

# VVM Innovation

Thermostability monitoring of vaccines for global supply



# Why bother about temperature monitoring ?



## Objectives of the immunization supply chain

Availability of vaccines  
at the right place in the  
right time

Vaccines are potent and  
have not been impacted  
by temperature  
excursions

Resources are used  
efficiently



## Impacts of temperature excursions...

If undetected

If detected

**Potential  
stockouts**

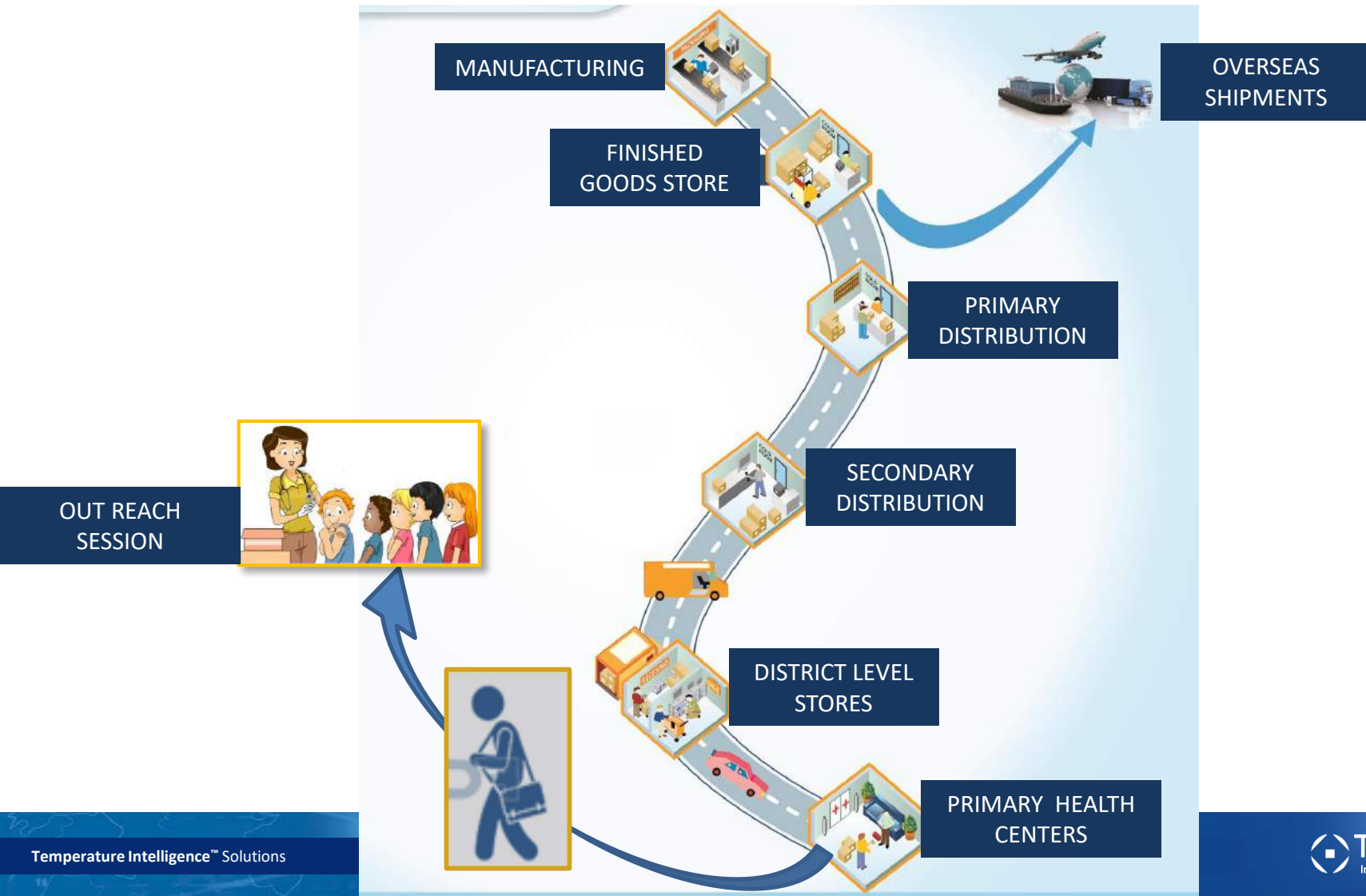
**Potential  
damaged**

**May not  
achieve  
sero-  
conversion**

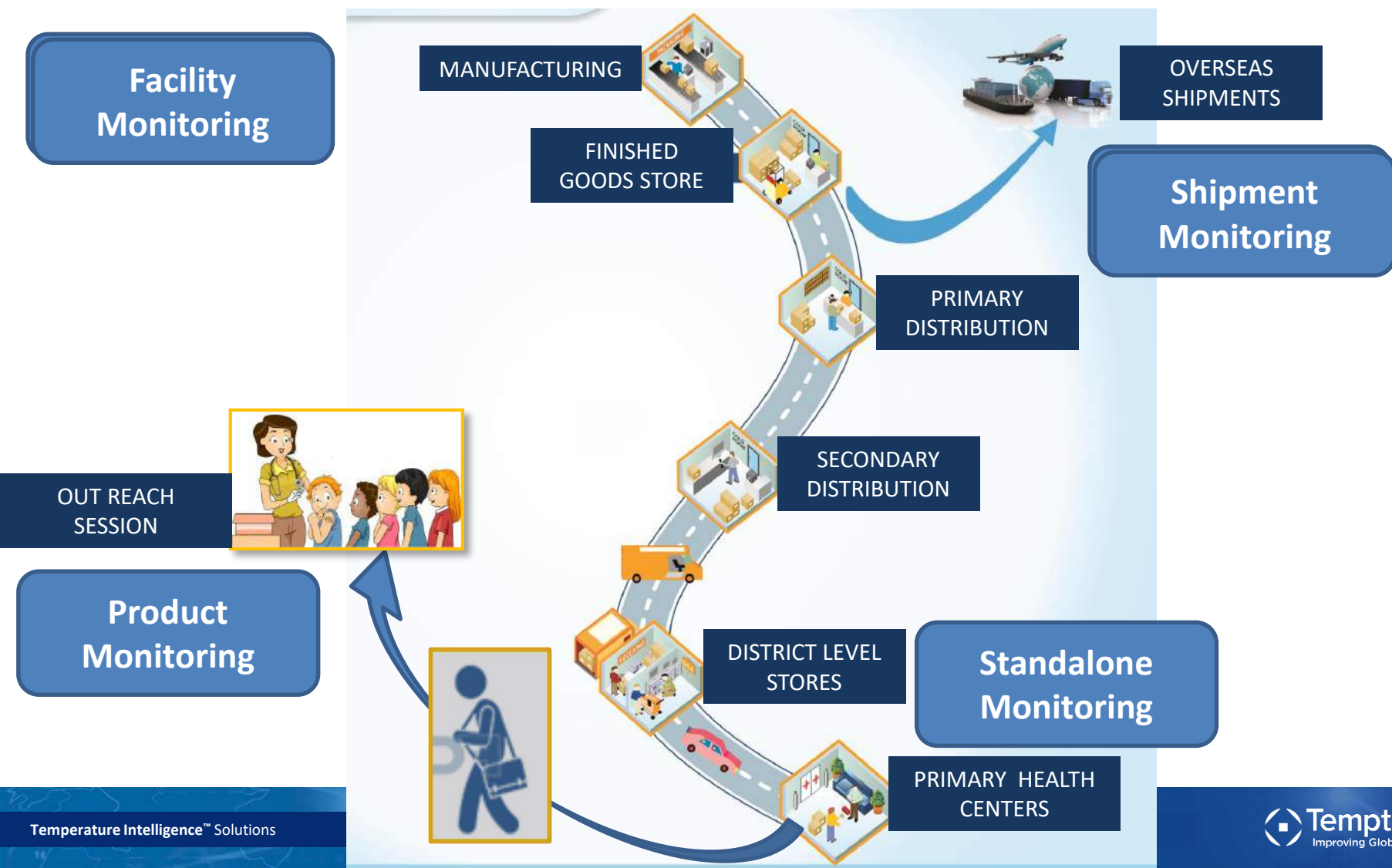
**Wastage**

**Temperature monitoring: detects excursions and can help avoid future excursions**

# Challenges in vaccine Cold Chain management



# Challenges in vaccine Cold Chain management



# Vaccine exposure to Heating & freezing

## - Current reality

Too hot

**“Easier to detect”**



Health worker in Niger shows bottles with vaccine vial monitors. Source: WHO

### What do we know from the EVM Data Analysis

Over 90% of storekeepers and health workers know how to read VVMs.



**“What about excursions during weekends?”**

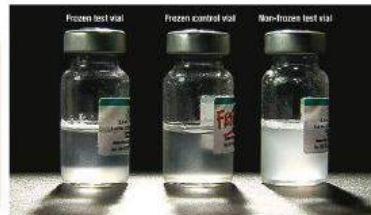
Continuous temperature monitoring

Too cold

**“Harder to detect”**



Example Freeze indicators



Shake test. Source WHO

Only 11 % of facilities pack freeze indicators with deliveries of freeze-sensitive vaccines

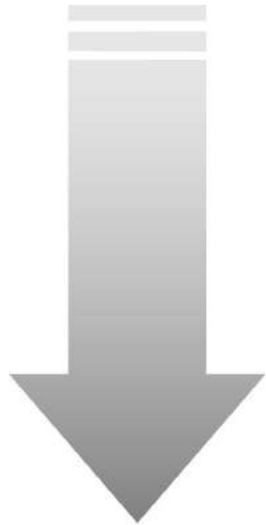




# Vaccine Temperature Sensitivity

Heat sensitivity

most sensitive



least sensitive

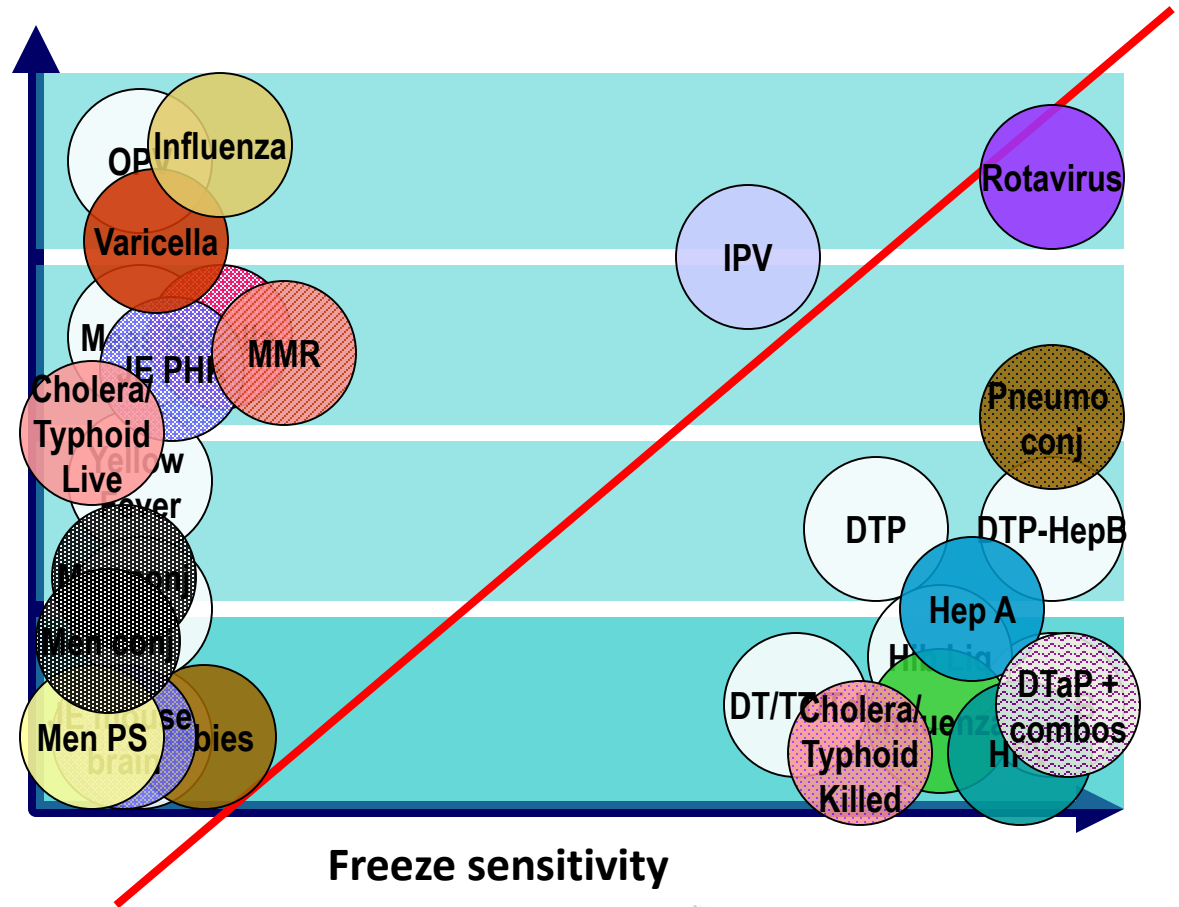
Days  
at 37°C

2

7

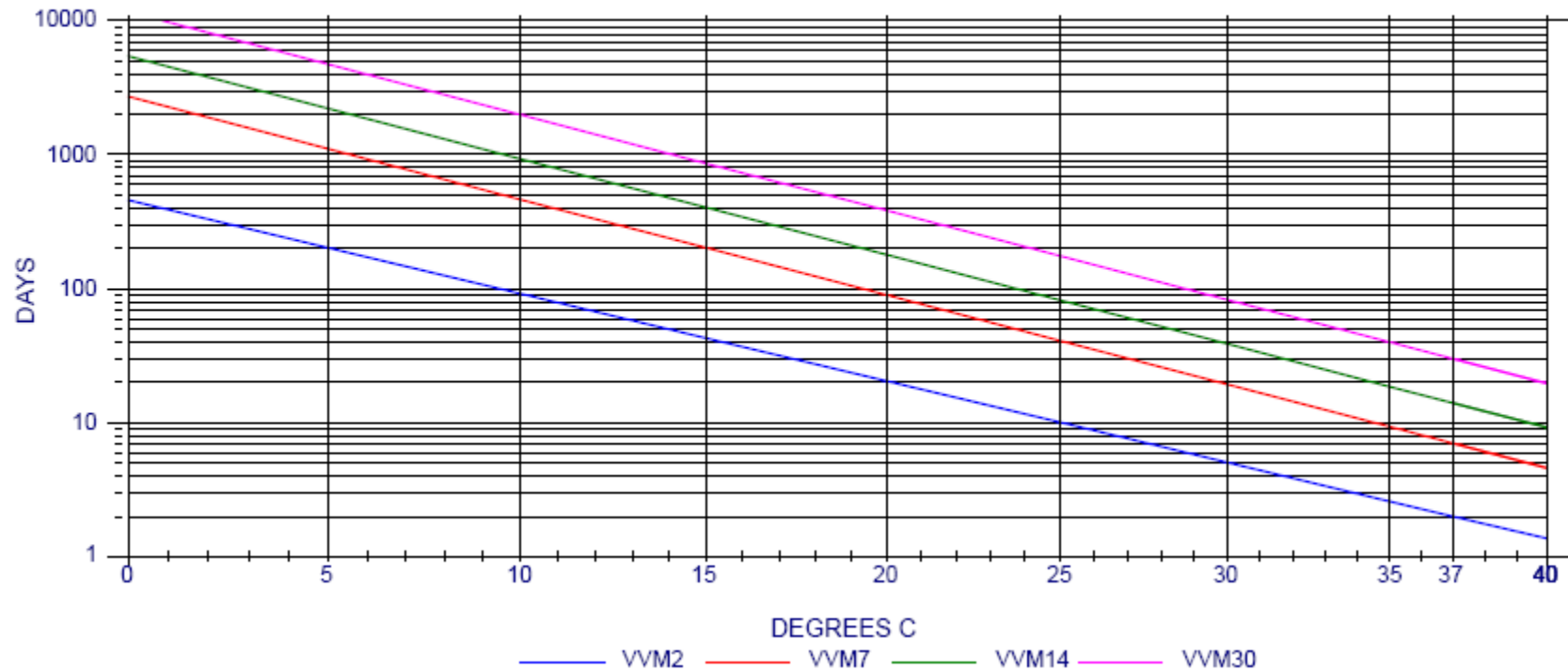
14

30



# Four WHO VVM Categories to Monitor Vaccines with Different Heat Sensitivities

HEATmarker VVMs - Time to VVM Endpoint



# Temptime Continues to Invest in Product Innovations

- VVM: new categories
- CTC & VVM+<sup>TM</sup>: combined VVM and peak threshold indicator
- Hybrid 2D Bar Codes with embedded VVM active area: improve patient safety and address evolving international anti-counterfeiting/track & trace and serialization requirements





- VVM7 - improved
  - VVM7 naturally develops color at 5°C over the course of two years
  - Current specification is  $\geq 2$  years to end point at 5°C
  - Improved formulation for full label is  $\geq 2$  years 4 months to end point at 5°C and typical time of 2 years and 6 months
  - Improved formulation for dot construction is  $\geq 2$  years 8 months to end point at 5°C and typical time of 2 years and 10 months
  - Independent lab tests have been completed and dossier submitted to PQS

# VVM Line Extensions to Address Programmatic Needs: VVM11

- Why VVM11
  - Some vaccines have stability  $>$  VVM7 but  $<$  VVM14
  - Some vaccines have moved to 3 year expiry date but with  $<$  14 days at 37°C
  - Change to statistical modeling of vaccine stability can possibility lead to a lower VVM type
    - e.g., VVM14 now would revert to VVM7
- VVM11 fills the gap between VVM7 and VVM14
  - Provides  $\geq$  2.5 years at 5°C
  - Project initiated based initially on potential IPV stability
- Status
  - Included in VVM spec revision to be published soon

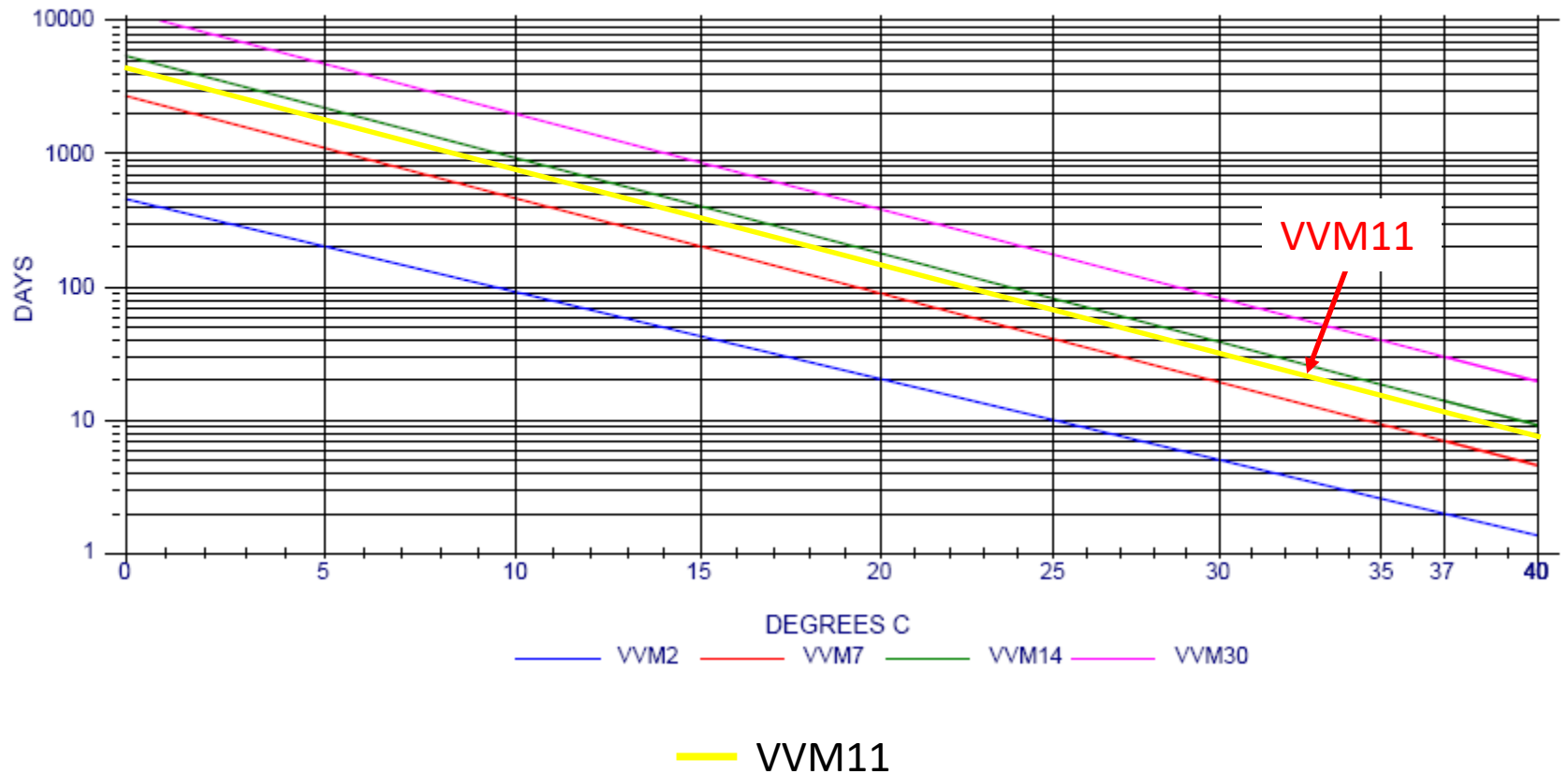
**Table 1: VVM reaction rates by type**

Type (Vaccines)	Maximum time to <u>end point</u> at +37°C	<u>Maximum time to end point</u> at +25°C	Maximum time to <u>end point</u> at +5°C	Time to <u>end point</u> at +5°C
VVM30: High Stability	30 days	193 days	NA*	≥4 years
VVM14: Medium Stability	14 days	90 days	NA*	≥ 3 years
VVM11: Intermediate stability	11 days	71 days	NA*	≥2.5 years
VVM7: Moderate Stability	7 days	45 days	NA*	≥2 years
VVM2: Least Stable	2 days	NA*	225 days	NA*

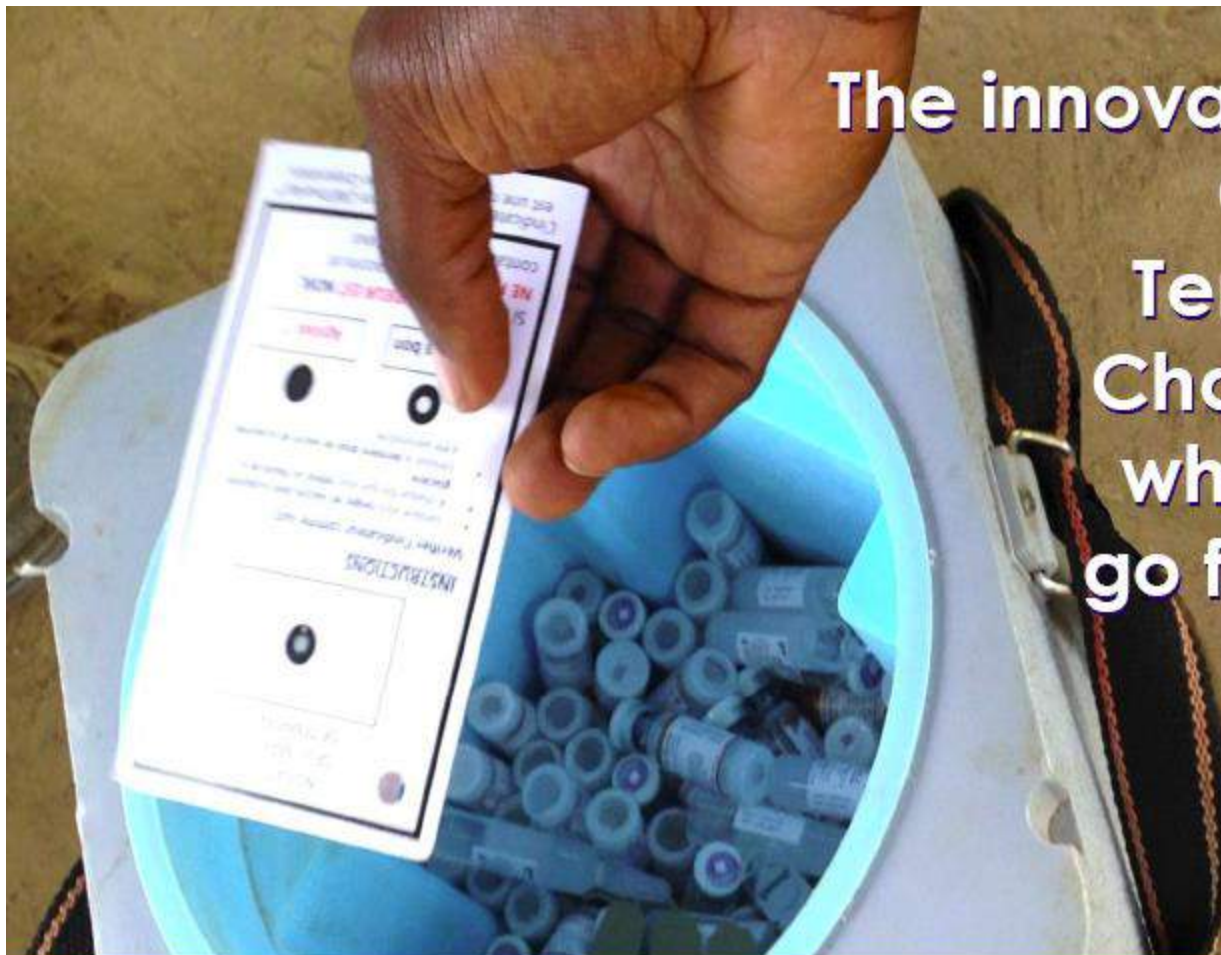
*\*VVM (Arrhenius) reaction rates determined at two temperature points*

# Four Five WHO VVM Categories – VVM11 is Imminent

## VVM11



# The innovation of the Controlled Temperature Chain (CTC) – where do we go from here?



**World Health  
Organization**

Anna-Lea Kahn - WHO-HQ/ EPI  
14<sup>th</sup> TechNet Conference - Bangkok, Thailand  
13 May 2015

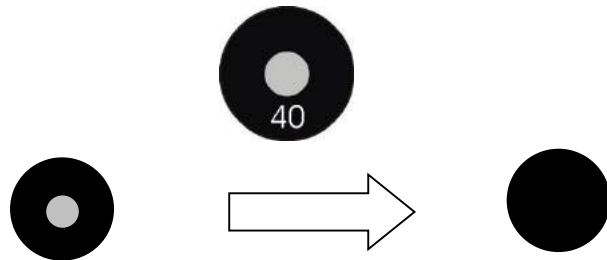


# The Next Challenge – Controlled Temperature Chain (CTC)

Objective: **on-label** use of vaccines in a CTC allowing specific vaccines to be kept and administered at ambient temperatures, up to 40°C for one, limited period of time



- All CTC pilot studies with
- VVM on each vial
- And Temptime's LIMITmarker<sup>®</sup> threshold indicator in each vaccine carrier



Before Exposure to 40°C

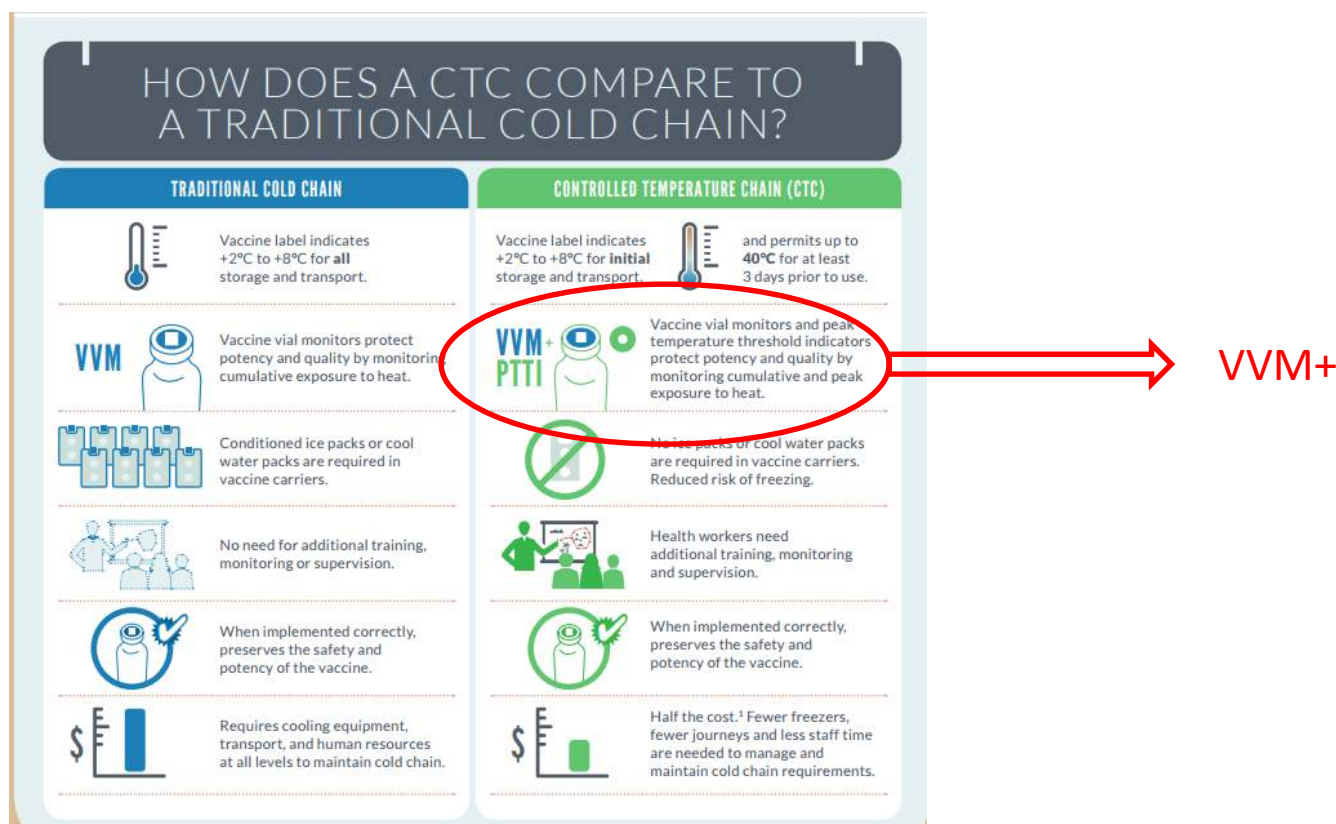
After Exposure to 40°C



# New Product Innovations Address High Temperature Excursions

VVM+<sup>TM</sup>

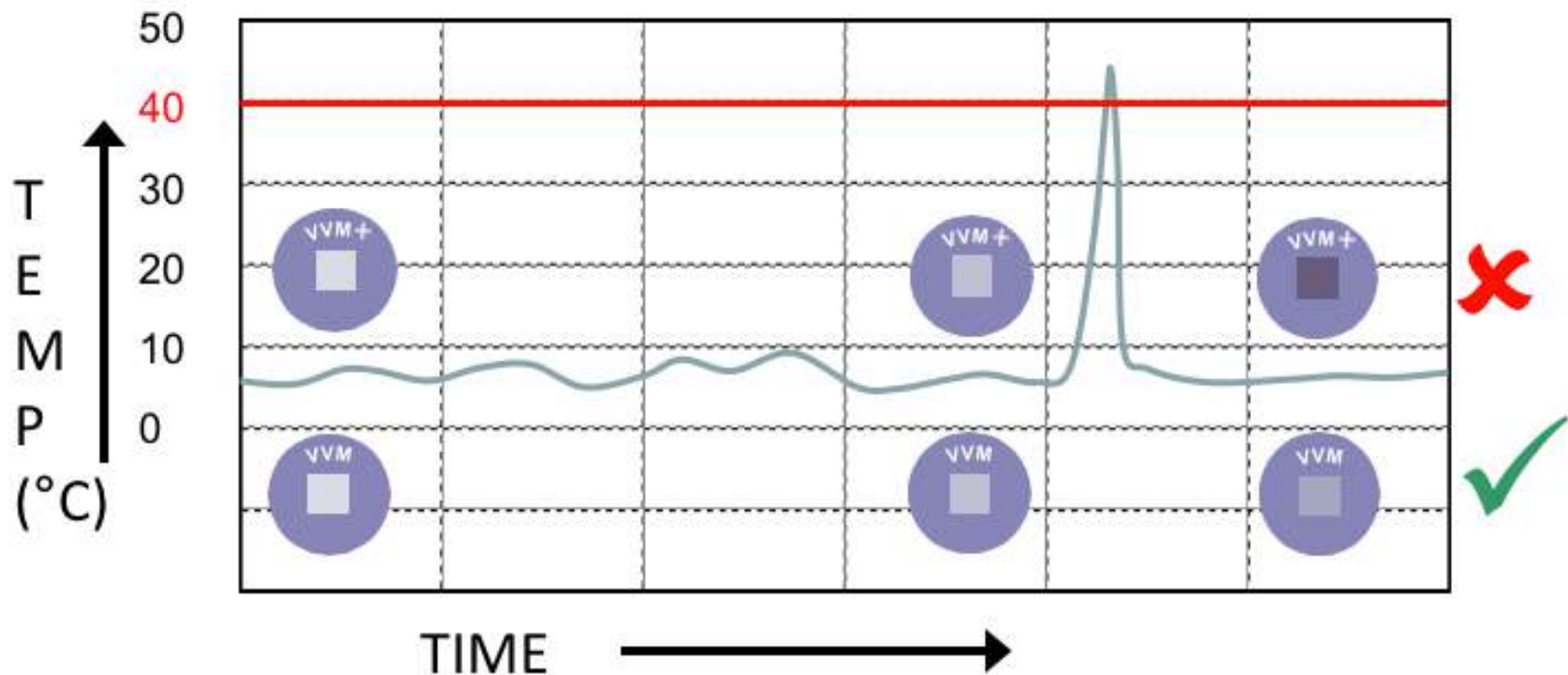
- Combined VVM response and high temperature threshold in a single indicator



# HEATmarker VVM+

## VVM Plus Peak Indicator in Same Device

- VVM+ reacts like a VVM up to 37°C
- At 40°C, VVM+ reaches the end point rapidly to show exposure to critical peak temperature

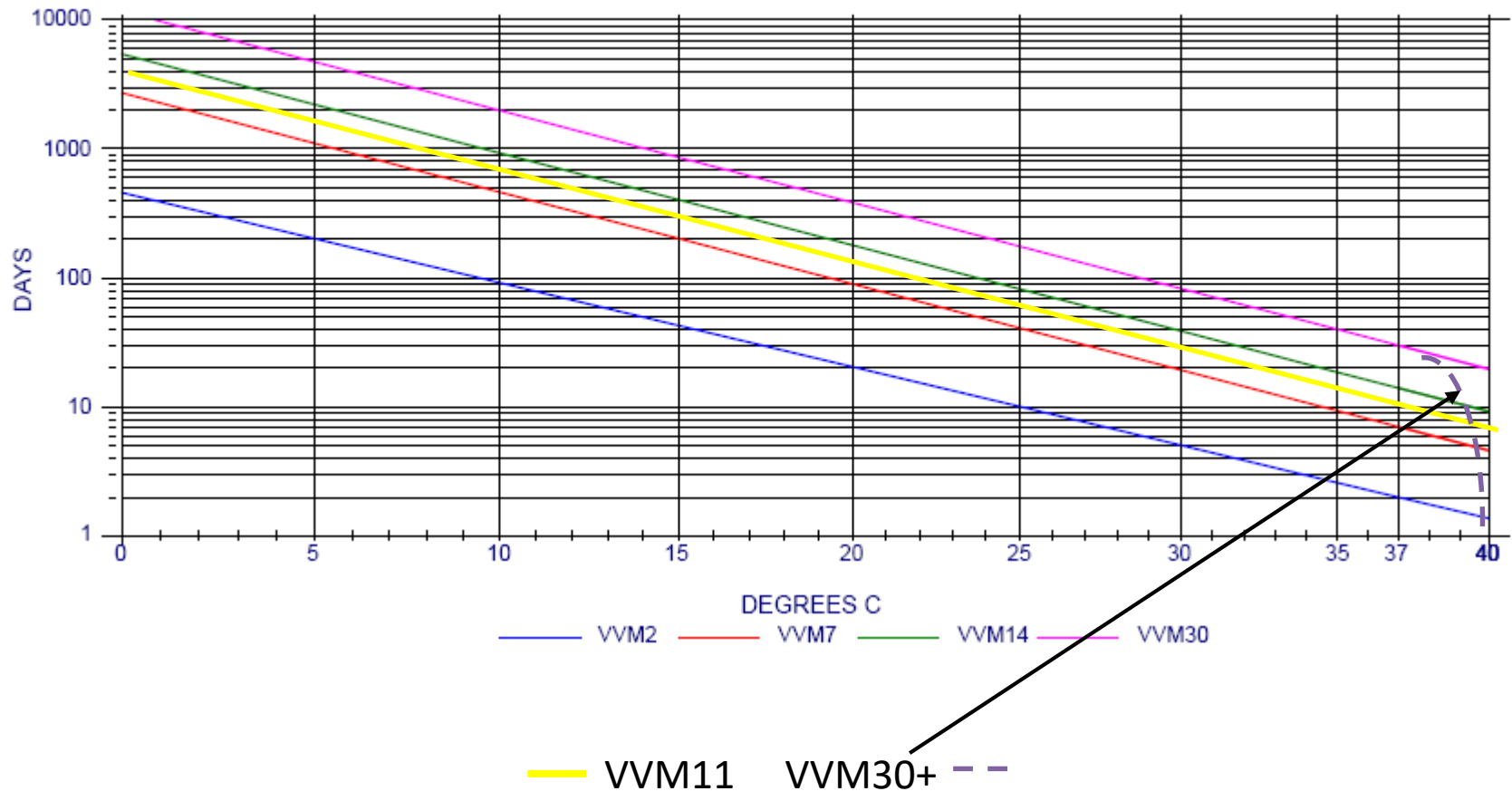


# Comparison of VVM+ and VVM at Threshold Temperature



# Four Five WHO VVM Categories and VVM+

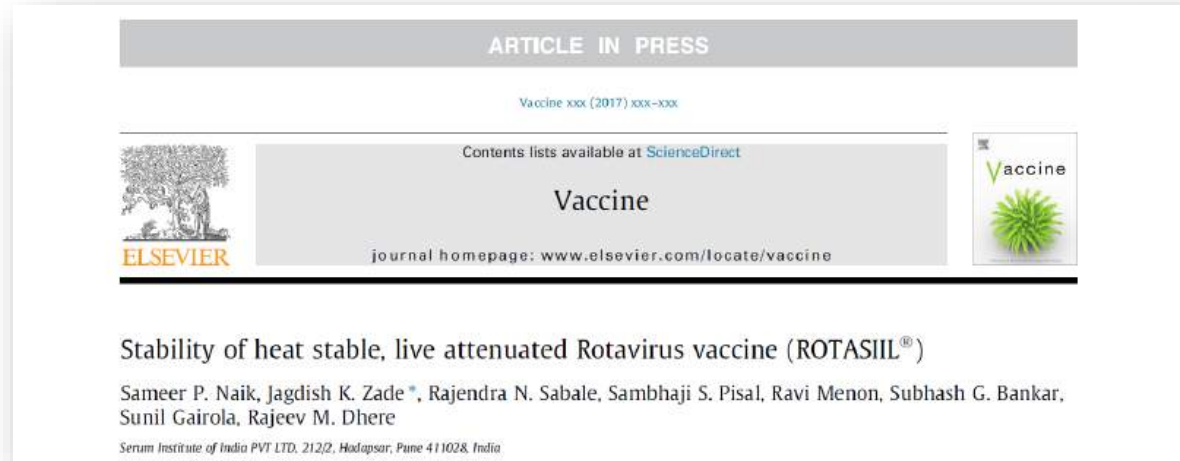
## VVM+ In Progress





# VVM Challenge –

## Highly Stable Rotavirus Vaccine 540 days at 37°C



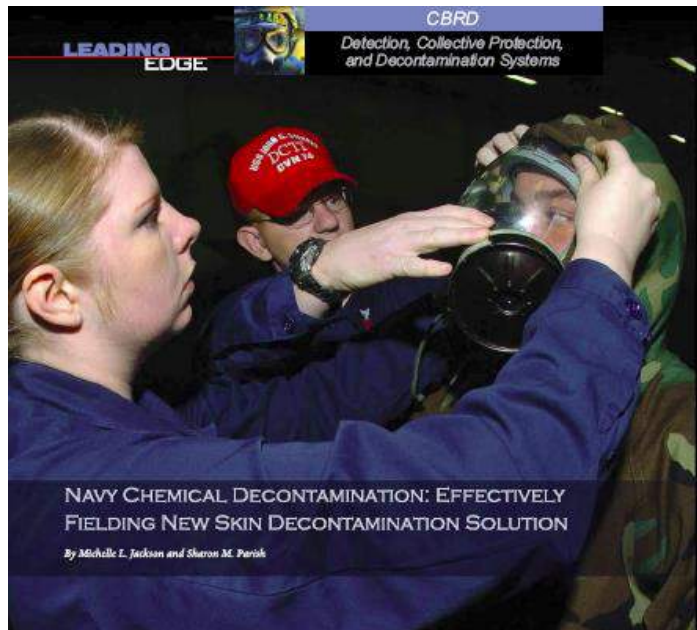
8 °C up to six hours as, at higher temperatures; any micro-organism introduced during the reconstitution process could multiply.

The thermo-stability of ROTASIIL<sup>®</sup>, ironically, has thrown up a new challenge in terms of vaccine vial monitors (VVM). The presently available VVM portfolio (Max VVM30: 30 days at 37 °C) does not begin to cover the extreme thermo stability of ROTASIIL which is 18 months- (540 days) at 37 °C. Efforts to develop a more appropriate VVM are on-going.

It has been already noted that there is remarkable reduction in mortality from diarrheal disease after vaccine introduction in



# VVM Line Extensions to Address Programmatic Needs VVM250 – Technology Capability



Temptime has supplied TTIs for use by US Military with 3 year life at 26°C for more than 20 years and a more stable category for use on Rapid Skin Decontamination Lotion



Additionally, the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense has developed a time temperature indicator (TTI) to include on RSDL packets when manufactured. TTIs incorporate MKT to accurately determine the service life limits of RSDL exposed to various temperatures. TTIs, therefore, assist with RSDL management by providing visible information reflecting product quality. An example TTI is shown in Figure 3.

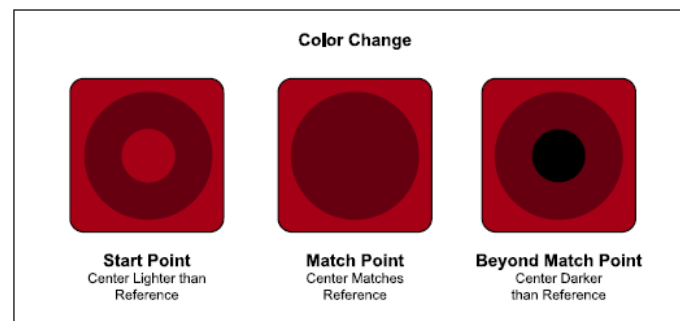


Figure 3. Time Temperature Indicator

# VVM 250 – Upper limit of 250 days at 37°C

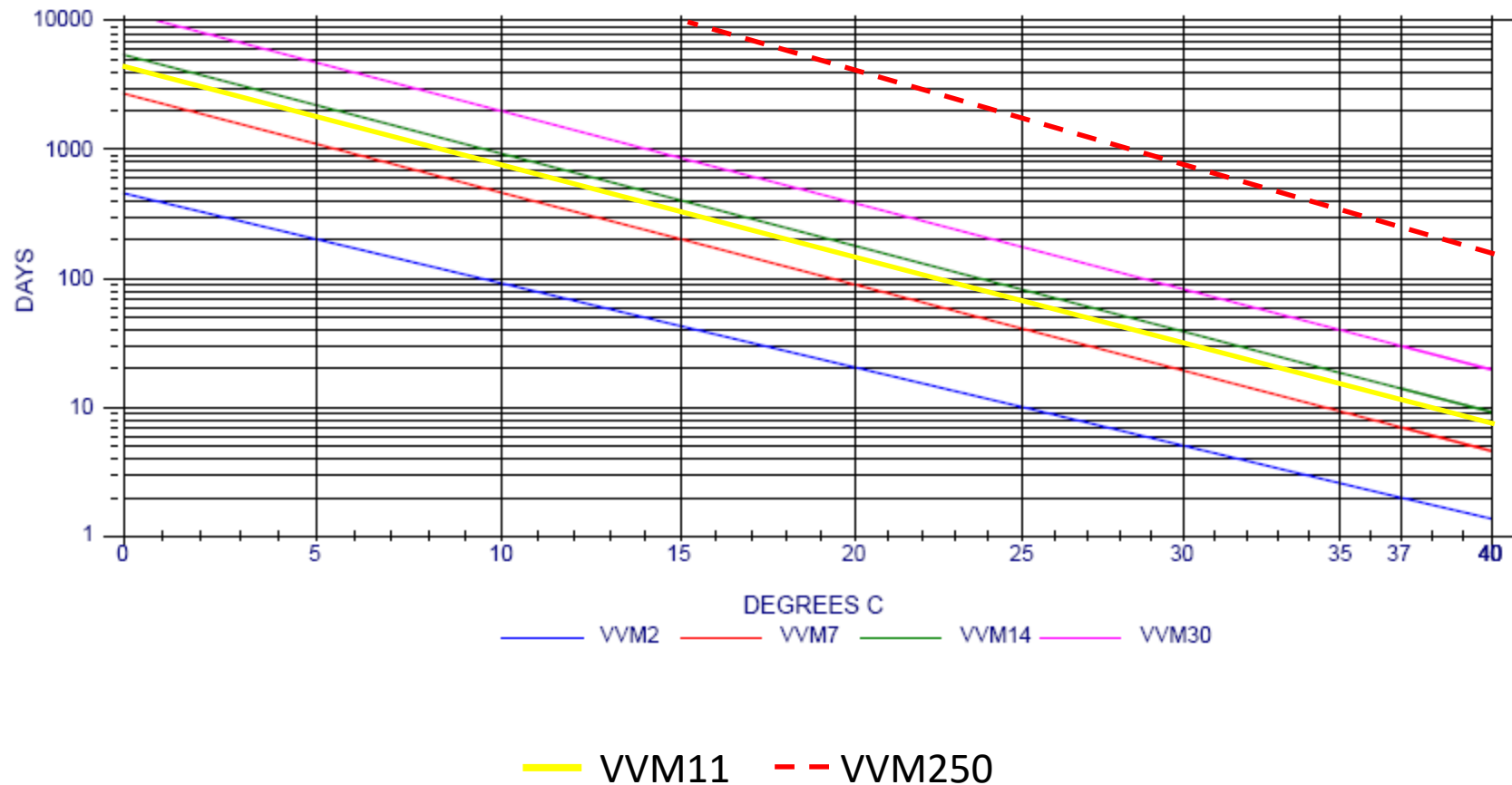
Draft WHO PQS specification would be:

Maximum time to end point at +55°C	Maximum time to end point at +45°C	Time to end point at +25°C
17.0 days	73 days	≥ 900 days

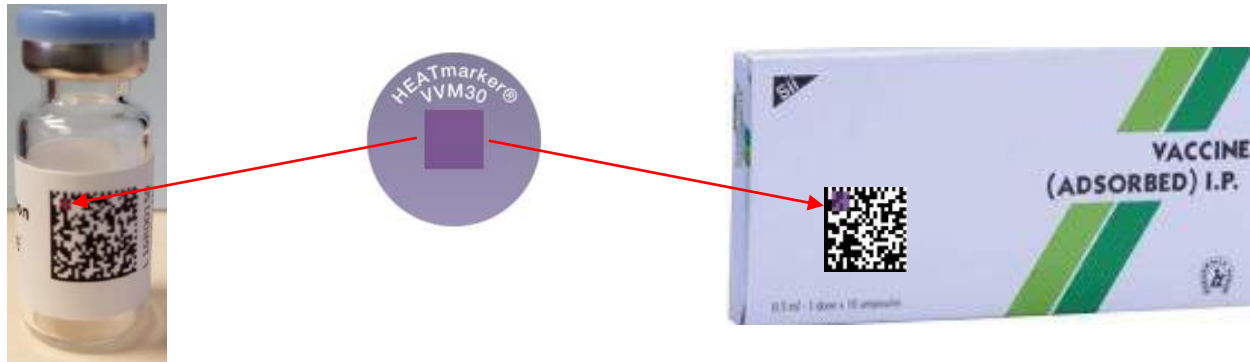
New VVM category developed for thermostable vaccines!!

# Four Five Six WHO VVM Categories and VVM+

## VVM250



## 2D Barcode with Embedded VVM





# Transformational Innovation: 2D Barcode with Embedded VVM

## Digitization of Chemical Indicators & Unit of Sale Level Data Connection

Enhance the value of 2D barcodes (for stock management, patient safety and anti-counterfeiting) by incorporating temperature integrity

- Specific area has cumulative (VVM) and/or threshold ink printed as part of barcode
- Rapid reading with phone or scanner
- Connect with cloud based data set of other sensors



**Tests Passed**

Monitor Category: VVM7  
Remaining Life: 80%  
Expiration Date: 2019-12-31  
Product Authenticity: ✓ OK

GTIN: 10123451234512  
Batch Number: 16R00150  
Serial Number: 1234

✓ OneScan™  
Temptime®



**Tests Failed**

Monitor Category: VVM7  
Remaining Life: 0%  
Expiration Date: 2019-12-31  
Product Authenticity: ✓ OK

GTIN: 10123451234512  
Batch Number: 16R00150  
Serial Number: 1234

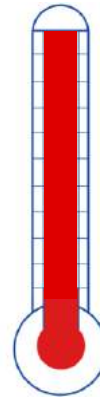
✗ OneScan™  
Temptime®

# GS1 2D Data Matrix with Threshold Sensor

- **Threshold Indicator** – rapid, irreversible color change when peak temperature threshold is exceeded



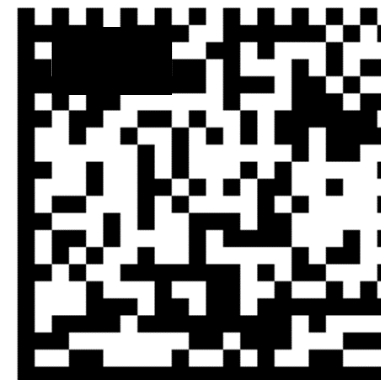
Below threshold  
temperature



Exceed threshold  
temperature

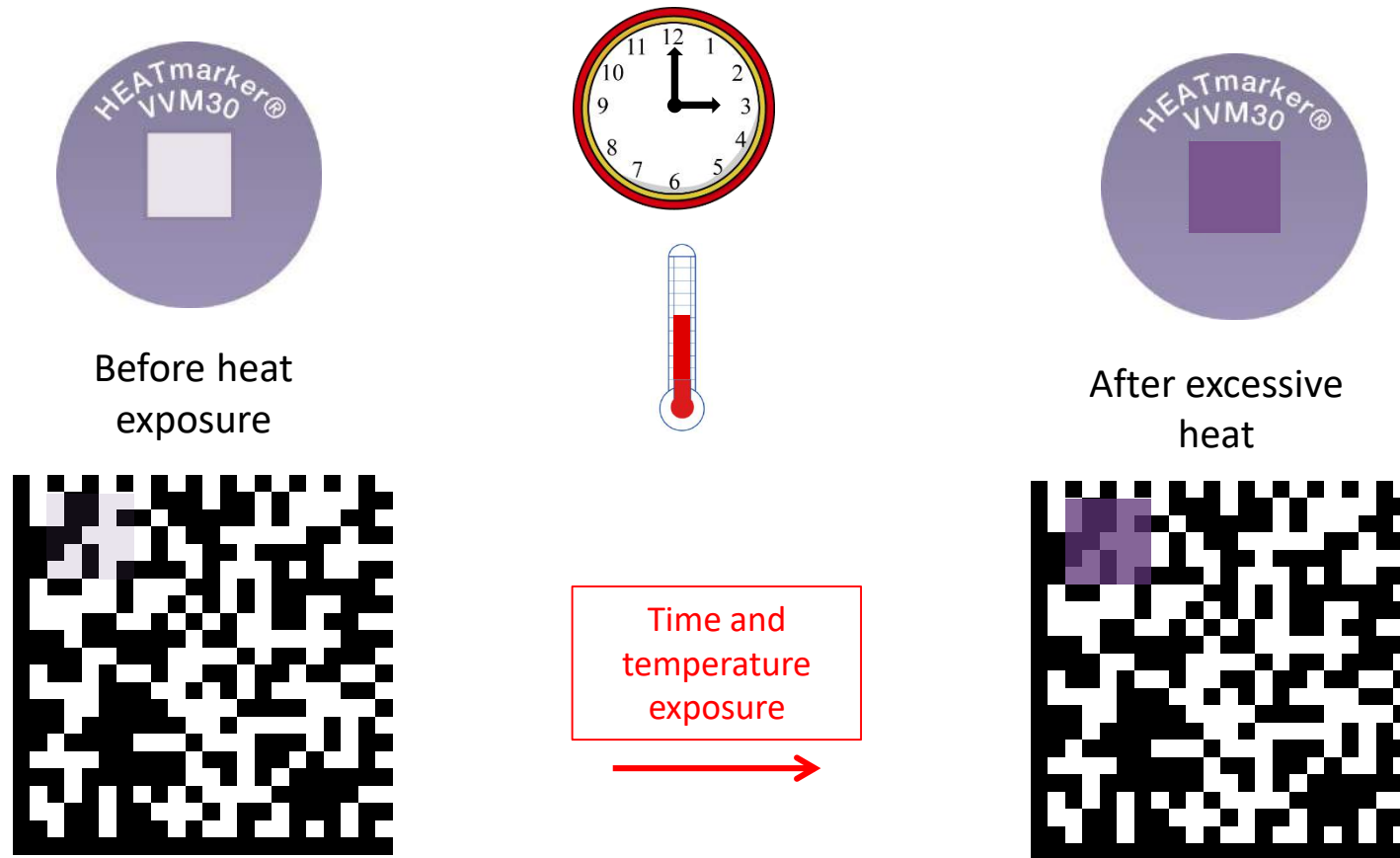


Exceed  
Threshold  
Temperature



# GS1 2D Data Matrix with VVM

- **VVM** – gradual, irreversible color change from light to dark develops with cumulative time and temperature exposure



# Demo of Data Matrix Processing - Status

- Developed and demonstrated algorithm on computer to decode binary change or measure color shades
- Developing app for phone or scanner
- GS1 organized a Working Group to create the Application Identifiers

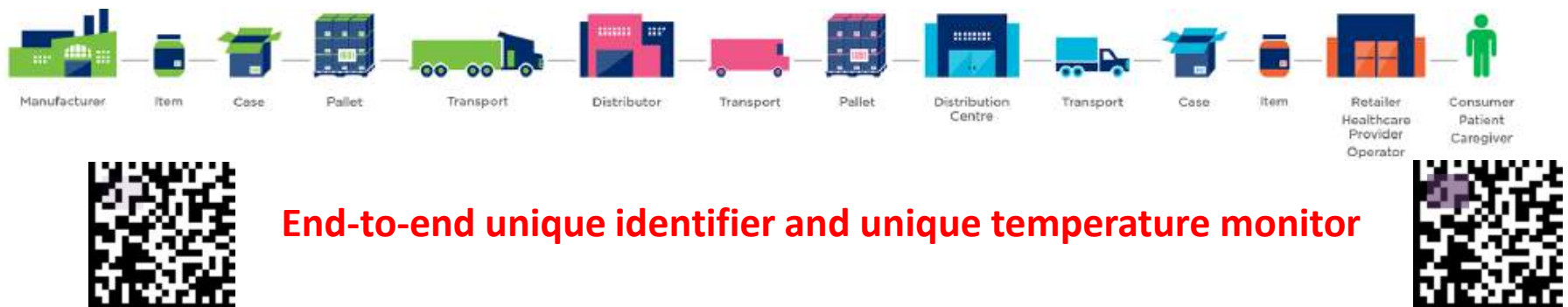


# Continuous End-to-End Temperature Monitoring with Dynamic 2D Barcode Indicator

Serialized barcodes on individual saleable units are a key enabling technology of global identification and tracking regulations

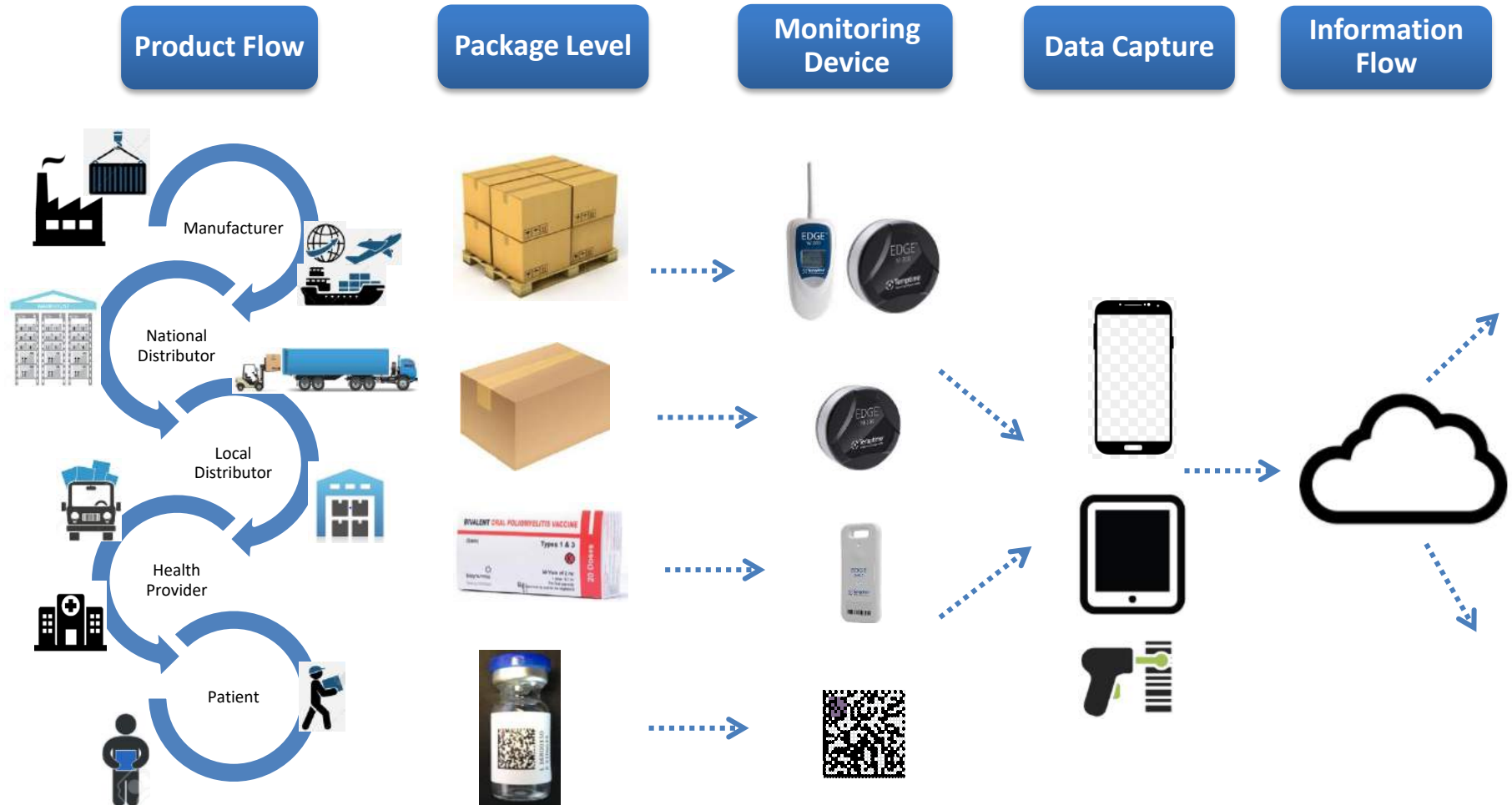
## The OneScan™ System

- Merges unit serialization and temperature monitoring in a single scan
- Improves stock management
- Enhances product integrity, patient safety, supply security and temperature compliance without inference





# Dynamic Barcodes Allow Unit Level Data Connection from Manufacture to End Use

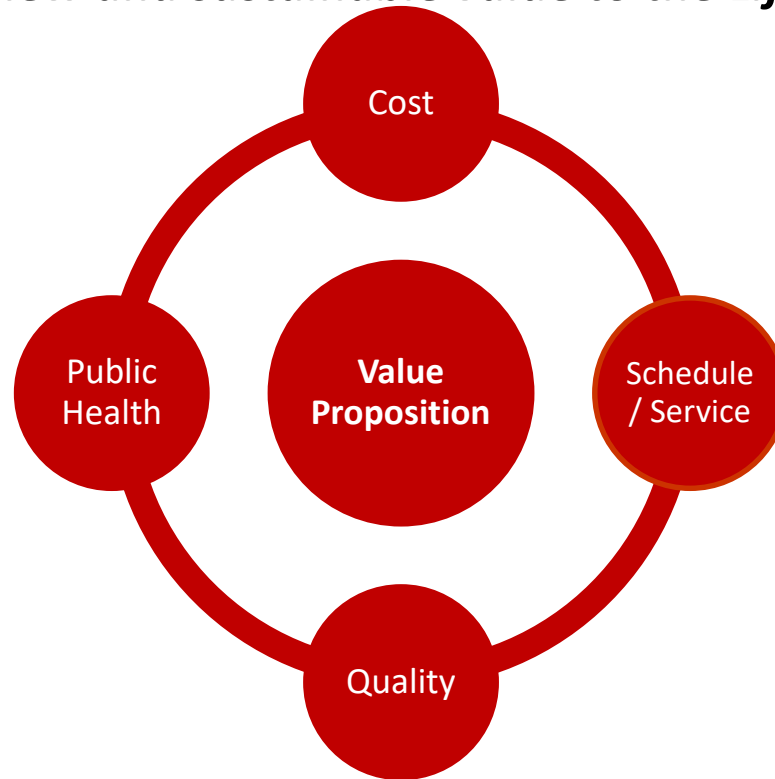


# The OneScan™ Value Proposition

## ***Serving the needs of***

- *serialized supply chain tracking*
- *product authentication*
- *temperature assurance*
- *additional layer of anti-counterfeiting*

## ***Delivering new and sustainable value to the Life Sciences industry***



# Close collaboration with GS1 and AIM<sup>1</sup> to Develop Standards for Temperature Sensors



## Update and next step Work Request:

Application Identifiers for temperature monitors  
WR 17-045

Tuesday 10 October 13:45-14:30 Brussels



**aimalerts** | Advancing Identification Matters

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**AIM & GS1 Joint Sensor AI Working Group**  
**Looking for Volunteers**

**Purpose**

AIM and GS1 have signed a formal working agreement for AIM to develop and publish specifications for a Sensor Application Identifier (AI) for use within the GS1 System.

**Scope**

The initial focus is on optically-readable sensors added to GS1 barcode labels for measurement of product safety and quality. The sensor AI in the barcode will contain the technical parameters to allow fixed and mobile scanning devices to read and interpret information about the state of the sensors, which typically measure the labeled product quality and safety for use. These are extensively used with food and pharmaceuticals.



**aim** | Advancing Identification Matters

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### Drafts for the Sensor AI Working Group

Click the links below to review the spec drafts of AIs for Sensors 1001 and 1002

[Cumulative Time Temperature Exposure Sensor](#)

[Temp Unit Monitor](#)

AIM and GS1 have signed a formal working agreement for AIM to develop and publish specifications for a Sensor Application Identifier (AI) for use within the GS1 System and are looking for volunteers to assist in the project.

The Sensor AI Working Group will be led by Dr. Clive Highberger, Sprague Adley and Ray Denicks, members of both the AIM Technical Symbolism Committee (TSC) as well as the GS1 Bar Code ID Committee.

Work is expected to begin the week of February 19th and be done entirely through WebEx meetings. This is an ad hoc commitment expected to be convened as necessary.

To unsubscribe, contact AIM Member Engagement Manager Michael Allen

<sup>1</sup>Association for Automatic Data Capture, Identification and Mobility

# India EVM Assessment

- 2013 (latest assessment) shows good understanding of VVM but low scores on effective use of VVM for stock management
- Scores have likely improved in recent years but 2D barcode with VVM would automate stock management processes and set the new standard for best practices



Some of the aspect of the vaccine management which is very critical for safe immunization programme and performance scores are at very low level, like:

- All parameters of vaccines (type of vaccine, vial size, quantity received, vaccine manufacturer, batch number, expiry date of each vaccine batch, VVM status and location in the store) are not recorded and performance score ranges between 52-60% at PHC and District VS.

Indicator wise Score

Indicator	Aspects	4 GMSD	18 State RVS /	14 Divisions	28 Districts	52 HF
E7_11a	No. of sites	4	16	14	28	52
	Do received vouchers have VVM and FI information	0%	12%	8%	4%	

V. Chhatisgarh

State / Region	Division	District	HF-1	HF-2
Raipur SVS		Surguja District VS	Narmadapur CHC	Lakhanpur CHC
Criteria	SVS level	DVS level	Block level	
Stock management	50%	22%	30%	
Standard stock book format used (including all necessary columns for recording)	VVM status not available	Vaccine presentation, Manufacturer name and VVM status	Vaccine presentation, Manufacturer name and VVM status missing	

## c. Stock keeping

Diluent and VVM record keeping was not seen in majority of the vaccine stores

Verify stock records for sufficiency of working and buffer stocks, and in and out transactions and ensure that immediate action is taken when buffer stock is breached.

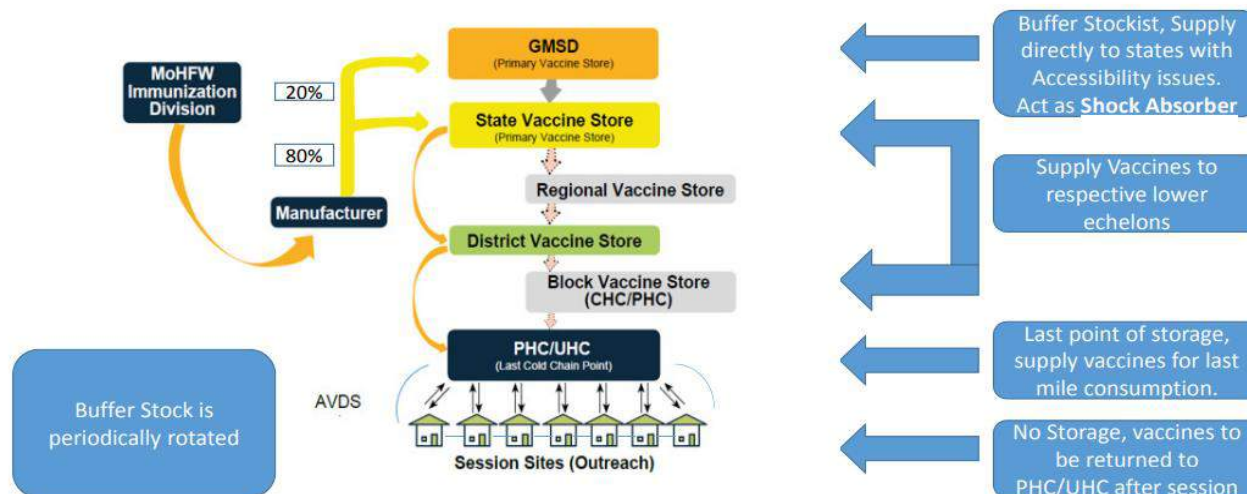
All salient parameter of vaccine & diluents must be noted, particularly the

- VVM stage (for vaccines),
- Manufacturer,
- Batch number and
- Expiry date.

# Proof of Concept Pilot – Phase 1 under discussion

- Apply 2D barcode label with VVM on secondary cartons at manufacturer
- Scan cartons on shipment out and receipt at each transfer to district level using smartphone with OneScan<sup>™</sup> app
- Automated data collection and digitized VVM readings
- Push data to the cloud

## Immunization Supply Chain in India<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Dr. Pradeep Haldar Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India  
15th TechNet Conference Portugal, 16-20th October, 2017



# Standards, Serialization and Smartphones for Interoperability

- PoC design based on global standards for scalability and interoperability

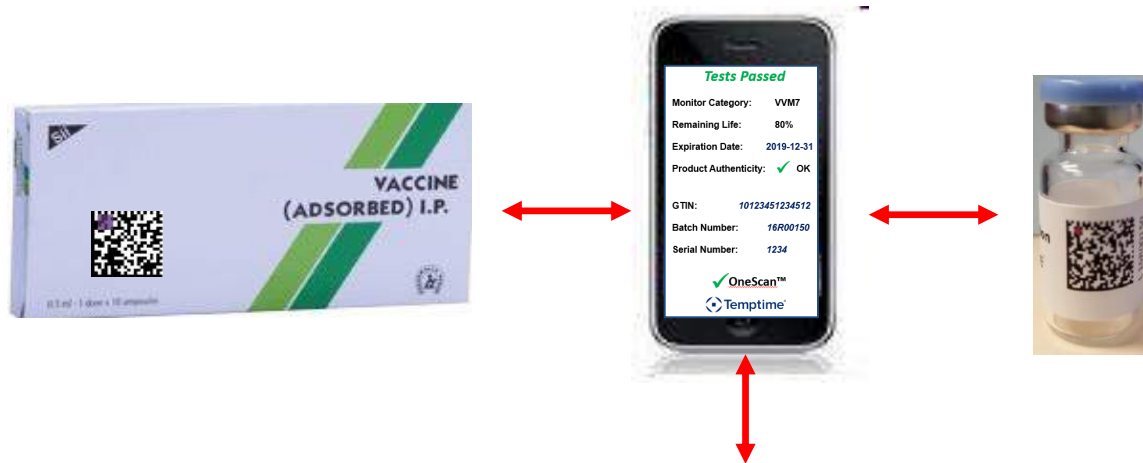
Bar codes can help track and trace health products in the supply chain. But to do so efficiently, they should be based on global standards rather than a proprietary system, and the captured data should be integrated into national health information systems to achieve end-to-end data visibility.





# Goal: Integrate Stock Management and VVM Data into National Programs with Global Interoperability

- After successful Phase 1 PoC on secondary carton, consider new phase on vial level with serialization



THANK YOU!!!