## Creating GMP in an Academic Research Setting and Clinical Hospital Environment – Challenges and Lessons Learned at the NIH

Anna F. Lau, Ph.D., D(ABMM)

Chief, Sterility Testing Service
Department of Laboratory Medicine
Clinical Center
National Institutes of Health

### Disclosures

None

• This work was supported by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health. The content is solely my responsibility and does not represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.



- World's largest biomedical research institute
- 27 institutes/centers (ICs)

NIH Clinical Center (CC)

## NIH Clinical Center

- Research hospital dedicated solely to bench to bedside clinical research. First in human trials.
- Every patient is enrolled in a clinical trial
- Novel therapeutics developed since 1980s
  - Investigational New Drugs (INDs)



## Variety of Products Manufactured at the NIH

Cell &	PET Radiolabeled Drugs (n=5)					
Anti-BCMA HC CAR- Transduced Autologous T	BSS® Plus (BSS+) Media	Monocytes/Granulocytes	C-11 NNC (+24 h and +96 h)			
Cells			F-18 DOPA (+24 h and +96 h)			
Genetically Modified PBL Cell Therapies	CD33 CART Drug Product	CD34 XSCID	Ga-68 DOTATATE (+24 h and +96 h)			
·			O-15 water (+24 h and +96 h)			
Cryopreserved Cellular Products with and without Cryostor Rinse Off	Cryopreserved CD34, final product, post thaw bag, and post thaw vial	Red Blood Cells Cryopreservation (Malaria vaccine)	[11C]MC1 Injection (+24 h and +96 h)			
			[11C]MC1 Injection (+24 h and +96 h)			
		vaccincy	Raw Materials (n=4)			
FGFR4 CAR-T Cells	Cell lysate in PBS	Young TIL Cells	Infusion Bag Media			
Induced pluripotent stem	Red Blood Cells (Sickle Cell	Infused FN-RBCs in Saline	CryoStor CS10			
cells	Vaccine)		Cryostar CS5 cryopreservative media			
Retinal pigment epithelium	Anti-BCMA HC CAR- Transduced Autologous T- Cells	Dendritic Cells RPMI Basal	containing 5% DMSO			
		Medium	200 Proof Ethyl Alcohol, Absolute (Dehydrated)			
			Viral Vector (n=5)			

## Long History of Sterility Testing at the NIH

#### Clinical microbiology lab in DLM

First in human trials

**Expansion of INDs** 

1980s 1990s

2000s

Sterility testing in clinical micro USP<71> Tedious, labor intensive, slow

New clin micro director switches to sterility testing using automated blood culture bottles

2004

2006

Comparative Study > Cytotherapy. 2004;6(3):183-95. doi: 10.1080/14653240410005997.

Comparison of automated culture systems with a CFR/USP-compliant method for sterility testing of cell-therapy products

H M Khuu 1, F Stock, M McGann, C S Carter, J W Atkins, P R Murray, E J Read

Comparative Study > Transfusion. 2006 Dec;46(12):2071-82. doi: 10.1111/j.1537-2995.2006.01041.x.

Sterility testing of cell therapy products: parallel comparison of automated methods with a CFR-compliant method

Hanh M Khuu <sup>1</sup>, Nayana Patel, Charles S Carter, Patrick R Murray, Elizabeth J Read

## CO2 Respiration = Blood Culture Systems

- In every clinical microbiology laboratory
- Designed for automated detection of bloodstream infections



**BacT/ALERT, BioMerieux** 

Clinical branch Industry branch

- Different media bottles marketed
- Dual-T instrument; 30-35°C and 20-25°C



**BACTEC, Becton Dickinson** 

Clinical branch only 35-37°C



VersaTREK, ThermoFisher

Clinical branch only 35-37°C

2004

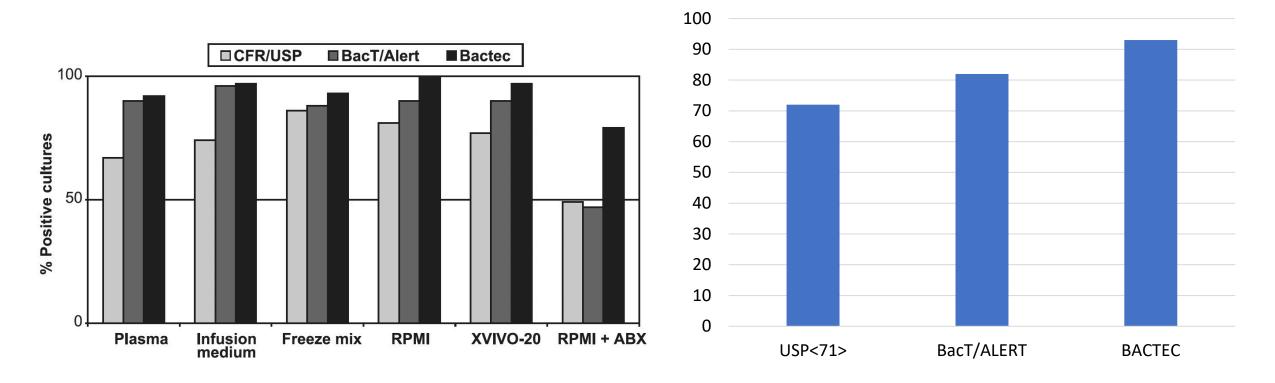
# Comparison of automated culture systems with a CFR/USP-compliant method for sterility testing of cell-therapy products

H M Khuu <sup>1</sup>, F Stock, M McGann, C S Carter, J W Atkins, P R Murray, E J Read

- Mononuclear cells in 6 different matrices
  - Plasma, infusion medium, freeze mix, RPMI, XVIVO-20, RPMI+ABX
- 10 European Pharmacopeia organisms
  - 10 CFU and 50 CFU
- 3 methods = USP<71>, BacT/ALERT, BACTEC

#### **Sensitivity by matrix**

#### **Overall sensitivity**



 Overall, significant faster time to positivity of respiration methods compared with USP<71> doi: 10.1111/j.1537-2995.2006.01041.x.

# Sterility testing of cell therapy products: parallel comparison of automated methods with a CFR-compliant method

Hanh M Khuu <sup>1</sup>, Nayana Patel, Charles S Carter, Patrick R Murray, Elizabeth J Read

- 36-month real time parallel evaluation of USP<71> vs automated respiration method (BacT/ALERT or BACTEC)
- 1,617 samples (in-process and final)
- Rate of true positivity equivalent between USP<71> and automated respiration method
- USP<71> high false positive (7.3% vs 0.2%)
- Automated systems faster time to detection

2004

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2006

Long accepted by FDA for all NIH INDs (DMF regardless of product type)

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**1990s** 

Sterility testing in clinical micro Gold standard method Tedious, labor intensive, slow **2000s** 

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2006

## First Contamination Event (2015)

### April 2015

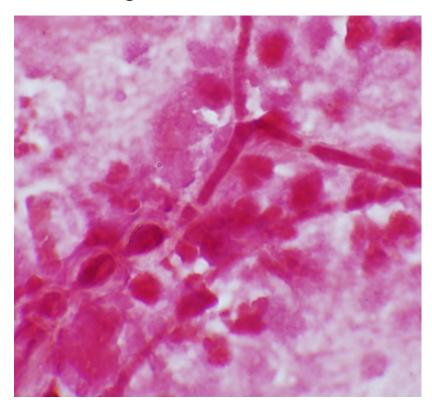
- Two albumin vials found grossly contaminated with *Cladosporium* spp. and *Aspergillus nidulans*
- FDA for-cause inspection.
- Form 483, observations.
- Hospital pharmacy was shut down.

#### Published: 05 June 2015



## Second Contamination Event (2015)

 Mold observed in NK cell product on final release testing Gram stain



- BACTEC failed to detect gross growth of mold in the bottles
- Multiple bottles collected during "in-process" testing were positive
- Aspergillus terreus



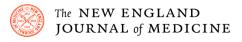
## Red Team Report (2015 – 2016)

REDUCING RISK
AND PROMOTING
PATIENT SAFETY FOR
NIH INTRAMURAL
CLINICAL RESEARCH

April, 2016

**DRAFT REPORT** 

The Clinical Center Working Group Report to the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH



**SPECIAL ARTICLE** 

Mortality in Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria



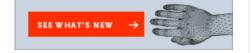


IMAGE CHALLENGE What is the diagnosis?

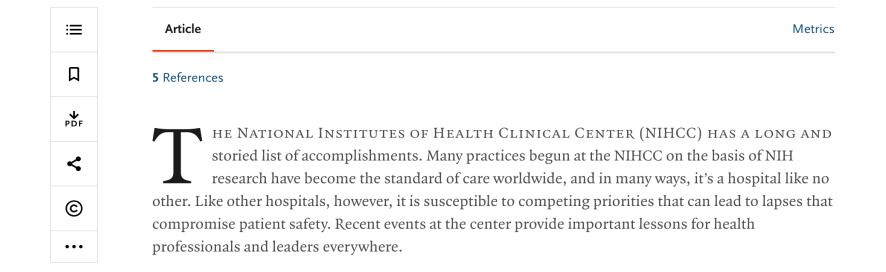


PERSPECTIVE
Preserving Access f
with Disabilities

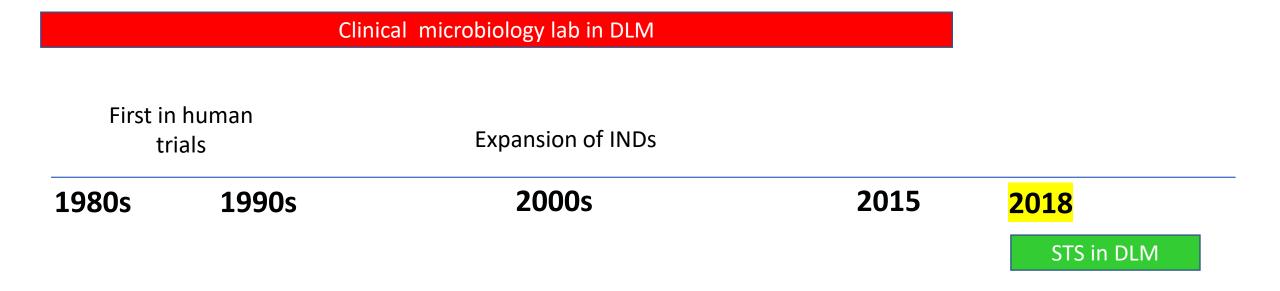
#### Perspective

### Safety Lessons from the NIH Clinical Center

Tejal K. Gandhi, M.D., M.P.H., C.P.P.S.



## Creation of the Sterility Testing Service



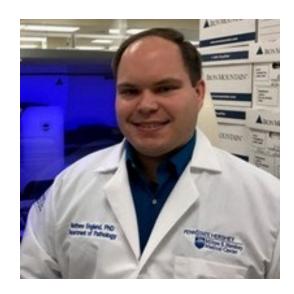
- Creating brand-new GMP testing lab (core microbiology lab to support for IRP), systems, operations, facilities, personnel from scratch.
- Challenge to maintain operations during build out.

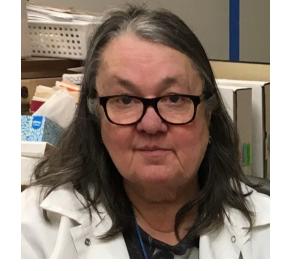
# Comprehensive Evaluation of Compendial USP<71>, BacT/Alert Dual-T, and Bactec FX for Detection of Product Sterility Testing Contaminants

Matthew R. England, Frida Stock, James E. T. Gebo, Karen M. Frank, Anna F. Lau

<sup>a</sup>Department of Laboratory Medicine, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

- Larger and diverse organism challenge set (n=118)
- 7 system comparison
- Current technology and media formulations



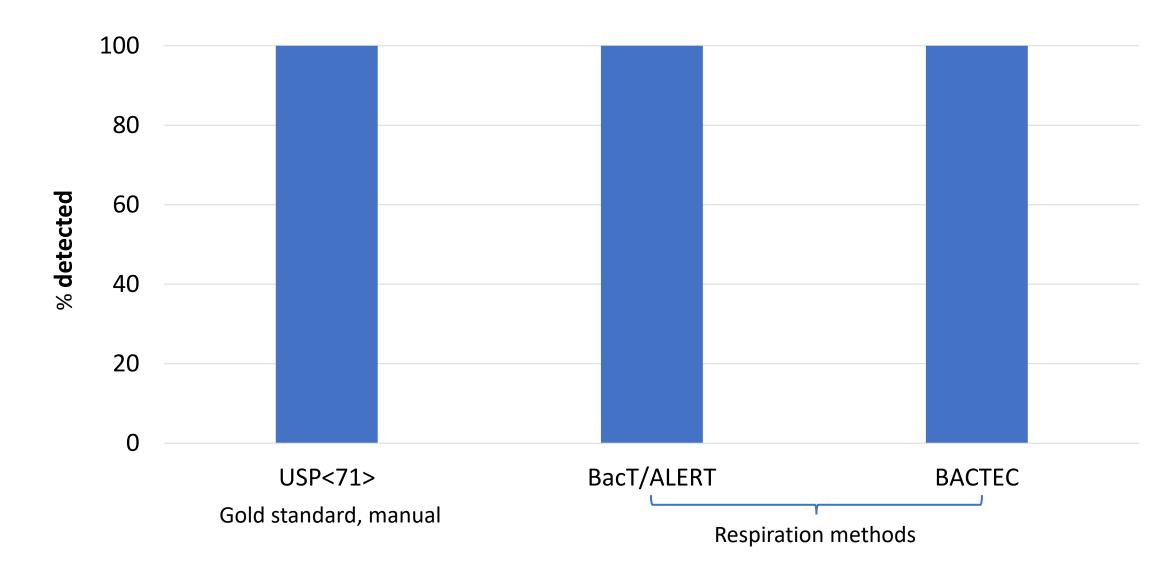


Matthew England, Ph.D., D(ABMM)

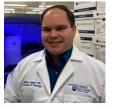
Frida Stock

## Equivalent Performance when Testing the 6 USP<71> Organisms

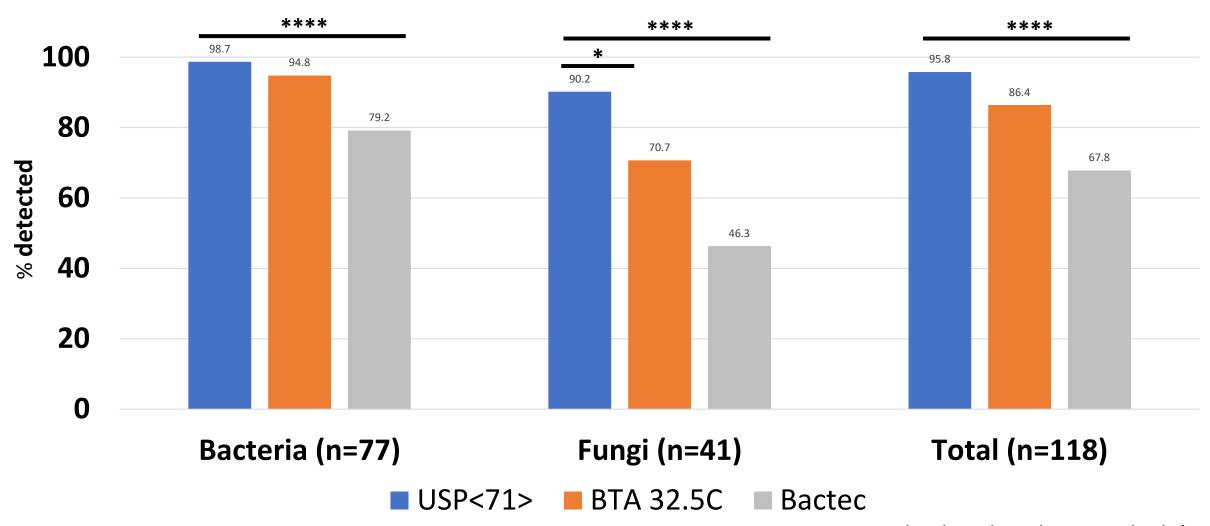




### Expand organism test set (n=118) and extended incubation to 14 days



Matthew England, Ph.D.



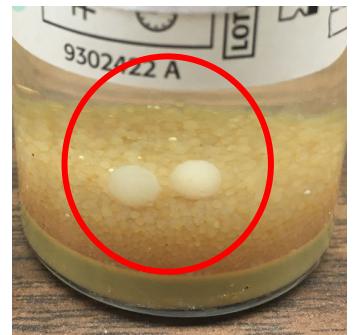
England et al, J. Clin. Microbiol. (2019)









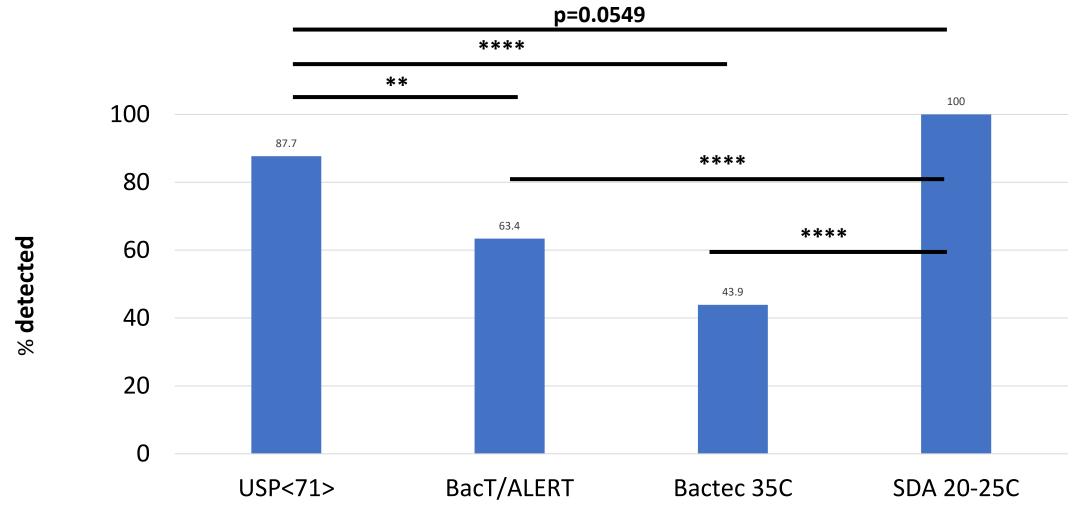


System did NOT detect gross contamination

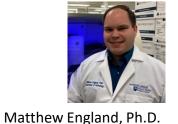


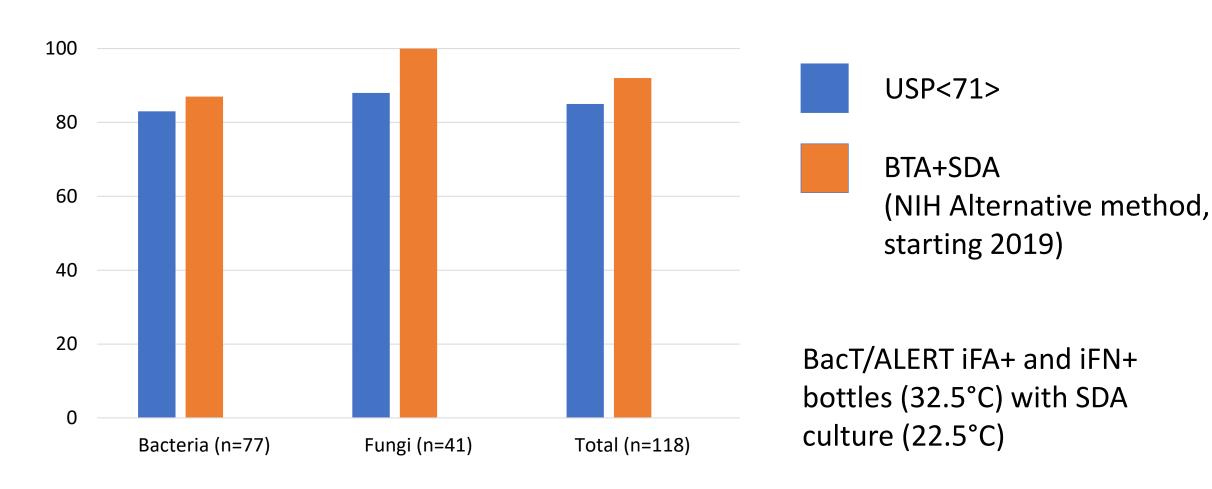


Matthew England, Ph.D.









2021

Comprehensive Study Identifies a Sensitive, Low-Risk, Closed-System Model for Detection of Fungal Contaminants in Cell and Gene Therapy Products

<sup>□</sup> Nicole E. Putnam, <sup>a</sup> <sup>□</sup> Anna F. Lau<sup>b</sup>



Nicole Putnam, Ph.D., D(ABMM)



*i*LYM: <u>L</u>actic Acid, <u>Y</u>east, <u>M</u>old

	20-25°C			30-35°C					
	SDA	TSB	<i>i</i> FA <sup>+</sup>	iLYM	iFA+	<i>i</i> LYM	MFL		
Aureobasidium sp	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.2	4.2			V	Ì
C. albicans QC -	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.1		N.D.
C. albicans –	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	2.1	1.0		N.D.
C. parapsilosis –	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2		
Cryptococcus sp	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.2	8.2		8
Ř. mucilaginosa –	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.3	C	ľ
Sporobolomyces sp	2.0	4.0	4.0	0.0		1.1		(4)	
T. inkin –	2.0	2.0	4.8	3.0	1.5	1.2	5.4		
R. oryzae –	2.0	2.0	3.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.1		
Syncephalastrum sp	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.7	1.3	3.6	0.8		
- Synoophalastram sp.									
Arthrinium sp	5.0	2.0	5.3	4.0		3.2			Days
A. brasiliensis –	2.0	4.0		5.2	1.9	5.0	3.8		11-14
A. fumigatus –	3.0	5.0	9.7	5.1	2.2	1.8	1.8		
A. niger-	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.6		
A. terreus -	5.0	5.0	12.9	8.1	3.0	2.8	4.1		
A. terreus –	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.5	11.3		4.1		
A. versicolor -	3.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	6.4	0.5	0.4		
B. spectabilis –	3.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	4.5	2.5	8.1		
B. corium - F. incarnatum-equiseti -	4.0	4.0 2.0	7.4	3.7 2.7		1.9 2.1	4.1		1.1
Hamigera sp	5.0	3.0		2.1	9.9	2.1		12.0	
Hypocrea sp	3.0	3.0	6.9	4.4	3.3				
Irpex sp	2.0	5.0	0.0	2.2		4.3	4.1		
N. hiratsukae –	3.0	4.0	11.6	4.1	6.6		2.7		
P. variotii -	3.0	4.0	10.5	3.9	5.8	2.5	4.1		
P. adametzioides -	3.0	3.0	5.7	3.9			j		
P. capsulatum –	3.0	8.0		4.2		2.8	5.4		_
P. chrysogenum -	3.0	2.0	4.3	3.5	3.1				Days
Penicillium sp	3.0	5.0	9.2				5.4		6-10
Penicillium sp	4.0	3.0	4.8	5.9	6.0	4.0			
Penicillium sp	3.0	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	6.4		
P. lilacinum –	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4 5.1	6.2	4.0	6.1 4.7		
Sistotrema sp. – Trametes sp. –	5.0 4.0			5.1			4.7		
Hametes sp.	4.0								
Alternaria sp	2.0	2.0	4.2	3.0	1.9	4.0	4.1		
Botrytis sp. –	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.1		
C. globosum -	2.0	2.0	4.6	2.7	3.0	1.8	5.0		
C. domesticum -	3.0	5.0	5.7	4.9					
C. halotolerans –	3.0	5.0	4.5	6					
Cladosporium sp. –	3.0	4.0							
Cladosporium sp. –	3.0	3.0	3.3						
Cladosporium sp	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5					
Cladosporium sp	3.0 2.0	3.0 2.0	3.1	3.2 2.3	1.8	1.6	4.5		Days
Curvularia sp. – E. nigrum –	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	7.0		1-5
Epicoccum sp. –	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.3		-			
Ochroconis sp. –	5.0	4.0							
P. chartarum -	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.0		3.0	1		
Pithomyces sp	4.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.3			
Ramularia sp. –	4.0	4.0	F	6.9		- 7	2	ŀ	
Verrucladosporium sp	7.0	9.0							

# This is becoming an increasingly common request in clinical laboratories

## American Society for Microbiology listservs

From:

Date: Friday, January 14, 2022 at 10:25 AM

To: Lau, Anna (NIH/CC/DLM) [E] <anna.lau@nih.gov>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Help Needed

- There is a surgeon here who undertaking an islet cell transplant program. Apparently they remove the patient own islet cells, treat them, and then put them back in the patient.
- The surgeon wants us to do <u>sterility testing.</u>
  - Is this ok if we are not FDA-cleared for donor testing?
  - What regulations would apply and what conditions for culture.

Sterility testing of Cell Therapy products 2019-02-08 14:18:00

Click here to view in a new browser window

Netters,

For those of you who have <u>Cell Therapy/Stem Cell at your facility</u>, would you please assist us with the following questions?

We are in the process of replacing our <u>current blood culture analyzer</u> with a newer version (BacT/Alert to Virtuo) and the bottles that Cell Therapy wants to use cannot be used on the Virtuo.

- 1. Does your Microbiology lab perform the sterility testing on the products?
- 2. If so, what analyzer and bottles are used? If not, who performs the sterility testing?
- 3. How many days are the cultures held?
- 4. Have you ever used an outside lab for this service? Pros/Cons?
- 5. Any other feedback regarding this?

From:

Date: Thursday, January 13, 2022 at 3:14 PM

To: Lau, Anna (NIH/CC/DLM) [E] <anna.lau@nih.gov>

**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Questions on cell sterility protocols

As we work on other non- COVID-19 projects one of them is a <u>BMT program</u> that will start in our system. One of the things that Micro has been asked to support the program with is <u>cell</u> sterility checks of harvested cells. The cells will not be manipulated but they will need to be checked prior to the infusions.

# Why are Clinical Micro Lab asked to do Product Sterility Testing?

Proximity of microbiology lab to manufacturing suites

On-site microbiological expertise

In-house testing more convenient (cost, result TAT)



2020

**MINIREVIEW** 



Sterility Testing for Cellular Therapies: What Is the Role of the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory?

James E. T. Gebo, Anna F. Lau

aSterility Testing Service, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

## Clinical Microbiology

2021 CMN

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Stay Informed.

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 43, No. 21 November 1, 2021 www.cmnewsletter.com

#### IN THIS ISSUE

181 A Side-by-Side Comparison of Clinical versus Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) Microbiology A Side-by-Side Comparison of Clinical versus Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) Microbiology Laboratory Requirements for Sterility Testing of Cellular and Gene Therapy Products

James E.T. Gebo, B.S., M.P.A., Amanda D. East, M(ASCP), Anna F. Lau, Ph.D., D(ABMM), Sterility Testing Service, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

2022

## Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook, 4th Edition

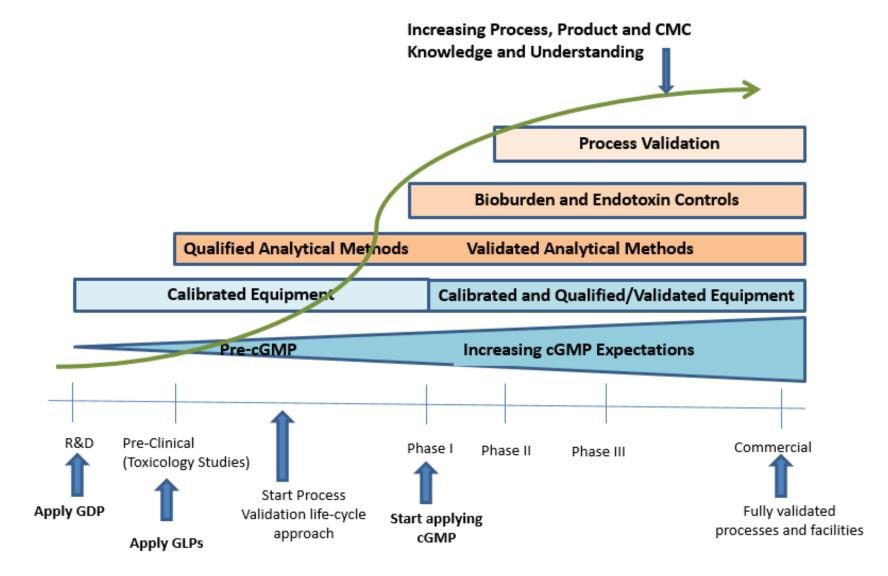
### Culture of Blood and Cellular Therapy Products in Blood Banking



2021

Cell Therapy and Pharmaceutical Microbiology Testing: What Clinical Micro Labs Need to Know Session CPMH127 - Symposium

## Sliding Scale of GMP



### Workshop Questions/Comments

- "Risk assessment" Risk is subjective
- Depends on expertise. Who is included in RA? You don't know what you don't know.
- Organisms recovered from facility  $\rightarrow$  included in PQ and validation  $\rightarrow$  depends on quality of the EM program (facility design, cleaning program, gowning program, materials management etc)
- Clinical industry has 510K cleared in vitro diagnostic tests (IVDs)
  - IVD risk is just as high
  - Can there be an equivalent for GMP? Vendor DMF with beta testing for XX product categories.
  - Clinical LDT (validation), Clinical IVD (verification) = requirements clearly defined by accrediting agencies.
- Better define the level of validation needed for phase I, II, III, commercial (not all can be USP<1223>)?
  - Is test PQ and product method suitability testing alone sufficient for early phase products?

## **NIH Sterility Testing Service**

