

VIPS Phase I executive summary: Blow-fill-seal primary containers

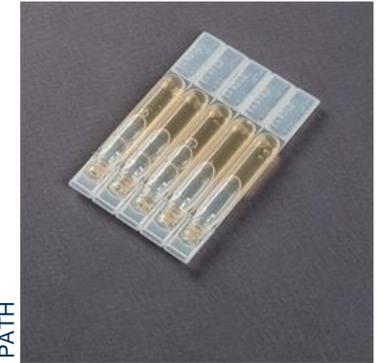
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Blow-fill-seal (BFS) primary containers



About BFS primary containers

- BFS is a single, continuous, aseptic filling process in which a polymer resin is melted, blown into a blister, filled with vaccine product, and sealed.
- BFS containers can be packaged either as separate single dose containers or conjoined as multi-mono-dose (MMD) containers.
- Two sub-types of single dose presentation primary container BFS have been assessed:
 - **Ampoule formats:** to withdraw the contents, the container **has to be opened by twisting off the top** of the container.
 - **Vial formats:** contents are withdrawn by inserting a needle and syringe through the septum.



Rommelag BFS ampoule

Stage of development

- BFS containers are **widely used** to produce a variety of pharmaceuticals in polymer primary containers.
- GlaxoSmithKline's **oral rotavirus vaccine is available in a BFS 5-dose MMD strip** and Serum Institute of India, Pvt, Ltd uses **BFS ampoules for packaging diluent for their influenza vaccine.**



Rommelag BFS vial

Blow-fill-seal (BFS) primary containers scorecard

Comparator: Single dose vial (SDV) (liquid vaccine)



Quality of evidence: Moderate

| VIPS Criteria | | Indicators | Sub-types | | Priority indicators - Country consultation | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------|
| | | | Vial formats | Ampoule formats | RI* Facility | RI* Community | Campaigns |
| Primary criteria | Health impact | Ability of the vaccine presentation to withstand heat exposure | Neutral | Neutral | + | ++ | ++ |
| | | Ability of the vaccine presentation to withstand freeze exposure | Neutral | Neutral | | | |
| | Coverage & Equity impact | Ease of use ^a | Neutral | Neutral | + | + | ++ |
| | | Potential to reduce stock outs ^b | Neutral | Neutral | | | |
| | | Acceptability of the vaccine presentation to patients/caregivers | Neutral | Neutral | | + | + |
| | Safety impact | Likelihood of contamination | Neutral | Worse | | | + |
| | | Likelihood of needle stick injury | Neutral | Neutral | | | |
| | Economic costs | Total economic cost of storage and transportation of commodities per dose | Better | Better | + | | |
| | | Total economic cost of the time spent by staff per dose | Neutral | Neutral | ++ | ++ | + |
| | | Total introduction and recurrent costs ^c | Neutral | Neutral | | | |
| Secondary criteria | Potential breadth of innovation use | Applicability of innovation to one or several types of vaccines | All liquid vaccines and diluents for dry vaccines are potential candidates. | | | | |
| | | Ability of the technology to facilitate novel vaccine combination | No | | | | |

* RI : Routine immunisation

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| ++ | Given significantly more importance |
| + | Given more importance |
| | Kept neutral |

^a Ease of use can prevent missed opportunities and impact ability for lesser trained personnel to administer the vaccine, including self-administration

^b Based on the number of separate components necessary to deliver the vaccine or improved ability to track vaccine commodities

^c Total economic cost of one-time / upfront purchases or investments required to introduce the innovation and of recurrent costs associated with the innovation (not otherwise accounted for)

Blow-fill-seal (BFS) primary containers: Antigen applicability



- BFS primary containers could be applied to any liquid vaccine **administered parenterally**, or used for **diluents for dry vaccines**.
- Compatibility of a vaccine with the BFS filling process and material would have to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- Examples of VIPS priority antigens that would be **well-suited for a BFS primary containers** are **pentavalent and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)**, both currently available in single-dose presentations.

Blow-fill-seal (BFS) primary containers: Assessment outcomes



KEY BENEFITS

- + May **reduce storage and transportation costs**:
 - Based on current prototype measurements, BFS primary containers have the potential to be **more compact** than single-dose glass vials.
- **Antigen applicability**:
 - Broad applicability to any liquid vaccine **administered parenterally**, or for **diluents for dry vaccines**.

KEY CHALLENGES

- + Potential to **increase the risk of contamination**:
 - Opening a **BFS ampoule** presentation could **expose the contents to the environment**.
- The cold-chain volume (compared with a vial) will be impacted by the space needed for product labelling, and whether an overwrap is required to prevent gas and water vapour ingress/egress through the polymer.

- ++ Important attribute for at least 2 settings or for the 3 settings based on the country consultation (see slide 3)
- + Important attribute for campaigns or routine facility-based immunisation based on country consultation (see slide 3)

Blow-fill-seal (BFS) primary containers: Rationale for prioritisation



- Based on the analysis, BFS primary containers are included in a **'maybe'** category for prioritisation and **the Steering Committee is requested to provide advice on whether this innovation should be prioritised or not for Phase II.**
- While BFS primary containers **do not offer the health impact, coverage and equity, or safety benefits** of integrated primary containers like compact prefilled autodisable devices (CPADs), their **compact volumes could reduce delivery costs** and they have **broad applicability to all liquid, parenteral vaccines.**
- Since BFS containers are already used in the pharmaceutical industry, it is **unclear whether prioritisation by VIPS would add significant benefit.**

Additional important information to be analysed in phase II (if prioritised for Phase II):

- Economic analyses of single dose and multi-mono-dose formats and the possibility of leveraging BFS manufacturing processes for other BFS products such as CPADs.
- Whether to prioritise BFS ampoules (sub-type) given the risks of contamination.
- The potential production, user handling, and disposal benefits of polymer containers versus glass.