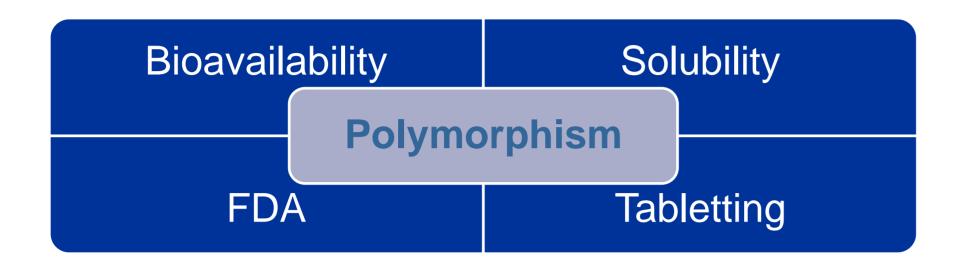
Continuous Real Time Monitoring of Pharmaceutical Crystallization Processes Using Process Analytical Technology Array <u>A.N. Saleemi¹*</u>, C.D.Rielly¹, Z.K. Nagy¹

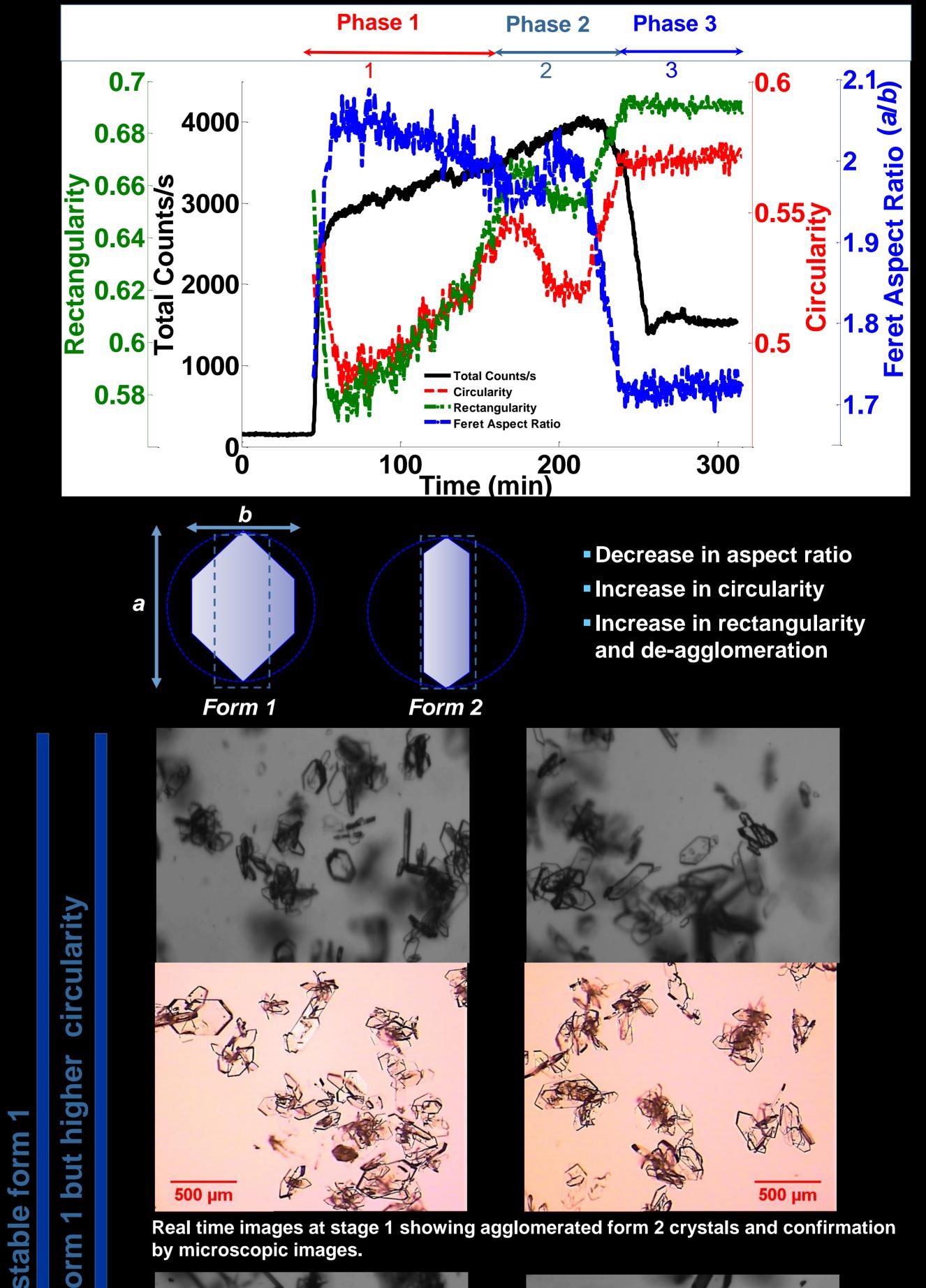
¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Loughborough University, Loughborough, LE11 3TU *Email: Z.K.Nagy@lboro.ac.uk

Introduction

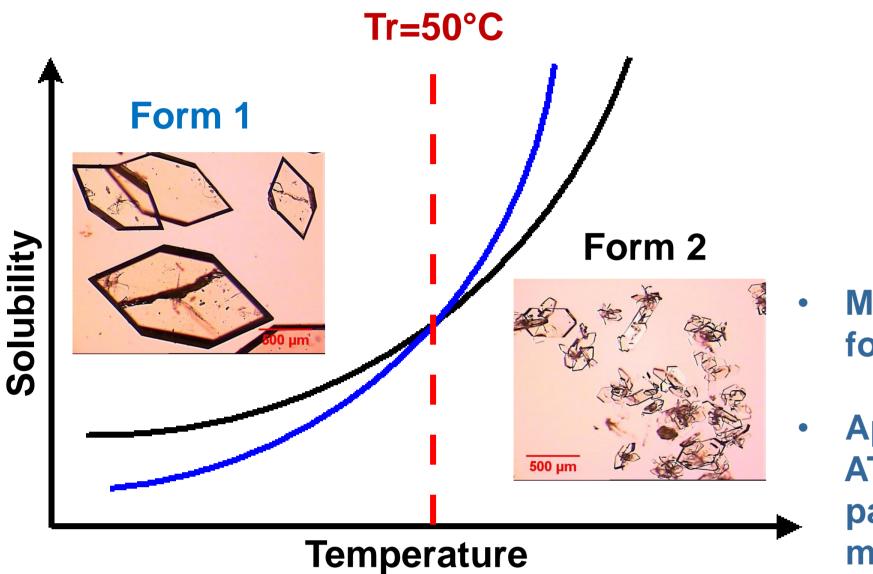
- Polymorphism is the ability of a substance to exist in more than one crystalline forms
- Drug properties sometimes are strongly dependent on the polymorphic form and therefore strict monitoring and control is required.
- FDA therefore encourages the use of quality-by-design (QbD) to improve product quality



Run2, monitoring with PAT and Image Analysis



Methodology

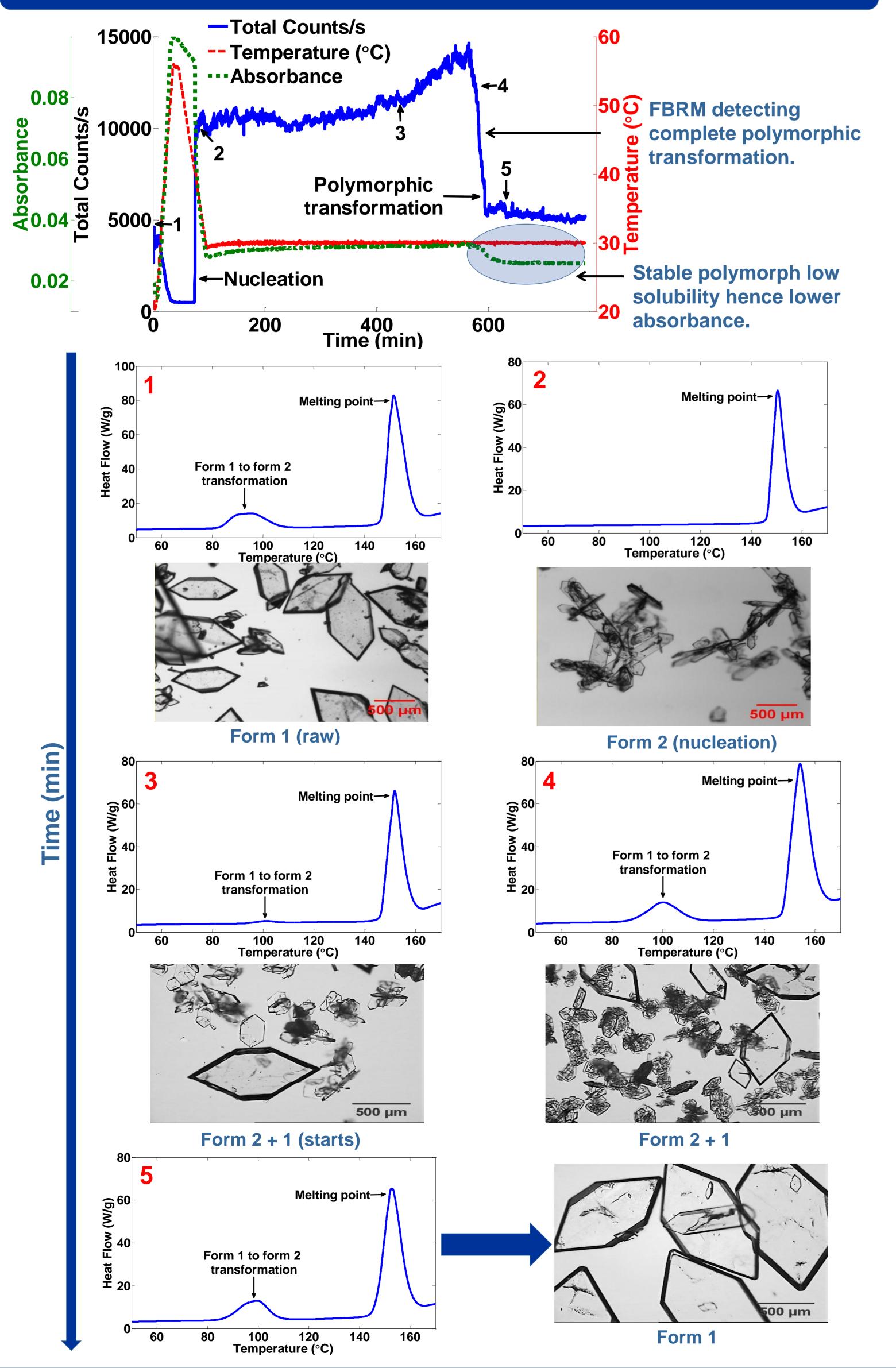


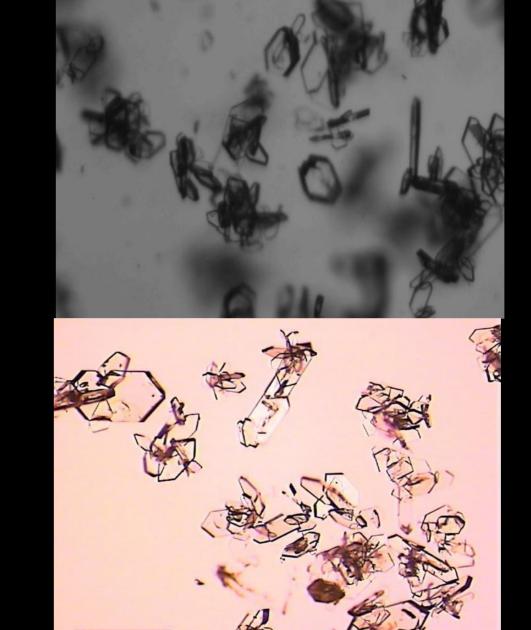
Model system: **Ortho-Aminobenzoic Acid** in 64% water and 36 % IPA.

Aims and Objectives

- Monitoring and subsequently controlling formation of desired enantiotropic form.
- Application of PAT tools i.e. FBRM, ATR-UV/Vis, at-line image analysis using particle insight® and microscopy for monitoring and control.

Run1, monitoring with PAT tools





Real time images at stage 1 showing agglomerated form 2 crystals and confirmation by microscopic images.





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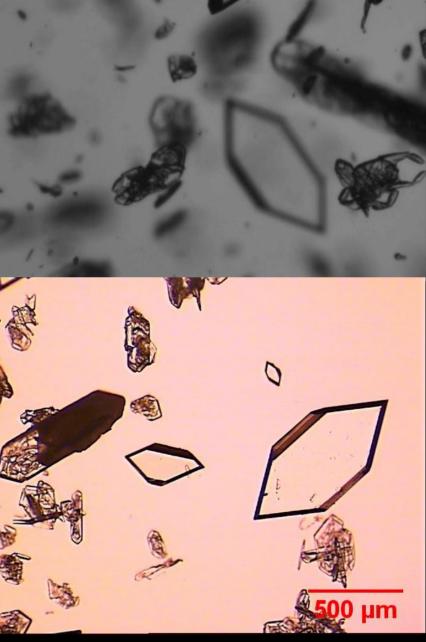
amount

in

Increase

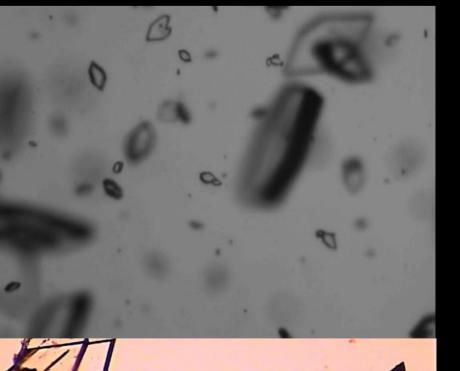
-agglomeration

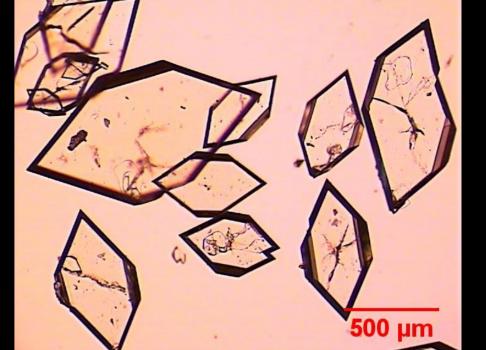
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Real time images at stage 2 showing concomitant presence of both forms and confirmation by microscopic images.







Real time images at stage 3 showing only form 1 and confirmation by microscopic images.

Conclusions

- PAT offers a better monitoring and control approach for polymorphic systems.
- Image analysis compliment PAT and help in further understanding transformation mechanism.
- Approaches such as supersaturation control can be used to produce the desired polymorphic forms.

