



Palacký University
Olomouc

Traceability, validation and measurement uncertainty – 3 pillars for quality of measurement results

David MILDE



Dublin 2018

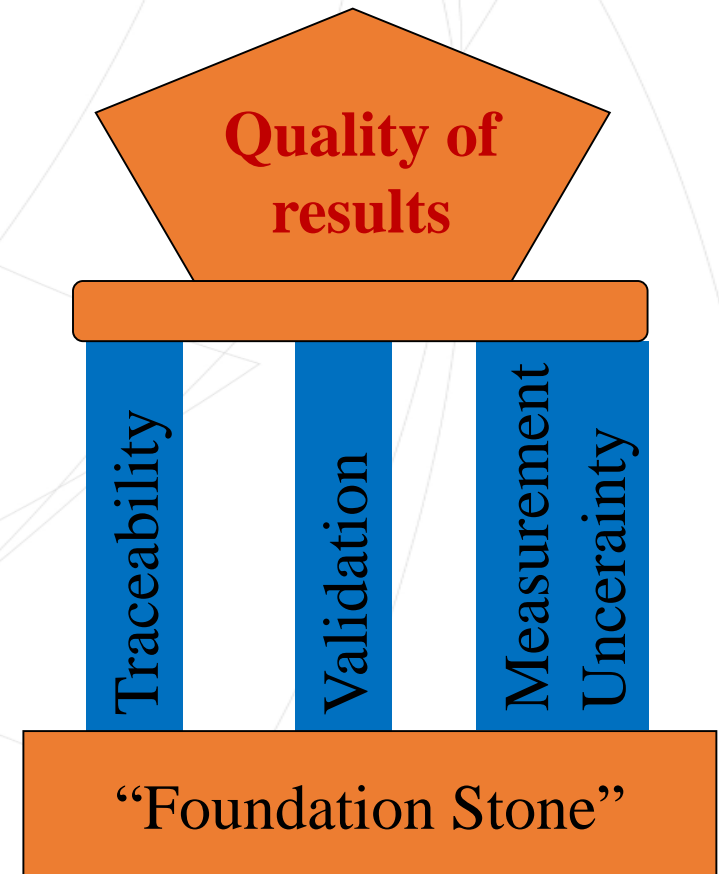
Dublin Castle, Dame St, Dublin 2

14th - 15th May Scientific Workshop on Data - Quality, Analysis and Integrity
16th - 18th May General Assembly
www.eurachem2018.com



Outline

- Introduction to 3 pillars
- Recommended guidance
- Ex: elemental impurity determination
- Pillars in context
- Conclusion





Metrological Traceability

Metrological Traceability (VIM 3, Entry 2.41): is a property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a stated reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations each contributing to the measurement uncertainty.



www.NPL.co.uk

Traceability to ... stated reference:

- certified value of a reference material
- definition/realisation of an SI unit
- measurement standard



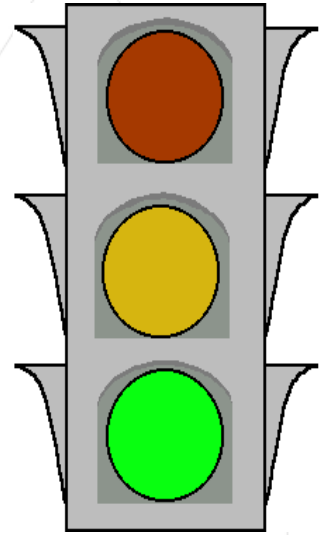
Types of CRMs:

- Pure substances (with stated purity)
- Standard solutions and gas mixtures (prepared gravimetrically)
- Matrix CRMs (Pb in blood)



Influence of input quantities

- Based on SOP!
- **GREEN** – basic degree of control:
 - beakers, many buffers, at room temperature
- **AMBER** – significant degree of control:
 - calibrated equipment: volumetric flasks, balances, required purity of chemicals
- **RED** – significant degree of control - stated references:
 - pure substances, calibration solutions, CRM, ...





Traceability in ISO/IEC 17025:2017

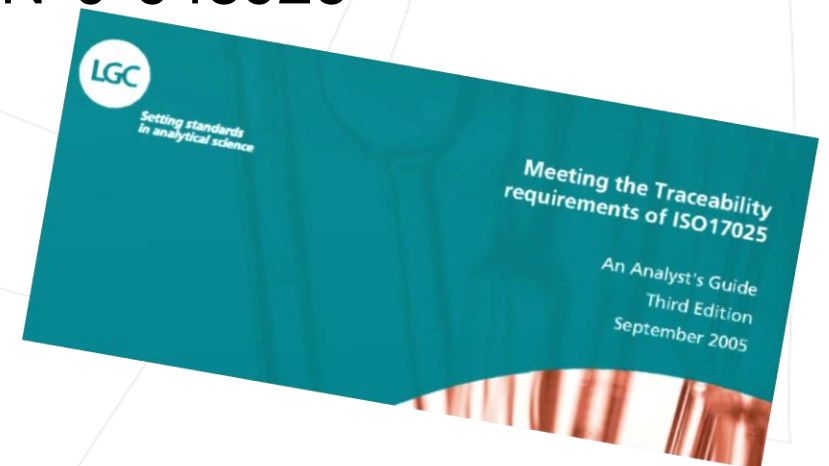
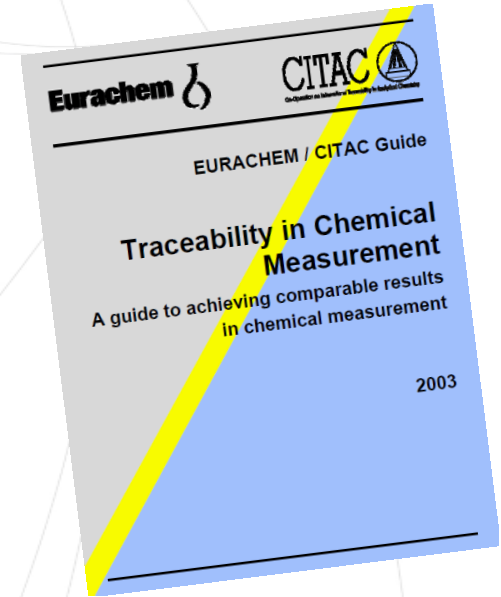
- Annex A (informative) – Metrological traceability
 - Establishing metrological traceability
 - Demonstrating metrological traceability

A 3.1 Laboratories are responsible for establishing metrological traceability in accordance with this document. Calibration results from laboratories conforming to this document provide metrological traceability. Certified values of certified reference materials from reference material producers conforming to ISO 17034 provide metrological traceability. There are various ways to demonstrate conformity with this document: third party recognition (such as an accreditation body), external assessment by customers or self-assessment.



Traceability Guidance

- EURACHEM / CITAC Guide; Traceability in Chemical Measurement (2003): www.eurachem.org;
 - **UNDER REVISION**
- Barwick V., Wood S.: Meeting the Traceability Requirements of ISO 17025: An Analyst's Guide. LGC, 2005. (ISBN 0 948926 236)





Method Validation

Validation (VIM 3, Entry 2.45): verification, where the specified requirements are adequate for an intended use

Verification (VIM 3, Entry 2.44): provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfills specified requirements

The Validation Checklist

Performance parameters

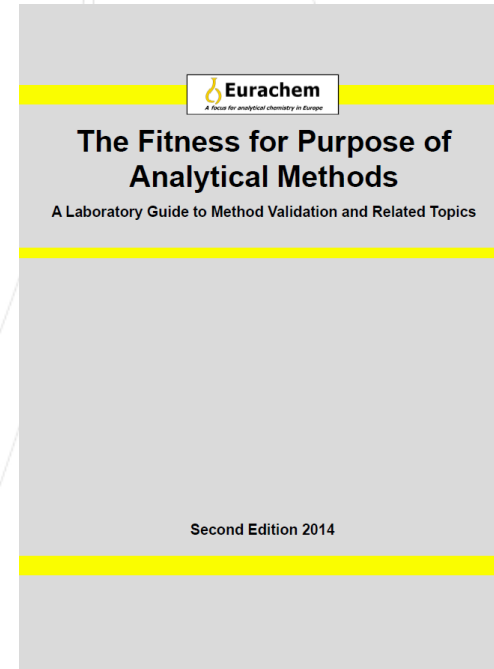
- Selectivity**
- Linearity, measuring interval**
- LOD, LOQ**
- Precision**
- Trueness**
 - Recovery**
- Ruggedness (robustness)**

Parameter	Type of analysis		
	Qualitative	Major component	Trace analysis
Selectivity	+	+	+
Precision		+	+
Trueness		+	+
LOD	+		+
LOQ			+
Measuring interval		+	+
Ruggedness	+	+	+



Validation Guidance

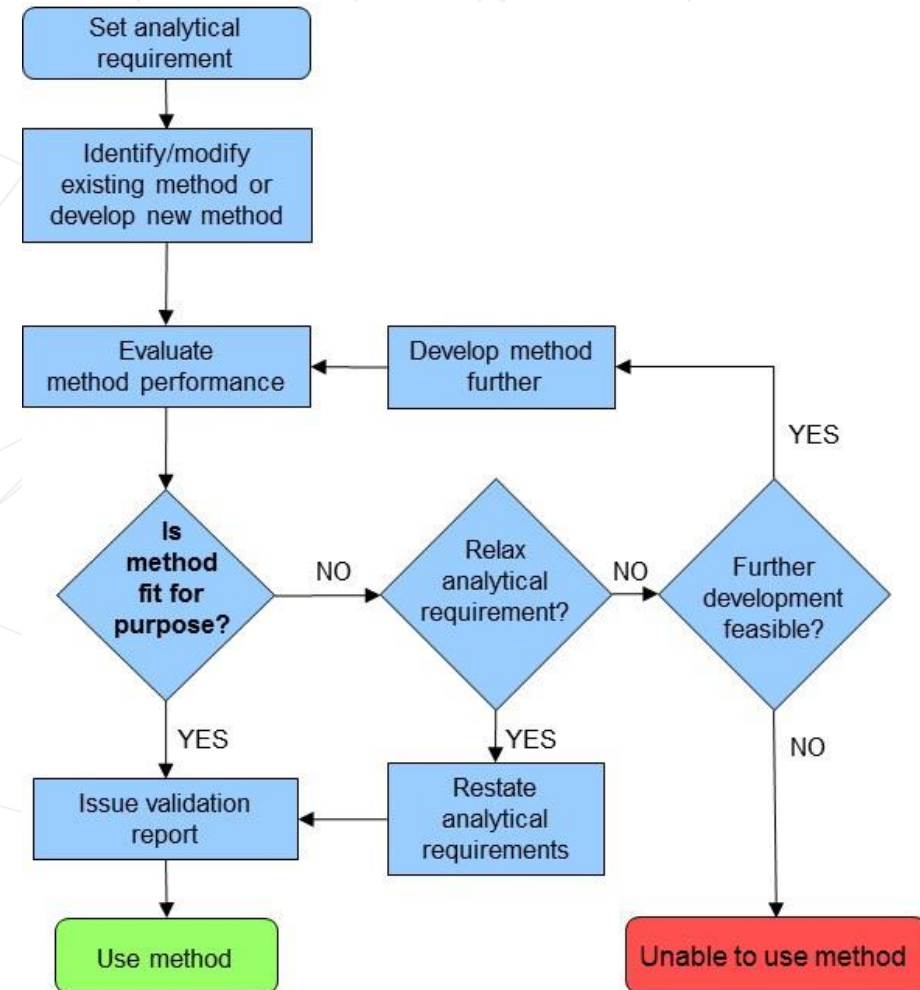
- Eurachem Guide: The Fitness for Purpose of Analytical Methods – A Laboratory Guide to Method Validation and Related Topics, (2nd ed. 2014). ISBN 978-91-87461-59-0. www.eurachem.org
- Filed specific guidance:
 - Ex: ICH Q2(R1) – Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology
 - ...





Eurachem “Validation Guide”

- The 2nd edition includes guidance on:
 - The concept of method validation;
 - The background and rationale for method validation;
 - How a method validation study should be performed and how much should be done (validation/verification);
 - A thorough explanation of the various validation parameters (performance characteristics);
 - Follow-up on the validation study (reporting, use of performance data in Internal Quality Control);
 - Documentation of analytical methods.

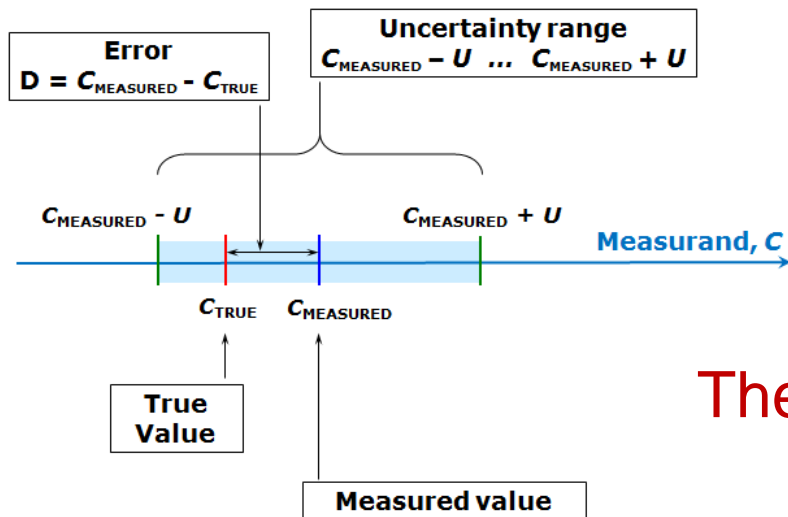




Measurement Uncertainty

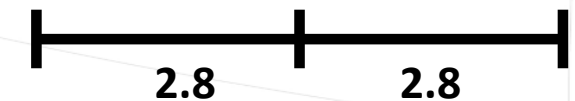
Measurement Uncertainty (Entry 2.26): Non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used.

VIM3: JCGM 200:2008; International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM) (2008).



Mass concentration of a substance is
 25.9 ± 2.8 mg/kg

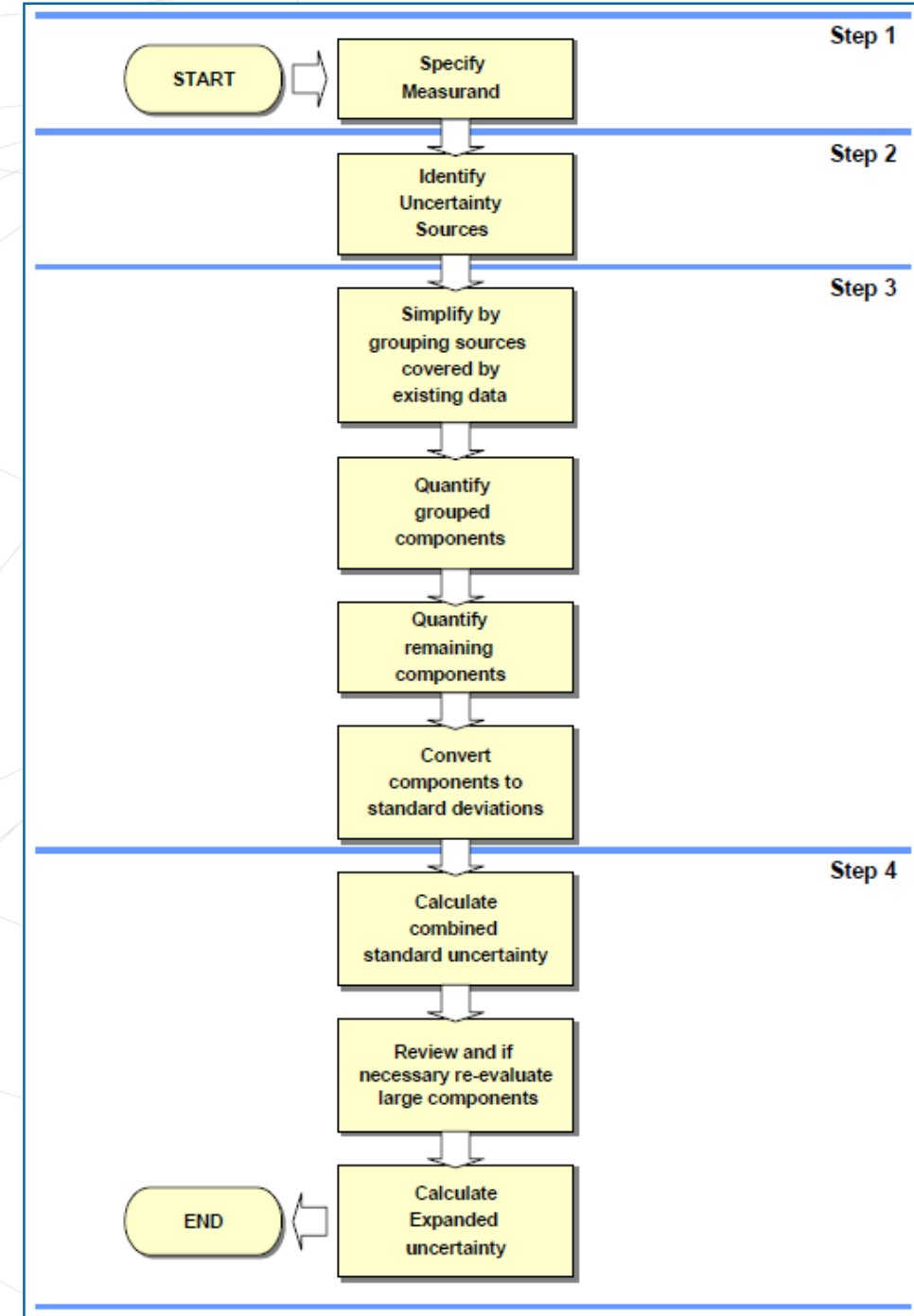
The part of the result after the \pm





Uncertainty Estimation Process

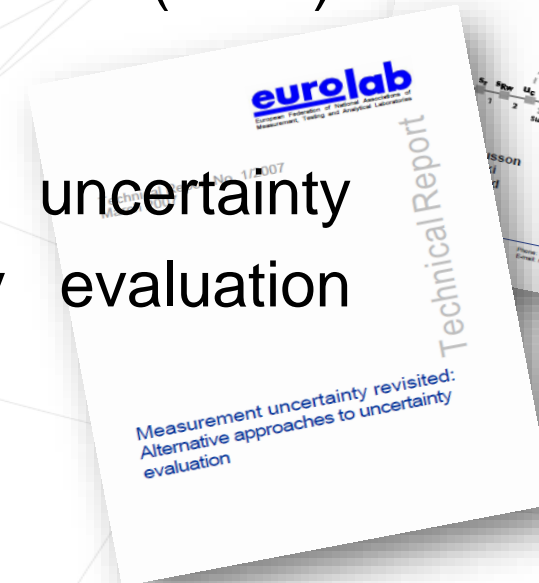
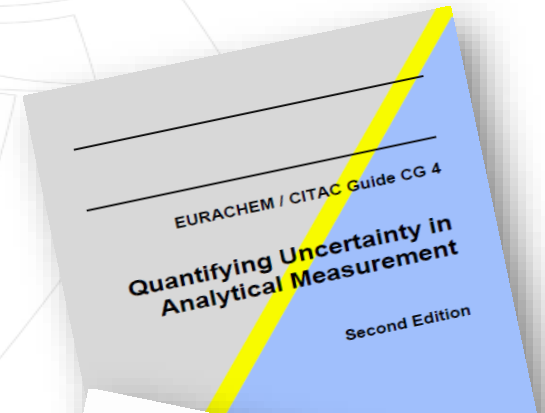
- **Standard uncertainty u_x**
 - Find uncertainty for each component
 - **Type A:** from the statistical distribution
 - **Type B:** other information
- **Combined standard uncertainty $u_c(y)$**
 - Law of propagation of uncertainty (GUM)
 - Modifications: Kragten approach, ...
 - Monte-Carlo simulation
- **Expanded uncertainty U**





MU Guidance

- EURACHEM / CITAC Guide CG 4; Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurement; 3rd Ed (2012): www.eurachem.org;
- Nordtest TR537; Handbook for Calculation of Measurement Uncertainty in Environmental Laboratories; 3rd Ed (2012): www.nordtest.info;
- Technical Report No. 1/2007; Measurement uncertainty revisited: Alternative approaches to uncertainty evaluation (2007): www.eurolab.org.





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Elemental Impurities in pharmaceuticals



New “legislation”

– US Pharmacopeia

– Chapter <232> ELEMENTAL IMPURITIES – LIMITS

- Specifies limits for the amounts of elemental impurities in drug products.
- A risk based strategy when analysts determine how to assure compliance with the standard.

– Chapter <233> ELEMENTAL IMPURITIES – PROCEDURES

- Procedures: ICP-OES, ICP-MS
- Alternative procedures – must be validated and show to be acceptable.

– ICH (International Conference on Harmonization ...)

– ICH Q3D ELEMENTAL IMPURITIES – Guidance for Industry

ICH Q3D: Guideline for Elemental Impurities

Permitted Daily Exposures (PDEs) for 24 Elements by 3 Routes of Administration

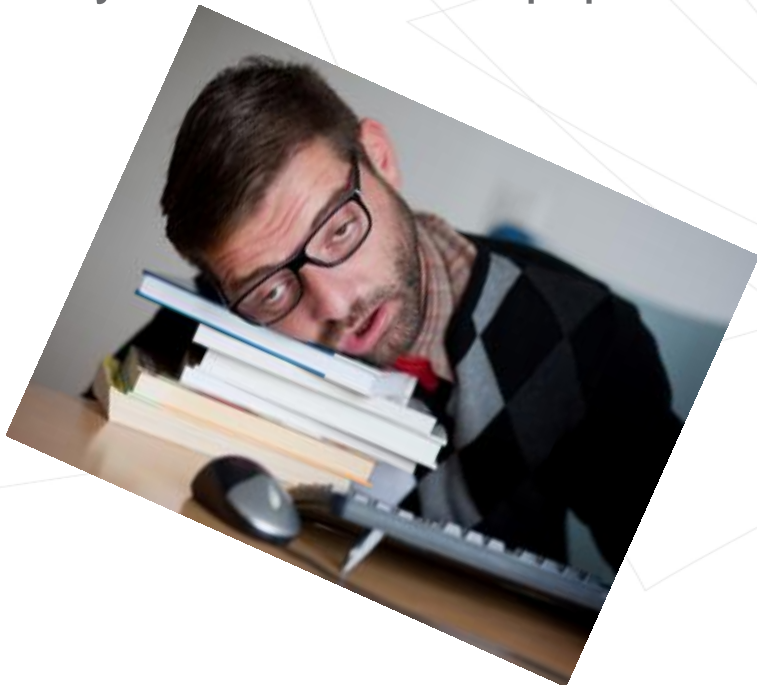
Class 1	Class 2A	Class 2B	Class 3
Li	Be	Na	Mg
Al	Si	P	S
Cl	Ar	K	Ca
Sc	Ti	V	Cr
Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge
As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr
Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru
Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd
In	Sn	Sb	Te
I	Xe	Cs	Ba
La	Hf	Ta	W
Re	Os	Ir	Pt
Au	Hg	Tl	Pb
Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf
Db	Sg	Bh	Hs
Mt			



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Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP, GLP)

- General management documentation
- Standard operation procedures (SOP)
- Written instructions for *everything*
- Daily control of all equipment in the lab



**State Institute for Drug
Control**



STÁTNÍ ÚSTAV
PRO KONTROLU LÉČIV

Šrobárova 48
100 41 Praha 10

Telefon: +420 272 185 111
Fax: +420 271 732 377

E-mail: posta@sukl.cz
Web: www.sukl.cz

Certifikát spisová zn.: /
Certificate Ref. No.:

sukls152628/2014

CERTIFIKÁT SVP PRO VÝROBCE Část 1

Vydaný po inspekci v souladu s článkem 111(5) Směrnice 2001/83/ES a s §13, odst. 2, písm. a bod 3 zákona č. 378/2007 Sb., o léčivech a o změnách některých souvisejících zákonů (zákon o léčivech), ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

Příslušný orgán České republiky potvrzuje následující:

Kontrolní laboratoř:
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Křížkovského 511/8
771 47 Olomouc

Adresa místa kontroly jakosti:
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Přírodovědecká fakulta, Katedra analytické chemie, budova

CERTIFICATE OF GMP COMPLIANCE OF A MANUFACTURER Part 1

Issued following an inspection in accordance with Art. 111(5) of Directive 2001/83/EC and Section 13, paragraph 2, letter a, point 3 of the Act No 378/2007 Coll., on Pharmaceuticals and on Amendments to Some Related Acts (the Act on Pharmaceuticals), as amended.

The competent authority of the Czech Republic confirms the following:

The control laboratory:
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Křížkovského 511/8
771 47 Olomouc

Site address:
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Přírodovědecká fakulta, Katedra analytické chemie, budova



Elemental impurities

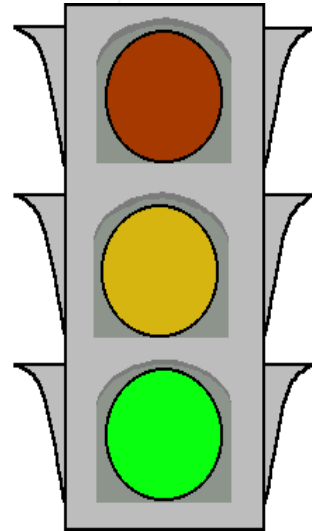
- Sample preparation:
 - Closed vessel digestion: MW with mixture of acids (HNO_3 , HCl , HClO_4 , H_2O_2)
- ICP-MS determination (quad, collision cell)
- Risk assessment on 3 batches for each API:
 - Blanks \Rightarrow LOD, LOQ
 - Precision – repeatability conditions
 - Accuracy – recovery
 - Linearity
 - Screening of elemental impurities in APIs / final products.





Metrological Traceability

- Demonstration of traceability in our lab:
 - **CRM solutions for calibration** – certificate of the CRM;
 - Expiration (shelf life)
 - **Mass of a sample** – calibration certificate of the balance;
 - **Volume of volumetric flasks** – calibration certificate of the manufacturer;
 - **Microwave digestion unit – regular service** – protocol;
 - **ICP-MS** – regular service & **qualification (IQ/OQ)** – protocols;
 - Performance check on daily basis





Method Validation

- Every procedure used under GMP shall be validated!
 - We have a SOP dealing with validation & acceptance criteria.
 - It is based on **ICH Q2(R1) – Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology.**
 - More rigorous approach – parameters, minimum of repeated measurements.

Type of analytical procedure	IDENTIFICATION	TESTING FOR IMPURITIES		ASSAY
characteristics		quantitat.	limit	dissolution (measurement only) content/potency
Accuracy	-	+	-	+
Precision				
Repeatability	-	+	-	+
Interm.Precision	-	+(1)	-	+(1)
Specificity (2)	+	+	+	+
Detection Limit	-	-(3)	+	-
Quantitation Limit	-	+	-	-
Linearity	-	+	-	+
Range	-	+	-	+



Method Validation

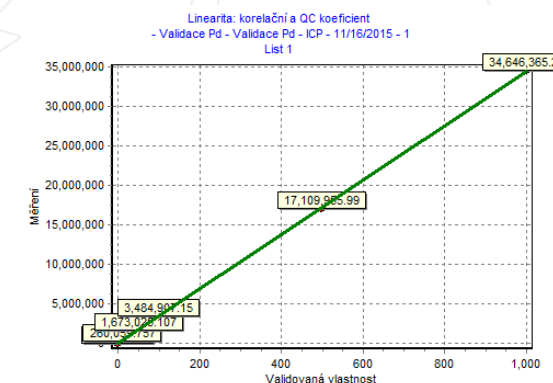
– PROCEDURE:

1. **Validation protocol:** validation experiments, acceptance criteria
2. Perform **validation experiments**
3. **Validation report:** evaluation, compliance with criteria

VAZ-AS-001
Počet příloh: 5

Validační zpráva

Stanovení paladia jako nečistoty v aktivních farmaceutických substancích, meziproduktech a výchozích surovinách pomocí ICP-MS



Tab. 6: Přesnost - naměřená data

Měření	Spike 50 (µg/l)	Spike 500 (µg/l)	Spike 800 (µg/l)
1	51,20485347	508,7766914	811,9588187
2	53,01429983	525,2848819	836,6723320
3	54,37651572	527,7519614	836,8858552
4	54,08283967	539,0854652	847,8081330
5	56,76445689	518,6073688	838,9528434
6	59,18893703	539,6886986	851,0177846

Characteristic	Acceptance criteria	Experimental data
Linearity	$R \geq 0.99$	$R = 0.9998$
Range	LOQ – 1000 µg.L ⁻¹	1.17 – 1000 µg.L ⁻¹
LOD	$\leq 0.6 \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$	0.57 µg/L (n = 10)
LOQ	$\leq 1.8 \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$	1.17 µg/L (n = 10)
Accuracy (recovery)	70 – 150 %	104.7 – 109.5 % (3 levels)
Precision (repeatability)	RSD < 20 %	< 5.2 % (n = 6)
Intermediate precision	RSD <25 %	< 7.9 (n = 2×6)
Specificity	recovery 70 – 150 %	92.9 – 115.3 % (¹⁰⁵ Pd, ¹⁰⁸ Pd)
Robustness	recovery 70 – 150 %	107.7 – 119.2 % (modifications in procedure)



Ex: top down approach (MU)

- Trace metal analysis in coffee by AAS and ICP-MS:
 - Microwave digestion of roasted coffee beans ($\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$)
 - CRM NSC ZC 73014 Tea
 - validation and subsequently MU evaluation

$$u_c(y) = \sqrt{S_{RW}^2 + u_{bias}^2}$$

$$u_{bias} = \sqrt{\Delta^2 + u_{ref}^2}$$

$$U = 2 \times u_c(y)$$

	Relative uncertainty (%)	
	ICP-MS	AAS
Ca	6.22	7.20
Cu	6.87	11.37
Fe	7.91	24.78
Mg	5.51	8.73
Zn	6.11	10.03
Cd	17.01	25.67
Cr	13.82	33.70
Mn	6.28	13.15
Ni	15.64	28.50
Pb	16.53	34.07



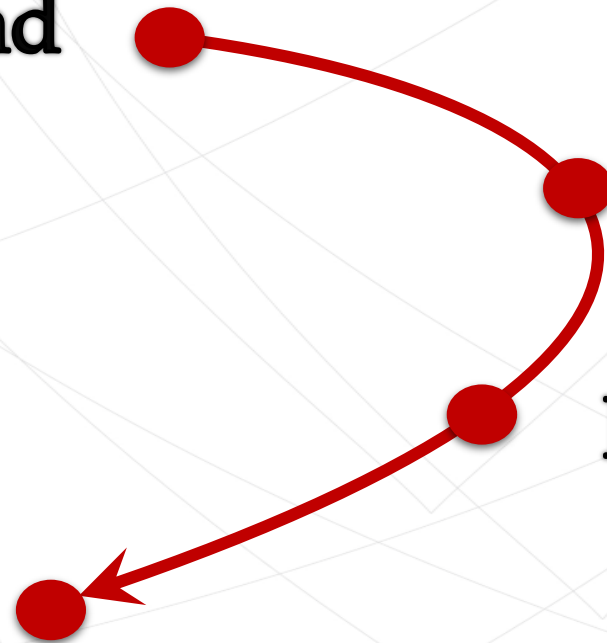
The chrono(logical) relation between concepts

Measurand

Metrological Traceability

Method Validation

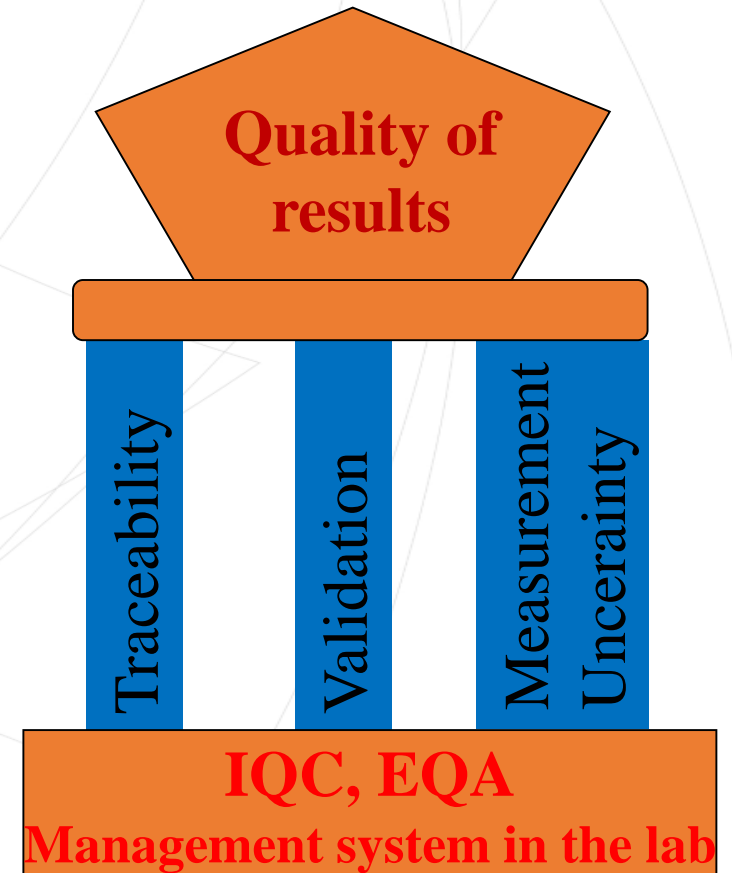
**Measurement
Uncertainty**





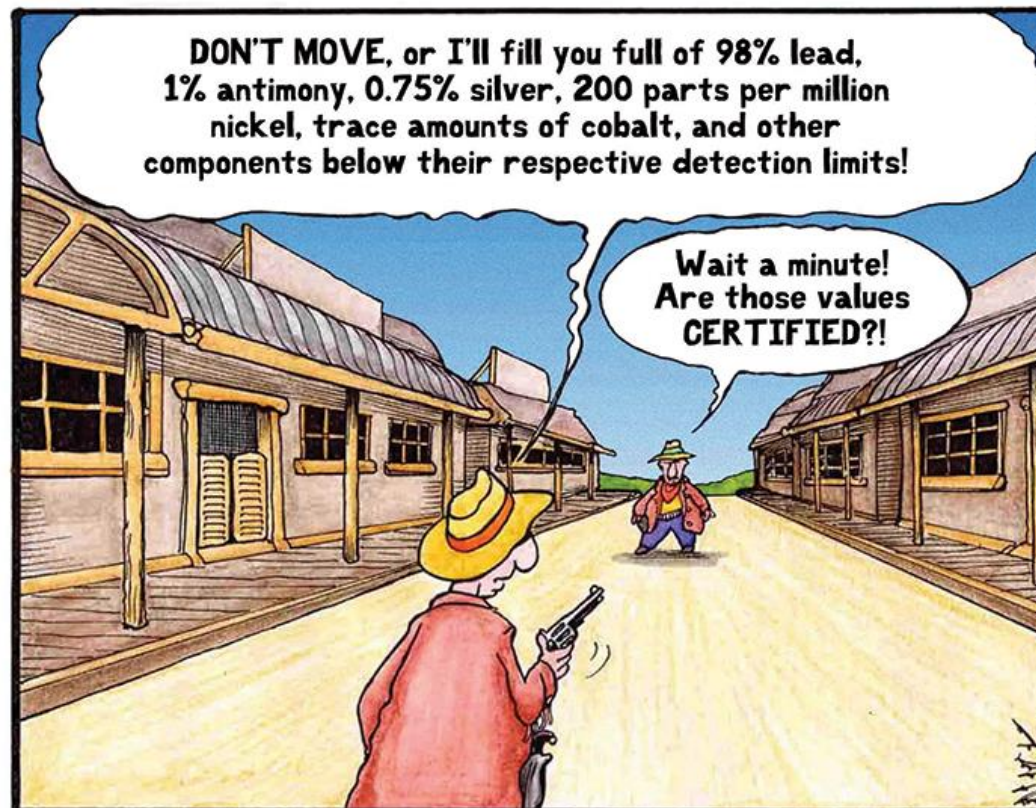
Conclusions

- 3 pillars are necessary for quality of results
- Mainly in development of a new method
- What does a foundation stone mean?
 - Internal quality control (IQC)
 - External quality assessment (EQA)
 - Management system in the lab





Acknowledgment



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Thank You for Your kind attention!

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