



**DRUG DEVELOPMENT
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Experimental Design Considerations for Extractable and Leachable Studies

Mike Ludlow

BCF 3rd Annual Extractables
and Leachables Hybrid
Conference

1st-2nd December 2022

Berlin, Germany

Email: mludlow@alliancepharmaco.com

Worldwide Resources



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Experienced scientific and management teams at significant scale

Malvern

Bioanalytical

Cambridge & Sandwich

- Bioanalytical
- Analytical and Materials Science

China

Lab evaluation in process

Brisbane

Bioanalytical

Drug Development Solutions - UK business units



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Bioanalytical Solutions

Cambridge, UK

1

2387m² ~300 people – one of the largest bioanalytical sites

>20 LC-MS instruments and extensive platforms for Immunoassay Bioanalysis

Analytical and Materials Science Solutions

2

Cambridge, UK & Sandwich, UK

960m² ~50 people

Wide range of technology to support Organic and Inorganic Impurity testing, E&L, Foreign particulate and Materials testing



Bioanalytical Solutions (BAS) Discovery, GLP, GCP



LC-MS Bioanalysis

- Fast turn-around supporting Clinical SAD/MAD studies
- Discovery, preclinical and tissues
- Small molecules, ADCs, Peptides, and Proteins
- Biomarkers
- High resolution LC-MS

Immunoassay Bioanalysis

- Biopharmaceutical modalities (PK)
- Immunogenicity (ADA/nAbs)
- Cell based assays and ELISpot
- Biomarkers
- Flow cytometry

Complementary Solutions

- Customised Method Development and Validation
- Pharmacokinetics and toxicokinetic parameter analysis
- Sample collection kits and logistics
- Data management
- Microsampling

Analytical and Materials Science Solutions (AMS)

GMP



Analytical Science

- Trace Impurities:
 - Organic analysis
 - Inorganic analysis
- Nitrosamine testing
- Extractables and leachables
- Structural elucidation

Materials Science

- Physical properties testing
- Solid form:
 - Characterisation
 - Screening and selection
- Foreign particulate matter

Testing Solutions

- Method Development and Validation
- Characterisation and QC testing
- Stability testing
- Troubleshooting



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Expertise dedicated to solve your challenges.

Our scientists partner with you to provide a consultative, flexible and dependable solution for the development, validation, and application of testing methods



Analytical & Materials Science Solutions

ANALYTICAL SCIENCE

MATERIALS SCIENCE

1

Experience

Small Molecule Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Products & Healthcare

Raw Materials, Excipients, Active, Formulated Product, Packaging, Devices

2

Capability

Analytical Chemistry, Impurity ID, Elemental Impurities, Extractables and Leachables

Materials Characterisation, Foreign Matter Analysis, Solid Form Screening

Development & Validation of Testing Methods, Sample Analysis

3

Solutions

Product Discovery, Development, Characterisation, Quality Control, Stability, Troubleshooting

4

Excellence



Specific Centres of Excellence are focused on being at the forefront of scientific and industry developments, requirements, and solutions



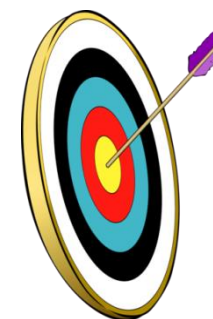
Agenda

- E&L objectives / key considerations
- Sample preparation
- Use of screening methods
- Validation requirements
- Summary and conclusion



Objectives – E & L Studies

- Identification of potential leachables
- Quantitation of leachables in final drug product
- Enable toxicological safety assessment
- Define requirements for ongoing stability testing
- Product submission

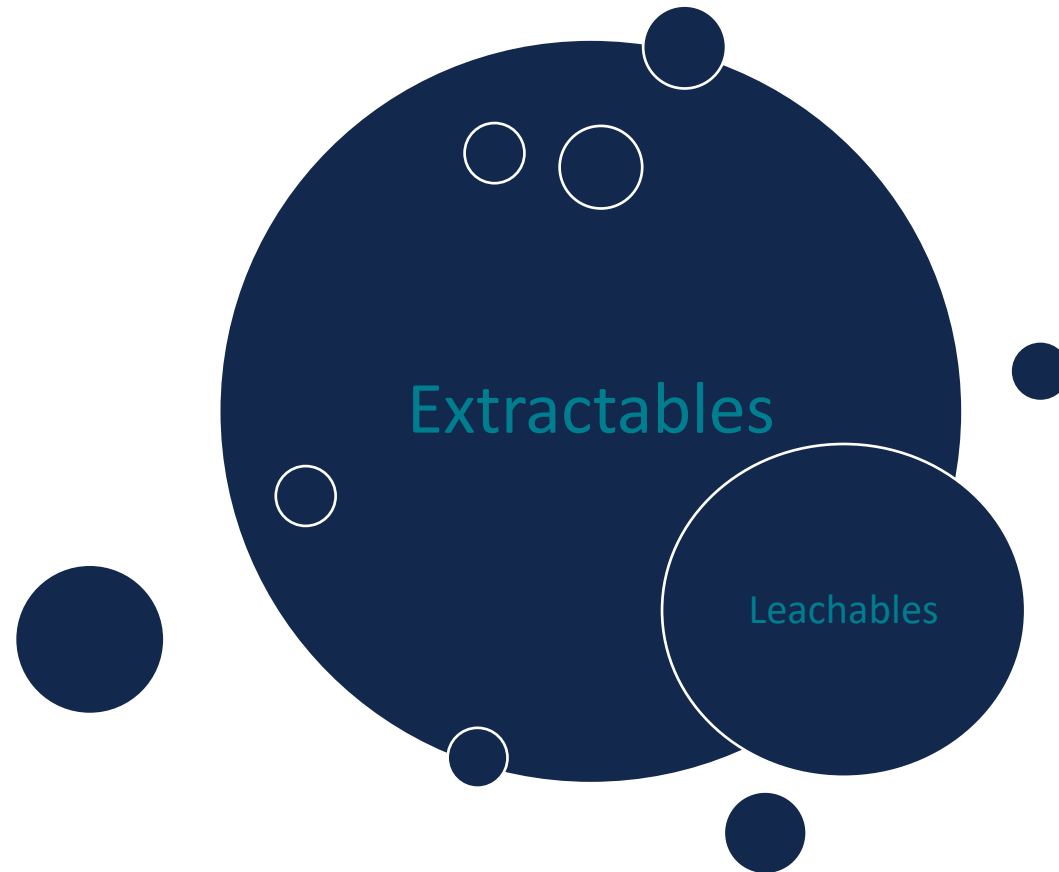


Patient safety

E & L Relationship



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Factors to Consider



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- Active ingredient (API)
- Excipients
- By-products and degradants
- Process related impurities
- Device / packaging related extractables

Wide range of;

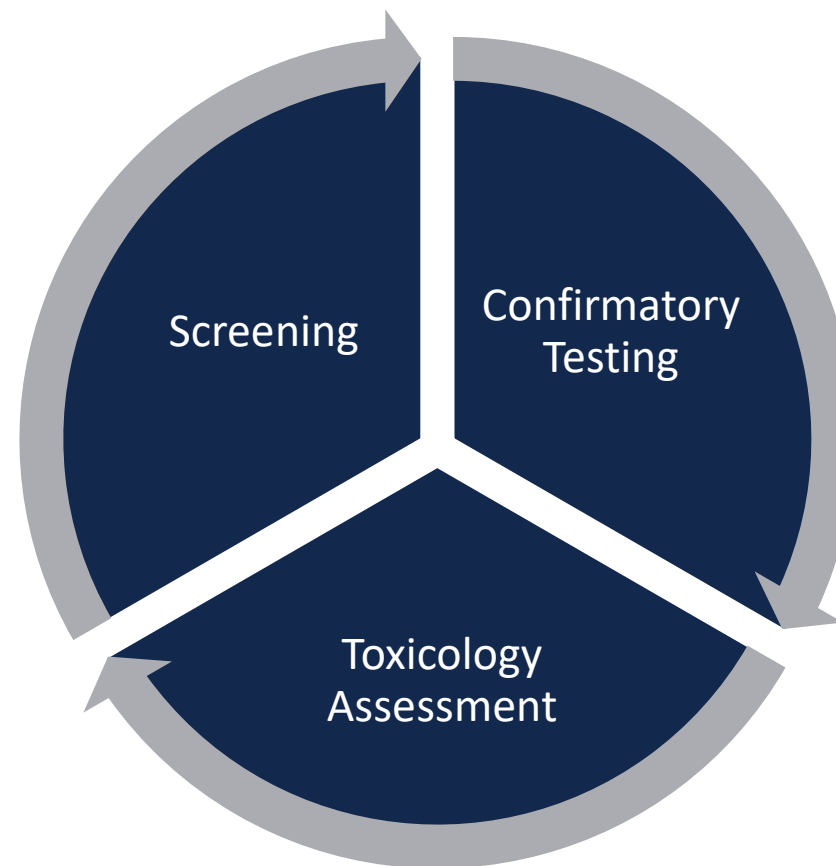
- Chemical functionality
- Volatility
- Levels





Typical E & L Study Protocol

- Extraction study
 - Forced / simulated use
- Leachable analysis
 - Final drug product
- Stability testing
- Batch release





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Sample Preparation Considerations for E&L



Factors to Consider



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- Sample homogeneity
 - SUS components
 - Wound dressings
- Extraction efficiency
- Impact of sample preparation
- Detection technique
 - Sample compatibility

Extraction Conditions

- Choice of solvent(s)
- Choice of extraction technique(s)
- Selection of extraction parameters
 - Time
 - Temperature / pressure
- Product use
- Relevant regulatory guidelines



Extraction Mode

- Exhaustive
 - Gravimetric vs chromatographic assay
- Exaggerated / accelerated
 - Multiple solvents of varying polarity
- Simulated use
 - Actual product formulation
 - Simulant solvent(s)
- Combined approach

Extraction Ratio



Standard surface areas and extract liquid volumes – ISO 10993-12		
Thickness mm	Extraction ratio (surface area or mass/volume) ±10 %	Examples of forms of materials
<0,5	6 cm ² /ml	Film, sheet, tubing wall
0.5 to 1.0	3 cm ² /ml	Tubing wall, slab, small moulded items
>1.0	3 cm ² /ml	Larger moulded items
>1.0	1,25 cm ² /ml	Elastomeric closures
Irregularly shaped solid devices	0.2 g/ml	Powder, pellets, foam, non-absorbent moulded items
Irregularly shaped porous devices (low-density materials)	0.1 g/ml	Membranes, textiles

NOTE While there are no standardized methods available at present for testing absorbents and hydrocolloids, a suggested protocol is as follows:

- determine the volume of extraction vehicle that each 0.1 g or 1.0 cm² of material absorbs;
- then, in performing the material extraction, add this additional volume to each 0.1 g or 1.0 cm² in an extraction mixture.

Extraction Conditions



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- Standardised extraction conditions (ISO 10993-12)
 - a) $(37 \pm 1) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $(72 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
 - b) $(50 \pm 2) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $(72 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
 - c) $(70 \pm 2) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $(24 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
 - d) $(121 \pm 2) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $(1 \pm 0,1) \text{ hr}$

Analytical Evaluation Threshold (AET)



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$$AET = \frac{DBT \times \frac{A}{BC}}{UF}$$

Where:

AET in $\mu\text{g/mL}$

DBT (Dose Base Threshold)

A = number of devices used to generate the extract

B = volume of solvent used to generate the extract (mL)

C = number of devices a patient will be in contact with per day

UF is the uncertainty factor of the analytical method(s)

Source: ISO 10993-18 Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices – Chemical Characterisation of Medical Device Materials within a Risk Management Process



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Use of Screening Methods for E&L





Analytical Techniques for E & L

- Organics
 - LC-UV
 - LC-MSⁿ
 - GC-FID
 - HS-GC-MS
 - GC-MS
- Elemental impurities
 - ICP-OES
 - ICP-MS



ICP-MS

- Specificity
 - Targeted screening
 - ICH Q3D
- Sensitivity
- Self-validating limit test
- Semi-quantitative / quantitative results



Elements Measurable by ICP-MS

Detection Limit Ranges

- < 0.1 - 1 ppt (ng/L)
- 1 - 10 ppt (ng/L)
- 10 - 100 ppt (ng/L)
- 0.1 - 1 ppb (µg/L)
- 1 - 10 ppb (µg/L)

1	2																	18	19
H	He																	Ar	Kr
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I			
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53			
Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu			
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71			
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103			
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			

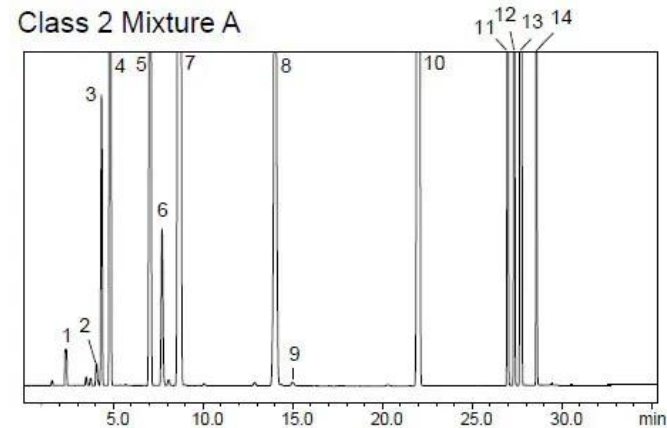
GC-FID

- Non-specific
- Sensitive
 - Targeted screening
 - Residual solvents e.g. USP<467>
- Limit test / proof of absence
- Batch-to-batch variation



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Class 2 Mixture A



- 1 Methanol
- 2 Acetonitrile
- 3 Methylene chloride
- 4 trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
- 5 cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
- 6 Tetrahydrofran
- 7 Cyclohexane
- 8 Methylcyclohexane
- 9 1,4-Dioxane
- 10 Toluene
- 11 Chlorobenzene
- 12 Ethylbenzene
- 13 m+p-Xylene
- 14 o-Xylene

GC-MS

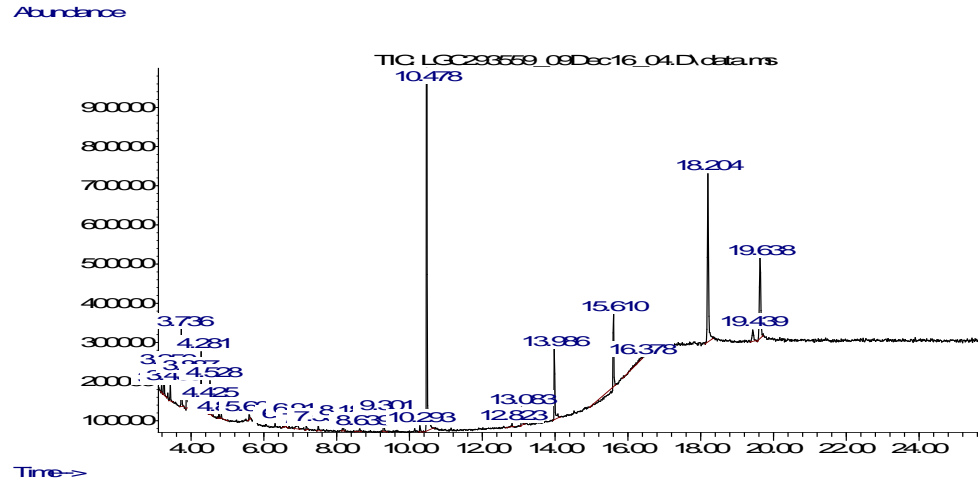
- Specific
 - Extensive databases available
 - NIST 20
 - Wiley
- Sensitive
- Variable RRF



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GC-MS – additive test mixture

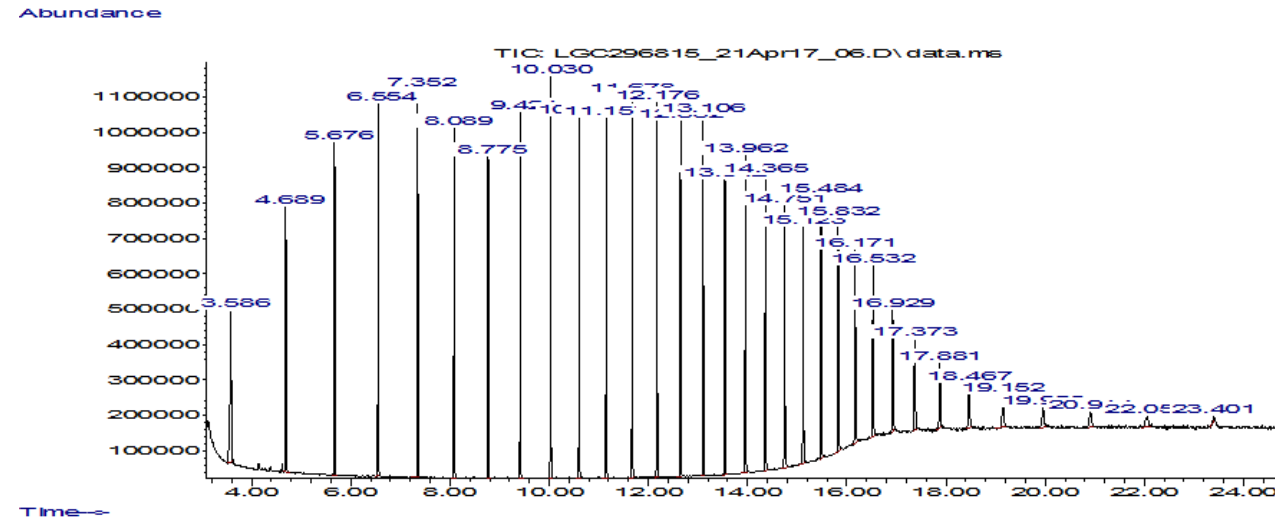


RT (Min)	Standard Name	CAS no
10.478	Benzophenone	000119-61-9
13.083	Stearic acid (Octadecanoic acid)	000057-11-4
13.986	Oleamide (9-Octadecenamide, (Z)-)	000301-02-0
15.610	Erucamide (13-Docosenamide, (Z)-)	000112-84-5
18.204	Irgafos 168	031570-04-4
19.638	Irganox 1076	002082-79-3

GC-MS – alkane test mixture



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RT (Min)	Standard Name	CAS no
3.698	Octane	000111-65-9
4.826	Nonane	000111-84-2
5.821	Decane	000124-18-5
6.700	Undecane	001120-21-4
7.500	Dodecane	000112-40-3
8.240	Tridecane	000629-50-5
8.929	Tetradecane	000629-59-4
9.574	Pentadecane	000629-62-9
10.190	Hexadecane	000544-76-3
10.764	Heptadecane	000629-78-7
11.319	Octadecane	000593-45-3
11.837	Nonadecane	000629-92-5
12.337	Eicosane	000112-95-8

HPLC-UV

- Non-specific / prone to interference
- Variable sensitivity
- Standard method of choice for assay and related substances
- Variable RRF



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HPLC-UV



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- Monograph methods are usually designed for the determination of multiple impurities
- Methods use a single selected wavelength
- Impurities and drug substance often have very different UV spectra
- Impurities are present at low concentrations

??? How accurate / robust is the use of RRF ???



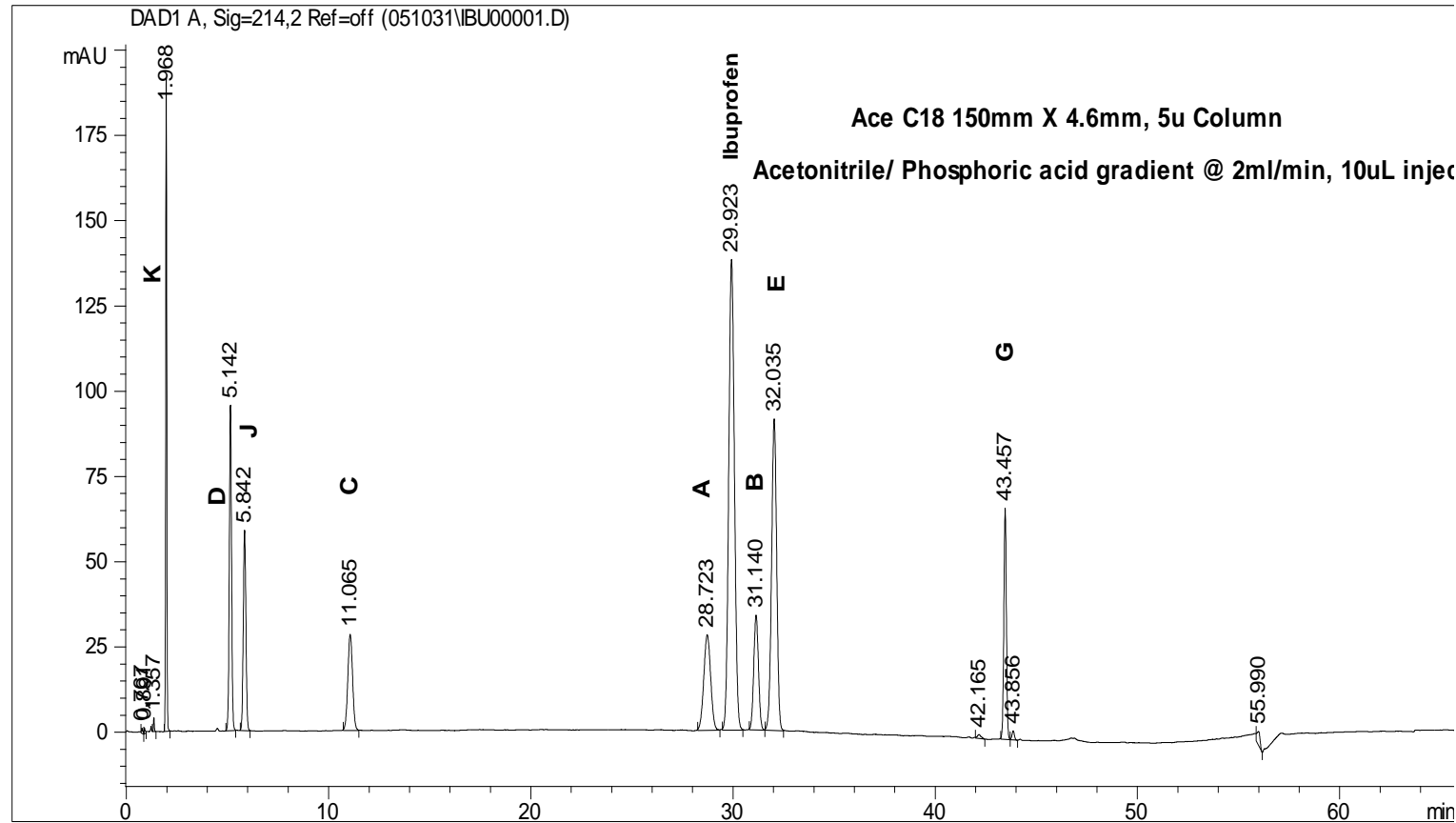
HPLC-UV - RRF Study

- Use a range of selected impurities and the chosen drug substance (Ibuprofen) to calculate the “actual” RRF using established HPLC-UV methodology
- Assess the variance in RRF under changing analytical conditions
e.g. wavelength, slit width, detector accuracy, column manufacturer, impurity concentration

HPLC-UV – Ibuprofen + related substances



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HPLC-UV – Ibuprofen RRF Summary



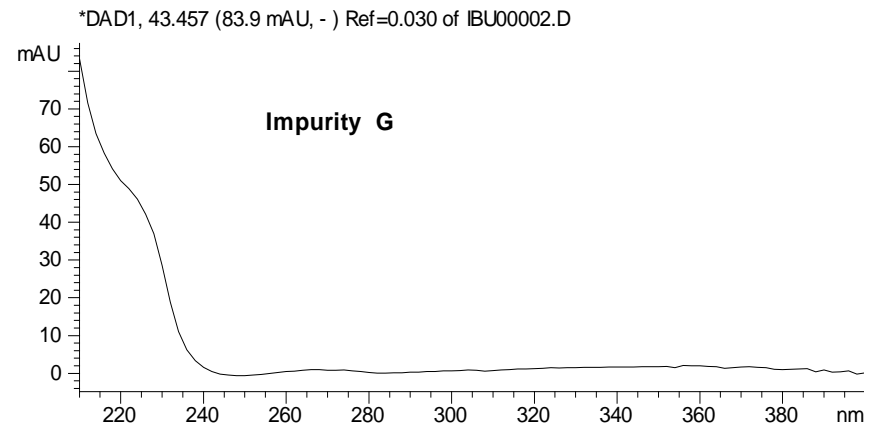
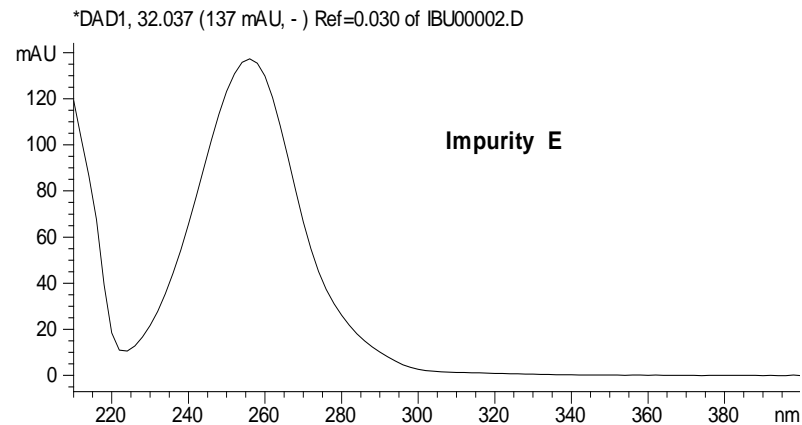
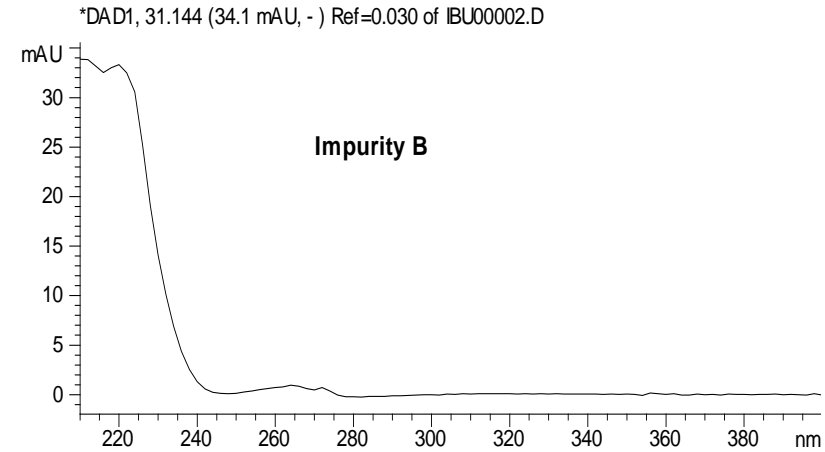
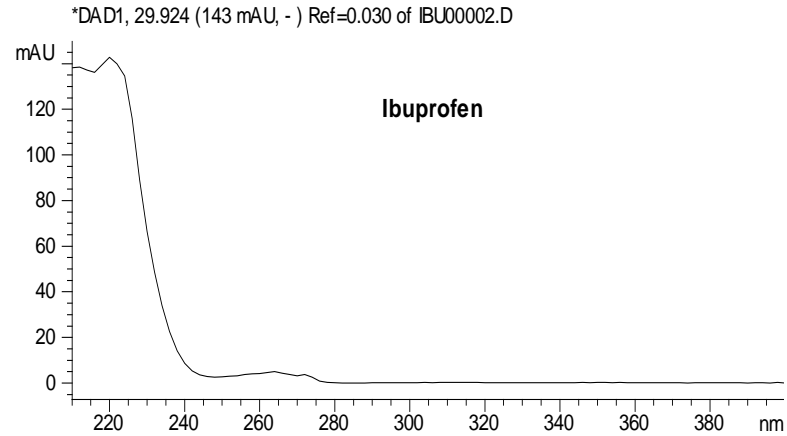
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Prod.Nr.	Impurity.	m (mg)	Area (abs)	Area (rel)	RRF	Impurity Type
02.00	Ibuprofen	1.002	836236	166913	1.00	Drug Substance
02.13+.33	A+O	1,002+1,018	249869	121768	0.73	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.01	B	1.178	139326	118273	0.71	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.10	C	1.002	123074	122828	0.74	Intermediate
02.11	D	1.071	145838	136170	0.82	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.04	E	1.132	158918	140389	0.84	Degradation product
02.28	F	1.061	139326	131069	0.79	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.38	G	0.990	122549	123787	0.74	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.30	H	1.125	146650	130356	0.78	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.31	I	1.017	58323	57348	0.34	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.02	J	1.154	98309	85190	0.51	Degradation product
02.26	K	1.035	119590	115546	0.69	Degradation product
02.24	L	1.010	117993	116824	0.70	Degradation product
02.34	M	0.951	159398	167611	1.00	Intermediate
02.35	N	1.048	142022	135517	0.81	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.19	P	1.079	167505	155241	0.93	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.36	Q	1.125	146984	130652	0.78	Byproduct of Synthesis
02.37	R	1.196	163622	136808	0.82	Intermediate
02.03	-	0.995	52215	52477	0.31	Degradation product
02.08	-	1.011	35471	35085	0.21	Degradation product
02.09	-	0.969	142022	146566	0.88	Degradation product

HPLC-UV Spectra - Ibuprofen



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HPLC-UV - Wavelength Selection

Impurity	% Variation in RRF 204nm	% Variation in RRF 224nm
A	+38%	-86%
B	-3%	-20%
C	+80%	-73%
D	+8%	+6%
E	+12%	-59%
G	-2%	-6%
J	+24%	-87%
K	+38%	-29%

HPLC-UV – Alternate Column Manufacturer



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Impurity	% Variation in RRF
A	-5%
B	-2%
C	-1%
D	-3%
E	-3%
G	-2%
J	-1%
K	-10%

Alternative Detectors - Omeprazole



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Impurity	MS(LCQ) *	MSD*	Corona CAD*
A	0.11	0.53	1.2
B	0.66	1.65	1.1
C	5.95	2.87	1.1
D	1.92	2.17	0.8
F+G	Co elute		
H	1.95	1.08	0.8
I	0.63	1.96	0.9

**Using Volatile Buffer*



Conclusions

- Small changes in method parameters can result in large variations in RRF
- Variation in RRF increases with decrease of concentration
- RRF can both over and under estimate the levels of impurities
- All detectors show some variation in RRF
- *Extreme care is needed when using RRF*

LC-MS

- High specificity
 - High resolution MS
 - Targeted analysis
 - Limited commercial databases
 - Matrix interference
- High sensitivity
 - MRM
- Variable RRF



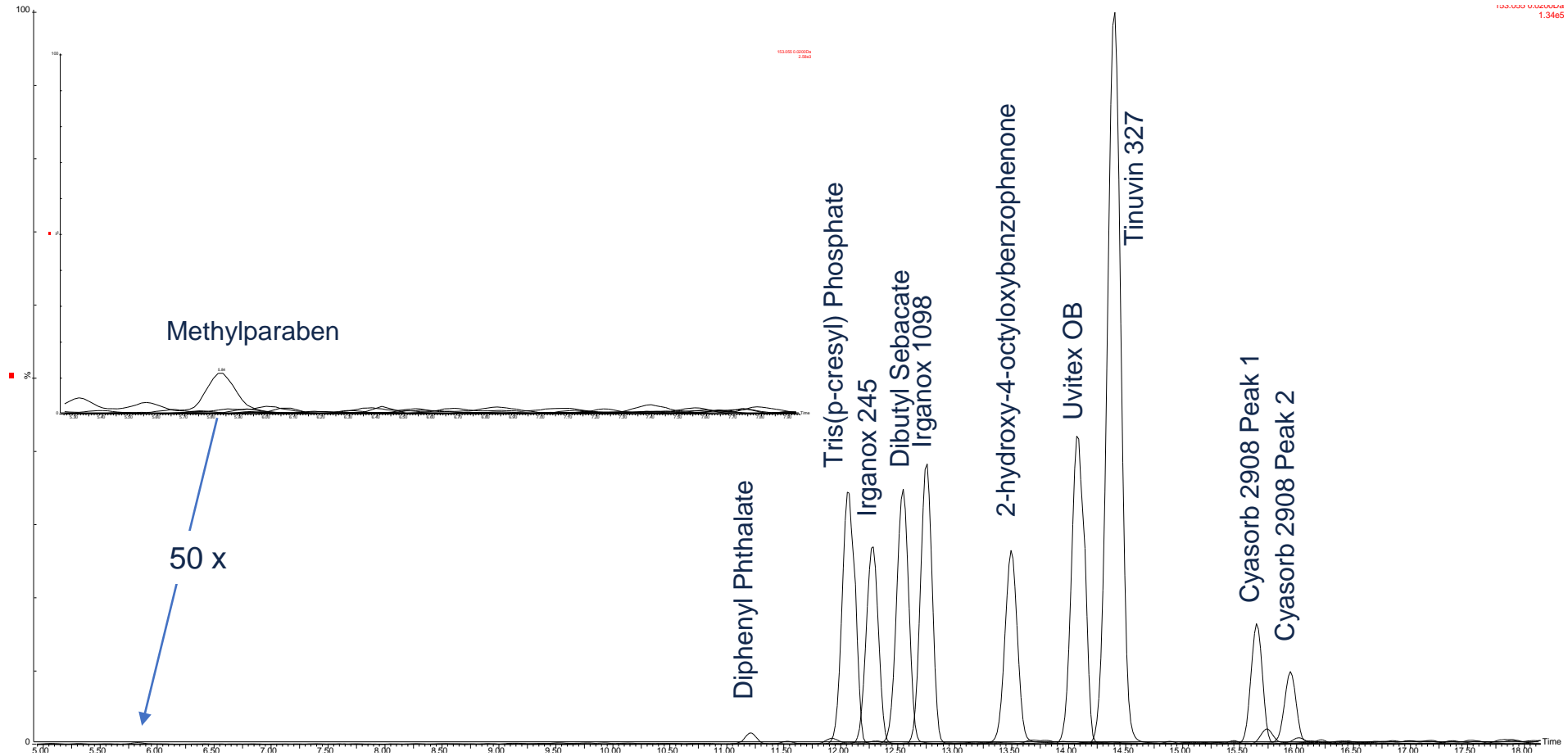
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LC-MS – Mixed Standard @ 0.1µg/mL



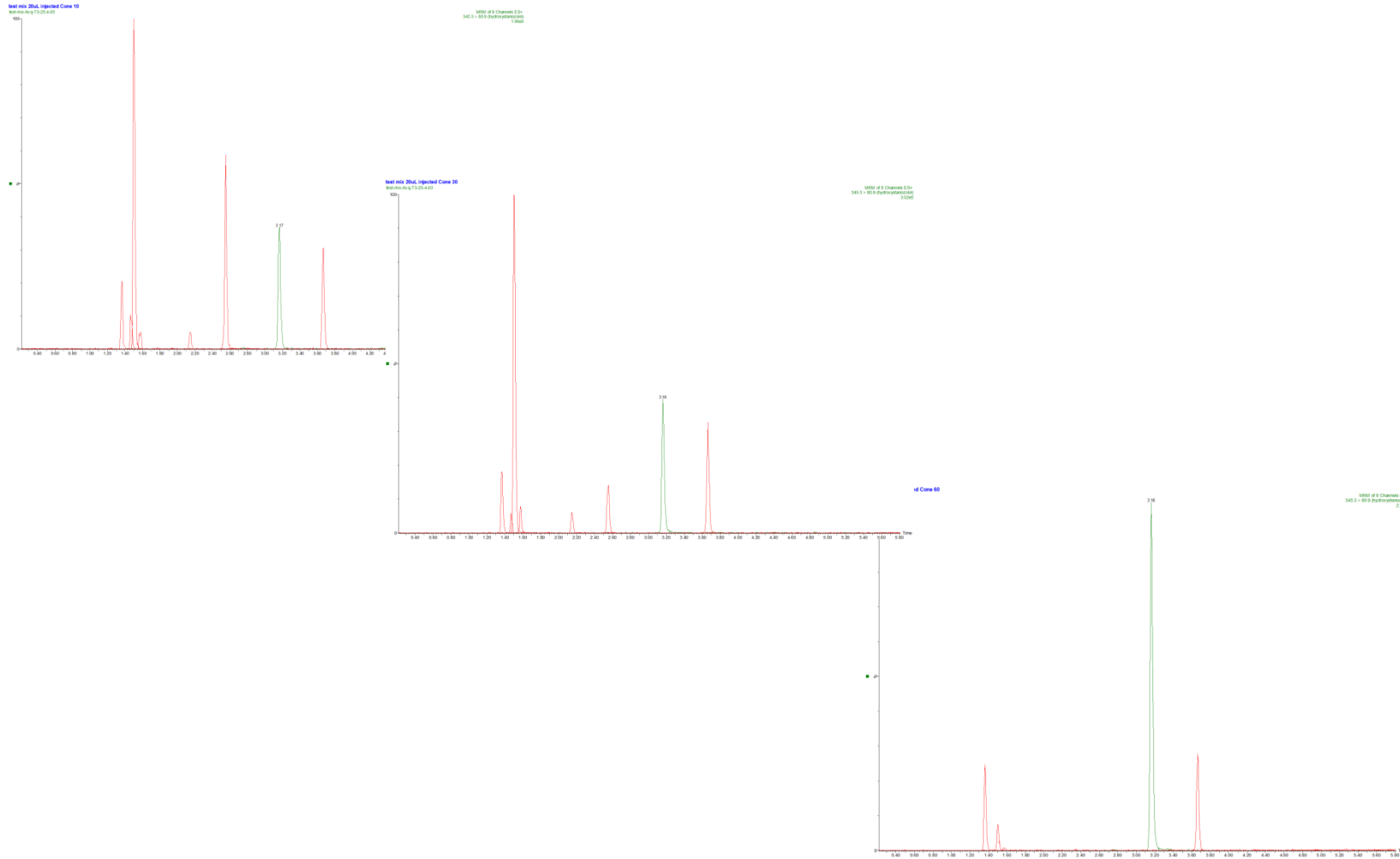
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LC-MS – Impact of Cone Voltage



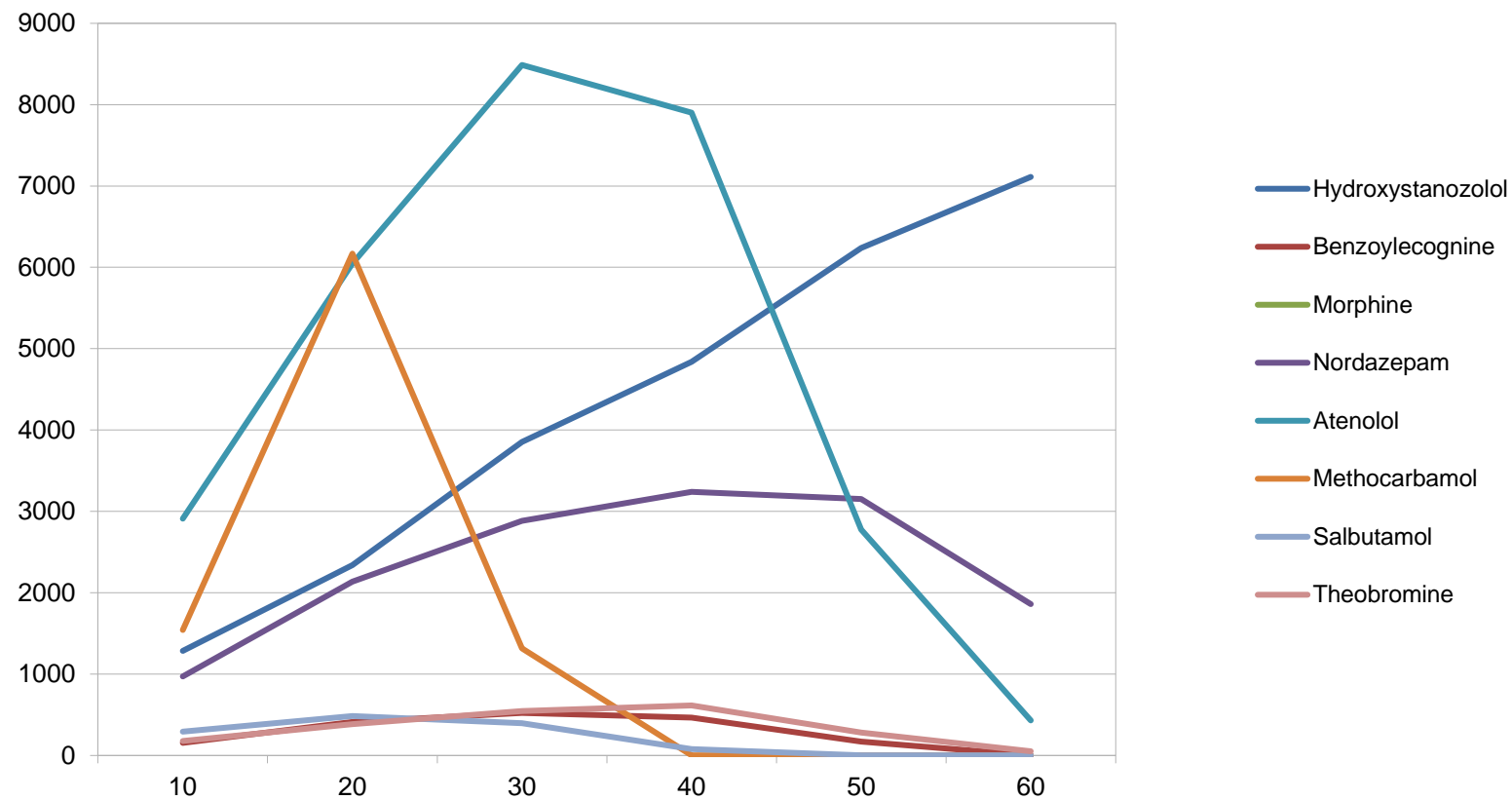
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LC-MS – Impact of Cone Voltage



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Choice of Reference Standard(s)

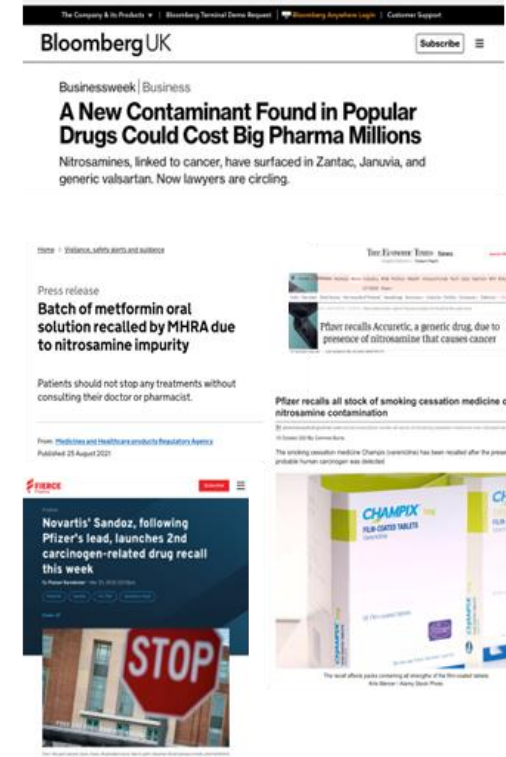
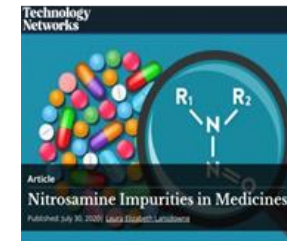


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- Matched (where available)
- Related (if possible)
- Low / bracketing RRF (where matched / related standard are not available)
- Threshold marker

Nitrosamines – a cautionary tale

- Levels of N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) detected in Ranitidine batches
- Suspected carcinogen
- Target analysis required
 - LOD ~ppb
- Not detectable using conventional screening methods





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Validation of Methods for E&L





Method Validation

- Screening methods
- Analyte specific
- Product specific
- Quantitative assay vs limit test procedure
- Validation parameters (ICH Q2)
 - Specificity; linearity; range; accuracy; precision; LOD; LOQ; robustness



Method Validation

- Use of method
 - Product development
 - QC of packaging / drug delivery devices
 - Stability testing
 - Routine product QC
- Hybrid methods

Method Validation



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Type of Analytical Procedure	Identification	Testing for Impurities		Assay
		Quantitative	Limit	
Accuracy	-	+	-	+
Precision				
Repeatability	-	+	-	+
Intermediate precision	-	+	-	+
Specificity	+	+	+	+
Detection limit	-	+	+	-
Quantitation limit	-	-(+)	-	-
Linearity	-	+	-	-
Range	-	+	-	-

+ Typically evaluated

- Typically not evaluated

Source: ICH Q2(R1) Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology



Summary

- Screening method(s) have a key role in the analysis of E&L
 - Selection of technique(s) needs careful consideration
 - Awareness of the limitations of screening method(s) is required
- Correct choice of standard(s) is vital to validate results
- Good experimental design is vital to ensure cost effective, high quality, robust and reliable E&L data



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**Thank you for
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Any questions?

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