

Implementing global best practices and technology specifications for single-use systems

How does your global company share internal expertise, best practices and specifications? Do you have platform technologies globally? Is it easy to find out what has been learned at other manufacturing sites? If not, opportunities exist for improving speed to market, eliminating redundant work, and increasing cost savings.

By Jason Nisler

Applications Development Manager -Bioprocessing, CPC - Colder Products Company Imagine this scenario: within your global manufacturing company, three separate engineering teams are simultaneously performing the same single-use connector study to evaluate extractables and product performance. The study will take one to two months to complete. Located in Singapore, Germany, and North Carolina, the teams are unaware of their overlapping efforts until a key supplier notices the redundancy and informs them.

The engineers did not know their colleagues' names within their manufacturing network, much less their areas of technical focus. Had the engineers known that cross-site coworkers were working on the same project, they could have collaborated to speed up all three project timelines or used the additional resources to tackle a process optimization and improvement project. Instead, all three groups continued down the same path as they always did, with three separate timelines, three separate facilities doing the testing, three separate risk evaluations, and at three times the cost.

The three-team example, based on a true story, demonstrates what can happen when the work of multiple global manufacturing sites is uncoordinated. Forward-thinking global biotech companies are addressing this issue by developing communities of practice. Such teams coordinate global process development efforts and identify, share and leverage worldwide best practices

and specifications for each manufacturing network (i.e., similar manufacturing facilities and product lines).

THE CHALLENGES OF MANUFACTURING MULTI-NATIONALLY

The increasing relevance of global markets, especially emerging markets, is causing companies to expand the number of manufacturing sites they operate. Instead of centralized manufacturing sites shipping worldwide to customers, manufacturing is becoming regionalized and closer to customers. With that, the following challenges are magnified:

Lack of Resources

One struggle when establishing new manufacturing sites is finding highly skilled employees. Adding sites often fragments existing production expertise and hiring experienced talent is not easy due to high demand and limited availability. Therefore, talent and expertise within a multinational company must be deployed and shared as efficiently as possible.

Lack of experience with single-use systems

SUS expertise is necessary to implement and manage single-use systems (SUS) and processes within GMP manufacturing. Single-use technology (SUT), though, has only been used at manufacturing





scale for about 10 years. Relative to other technologies, SUS are new and experience can be limited. Knowledge of SUS within this space varies greatly from company to company, site to site, and person to person.

Limited SUS experience at some regional sites can delay product launches when additional time is needed to account for learning curves and develop process specifications. Developing the process designs and validating those site technologies to meet the project requirements is time intensive. If expertise already exists within the company (e.g., the process has already been developed at another site or a SUT already has been validated), the front-end design time can be significantly shortened.

Supply Chain Assurance

As new drug products go into full production and demand goes up, so does the demand for processing equipment and associated systems. All sites must be able to reliably obtain validated supply that consistently meets production timelines with changing market demand. Developing a supply chain strategy that provides assurance of supply independent of geographic location and capacity requirements is critical to long-term success.

Process Risk

Lack of experience and expertise can introduce risk to the drug manufacturing process or add to the risk of product contamination. Each time a new process is developed or a new technology is used, the process and product are vulnerable to contamination and extensive time is required to "debug" the design. Replicating validated processes and technologies from other sites is one way to reduce contamination risk.

Redundant Resources

While coordinated efforts are more likely to happen on the research side, collaboration does not always occur with manufacturing. The earlier example of three global teams working on the same exact project is a good illustration of the redundancy that can occur when process development studies are not coordinated centrally.

Resources are also inefficiently used when a customized solution is developed for each manufacturing site. With cost estimates of over \$1 billion I to bring a drug product to market, resources are critical to drug companies. Time spent customizing solutions can be avoided multiple times over if one manufacturing site develops the best practices and specifications and other sites leverage those successes.

Higher Costs

Customized processes and technologies for each manufacturing site add costs in a number of ways: not taking advantage of suppliers' reduced cost of scale; costs of running redundant, unnecessary tests; and the opportunity cost of not using human resources productively.

GLOBALIZING BEST PRACTICES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Ultimately, to address the challenges above, global coordination is needed. Best practices and specifications need to be identified and implemented across manufacturing networks. This is referred to in the biotech industry as developing platform technologies, harmonization, or technology standardization.

Sharing and leveraging company expertise achieves a number of business benefits, including:

• Quicker time to market by using existing knowledge to speed decisions, eliminating redundant activities and leveraging replication of existing processes. For instance, process manufacturing teams can conservatively save the 2-10 weeks

- on vendor component design and engineering review by simply utilizing existing vendor drawings and part numbers.
- Lower probability of process troubleshooting during startup
- Conservation of human resources by eliminating redundancy and sharing prior knowledge
- Decreased costs by reducing testing needs and purchasing at global scale

HOW TO IMPLEMENT GLOBAL STANDARDS

Form a Global Standards Team

The key is to form a team. There are options for how it can be done. Typically, this is a multi-department group that interfaces with the broadest number of manufacturing sites. In one company where this has been implemented, one-point person leads a team of designated subject matter experts (SME) from each of the multiple sites. In another company, one person is designated to travel from site to site to collect and share global learnings and technology advancements.

Invest in Strategic Planning and Supply Chain Assurance

Incorporate a risked based approach to your company's supply chain strategy that incorporates the needs of all your global facilities. Leveraging appropriate standardization can harmonize requirements which can minimize risks and facilitates strategic partnerships with the supply base. At the same time standardization of key technologies, like connectors, can allow desired flexibility and diversity of required systems while still maintaining the ability to meet your complete production requirements.

Assess capacity, operational excellence and expertise at existing sites to evaluate local as well as multi-



national supply options. Knowing which suppliers and products are already approved for use or specified at other locations should be part of the exercise. Standardization across sites and can minimize small volume demand or custom requirements which often increase lead-times and supply assurance risks.

Strategic supply agreements and collaborative forecasting programs can be key in developing strong partnerships between users and suppliers. Leading to robust supply chain that meets the ongoing needs of expanding global production requirements.

Collect and House the Expertise

One way to promote sharing of internal expertise is the formation of a group of multi-site SMEs (subject matter experts), often referred to as a community of practice. The group may have monthly meetings to share new technologies, current challenges by site, and best practices. Several examples of how companies encourage information and expertise sharing include:

- Publishing technical specifications and best practices as a living set of guidelines
- Publishing a list of SMEs, by site, who are internal resources
- Developing a database of historical research studies and outcomes. This research history, which was previously stored in scientists' paper notebooks and process engineers' "tribal knowledge," is now accessible to scientists and engineers companywide in a searchable database. It is not uncommon for research from one product line to be applicable to other product lines within the same company.

Anticipate the Challenges

A challenge to the global approach is overcoming individual employees' perceived ownership of company expertise. While "siloing" of information is constraining, it also validates employees and managers with power and pride. Overcoming this ownership can take some persuasion, especially when company learnings have historically been kept at the local level.

There are two keys to successful and broad participation:

- Define and capture all current best practices and specifications.
- Engage site participation upfront to improve buy-in and acceptance of the best practices. Inclusion from the beginning reduces pushback and resistance.

Allow Flexibility for the Needs of the **Business**

The benefits of harmonizing across global sites are very powerful and compelling reasons to initiate such a program. However, it's important to recognize the risk of forcing standards when an alternative is needed. A good practice is to allow some flexibility and interpretation of any company's global standards for the needs of the business. For example, if using the standard technology adds burdensome costs or time to the process due to atypical regulatory requirements in one country, then the flexibility to deviate outside of the global standard should be allowed and accounted for. As always in drug production, good judgment needs to prevail in cases where there is an unusual business need.

Reference

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About the author

Jason Nisler is the Bioprocessing Application Specialist at CPC. With over 20 years of experience in the bioprocessing field, Jason has extensive involvement in the design and implementation of single-use technologies at many global biotech manufacturing facilities. Jason is an active member with BPSA and ISPE and holds a Bachelor of Sciences in Mechanical Engineering from the Villanova University. He can be reached at jason.nisler@cpcworldwide.com.









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