



Microbiological monitoring of clean rooms – A New Approach

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GMP & Validation
Forum

Hosted by PharmOut 

Current Airborne Contamination Control

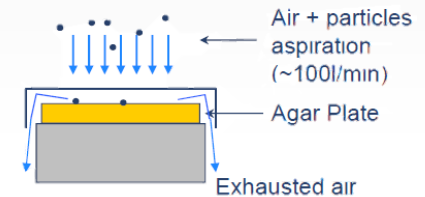
Passive monitoring

- On plate



Active monitoring

- Impactors
- Filtration
- Impingers



Potential sources of contamination:



People
Raw materials
Water
Air

Limitations of Traditional Techniques

- Information only on cultivable flora (what can grow on the nutritive agar)
- Limited volume of air collected (1m³)
- Saturation of collection media
- Result in days or weeks (incubation step for growth) = several days
- Short collection time (10 min)
- Air flow rate limited (to avoid stress to microorganisms) ~100 L/min



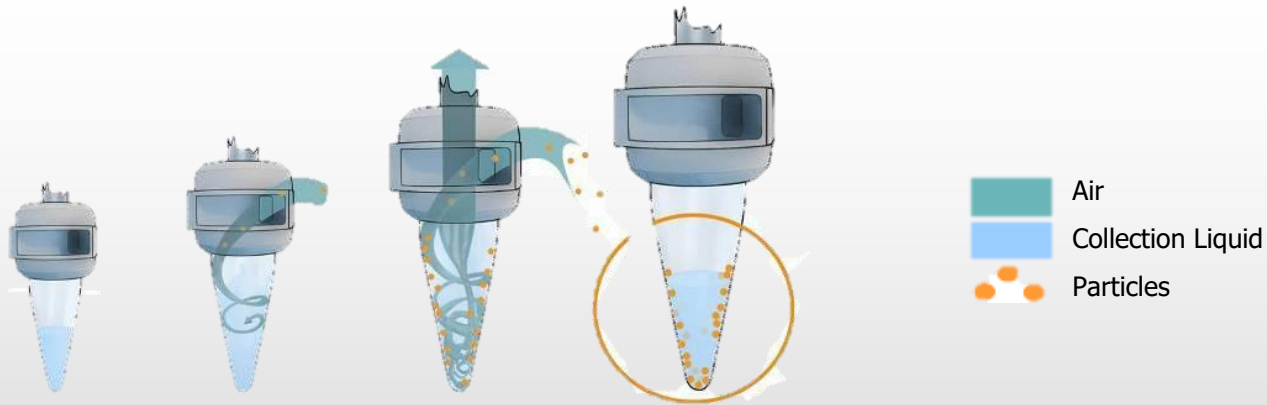
Alternative solution - Patented wet cyclonic technology

- Captures and concentrates all airborne particles into sterile liquid collection media
 - Bio-contamination results beyond the cultivable flora (incl. viruses, pollens, allergens, endotoxins)
 - Access to alternative analysis (PCR, qPCR, Sequencing, ELISA, Mass Spectrometry)
 - Shorter time to results (hours instead of days)
 - Split up your sample for different analysis
- High Air Flow Rate 300l/min
 - Increase sample volume capabilities
 - Concentrating particles from 0.5 to 20µm
 - Long Time Monitoring option - Up to 6 hours sample collection time
- Validated method by third parties - conforms to ISO 14698

How it works - Patented wet cyclonic technology

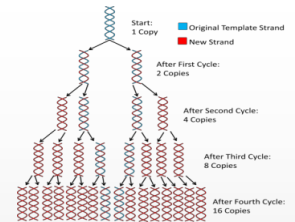
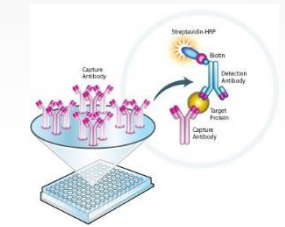
Bertin Coriolis Technology

1. Pre-filled sterile cone with adapted collection liquid
2. Air & particles enters in the cone and forms a vortex: Aspirated particles are centrifuged with collection liquid on the wall
3. Particles are concentrated into the collection liquid



Compatible with Biological Analysis

- Culturing methods:
 - Based on the study of the main phenotypic characteristics of bacteria
- Immunological methods
 - Based on the recognition of a specific antigen of the agent
- Genetic methods
 - Based on the recognition of a specific nucleic acid sequence of the agent
- Spectrometry methods
 - Physical methods based on the recognition of molecular structures by their mass





Case Study

FOOD/PHARMA/VETERINARY INDUSTRY 

AIRBORNE MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CLEAN ROOMS IN A PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION SITE

Faure Ingénierie (France)

/ CONTEXT

Pharmaceutical production sites are most of the time built around several clean rooms, from A to D grades.

These specific « rooms » have to be controlled frequently in terms of surface and airborne microbiological contamination (ISO 14698, GMP...)

In this study, the airborne contamination of 22 rooms (B, C and D grades) has been measured and compared. The sampling has been done with 2 different methods: the reference one, the **impaction on agar plates** (incubation for 72h) and the cytometric sampling method, based on a patented technology transferring airborne particles onto a liquid collection media (= solid phase cytometry analysis).

/ RESULTS

- 25 measures with each sampling method (60/22 rooms of the production site).
- A better representativeness of the airborne contamination in the controlled environments with the couple Coriolis® + ScanRD® is obtained, especially for D grade room which are the most contaminated rooms and thus give the most exploitable results.

/ MATERIALS

- Coriolis® = sterile cones + collection liquid (Bertin Technologies).
- ScanRD® (AES-Chemunex).
- Traditional air sampler and agar plates (impaction).



/ PROTOCOL

- Sampling: impaction = 1 m³ of air / Coriolis = 3 m³ of air.
- Coriolis® = ScanRD®: viable paragonitrim.
- Traditional air sampler : CFU/m³ of Bacteria after 72h at 30-35°C + CFU/m³ of Fungi after 72h at 20-25°C.

/ CUSTOMER



/ CONCLUSION

The couple Coriolis® + µ with a rapid analysis such as solid phase cytometry (ScanRD®) allows to get a **better representativeness** of the sample for the controlled environment in pharmaceutical production process. Moreover, the results from Coriolis sample can be obtained **after only few hours** instead of several days from the agar plates. It aims at **better mastering the potential contamination** and at reacting as fast as possible in case of problem.

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CORIOLOG

Case Study

In this study, the airborne contamination of 22 rooms (B, C and D grades) were measured and compared.

- 2 different sampling methods tested
 - impaction on agar plates (+incubation for 72h)
 - cyclonic sampling method, based on a patented technology transferring airborne particles onto a liquid collection media (+ solid phase cytometry analysis).

Materials & Protocol

Materials

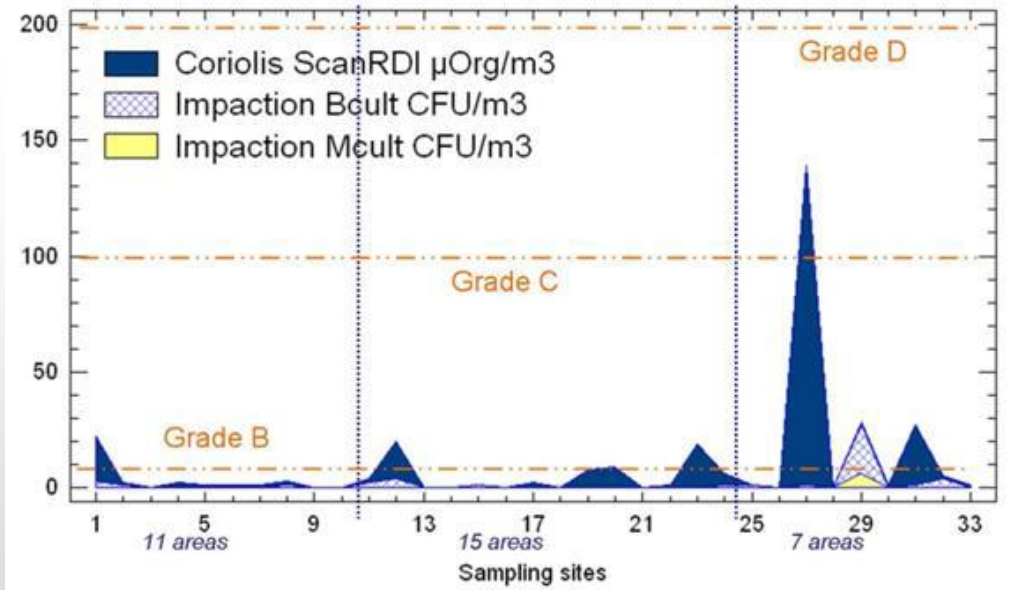
- Coriolis[®] μ + sterile cones + collection liquid (Bertin Technologies).
- ScanRDI[®] (AES-Chemunex/bioMerieux)
- Traditional air sampler and agar plates (impaction).

Protocol

- Sampling : Impaction = 1 m³ of air / Coriolis = 3 m³ of air.
- Coriolis[®] μ + ScanRDI[®] : viable μ organisms/m³.
- Traditional air sampler : CFU/m³ of Bacteria after 72h at 30-35°C + CFU/m³ of Fungi after 72h at 20-25°C.

Results & Conclusion

- Using the **Coriolis[®] μ** with a rapid analysis method (e.g ScanRDI[®]) provided a **better representation** of the environment sampled
- The results from a Coriolis sample can be obtained **after only few hours** instead of several days from the agar plate
- Allows for a **faster response time** in the event of contamination



33 measurements with each sampling method into 22 rooms of the production site.

Coriolis μ - Product

Designed for clean rooms, hospital and indoor air control

- High air flow rate: 300 L/min
- From 1 to 10 min
- Up to 6 hours sampling with Long Time Monitoring
- Light: 3 kg
- Easy decontamination
- Battery operated





ANY QUESTIONS?