



EPSRC

Centre for Innovative Manufacturing
in Continuous Manufacturing and Crystallisation

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

Enablers and Barriers for Continuous Manufacturing in the Pharmaceutical Industry

Aylin Ates, Rajan Talati and Umit Bititci

University of Strathclyde, Dept. of Design, Manufacturing and Engineering Management, T: 0141 548 2588, E: aylin.ates@strath.ac.uk

Vision

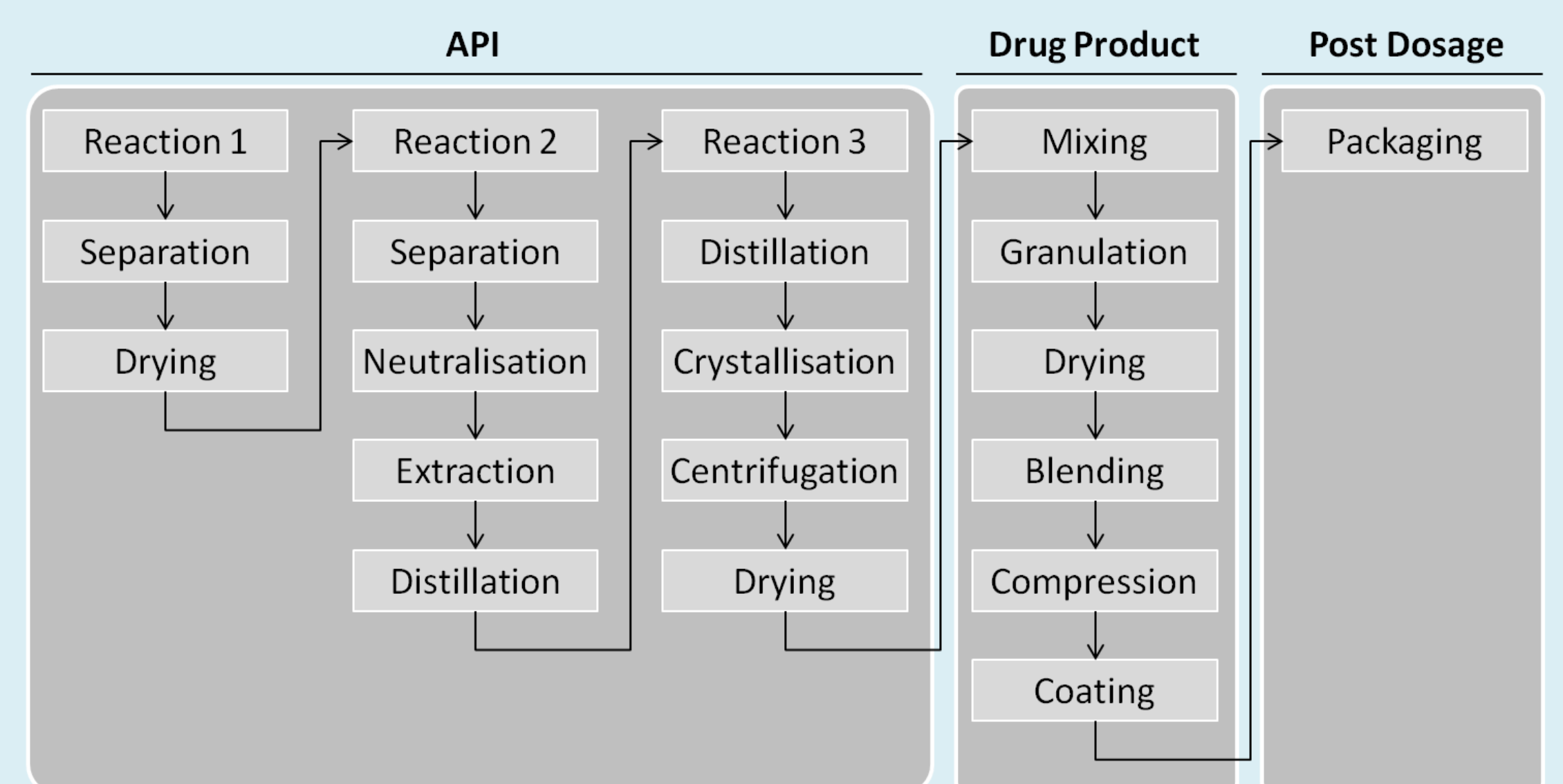
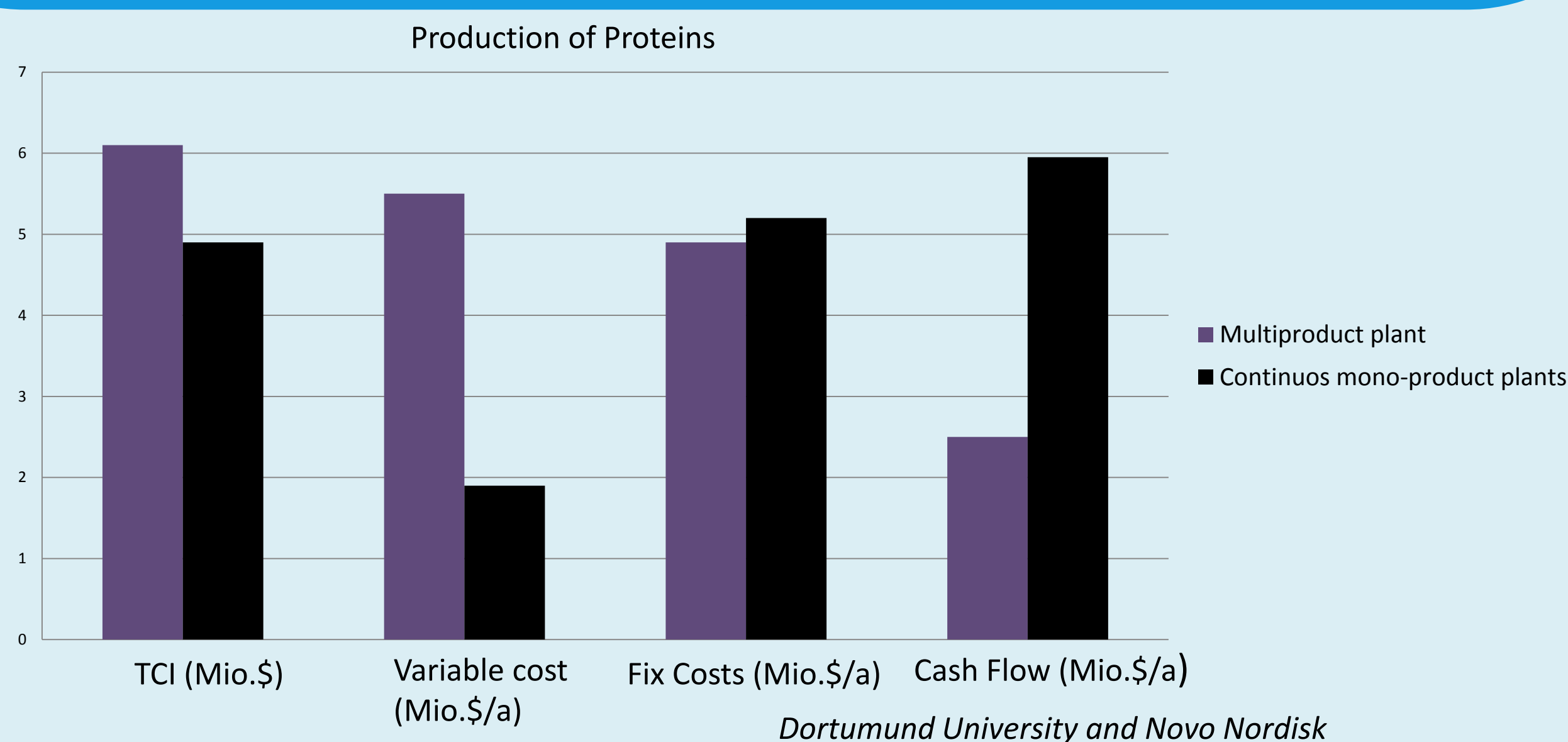
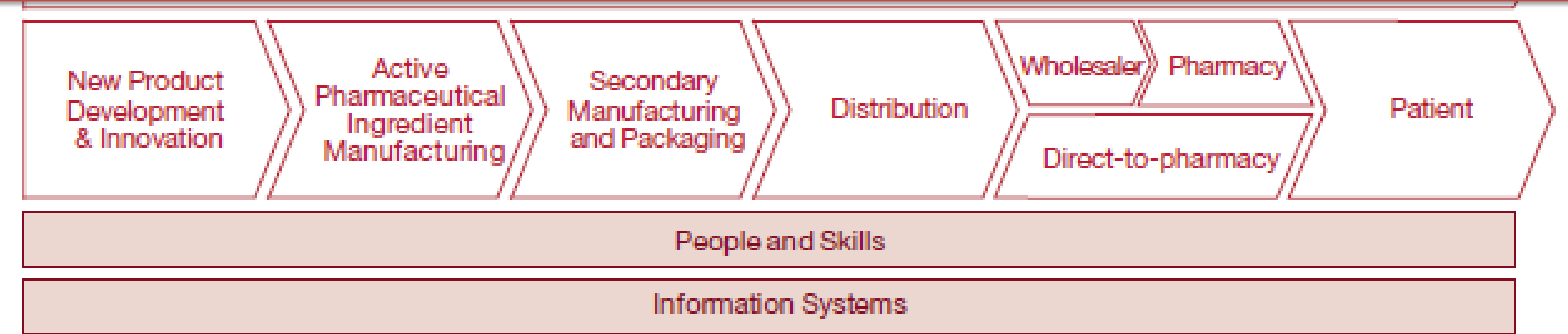
Developing a robust business case for converting Pharmaceutical industry from batch to continuous process with a vision to accelerate the adoption of continuous manufacturing processes, systems and plants for the production of high-value products to higher quality and variety, lower cost, more quickly and sustainably.

OBJECTIVES

- Identifying barriers and enablers for Continuous Manufacturing (CM)
- Developing current and future supply chain and manufacturing process configurations
- Learning from experiences of other industries that have successfully transformed from batch to flow based continuous production.
- Value chain road mapping

END-TO-END CROSS SECTOR VIEW

The supply chain is the backbone of a Pharma company



ENABLERS OF CONTINUOUS MANUFACTURING

Key Enablers	Description	Benefits
PLANT FOOTPRINT	CM allows the use of smaller production facilities with a reduced overall plant footprint.	>50% ↓
CAPEX	CM is highly capable to reduce the overall capital and operational cost of the facility.	50% ↓
CYCLE TIME	CM is capable of reducing overall cycle time of the process.	1 week to 1 day ↓
YIELD	Product yield will be higher in CM. Throughput will be significantly increase in CM.	20% ↑
SOLVENT USE	Solvent can be recycled more effectively in CM. Energy cost will be reduced by 50%.	70% ↓
TIME TO MARKET	CM accelerates the introduction of new drugs through efficient production processes.	50% ↑
INVENTORY	CM has potential for reducing the inventory cost due to less WIP, reduced material handling and continuous flow of material while increasing visibility.	12 to 3 months ↓

BARRIERS OF CONTINUOUS MANUFACTURING

- ECONOMIC**
 - Investment risks, sunk costs
 - High capital required for continuous mode
 - Specialised personnel required
- PROCESS**
 - Process control and safety
 - Lack of process understanding
 - Integration between PAT and the control software
- TECHNOLOGICAL**
 - Losses during start up and shut down period
 - Long reaction times of solid
 - Continuous crystallisation, isolation and drying technology
- SOCIAL**
 - Perception of that only suitable for large volume
 - Lack of experience and fear of unknown
 - Varying customer demand, uncertain market and shorter product life-cycle
- REGULATORY**
 - Perception of that current regulatory system is rigid
 - Change in the current batch process that has been already validated

