

Statistical Process Control

A key tool for process understanding in the process validation life cycle

A key tool for continuous validation

20 - 21 March 2014, Heidelberg, Germany

SPEAKERS:

Dr Sven Wedemeyer Merck KGaA, Germany

Klemens Wendl Baxter AG, Austria

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Six Sigma
- Basic Statistic
- Process Improvement
- Process Capability
- Case Study "SPC and Trending of Microbiological Data"
- 1 Workshop
- 2 Exercises



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Objectives

The new process Validation life cycle is now split up into 3 stages:

- 1. Process Design
- 2. Process Qualification
- 3. Continued Process Verification

The new "catchword" is process understanding. Trends should be evaluated in the Stage 3.

One element to show process understanding and to monitor trends can be Statistical Process Control.

On the one hand the seminar will explain the theory of control charts e.g. how to calculate and read them. On the other hand the seminar will explore how to practically apply Control Charts, e.g. implementing control charts in production or QC and setting up a good review process. This balance of class room sessions and exercises supports a hands-on approach to manage and use Control Charts in different environments, like validation and process improvement.

Examples and case studies from the experience of the speakers will give evidence of the success and possibilities the use of Control Charts adds to your enterprise. Additionally, there is a view on the software for SPC and its GMP relevance.

Background

With the FDA Guidance on Process Validation of January 2011 the FDA gives a new interpretation of validation. Not more than 3 validation batches are the evidence that a process is valid. The FDA now expects a validation life cycle with continued process verification throughout the commercial phase. Also the EMA stated in a Question and Answer paper, that they focus on continuous validation too. Both authorities mention that a process is in statistical control and capable. One element to show this is Statistical Process Control (SPC) as mentioned by the FDA.

Also in the ICH Q9 document "Quality Risk Management" control charts and process capability are mentioned as statistical possibilities within risk assessments.

Target Audience

This course is directed to staff who is involved in process understanding and optimization (e.g. process owners, validation managers, etc.) in R&D, production and quality control. It also addresses quality assurance staff.

Note: The number of participants is limited.

Moderator

Dr Sven Wedemeyer, Merck KGaA

Workshop/Exercises

Practical trainings give the delegates the information about how control charts are used to optimise processes.

The delegates will set up a control chart (initial study). This chart will then be used to monitor a process (control to standard) and to detect changes and to analyse potential causes.

An additional workshop shows Dos and Don'ts and how to get the commitment of superiors and other teammates.

Programme

Six Sigma Definitions

- A short introduction to Six Sigma
- Six Sigma Terms

Objectives of Statistical Process Control

- Create visibility of process performance
- Increase process knowledge
- Show process stability
- Prove process capability
- Support the continuous improvement process

Some mandatory Basic Statistics

- Mean Value, Median, Range
- Standard Deviation
- Normal Distribution
- Histogram and Time Series Plot

The two Types of Variability

- Common cause variability
- Special cause variability

Control Charts

- Types of control charts
- Design a control chart
- Setting up control charts in Minitab®
- Control limits and specification limits
- Why is 3s taken as limit?
- Changing control limits

Reading Control Charts to improve the Process

- Statistical rules
- Identifying patterns
- Performance windows
- General rules

Deploying and managing SPC - Connecting SPC to Continuous Improvement

- Deployment Top-Down versus Bottom-Up
- Root cause analysis
- Paper based versus electronic control charts
- Management system / cycle

Reasons to implement Control Charts

- Link to quality control
- Link to quality assurance
- Benefits from SPC

Measurement System Analysis and SPC

- Using control charts to do a MSA
- Accuracy of data
- Triangle of Variability

Exercise 1

Control chart

Setting up a Control Chart and control a process to standard manually

Workshop

Implementation of the use of a Control Chart in the local environment

- What are the Dos and Don'ts?
- How do I create commitment in senior management and my team?

Exercise 2

Control Chart

Detecting changes and analysing potential causes

Process Capability – What is the risk of failure of my process?

- Cp, Cpk versus Pp, Ppk
- Long term versus short term capability
- Process robustness

Case Study Control Charts and Trending of Microbiological Data

- Computerized systems as basis
- General use of control charts for microbiological data (Environmental monitoring, personnel monitoring, water monitoring, product bioburden)
- Distribution of microbiological data
- Minimum number of data to establish control limits
- Specify "trending rules" for microbiological data
- Frequency of Trending
- General approach on encountering a negative trend
- Case study

Speakers



Dr Sven Wedemeyer

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany
Dr Wedemeyer studied Process Engineering
at the TU Clausthal and received his PhD
from the same university. He joined Merck
in 1999 and headed different position (e.g

Assistant Plant Manger in the solids manufacturing department). Dr Wedemeyer started his Black Belt education in 2005. Since that time he is performing Six Sigma projects in manufacturing and supply chain. He is member of the Operational Excellence team leading the transformation program in Technical Operations.



Klemens Wendl

Baxter AG, Vienna, Austria Klemens Wendl has been with Baxter since 1999. Klemens has worked in various positions at Baxter e.g. Microbiology, Quality Assurance, Supervisor Sterility Assurance:

In May 2008 he became Global Project Manager, and in this position he is responsible for the global implementation and standardisation of Statistical Process Control.

Social Event

On 20 March 2014 you are cordially invited to a social event.

This is an excellent opportunity to share your experiences with colleagues from other companies in a relaxed atmosphere.



Reservation Form: CONCEPT HEIDELBERG P.O. Box 10 17 64 69007 Heidelberg Germany



e-mail: info@concept-heidelberg.de



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Date

Thursday, 20 March 2014, 9.00 - 18.00 h (Registration and coffee 08.30 - 9.00 h) Friday, 21 March 2014, 08.30 - 16.15 h

Venue

Crowne Plaza Heidelberg Kurfürstenanlage 1 69115 Heidelberg, Germany +49 (0)6221 917 0 Phone +49 (0)6221 917699 Fax

Fees

ECA Members € 1,490.- per delegate plus VAT APIC Members € 1,590.- per delegate plus VAT Non-ECA Members € 1,690.- per delegate plus VAT EU GMP Inspectorates € 845.- per delegate plus VAT The fee is payable in advance after receipt of invoice and includes conference documentation, dinner on the first day, lunch on both days and all refreshments. VAT is reclaimable.

Accommodation

CONCEPT has reserved a limited number of rooms in the conference hotel. You will receive a room reservation form when you have registered for the course. Reservation should be made directly with the hotel. Early reservation is recommended.

Registration

Via the attached reservation form, by e-mail or by fax message. Or you register online at www.gmp-compliance.org.

Conference Language

The official conference language will be English.

Organisation and Contact

CONCEPT HEIDELBERG P.O. Box 10 17 64 69007 Heidelberg, Germany, Phone +49(0)62 21/84 44-0 Fax +49(0)62 21/84 44 34 info@concept-heidelberg.de www.concept-heidelberg.de

For questions regarding content:

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