

Premises and Equipment

Ian Beaumont
Director, Quality Control North West
UK



Conflict Of interest: Nothing to disclose



Overview

QCNW

Design and validation steps

Standards

Key design requirements

Examples of layouts

Quality Control North West (www.qcnw.nhs.uk)

Provides Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and
Quality Control Services across North West England

Population approx 7.5m

33 Acute General Hospitals

12 Aseptic Preparation Units

19 Licensed Manufacturing Units

88 Pharmaceutical Isolators

35 Laminar flow cabinets

Quality Control North West (www.qcnw.nhs.uk)

Liverpool, Stockport, and Preston

3 Divisions:

Research and Scientific Services

Good Practice (GxP)

Medicines Management

Design and Validation Steps

User Requirement Specification (URS)

Functional Design Specification (FDS)

Design Qualification (DQ)

Installation Qualification (IQ)

Operational Qualification (OQ)

Performance Qualification (PQ)

User Requirement Specification (URS)

The URS is used to inform the potential service providers of the requirements of the client and is used to generate the tender documentation.

Functional Design Specification (FDS)

Supplied by the service provider in response to the tender and contains the detail of what can be provided by the service provider. This should be the same as the URS, however, some parts of the URS may not be achievable. Negotiations between the client and the service provider should take place at this stage to ensure that the final design specification is fit for purpose.

Design Qualification (DQ)

The documented verification that the proposed design of the facilities, systems and equipment is suitable for the intended purpose.

Installation Qualification (IQ)

The documented verification that the facilities, systems and equipment, as installed or modified, comply with the approved design and the manufacturer's recommendations.

Operational Qualification (OQ)

The documented verification that the facilities, systems and equipment, as installed or modified, perform as intended throughout the anticipated operating ranges.

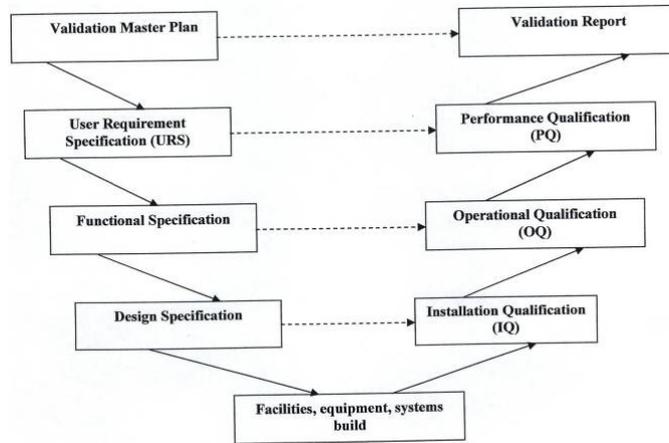
Operational qualification should follow installation qualification and should permit a formal 'release' of the facility, system or equipment.

Performance Qualification (PQ)

The documented verification that the facilities, systems and equipment, as connected together, can perform effectively and reproducibly, based on the approved process method and specification.

Performance qualification should follow successful completion of installation qualification and operational qualification. In some cases it may be appropriate to perform this stage in conjunction with operational qualification.

The V Model (fishbone diagram)



Documentation

		Responsibility	
Validation Committee	Validation Master Plan	Documents - initial	
		User Requirement Specification (URS)	
		Functional Design Specification (FDS)	
		Drawings/elevations	
		Documents - Pre handover	
		Design Qualification (DQ)	
		Installation Qualification (IQ)	
		Operational Qualification (OQ)	
		Documents - Post handover	
		Performance Qualification (PQ)	
Validation History File			
		Contractor	
		Hospital	

Standards

Handbook of Extemporaneous Preparation. Jackson and Lowey. 2010. ISBN 978-0-85369-901-9

EU Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice. 2007. ISBN 978-0-85369-719-0

Quality Assurance of Aseptic Preparation Services. 4th edition. 2006. ISBN 0-85369-615-2

Pharmaceutical Isolators. 2004. ISBN 0-85369-573-3

UK Health Building Note 14-01. 2008. ISBN 978-0- 11-322795-2

EN ISO 14644 (1999)

EN ISO 12469:2000 (Safety cabinets)



Premises and Equipment – Ian Beaumont

Key Design Fundamentals

Compliance with GMP and environmental standards

Critical zone grade A in grade B background

No difference between licensed and unlicensed

Sufficient space (Min 50 sq m per critical zone)

Segregation of activities and products

Facilitation of checking at critical stages

Unidirectional work flow

Dedicated personnel entry and exit facilities

Separate dedicated goods entry and exit facilities

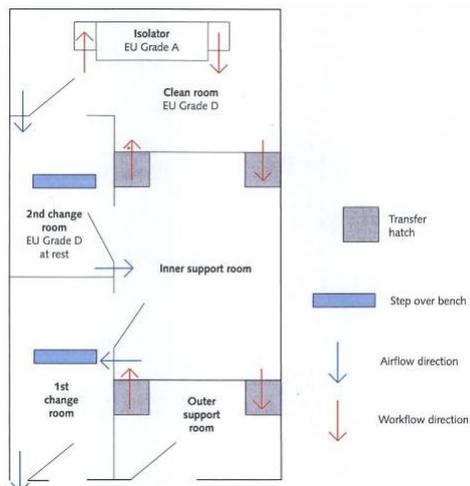
Pharmaceutical clean room fabric & construction



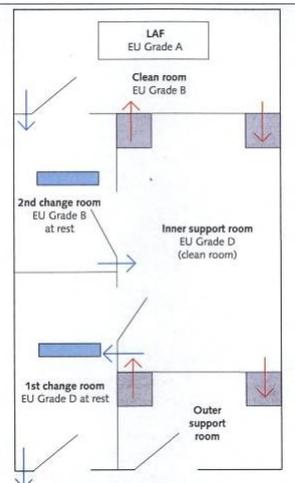
Premises and Equipment – Ian Beaumont

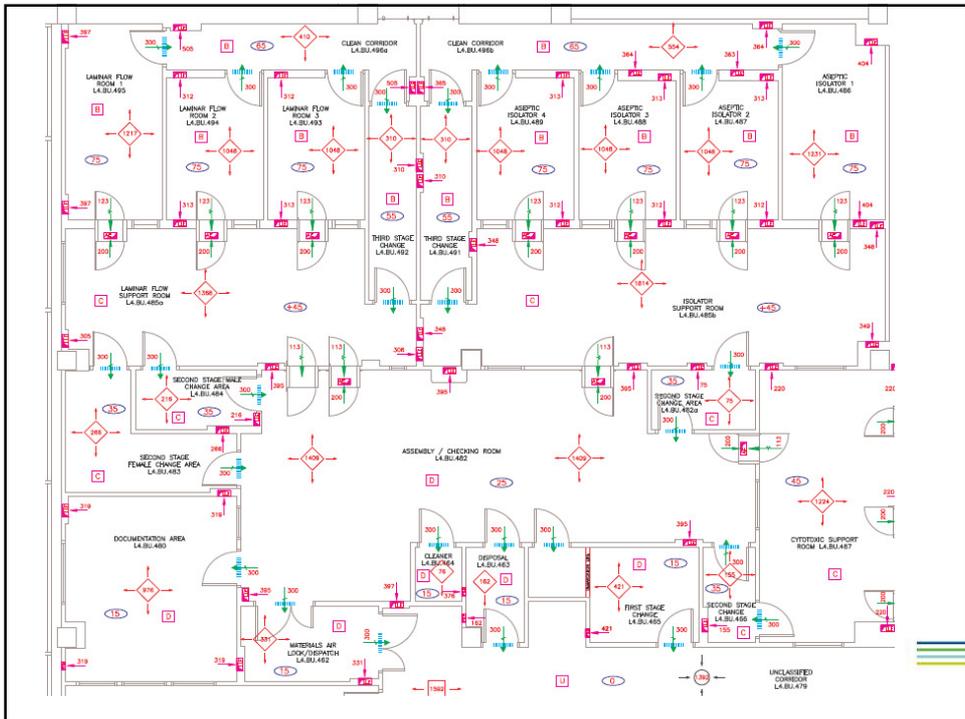
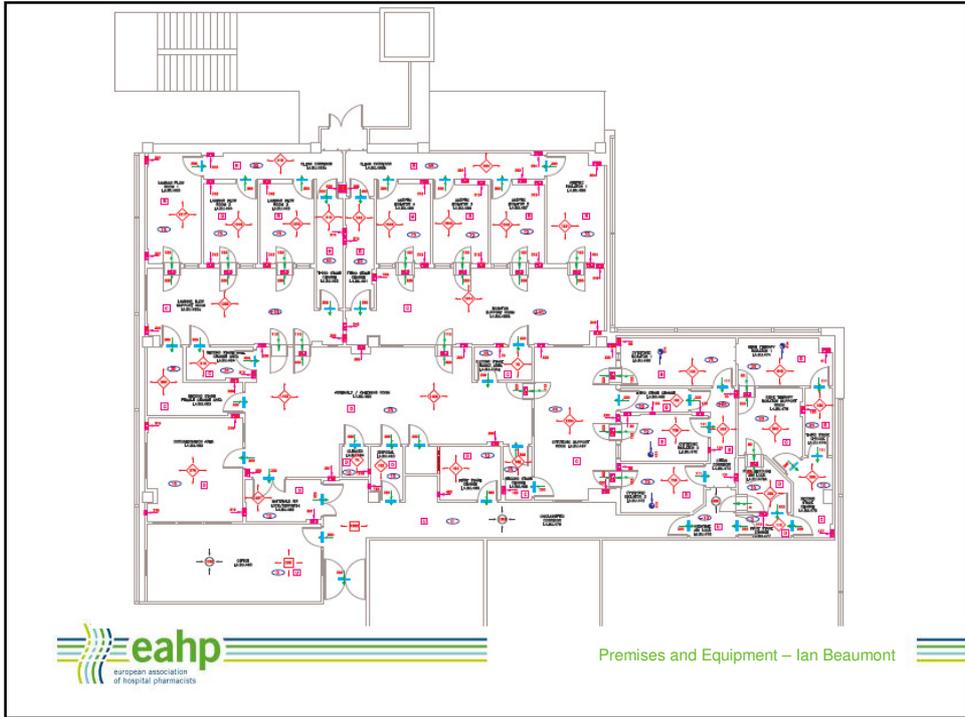
Examples of layouts

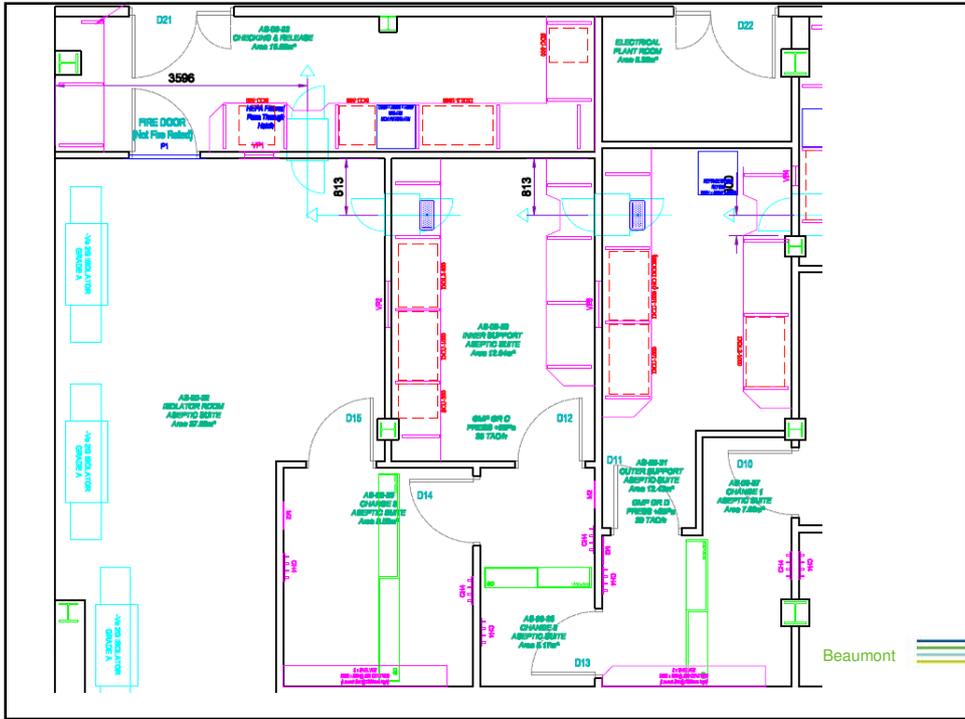
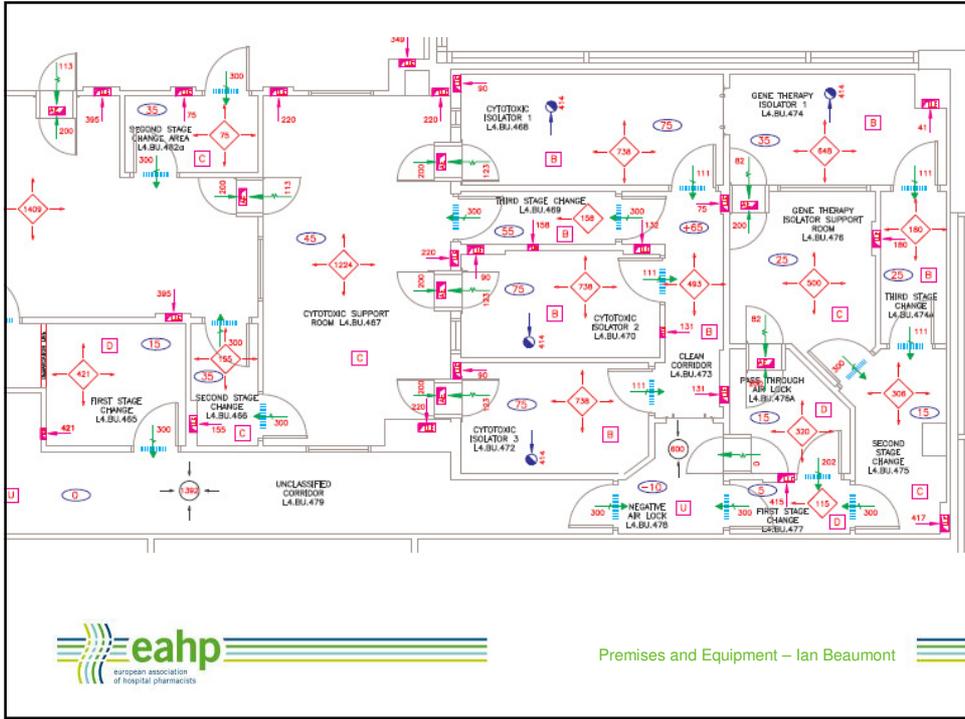
Isolator suite



Laminar Flow Cabinet suite







Good design principles - general

Not an exhaustive list of features

No sinks & facility situated as far away as possible from toilets (consider what is on the floor above)

Three stages of change

Two support areas (inner and outer)

Separate documentation room

Separate checking area

Vision panels

Continuous particle monitoring

Vapourised Hydrogen Peroxide (VHP)

Independent facilities for chemotherapy



Premises and Equipment – Ian Beaumont

Good design principles – Air Handling Unit (AHU)

Not an exhaustive list of features

Plant located as close as possible to the facility

Air supplied through ceiling mounted terminal HEPA filters

Air extracted by low level return extract ducts

100% fresh air for chemotherapy and gene therapy

80% re-circulated and 20% fresh air for aseptic services

Ductwork fitted with ports to allow introduction of aerosol for filter integrity test and upstream measurement ports fitted to all filter housings

Filter rating at least H14



Premises and Equipment – Ian Beaumont

Good design principles - finishes

Vinyl

No suspended ceilings

Doors

Easy to clean hinges and door closers

Single swing

Interlocked

Hatches

Interlocked

Ventilated

316L stainless steel

Separate “in” and “out” hatches

Flush fitted in room of highest grade

Good design principles - fixtures

Benching

Not in isolator/LAFC rooms

Coved to the wall

Supported appropriately

Intercom

Flush fitting

Sited appropriately

Step-over barriers

Stainless steel and moveable

Shelving

Fixed or with appropriate brackets (easy to clean)

Mirrors

In change rooms (clean side)

Coat hooks

In change rooms

Facilities for products for short term use (max 24hrs) – (Satellite Units)

Appendix 4 of QA of Aseptic Services 4th edition
Isolators – defined microbiological limits
LFCs – compliance with standards

Conclusion

Have a good design – know what you want and design for the future
Be specific and have the right level of detail in URS/FDS
Ensure that essential design criteria have not been changed at any stage
Don't assume anything!
Set up a Validation Committee
 Have the right members
 Generate a VMP as soon as possible
 Have key documents approved by the committee
Meet regularly
Follow the detail in the VMP
Visit site regularly
Ask to see samples of things as appropriate

