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IMRP2016

VANCOUVER
BC, CANADA

CAPA using Monte Carlo

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V2.2



CAPA using Monte Carlo

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CAPA using Monte Carlo

Corrective Action / Preventive Action:

- Organizational process improvement, based on the systematic investigation of root causes of identified problems to attempt to prevent their reoccurrence (corrective action) or prevent occurrence (preventive action)

Monte Carlo Modeling

- using randomness to solve problems that might be deterministic in principle
- Large number of events, CPU time
- Geometry modeling and beam source modeling used to be user-time intensive



Why Modelling?

Packaging Planning

- Minor differences and movement inside the packaging
 - Shadow effects by variations
 - Packaging optimization
 - Material change effects on dose
- ➔ Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis
- ➔ Reduce Risk

Medical Product Design

- Include sterilization early in the design
 - Combination Products
 - Electronic Components (10-500Gy)
 - Complex Shadow effects
- ➔ Define energy range
- ➔ Design for radiation sensitive areas within the product
- ➔ Save development time



Why Modelling?

CAPA

- Compare PQ data with Simulation
 - Simulate many more dosimeters
 - Non-measurable locations
 - Define & vary Critical Control Points
 - Motion in packaging, materials, orientation, beam faults, MAD locations, min dose locations, product as dosimeter,...
- Really understand Complexity
- Reduce Risk & Time
- Predict & Prevent

Prototyping

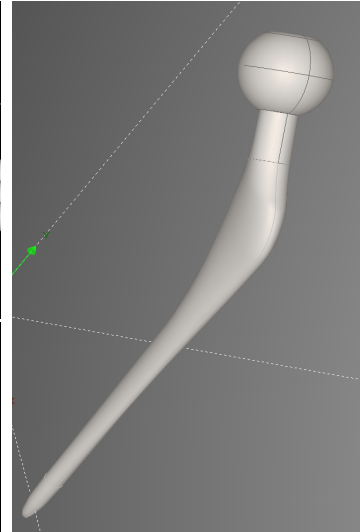
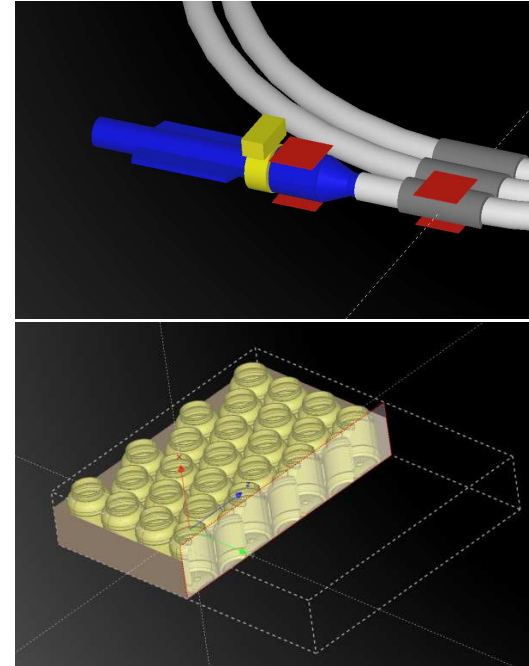
- custom implants
 - 3D-printed parts
 - Create / avoid shadow regions
 - Benchmark simulated product
 - Use simulated dose map
- Sterilize Parts that exist only once
- Enable Conforming Process



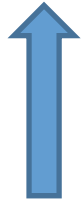
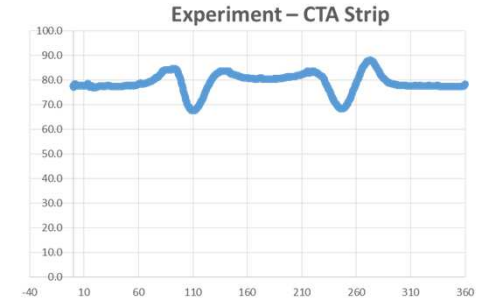
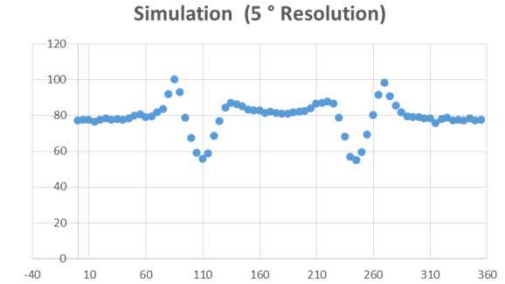
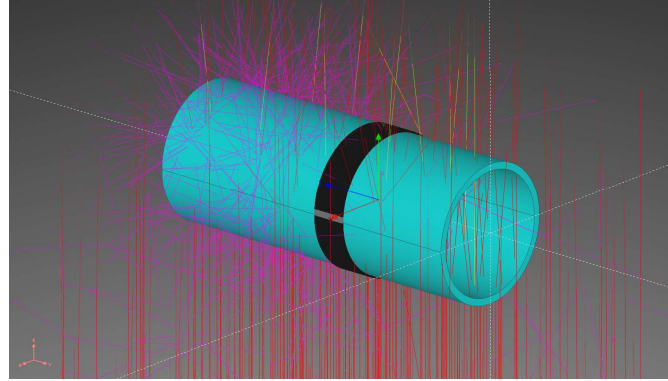
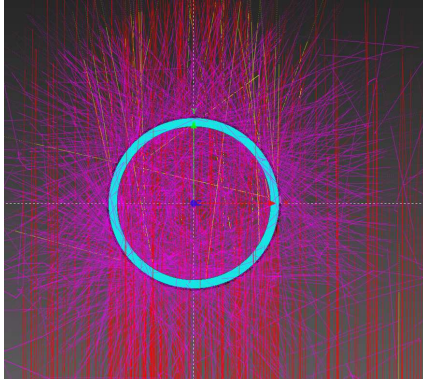
Our Tool

3D Geometry GUI

- Create geometry within tool – proprietary 3D CAD
 - Import 3D files from other sources – and modify in GUI
 - Simulate Dosimeters
 - Measurable locations (PQ)
 - Non-measurable locations
 - Parts of product as dosimeter
- ➔ Simplify Setup and Variations
- ➔ Save User Time



Project Specific Benchmarking Example



0° Direction

Tube: 2mm wall thickness, 4cm radius
Material: PC
Dosimeter: Water with 5° resolution
Single Sided Irradiation



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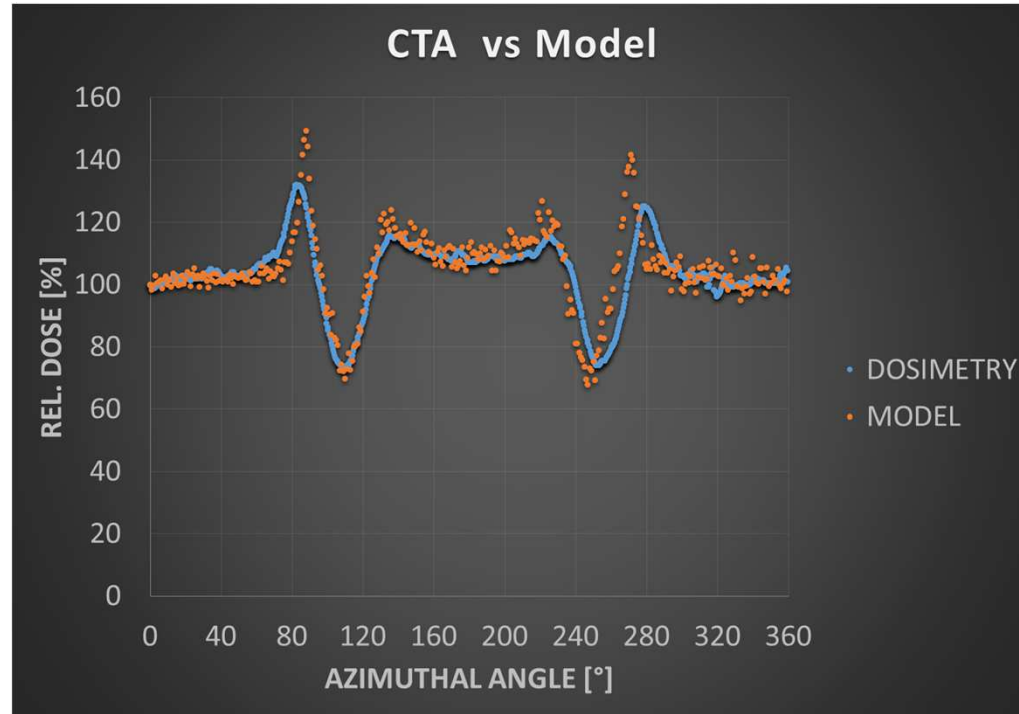


Project Specific Benchmarking Example

PC Tube:
d=40mm d=2mm

Dosimeter:
CTA-Strip
d=125 μ m
1° Resolution

Work-In-Progress



Our Project

- Sterilization of Cardiovascular Stents
- Compliance Card must be inside the package
- Influence on Sterilization Dose Distribution
 - When parts (Compliance Card) inside the packaging move?
 - When the orientation of a stent package is different?



IQ and OQ setup - Benchmarking

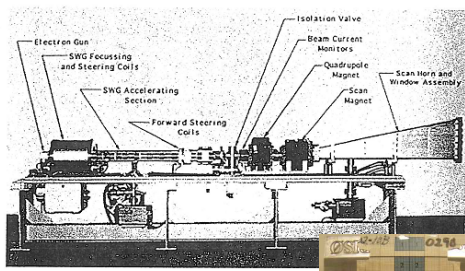
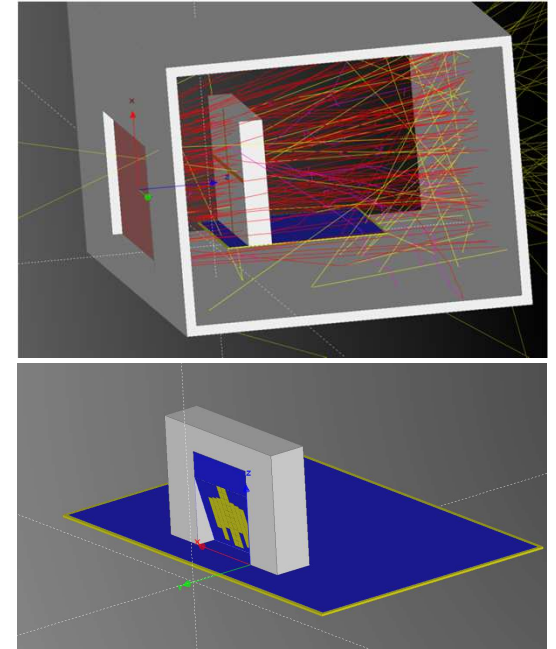
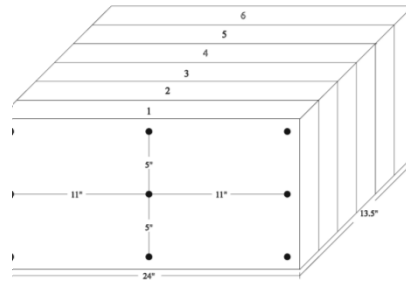
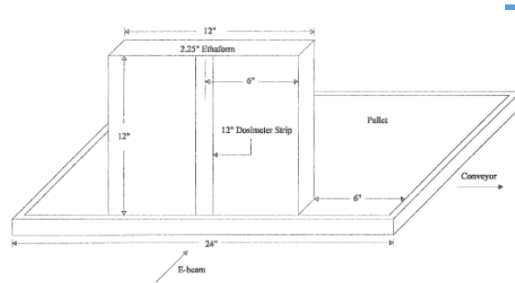
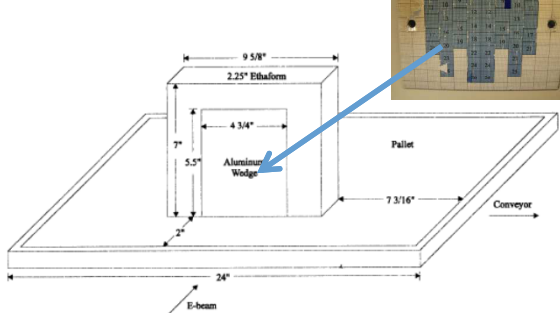


Figure G-1. TB-10/4 Beam Line



Courtesy: Abbott Vascular



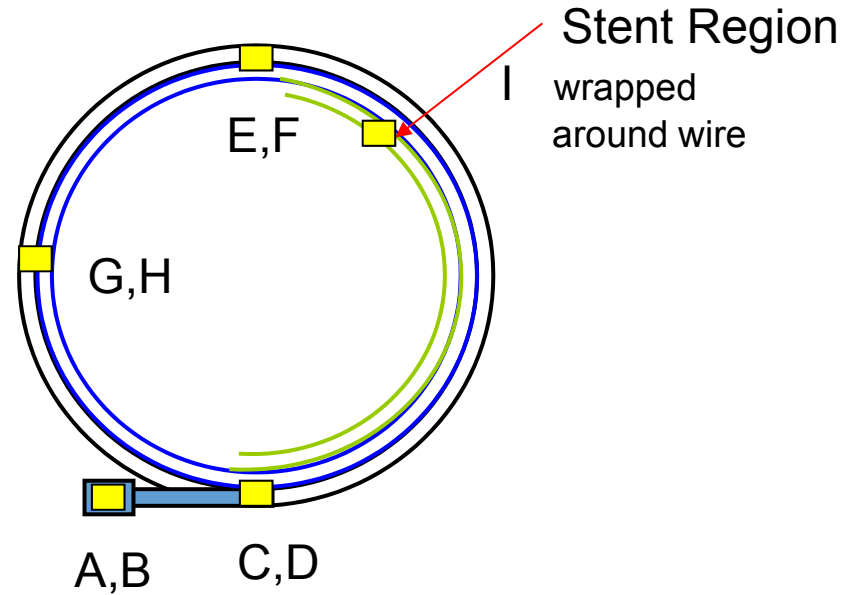
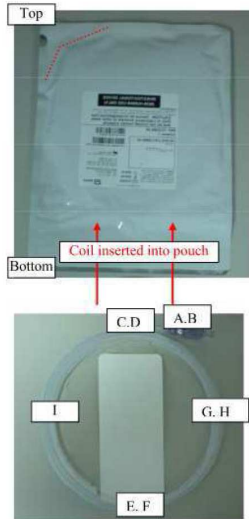
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Cardiovascular Stent Package

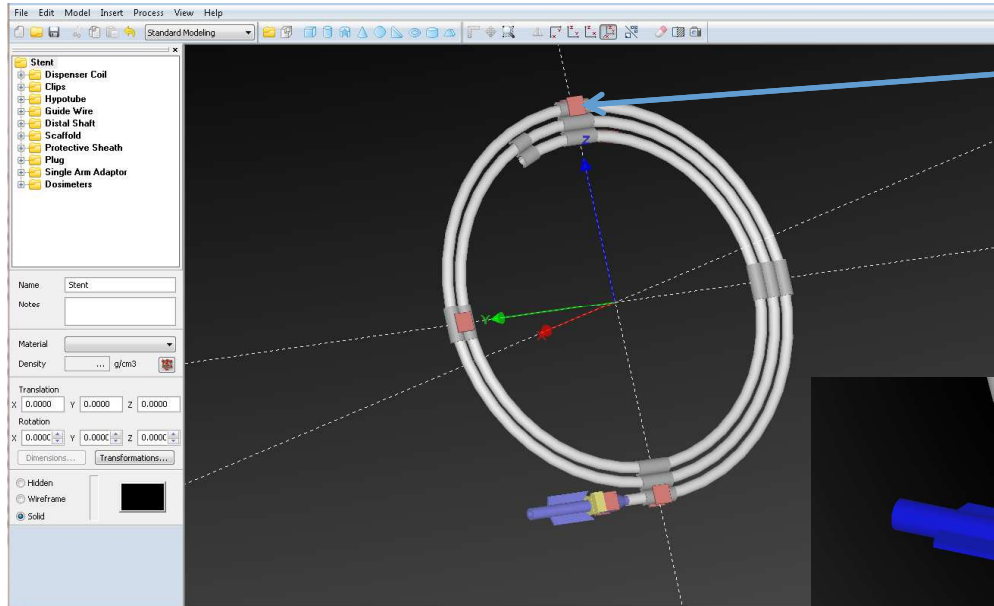
PQ setup



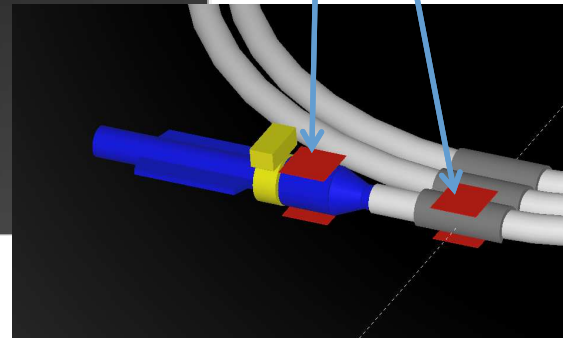
Courtesy: Abbott Vascular



Stent modeling in the GUI



Dosimeters, as in PQ

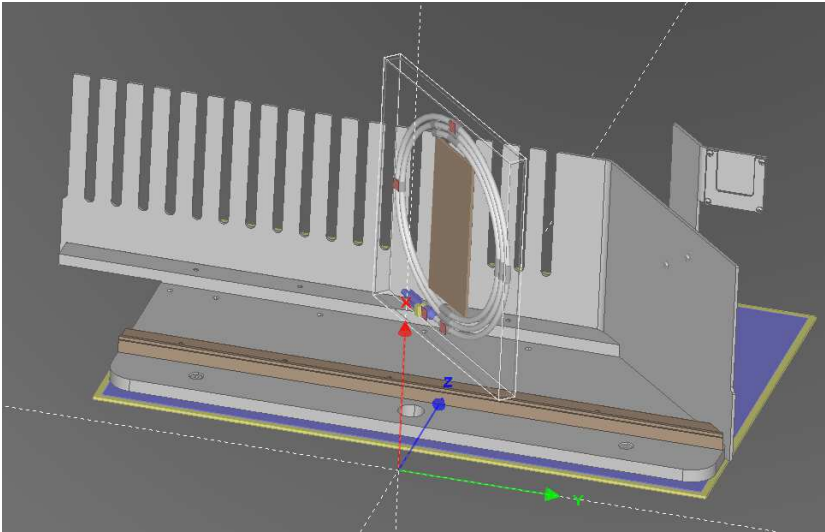


- Structure
 - Dispenser Coil
 - Clips
 - Hypotube
 - Guide Wire
 - Distal Shaft
 - Scaffold
 - Protective Sheath
 - Plug
 - Element
 - Single Arm Adaptor
 - Syringe
 - Protection
 - Clip
 - Dosimeters

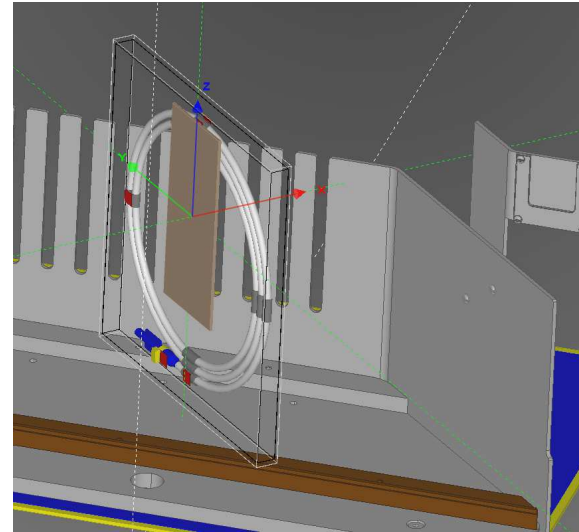


Compliance Card Moving

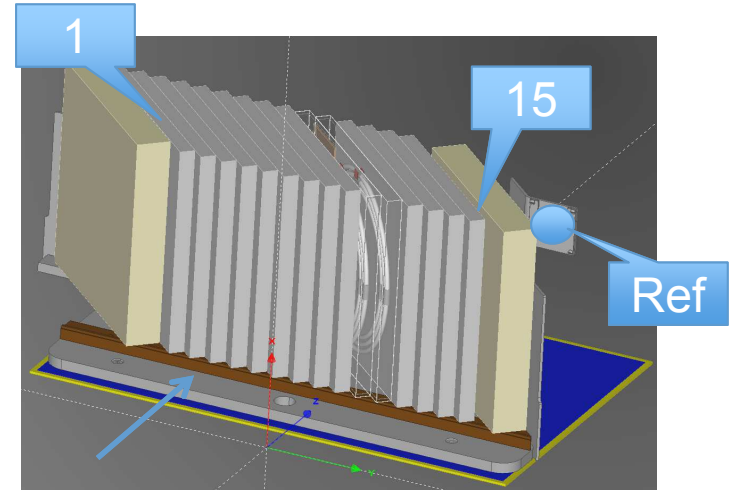
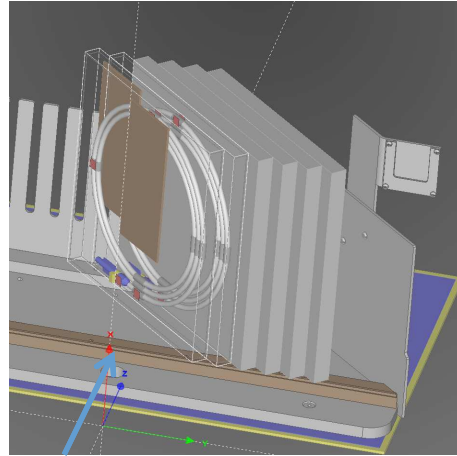
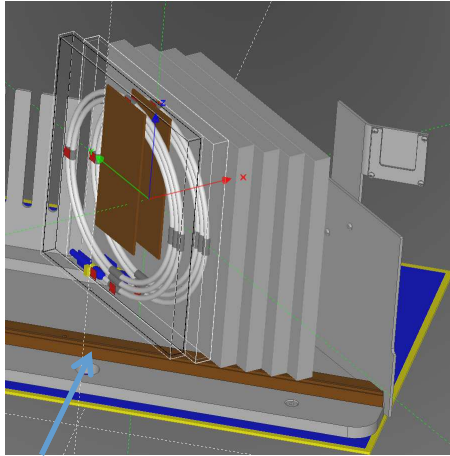
Compliance Card in Center



Variation of Position



Compliance Card Moving



Beam Direction →

Reference Dose Monitoring ●

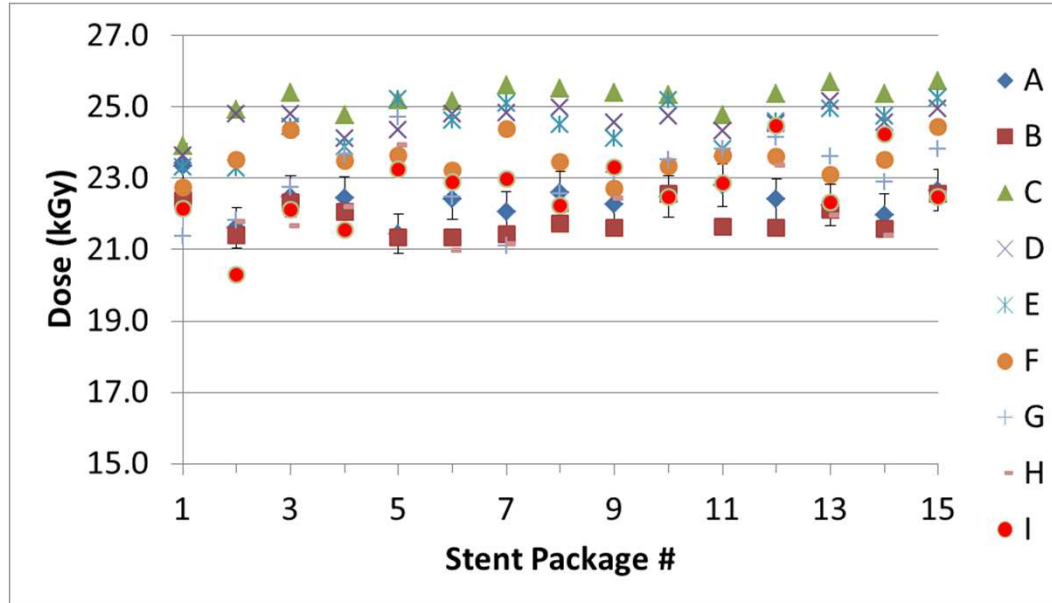


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Compliance Card - Baseline Scenario



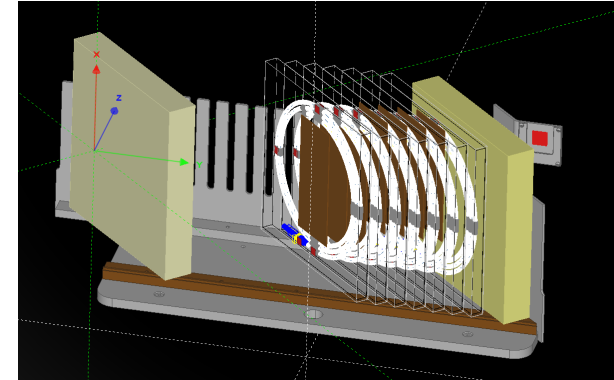
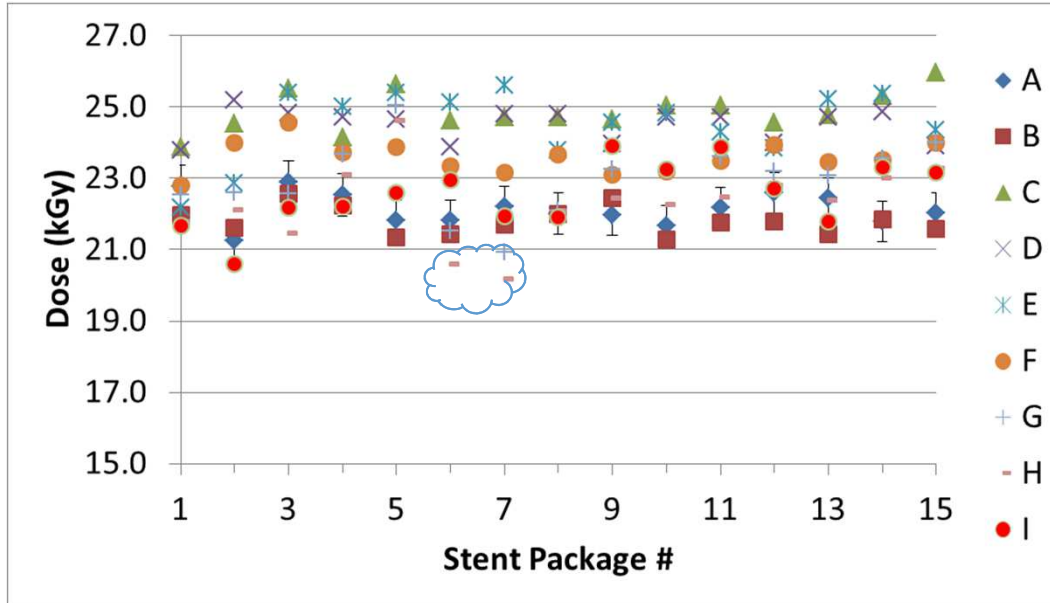
- Reference Dose: 23.6 kGy
- $\pm 2.2\% - 5\%$ at 1σ
- ~ 6 hrs on high performance workstation

Scenario

All compliance cards shadow locations E,F,I



Compliance Card - Scenario Variation



Scenario

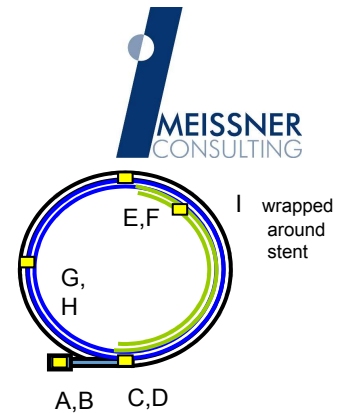
All compliance cards shadow locations E,F,I

Except package 4, 5 and 6



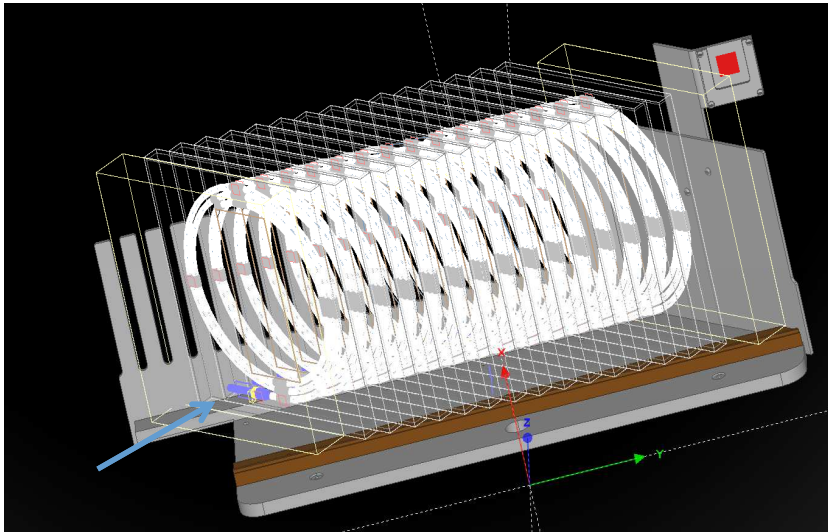
First results – still Work-In-Progress

- Multi-parameter
 - We would have predicted an change for locations E,F and I
 - We saw a change at location H
 - Due to multi stentpackage, 45°
- Simulations provide
 - input for verification/benchmarking scenarios
 - Trends
 - Ideas for more critical control points (→prevent)

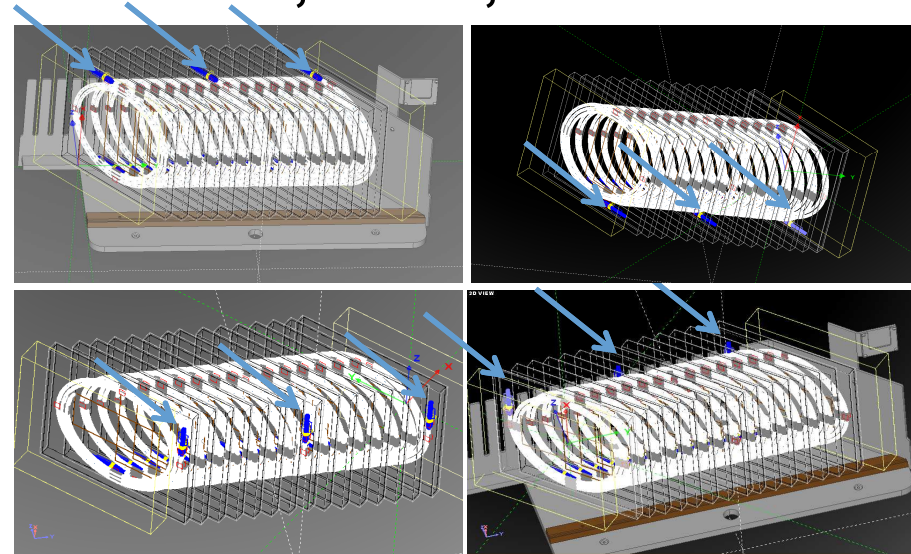


Orientation Defects

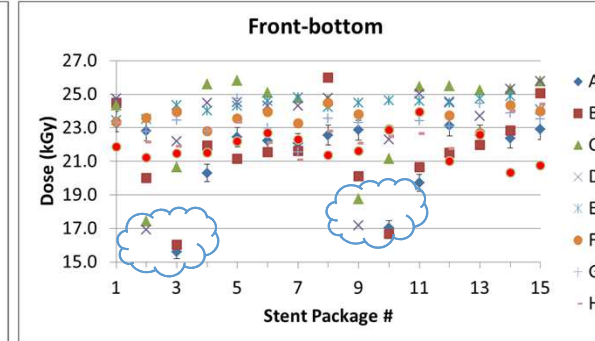
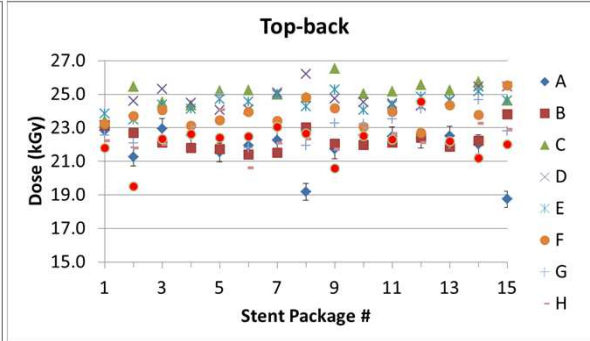
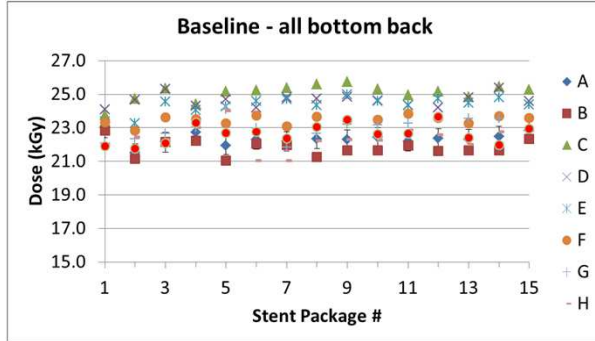
Standard Orientation



Variations, unit 1, 8 and 15



Orientation Defects - Scenario Variation



$$D_{\min}/D_{\text{ref}} - D_{\max}/D_{\text{ref}}$$

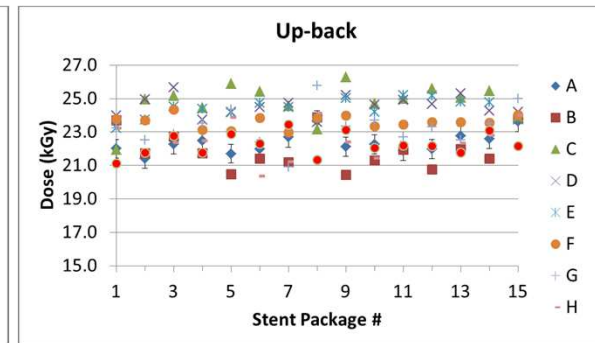
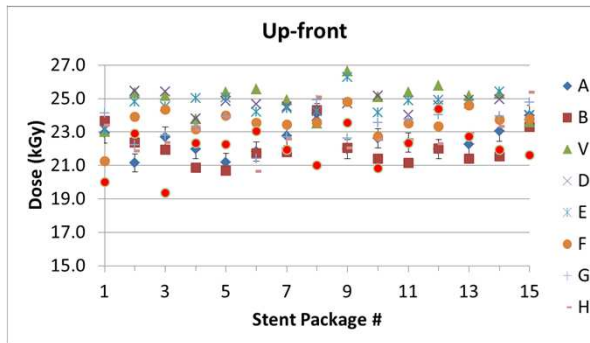
Baseline: 0.89 – 1.09

Front-bottom: 0.60 – 1.82

Top-Back: 0.80 – 1.11

Up-Front: 0.80 – 1.11

Up-Back: 0.80 – 1.09



First results – still Work-In-Progress

- Overall dose distribution homogeneous for each location; within statistical uncertainties
 - Worst case defect: Front-Bottom
 - Manageable defects
- Preventive Action
- Reset range slightly for D_{\min}/D_{ref} – D_{\max}/D_{ref}



Conclusions - CAPA

- Today we presented a Method and a Tool
 - 3D geometry input, easy adaptation, quick to add complexity
- The results shown today are very preliminary, but
 - Demonstrate the **Effectiveness for Variance Analysis**
 - Provide additional data to **Support Defect Resolution**
 - Help identify cases where **Corrective Actions** are likely required
 - Help set limits for **Preventive Actions**
- Performance Qualification Benchmarking
 - Verify measurable locations, determine uncertainties
 - Trust non-measurable locations



Conclusions - Business

- Understand complexity
 - Gain Predictability
 - Reduce Risk
- Simulate vs. Experiment
 - Many more dose maps than one would perform experimentally
 - Much less resource use (people, beam time, preparation time, travel, analysis)
 - Reduced development time and cost
- 3D interface to Monte Carlo
 - Quick Iterations: Maintain focus of development team
 - Allow to quickly increase complexity



THANK YOU!