How is a VVM chosen?
(which VVM type for a specific vaccine)
Overview

• These slides are focused mainly on vaccines

• The principles involved in choice of a vaccine vial monitor (VVM) or more generically a time-temperature indicator (TTI) are the same

• The principle is fashioned from WHO guidelines and their established methodologies

• This process has been applied to monoclonal antibodies, hormones, small molecules, diagnostic test kits and other pharma products

• The final choice of TTI category (sensitivity) is up to the manufacturer, with the important exception for VVMs on vaccines, procured through UNICEF, where the VVM category is decided by WHO
Temperature Sensitivity of Vaccines (2015)

B. Schreiber, D. Chang Blanc, TechNet Bangkok 2015
Studies Supporting Product Licensure

Studies supporting product licensure include:

• Long term stability of bulk intermediate

• Long term stability of final container product

• Accelerated stability at conditions of handling, excursion, and use

• Release and manufacturing models

• Clinical support of specifications

\(^1\)T.L. Schofield, Biologicals 37 (2009) 387-396
Approaches to Stability Assessment

Currently stability data are usually analyzed using a “single point” model, wherein any individual data point on a stability study must meet end expiry specifications

- This has also been called the “compliance model”

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Accelerated Stability Studies for WHO Prequalification

Goal

• Accelerated stability data must be generated that allows the choice of the highest stability VVM category possible.

Rationale

• At elevated temperatures, the highest category VVM which reaches its end point before the vaccine stored at the same temperature becomes sub-potent should be chosen. This ensures that the product is still suitable to use while minimizes wastage through premature discard of vaccine that is still potent.
## Characteristics That Define Vaccine Suitability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of characteristic</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>Pre-qualification process proceeds</td>
<td>Rejection of application for prequalification evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical*</td>
<td>Pre-qualification process proceeds</td>
<td>Referral to the PSPQ Standing Committee for review, discussion and recommendation. After consideration of the PSPQ Standing Committee advice, the vaccine may be accepted or rejected for pre-qualification evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique and innovative</td>
<td>Referral to the PSPQ Standing Committee for review, discussion and recommendation. After consideration of the PSPQ Standing Committee advice, the vaccine may be accepted or rejected for pre-qualification evaluation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Pre-qualification evaluation proceeds.</td>
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*VVM is a critical characteristic for vaccine prequalification*
UNICEF/WHO Policies on Criticality of VVMs

2007 UNICEF/WHO Joint Policy Statement Urging Member States, Donor Agencies and NGOs to Include VVMs As Minimum Requirement for Purchase of Vaccine

2012 WHO Includes VVMs As Critical Characteristic for Vaccine Prequalification

Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM)

Proof of feasibility and intent to apply a VVM to the proposed vaccine, as defined below.
- The vaccine presented for prequalification presents data confirming that it has a thermostability profile that will enable it to be matched to a current WHO-approved VVM type (VVM2, VVM7, VVM14 or VVM30) or a future VVM type approved by WHO (WHO/V&B/99.187, WHO/IVB/07.048).
- Signed declaration, as part of the cover letter submitted along with the file for prequalification confirming that the manufacturer will apply a VVM to the vaccine, and has the technical capacity to do so if requested by the purchasing specifications.
The temperature sensitivity of vaccine characteristics, particularly potency, has a major impact on the success of global immunization programmes. WHO has acknowledged the importance of clearly defining the stability characteristics of a vaccine.

Chapter 10. Labeling states:

“If Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVM) are to be used, adequate stability data should be generated to support selection of appropriate VVM for a vaccine in question. Further details on the use of VVM for different types of products are available elsewhere.”

1 WHO Guidelines on Stability Evaluation of Vaccines
2 WHO Temperature Sensitivity of Vaccines (WHO/IVB/06.10)
WHO Temperature Sensitivity of Vaccines

- The basis for choosing a VVM category for a given vaccine is the Accelerated Degradation Test (ADT).

- In this test samples are subjected to a range of elevated temperatures at which significant and readily detectable degradation is induced in a relatively short time. The rate at which degradation occurs is measured and analyzed in accordance with the Arrhenius equation.

- Vaccines should be tested to failure at these accelerated temperatures.

- Vaccines do not need to follow the Arrhenius equation exactly to have a suitable VVM applied.

³http://www.who.int/vaccines-documents/DocsPDF06/847.pdf
NEW WHO PQS Performance Specification: Vaccine Vial Monitor (WHO/PQS/E06/IN05)\(^5\)

(new categories added: VVM11 and VVM250)

The six categories of VVM are VVM2, VVM7, VVM11, VVM14, VVM30 and VVM250

\(^5\)http://www.who.int/immunization_standards/vaccine_quality/who_pqs_e06_in05_1.pdf
Thank you!!!