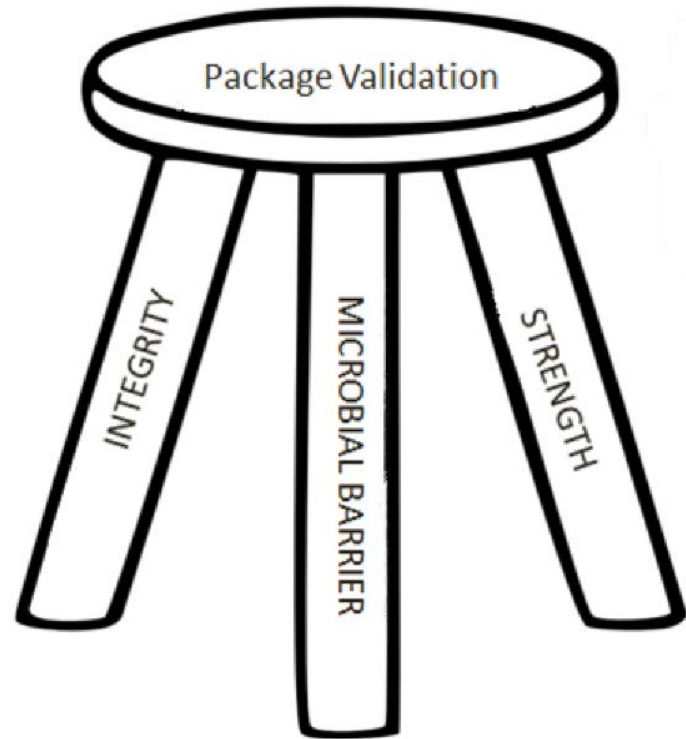
Device Packaging

Evaluated
through all
intended
processes

- ✓ Sterilization
- ✓ Handling
- ✓ Distribution
- ✓ Storage
- ✓ Use by date

Basic Packaging Validation Plan

- You must demonstrate
 - Overall effectiveness of the packaging system
 - The sterile barrier system (SBS) effectiveness using 3 properties
 - Through the expected use by date



Worst Case

“When similar medical devices use the same packaging system, a rationale for establishing similarities and identifying the worst case shall be documented.” – ISO 11607

- Medical Device (heavy, light, sharp)
- Material (porous, nonporous)
- Sterilization (single, multiple)
- Distribution, storage, handling

ISO 11607

Package Test Methods

Test Method Key Points

- Any test method used needs to be validated for use in your facility and/or with your equipment:
 - Repeatability – variation within a lab
 - Reproducibility – variation from lab to lab
 - Sensitivity – measure of the limits of the test method
- Precision and bias statements that can be found in the standards can help assess any variability found in validation results.
- Some test methods are actually processes that prepare materials for evaluation by test methods.

Visual Inspection - ASTM F1886

Visual Inspection is a process of methodically and purposefully examining a package for a specific range of defects and recording observations.

- ✓ Packages are checked for a list of common defects
- ✓ Analysts should be properly trained
- ✓ There should be adequate lighting
- ✓ Inspections should take 1-5 minutes a sample
- ✓ Observations are documented with writing and pictures

Unsealed Areas

Example of open seal



Package misalignment

Equipment malfunction

Defects within the material or
foreign body in the seal

Seal rupture

Nonhomogeneous or Undersealed



Nonhomogeneous seals can occur with **improper sealing** parameters. For example: insufficient heat, pressure, or too short of dwell time.

Failure issues



Over sealed as a result of too high temperatures causing melting/bending of materials and voids in the seals.

Determines the strength of the seal at a specific place on the package

Measure a one inch segment of the package along one of the seals

- Cut the package so that there are 3 inches of material on each side of the seal

2 Seals

- Manufacturer's
- MDM Seal
- Testing both seals makes for easy acceptance criteria!

Porous or Non-porous

Seal test only

Determines the integrity of the package seal

Involves injecting dye into the package

- Placing the weight of the solution against each portion of the seal for a specific length of time
- Dye migrating through the seal is a failure

Seal only test

Porous and Non-porous

Accelerated Aging



Purpose/Theory

Demonstrate the package is not affected by aging to the expected shelf life

Does **not** replace real time aging

Based on the observations of Arrhenius

Accelerated Aging

$Q_{10} = 2$; 25°C ambient

°F	°C	1yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 yrs	5 yrs
77.0	25.0	52.0	104.0	156.0	208.0	260.0
86.0	30.0	36.8	73.5	110.3	147.1	183.9
95.0	35.0	26.0	48.5	72.8	97.0	121.3
104.0	40.0	18.4	36.8	55.2	73.5	91.9
113.0	45.0	13.0	26.0	39.0	52.0	65.0
122.0	50.0	9.2	18.4	27.6	36.8	46.0
131.0	55.0	6.5	13.0	19.5	26.0	32.5
140.0	60.0	4.6	9.2	13.8	18.4	23.0
149.0	65.0	3.3	6.5	9.8	13.0	16.3

Accelerated Aging

Justify test conditions and duration

- Ambient temperature
 - FDA recommends 25°C
- Aging temperature
- Relative humidity
- < 10-15°C T_g for all polymers—*Caution!*

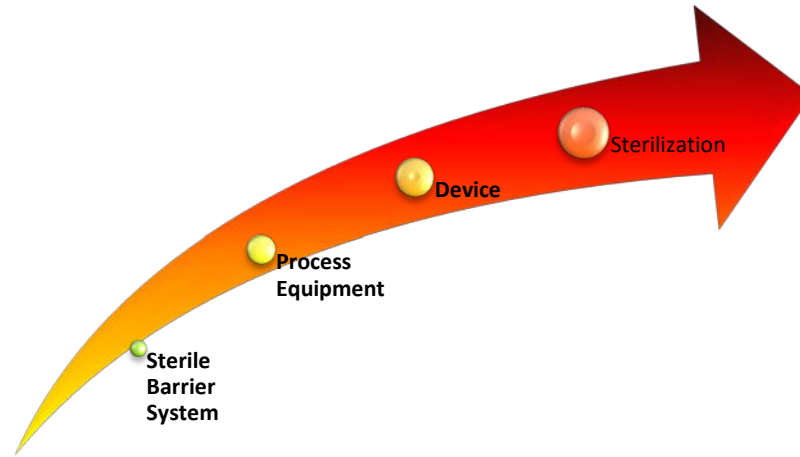
With or Without Product

- The presence of a device can stress a package and affect performance. Use of simulants is not uncommon.

Re-validation

Changes to:

Re-validation



- Some changes are so minor that revalidation is not required – but a record of the justification for not revalidating is required
- Periodically a review should take place to determine if many small changes in total now require revalidation

How can we change these trends?

- Design – ensuring that the packaging system is designed right from the start
- Processes – ensuring that the processes (equipment, tests, etc) are qualified
- Validation – ensure validation testing is performed according to the standards.

Questions - Booth #3135

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