別紙(2) アネックス 1

別紙(2)アネックス1	
原文	和 訳
MANUFACTURE OF STERILE MEDICINAL	無菌医薬品の製造
PRODUCTS	
Document map	目次
Section Number / General overview	「項番号と概要
1. Scope	1. 適用範囲
Includes additional areas (other than	アネックスの一般原則を適用し得る追加
sterile products) where the general	的領域(無菌製品以外)を含む。
principles of the annex can be applied.	
2. Principle	2. 原則
General principles as applied to the	無菌製品の製造に適用される一般原則
manufacture of sterile products.	
3. Pharmaceutical Quality System (PQS)	3. 医薬品品質システム(PQS)
Highlights the specific requirements of	無菌製品に適用する際のPQSについて
the PQS when applied to sterile products.	の特定の要求事項を特記。
4. Premises	4.建物
General guidance regarding the specific	建物の設計に特に必要な事項に関しての
needs for premises design and also	一般的なガイダンス、また、建物の適格性
guidance on the qualification of premises	評価のガイダンスでもあり、バリア技術の
including the use of Barrier Technology.	利用を含む。
5. Equipment	5. 設備
General guidance on the design and	設備の設計及び操業に関する一般的なガ
operation of equipment.	イダンス。
6. Utilities	6. ユーティリティ
Guidance regarding the special	水、気体及び真空等のユーティリティにつ
requirements of utilities such as water,	いての特別な要求事項に関してのガイダ
gas and vacuum.	ンス。
7. Personnel	
Guidance on the requirements for specific	特定の教育訓練、知識及び技能を要求する
training, knowledge and skills. Also gives	事項に関するガイダンス。人員の資格につ
guidance regarding the qualification of	いてのガンダンスも示す。
personnel.	
8. Production and specific technologies	8. 製造及び特有の技術
Guidance on the approaches to be taken	無菌操作及び最終滅菌工程に関して行わ
regarding aseptic and terminal	れるべきアプローチに関するガイダンス。
sterilization processes. Guidance on	製品、設備及び包装構成物の滅菌に対する
the approaches to sterilization of	アプローチに関するガイダンス。また、特
products, equipment and packaging	有の要求事項が適用される凍結乾燥及び
components. Also guidance on different	フォームフィルシール等の異なる技術に
technologies such as lyophilization and	関するガイダンス。
Form-Fill-Seal where specific	
requirements apply.	
9. Environmental and process monitoring	9.環境及び工程のモニタリング
This section differs from guidance given	本項は第4項に示すガイダンスと異なり、
in section 4 in that the guidance here	ここでのガイダンスは、各種システムの設
applies to ongoing routine monitoring	計並びに処置限度値・警報限度値の設定及
regarding the design of systems and	び傾向データの照査に関しての持続的な
setting of action limits alert levels and	通常時のモニタリングに適用するもの。
reviewing trend data.	
The section also gives guidance on the	本項では、無菌操作プロセスシミュレーシ

requiremente of Acentia Dresses	- 、 (^ D C) についての亜ポ東西に開す
requirements of Aseptic Process	ョン(APS)についての要求事項に関す
Simulations (APS).	るガイダンスも示す。
10. Quality control (QC)	10. 品質管理(QC)
Guidance on some of the specific Quality	無菌製品に関連した特有の品質管理要件
Control requirements relating to sterile	のいくつかに関するガイダンス。
products.	
11. Glossary	11. 用語解説
Explanation of specific terminology.	特定用語の説明
1 Scope	1 適用範囲
The manufacture of sterile products covers	無菌製品の製造には、無菌製品の類型(有
a wide range of sterile product types (active	効成分、添加剤、1次包装材料及び最終剤
substance, excipient, primary packaging	形)、包装サイズ(1個包装~複数個包装)、
material and finished dosage form), packed	工程(高度に自動化されたシステム~手作
sizes (single unit to multiple units),	業工程)及び各種技術(例:バイオテクノ
processes (from highly automated systems	ロジー、古くからある低分子製造システム、
to manual processes) and technologies	閉鎖システム)の広範囲が含まれる。本ア
(e.g. biotechnology, classical small	ネックスは、全ての無菌製品の製造用の施
molecule manufacturing systems and	設、設備、システム及び手順の設計及び管
closed systems). This Annex provides	理において、品質リスクマネジメント(Q
general guidance that should be used in the	RM)の原則を適用して用いられるべきー 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
design and control of facilities, equipment,	般的なガイダンスを定めて、最終的な製品
systems and procedures used for the	において微生物、微粒子及びエンドトキシ
manufacture of all sterile products applying	ン/発熱性物質の汚染が防止されることを
the principles of Quality Risk Management	確保するものである。
(QRM), to ensure that microbial, particulate	
and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is	
Prevented in the final product. QRM applies to this document in its entirety	 QRMは、本文書に全体的に適用されてお
and will not, normally, be referred to in	し、通常、特定の節において参照されるこ
specific paragraphs. Where specific limits	り、通常、特定の前において 多点でれるこ とはない。特定の限度値若しくは頻度又は
or frequencies or ranges are specified,	範囲が規定されている場合には、それらは
these should be considered as a minimum	最低限の要求事項とみなすこと。それらは、
requirement. They are stated due to	設置版の安示事項とのなりこと。とれらは、 これまでに特定されており、患者の安全性
historical regulatory experience of issues	にインパクトを与えている種々の問題につ
that have been identified and have	いての規制経験から記載されている。
impacted the safety of patients.	
The intent of the Annex is to provide	
guidance for the manufacture of sterile	関するガイダンスを定めることである。な
products. However, some of the principles	お、汚染制御ストラテジー、建物の設計、
and guidance, such as contamination	クリーンルームの等級分け、適格性評価、
control strategy, design of premises,	バリデーション、モニタリング及び人員の
cleanroom classification, qualification,	作業衣着用等のいくつかの原則及びガイダ
validation, monitoring and personnel	ンスは、ある種の液剤、クリーム剤、軟膏
gowning, may be used to support the	剤及び低バイオバーデンの生物由来中間体
manufacture of other products that are not	等の無菌であることを目的としていない
intended to be sterile such as certain	が、微生物、微粒子及びエンドトキシン/
liquids, creams, ointments and low	発熱性物質の汚染の低減及び制御が重要と
bioburden biological intermediates, but	考えられる他製品の製造をサポートするた
where the control and reduction of	め用い得る。このガイダンスを製造業者が
microbial, particulate and	非無菌製品に適用することとする場合に
endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is	は、当該製造業者は、どの原則が適用され
Lendotoxin/pyrogen contamination is	は、 ヨ

considered important. Where a	ているかを明確に文書化するとともに、そ
manufacturer elects to apply guidance	れら原則に準拠していることが実証される
herein to non-sterile products, the	べきである旨を認識すること。
manufacturer should clearly document	
which principles have been applied and	
acknowledge that compliance with those	
principles should be demonstrated.	
2 Principle	2 原則
•	
2.1 The manufacture of sterile products is	2.1 無菌製品の製造は、微生物、微粒子及
subject to special requirements in	びエンドトキシン/発熱性物質の汚染
order to minimize risks of microbial,	のリスクを最小化するために、特別な
particulate and endotoxin/pyrogen	要求事項の対象となっている。以下の
contamination. The following key areas	主要分野が検討されていること。
should be considered:	
i. Facility, equipment and process should	i. 施設、設備及び工程が、適切に設計さ
be appropriately designed, qualified	れ、適格性評価及び/又はバリデートさ
and/or validated and where applicable,	れていて、且つ該当する場合には、GM
subjected to ongoing verification	Pガイドラインの関連する項に従って
according to the relevant sections of	持続的な検証の対象となっていること。
the Good Manufacturing Practices	エンドトキシン/発熱性物質、微粒子及
(GMP) guide. The use of appropriate	び微生物の汚染の外因性発生源となり
technologies (e.g. Restricted Access	得るもの(人員、原材料及び周囲環境等)
Barriers Systems (RABS), isolators,	から製品の保護を高めるとともに、環境
robotic systems, rapid/alternative	及び製品中にある汚染物質となり得る
methods and continuous monitoring	ものの迅速な検出に資するように、適切
systems) should be considered to	な技術(例:アクセス制限バリアシステ
increase the protection of the product	ム(RABS)、アイソレータ、ロボッ
from potential extraneous sources of	トシステム、迅速・代替法及び連続モニ
endotoxin/pyrogen, particulate and	タリングシステム)の利用が検討されて
microbial contamination such as	、 う う う う う ス う ム う の 利 吊 か 検 的 さ れ こ い る こ と 。
surrounding environment, and assist in	
the rapid detection of potential	
contaminants in the environment and	
the product.	
ii. Personnel should have adequate	ii. その製造、包装及び流通の過程におけ
qualifications and experience, training	る無菌製品の保護に関わる原則に特有
and behaviour with a specific focus on	の焦点を当てて、人員が適切な資格及び
the principles involved in the protection	経験を有し、適切な教育訓練を受けてい
of sterile product during the	て、適切な挙動が身に付いていること。
manufacturing, packaging and	
distribution processes.	
iii. Processes and monitoring systems for	iii. 適切な工程、工学及び微生物学の知識
sterile product manufacture should be	を有する人員が、無菌製品製造の工程及
designed, commissioned, qualified,	びモニタリングシステムを設計し、試運
monitored and regularly reviewed by	転し、適格性評価し、モニターし、定期
personnel with appropriate process,	的に照査すること。
engineering and microbiological	
knowledge.	
iv. Raw materials and packaging	vi. 製造材料及び包装材料を適切に管理
materials should be adequately	し、試験して、バイオバーデン及びエン
materiais silvulu de auequatery	し、叫家して、ハイオハーノノ及いエノ

controlled and tested to ensure that	
level of bioburden and endotoxin/	用に適していることを確保すること。
pyrogen are suitable for use.	
2.2 Processes, equipment, facilities and	2.2 品質への潜在的リスクを特定し、科学
manufacturing activities should be	的に評価し、管理する積極的な方法と
managed in accordance with QRM	
principles to provide a proactive means	
of identifying, scientifically evaluating	
and controlling potential risks to	用いる場合には、適切な理論的根拠、
quality. Where alternative	リスクの評価及び低減策によって裏付
approaches are used, these should be	
supported by appropriate rationale,	るものであること。
risk assessment and mitigation, and	
should meet the intent of this Annex.	
In the first instance, QRM priorities	
should include appropriate design of the	
facility, equipment and processes,	ちんと定められた手順の実施、そして最
followed by the implementation of	後にその設計及び手順が正しく実施さ
well-designed procedures, and finally	れていて期待に沿って機能し続けるこ
application of monitoring systems as	とを実証する要素としてモニタリング
the element that demonstrates that the	システムを適用することを含めること。
design and procedures have been	モニタリング又は試験のみで無菌性の
correctly implemented and continue to	保証が得られる訳ではない。
perform in line with expectations.	
Monitoring or testing alone does not	
give assurance of sterility.	
2.3 A Contamination Control Strategy	2.3 全ての重要管理ポイントを明確に定
(CCS) should be implemented across	め 、 医 薬 品 の 品 質 及 び 安 全 性 へ の リ ス
the facility in order to define all critical	
control points and assess the	手順、技術及び組織の)管理及びモニ
effectiveness of all the controls	タリング措置全ての有効性を評価する
(design, procedural, technical and	ために、汚染制御ストラテジー(CC
organisational) and monitoring	
measures employed to manage risks to	
medicinal product quality and safety.	
The combined strategy of the CCS	
should establish robust assurance of	
contamination prevention. The CCS	
should be actively reviewed and, where	
appropriate, updated and should drive	
continual improvement of the	
manufacturing and control methods.	
Its effectiveness should form part of	
the periodic management review.	
Where existing control systems are in	するともに、システム間の付随する相
place and are appropriately managed,	互作用を理解しておくこと。
these may not require replacement but	
should be referenced in the CCS and	
the associated interactions between	
systems should be understood.	

to minimize the risk of contamination	ン / 発 熱 性 物 質 及 び 微 粒 子 の 発 生 源 か
from microbial, endotoxin/pyrogen and	ら汚染のリスクを最小化するため行わ
particle sources includes a series of	れる手立てには、互いに関連付けられ
interrelated events and measures.	た一連の事象及び措置が含まれる。そ
These are typically assessed,	れらは一般的に、個別に評価され、管
controlled and monitored individually	理され、モニターされるが、それらの
but their collective effectiveness	集約的な有効性が併せて検討されてい
should be considered together.	ること。
2.5 The development of the CCS requires	2.5 CSSの策定には、詳細な技術・工程
detailed technical and process	知識を要する。汚染の発生源となり得
knowledge. Potential sources of	るものとして、微生物及び細胞の断片
contamination are attributable to	(例:発熱性物質、エンドトキシン)
microbial and cellular debris (e.g.	や微粒子(例:ガラスその他目に見え
pyrogen, endotoxin) as well as	る微粒子及び可視未満の微粒子)が考
particulate (e.g. glass and other visible	えられる。
and sub-visible particles).	
Elements to be considered within a CCS	CSSの中で検討すべき要素には、以下
should include (but are not limited to):	を含めること(ただし、これらに限定さ
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	れるものではない)。
i. design of both the plant and processes	i. その製造所及び工程(付随する文書を
including the associated	含む)双方の設計
-	
documentation;	
ii. premises and equipment;	ii. 建物及び設備
iii. personnel;	iii. 人員
iv. utilities;	iv. ユーティリティ
v. raw material controls – including	v. 製造材料の管理一工程内管理を含む
in-process controls;	
vi. product containers and closures;	vi. 製品の容器及び密栓
	vii. ベンダーの承認 – 主要構成物の供給
vii. vendor approval – such as key	
component suppliers, sterilisation of	業者、構成物の滅菌及び単回使用システ
components and single use systems	ム(SUS)並びに重要業務サービスの
(SUS), and critical service providers;	提供業者など
viii. management of outsourced activities	viii. 外部委託作業の管理及び関係者間で
and availability/transfer of critical	の重要情報の入手/伝達(例:滅菌業務
information between parties, e.g.	サービス請負)
contract sterilisation services;	
ix. process risk management;	 ix. プロセスリスクマネジメント
x. process validation;	x. プロセスバリデーション
xi. validation of sterilisation processes;	xi. 滅菌工程のバリデーション
xii. preventative maintenance –	xii. 予防的な保守管理 – 汚染の追加的リ
maintaining equipment, utilities and	スクがないことを確保する水準まで設
premises (planned and unplanned	備、ユーティリティ及び建物を保守管理
maintenance) to a standard that will	する(計画された保守管理及び計画外の
ensure there is no additional risk of	保守管理)
contamination;	
	↓::: 注次ルひパツ主
xiii. cleaning and disinfection;	xiii. 清浄化及び消毒
xiv. monitoring systems - including an	xiv. モニタリングシステム-科学的にき
assessment of the feasibility of the	ちんと根拠がある代替法であって環境
introduction of scientifically sound,	汚染の検知を最適化するものを導入す
alternative methods that optimize the	ることについての実現可能性の評価を
detection of environmental	含む。

 xv. prevention mechanisms - trend analysis, detailed investigation, root cause determination, corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) and the need for comprehensive investigational tools; xvi. continuous improvement based on information derived from the above. 2.6 The CCS should consider all aspects of contamination control with ongoing and periodic review resulting in updates within the pharmaceutical quality system as appropriate. Changes to the systems in place should be assessed for any impact on the CCS before and after implementation. 2.7 The manufacturer should take all steps and precautions necessary to assure the sterility of the products manufacture of sterile products is a complex activity that requires specific controls and measures to ensure that all activities are effectively controled so that the risk of microbial, particulate and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is minimized in sterile products. In addition to the PQS requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements detailed in Chapter 1 of the GMP Guide (Part 1 - Basic Requirements for Medicinal Products), the PQS for sterile product is and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination An effectiver isk management system integrated into all areas of the products. In addition all areas of the products. In addition to the PQS requirements for Medicinal Products), the PQS for sterile product as the minimized in serile products. In addition all areas of the products. In addition all areas of the pr	contamination:	
 analysis, detailed investigation, root cause determination, corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) and the need for comprehensive investigational tools: xvi. continuous improvement based on information derived from the above. 2.6 The CCS should consider all aspects of contamination control with ongoing and periodic review resulting in updates within the pharmaceutical quality system as appropriate. Changes to the systems in place should be assessed for any impact on the CCS before and after implementation. 2.7 The manufacturer should take all steps and precautions necessary to assure the sterility of the products manufactured within its facilities. Sole reliance for sterility or other quality aspects should not be placed on any terminal process or finished product test. 3 Pharmaceutical Quality System (PQS) 3.1 The manufacturer of sterile products is a complex activity that requires specific controls and measures to ensure the quality of productes manufactured. Accordingly, the manufacturer specific requirements of sterile products. In activities are effectively controlled so that the risk of microbial, particulate and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is minimized in sterile products. In addition to the POS requirements of sterile products. In addition to all areas of the products. In addition to all areas of the products. In addition to all areas of the products. In the grade dinto all areas of the products integrated into all are		
 cause determination, corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) and the need for comprehensive investigational tools; xvi. continuous improvement based on information derived from the above. 2.6 The CCS should consider all aspects of contamination control with ongoing and periodic review resulting in updates within the pharmaceutical quality system as appropriate. Changes to the systems in place should be assessed for any impact on the CCS before and after implementation. 2.7 The manufacture should take all steps and precautions necessary to assure the sterility of the products manufactured within its facilities. Sole reliance for sterility or other quality aspects should not be placed on any terminal process or finished product test. 3.1 The manufacture of sterile products and measures to ensure that all activities are effectively controlled so that the risk of microbial, particulate and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is minimized in sterile product. In addition to the POS requirements for Medicinal Profucuts). The PSC requirements for Medicinal Products. In addition to the POS requirements for Medicinal Products. In addition to the POS requirements for Medicinal Products). The PSC for sterile product and natoracture and endotoxin/pyrogen contamination is minimized in sterile product. In addition to the POS requirements for Medicinal Products). The PSC for sterile product anaufacture should also ensure that: 1. An effective risk management system is integrated into all areas of the product life cycle with the aim to minimize 1. Mater at the risk of microbial particulate should also ensure that: 1. Mater at an ensure should also ensure that: 1. An effective risk management system is integrated into all areas of the product life cycle with the aim to minimize 1. Mater at a side of the product is the risk of microbial particulate at the risk of microbial particulate at the risk of mic	•	
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 (Part I – Basic Requirements for Medicinal Products), the PQS for sterile product manufacture should also ensure that: An effective risk management system is integrated into all areas of the product life cycle with the aim to minimize C、無菌製品製造のためのPQSは、以下の事項を確保するものであること: 3. 効果的なリスクマネジメントのシステムが、微生物汚染を最小化するとともに製造された無菌製品の品質を確保する 		
Medicinal Products), the PQS for sterile product manufacture should also ensure that: i. An effective risk management system is integrated into all areas of the product life cycle with the aim to minimize		
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integrated into all areas of the product life cycle with the aim to minimize 製造された無菌製品の品質を確保する		
life cycle with the aim to minimize 製造された無菌製品の品質を確保する		
microbial contamination and to answer $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} $	life cycle with the aim to minimize	製造された無菌製品の品質を確保する
micropial contamination and to ensure ことを日的として、製品フィノサイクル	microbial contamination and to ensure	ことを目的として、製品ライフサイクル
the quality of sterile products の全領域に集約されている。	the quality of sterile products	の全領域に集約されている。
manufactured.	manufactured.	
ii. The manufacturer has sufficient ii. 製造業者が、その製造する製品及び用	ii The manufacturer has sufficient	ii.製造業者が、その製造する製品及び用

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knowledge and expertise in relation to	いる設備、工学的手法及び製造方法であ
the products manufactured and the	って製品の品質にインパクトを与える
equipment, engineering and	ものに関して、十分な知識及び専門性を
manufacturing methods employed that	有している。
have an impact on product quality.	
iii. Root cause analysis of procedural,	iii. 手順、工程又は設備の不備についての
process or equipment failure is	根本原因分析は、製品へのリスクを正し
performed in such a way that the risk to	く特定し且つ理解した方法で行い、適し
product is correctly identified and	た是正措置及び予防措置(CAPA)が
understood so that suitable corrective	実施されるようにする。
and preventive actions (CAPA) are	
implemented.	
iv. Risk management is applied in the	iv. C C S の 策 定 及 び 維 持 点 検 に お い て
development and maintenance of the	リスクマネジメントを適用して、汚染リ
CCS, to identify, assess,	スクを特定し、評価し、低減/除去し、
reduce/eliminate (where applicable)	且つ制御する。リスクマネジメントが文
and control contamination risks. Risk	書化されていること、且つそれには、リ
management should be documented	スクの低減及び残るリスクの許容に関
and should include the rationale for	して下した決定の理論的根拠が含まれ
decisions taken in relation to risk	ていること。
reduction and acceptance of residual	
risk.	
v. Senior management should effectively	
oversee the state of control throughout	正式施設の隅々まで管理の状態を効
the facility and product lifecycle. Risk	里的に監督すること。リスクマネジメン
management outcome should be	トの結果は、変更時、重大な問題発生時、
reviewed regularly as part of the	及び定期的な製品品質の照査の際に、持
on-going quality management, during	続的な品質マネジメントの一環として、
change, in the event of a significant	定期的に照査すること。
emerging problem, and during the	と初時に照直すること。
periodic product quality review.	
vi. Processes associated with the	
finishing, storage and transport of	うプロセスが、その無菌製品を毀損して
sterile products should not compromise	はならない。検討すべき観点には、以下
the sterile products should not compromise	が含まれる:容器の完全性、汚染のリス
	ク、登録された貯蔵条件に従って製品が
	ク、豆球された貯蔵朱件に従うて裂血が 貯蔵され、維持管理されていることを確
container integrity, risks of contamination and avoidance of	貯蔵され、維持皆埋されていることを確保することで品質低下の回避。
	床することで加負低下の回避。
degradation by ensuring that products	
are stored and maintained in	
accordance with the registered storage conditions.	
vii. Persons responsible for the	
certification/release of sterile products	(1. 無国製品の認証/出何可否判定の員) 任者が、製造及び品質の情報を適切に閲
have appropriate access to	住るが、要這及び品員の情報を適切に阅 覧できる、また、無菌製品の製造及び付
manufacturing and quality information	見 こうる、また、無菌要品の要迫及び 随する重要な品質特性に十分な知識及
and possess adequate knowledge and	随9る里安な m 員村住に十万な 知識 及 び経験を有する。このことは、無菌製品
experience in the manufacture of sterile	び程線を有りる。このことは、無困要而が登録された規格及び承認された工程
products and the associated critical	い登録された況格及び承認された工程に従って製造されており、所要の品質で
quality attributes. This is in order to	に従うて装造されており、所要の品具であるかどうかを、当該者が判定できるよ
allow such persons to determine if the	めるかとうかを、当該有が判定できるようにするためである。
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sterile products have been manufactured in accordance with the registered specifications and approved process and are of the required quality.	
3.2 All non-conformities, such as sterility test failures, environmental monitoring excursions or deviations from established procedures should be adequately investigated before certification/release of the batch. The investigation should determine the potential impact upon process and product quality and whether any other processes or batches are potentially impacted. The reason for including or excluding a product or batch from the scope of the investigation should be clearly justified and recorded.	3.2 全ての不適合(無菌試験の不合格、環境モニタリングの外れ値又は確立された手順からの逸脱等)が、当該バッチの認証/出荷可否判定の前に、適切に原因調査されていること。当該調査では、工程及び製品品質への潜在的インパクトを判定するともに、他の工程及びバッチが潜在的にインパクトを受けているかどうかを判定すること。
4 Premises	4 建物
 4.1 The manufacture of sterile products should be carried out in appropriate cleanrooms, entry to which should be through change rooms that act as airlocks for personnel and airlocks for equipment and materials. Cleanrooms and change rooms should be maintained to an appropriate cleanliness standard and supplied with air which has passed through filters of an appropriate efficiency. Controls and monitoring should be scientifically justified and should effectively evaluate the state of environmental conditions of cleanrooms, airlocks and pass-through hatches. 4.2 The various operations of component preparation, product preparation and 	填の種々の作業は、クリーンルーム又
filling should be carried out with appropriate technical and operational separation measures within the cleanroom or facility to prevent mix up and contamination.	は施設内において技術的及び作業的に 分離する適切な措置を図った上で行 い、混同及び汚染を防止すること。
 4.3 Restricted Access Barrier Systems (RABS) or isolators are beneficial in assuring required conditions and minimizing microbial contamination associated with direct human interventions in the critical zone. Their use should be considered in the CCS. Any alternative approaches to the use of RABS or isolators should be 	4.3 重要区画において要求される条件を確保するともに直接人が介在することに伴う微生物汚染を最小化するには、アクセス制限バリアシステム(RABS)又はアイソレータが役立つ。それらを用いることがCCSの中で検討されていること。RABS又はアイソレータを用いる代わりに別のアプローチがあれば、その妥当性が示されていること。

justified.		
4.4 For the manu	facture of sterile products	4.4 無菌製品の製造には、クリーンルーム
there are fo	ur grades of cleanroom/	/ 区画について 4 つの清 浄度 等級があ
zone.	-	る。
<u>Grade A:</u> The	critical zone for high-risk	グレードA:高リスク作業のための重要
	e.g. aseptic processing	
	one, stopper bowl, open	
-	iging or for making aseptic	
	nder the protection of first	
	y, such conditions are	
,	a localised airflow	
protection,		
	stations within RABS or	
	The maintenance of	
unidirectional		
	and qualified across the	
	e grade A area. Direct	
	e.g. without the protection	
,	d glove port technology)	
	de A area by operators	
-	minimized by premises,	
	process and procedural	
design.		
	aseptic preparation and	
	the background cleanroom	
-	where it is not an isolator).	
	differences should be	
-	monitored. Cleanrooms	
	de than grade B can be	
-	nere isolator technology is	
	agraph 4.20).	を検討し得る(4.20節を参照)。
	<u>D:</u> These are cleanrooms	グレードC及びD:無菌操作法により容
	ing out less critical stages	
-	acture of aseptically filled	
	ts or as a background for	
	ney can also be used for	
	ion/filling of terminally	
• •	ducts. (See section 8 for	充填作業に用いられることもある。(最
the specific	•	
sterilisation a		ては8項を参照)。
	ns and critical zones, all	
	faces should be smooth,	
	and unbroken in order to	
	shedding or accumulation	
	r micro-organisms.	あること。
	cumulation of dust and to	
	aning there should be no	
	at are difficult to clean	
effectively,		き出た棚、棚板、戸棚及び設備は最小
	elves, cupboards and	
•		
equipilient	should be kept to a	

 to avoid recesses that cannot be cleaned. Silding doors may be undesirable for this reason. 4.7 Materials used in cleanrooms, both in the construction of the room and for items used within the room, should be selected to minimize generation of particles and to permit the repeated application of cleaning, disinfectant and sporicidal agents where used. 4.8 Ceilings should be designed and sealed to prevent contamination from the space above them. 4.9 Sinks and drains should be prohibited in the grade A and grade B areas. In other cleanrooms, air breaks should be fitted with traps or water seals designed to prevent back flow and should be regularly cleaned, disinfected and materials into and out of the greatest potential sources of contamination. Any activities with the oteaninoms and ortical zones is one of the greatest potential sources of contamination. Any activities with the critical zone should be assessed and if they cannot be eliminated, appropriate controls should be sterilised and subile-ended sterilises (e.g. through a double-door autoclave of deprogenation over/tunne]) sealed into the wall. Where sterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and possible, items should be sterilised into the wall. Where sterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and possible, items should be sterilised into the wall. Where sterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and possible, items should be sterilised into the wall. Where sterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and possible, is proceeding where were there into the share of the items is not and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilis and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilis the same objective of not introducing and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilisation upon transfer of the items is not and posterilisation		
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implemented, (e.g. using an effective 菌捕捉フィルタの使用)。グレードA	the same objective of not introducing	エ程、アイソレータの迅速搬送システ
	contamination should be validated and	ムの使用、気体又は液体の原材料に細
transfer disinfection process rapid 及びBの区域から物品の取出しけ	implemented, (e.g. using an effective	菌 捕 捉 フィ ル タ の 使 用) 。 グ レ ー ド A
	transfer disinfection process, rapid	及びBの区域から物品の取出しは

transfer systems for isolators or, for	(例:原材料、廃棄物、環境検体)、
gaseous or liquid materials, a	搬入時と別の一方通行プロセスで行わ
bacteria-retentive filter). The	れること。それが可能でなければ、移
,	
removal of items from the grade A and	動(物品の搬入/搬出)の時間を別に
B areas (e.g. materials, waste,	する手順を検討し、搬入物品の潜在的
environmental samples) should be	汚染を回避するように管理が適用され
carried out via a separate	ていること。
unidirectional process. If this is not	
possible, time-based separation of	
movement (incoming/exiting material)	
by procedure should be considered and	
controls applied to avoid potential	
contamination of incoming items.	
4.12 Airlocks should be designed and used	4.12 エアロックは、物理的な分離を与える
to provide physical separation and to	ように、且つ、異なる区域の微生物・
minimize microbial and particle	微粒子汚染が最小化されるように設計
contamination of the different areas	され、使用されていること、且つ異な
and should be present for material and	る清浄度等級間を移動する原材料及び
personnel moving between different	人員に供されていること。人員の移動
grades. Wherever possible, airlocks	用のエアロックは、なるべく原材料の
used for personnel movement should	移動用のエアロックと別になっている
be separated from those used for	こと。それが実践的でない場合には、
material movement. Where this is not	(人員/原材料の)移動する時間を別
practical, time-based separation of	にする手順を検討すること。エアロッ
movement (personnel/material) by	クをフィルタ処理された空気で効果的
procedure should be considered.	に換気して、クリーンルームの等級が
Airlocks should be flushed effectively	維持管理されていることを確保にする
with filtered air to ensure that the	こと。エアロックの最終段階は、「非
grade of the cleanroom is maintained.	作業時」の状態において、そこからつ
The final stage of the airlock should, in	ながるクリーンルームと同じ清浄度等
the "at rest" state, be of the same	級(生菌数及び総微粒子量)になって
cleanliness grade (viable and total	いること。グレードB区域を入退室す
particle) as the cleanroom into which it	る際には、別々の更衣室を使うことが
leads. The use of separate change	望ましい。それが実践的でない場合に
rooms for entering and leaving the	は、(入室/退室)作業の時間を別に
grade B area is desirable. Where this	する手順を検討すること。CCSで汚
is not practical, time-based separation	染のリスクが高いことが示されている
of activities (ingress/egress) by	場合には、製造区域の入退室で別々の
procedure should be considered.	更衣室が使われること。エアロックは、
Where the CCS indicates that the risk	以下のように設計されていること:
of contamination is high, separate	
change rooms for entering and leaving	
production areas should be used.	
Airlocks should be designed as follows:	
i. Personnel airlocks: Areas of increasing	i. 人員用のエアロック:人員の立入りに
cleanliness used for entry of personnel	使われる、清浄度が次第に高くなる区域
	(例:グレードD区域からグレードC区
(e.g. from the grade D area to the grade	
C area to the grade B area). In	域へ、続いてグレードB区域へ)。一般
general hand washing facilities should	に手洗い施設は、更衣室の第一段階にの
be provided only in the first stage of the	み設けることとし、グレードB区域に直
changing room and not be present in	接つながっている更衣室内にあっては
·	

changing rooms directly accessing the	ならない。
grade B area.	
ii. Material airlocks: used for materials	
and equipment transfer.	備の搬送に使われる。
 Only materials and equipment that 	● 承認を受けたリストに収載されてい
have been included on an approved	る 原 材 料 及 び 設 備 で あ っ て 搬 送 工 程
list and assessed during validation	のバリデーションの際に評価済みで
of the transfer process, should be	あるもののみが、グレードA又はグ
transferred into the grade A or grade	レードBの区域内ヘエアロック又は
B areas via an airlock or	パススルーハッチを通して搬入され
pass-through hatches. Equipment	ていること。設備及び原材料(グレ
and materials (intended for use in	ードA区域内で用いようとするも
the grade A area) should be	の)がグレードB区域を通過する際
protected when transiting through	に保護されていること。承認を受け
the grade B area. Any unapproved	ていない物品で搬送を要するものが
items that require transfer should be	あれば、例外として事前承認を受け
pre-approved as an exception.	ること。リスクの適切な評価及び軽
Appropriate risk assessment and	減措置は、その製造業者のCCSに
mitigation measures should be	則って適用され且つ記録作成されて
applied and recorded as per the	いること、また、品質保証担当によ
manufacturer's CCS and should	って承認を受けた特別な消毒及びモ
include a specific disinfection and	ニタリングのプログラムを含めるこ
monitoring programme approved by	ی ځ .
quality assurance.	
 Pass-through hatches should be designed to protect the higher grade 	● パススルーハッチは、(例えば、有 かなフィルク知知された絵気で効果
designed to protect the higher-grade environment, for example by	効なフィルタ処理された給気で効果 的に換気することで)より高い等級
environment, for example by effective flushing with an active	の環境を保護するように設計されて
filtered air supply.	いること。
 The movement of material or 	● より低い等級の区域又は等級分けさ
equipment from lower grade or	れていない区域からより高い等級の
unclassified area to higher grade	区域への原材料又は設備の搬送は、
clean areas should be subject to	CCSに沿ってリスクに相応した清
cleaning and disinfection	浄化及び消毒の対象となっているこ
commensurate with the risk and in	٤.
line with the CCS.	
4.13 For pass-through hatches and airlocks	4.13 パススルーハッチ及び(原材料用及び
(for material and personnel), the entry	人員用の)エアロックについて、入口
and exit doors should not be opened	及び出口のドアを同時に開けてはなら
simultaneously. For airlocks leading	ない。グレードA及びグレードBの区
to the grade A and grade B areas, an	域につながるエアロックには、インタ
interlocking system should be used.	ーロックのシステムが用いられるこ
For airlocks leading to grade C and D	と。グレードC及びDの区域につなが
areas, a visual and/or audible warning	るエアロックについては最低限、視覚
system should be operated as a	的及び/又は聴覚的な警報システムを
minimum. Where required to maintain	作動させること。区域の隔離を保持す
area segregation, a time delay between	ることが求められる場合には、インタ
the closing and opening of interlocked	ーロック付きドアの開閉する間で時間の遅延が確立していること
doors should be established.	の遅延が確立していること。
4.14 Cleanrooms should be supplied with a	4.14 クリーンルームは、全ての作業条件下
filtered air supply that maintains a	で、より低い等級のバックグラウンド

positive pressure and/or an airflow	環境に比して陽圧及び/又は気流を保
relative to the background environment	持するフィルタ処理された給気が供給
of a lower grade under all operational	されていること、また、その給気は当
conditions and should flush the area	該区域を効果的に換気するものである
effectively. Adjacent rooms of	こと。異なる清浄度等級の隣接する部
different grades should have an air	屋には、少なくとも 10 パスカル(ガイ
pressure difference of a minimum of 10	ダンス値)の気圧差があること。重要
Pascals (guidance value). Particular	区域の保護には、特別な注意を払うこ
attention should be paid to the	と。ある種の原材料(例:病原性、高
protection of the critical zone. The	毒性若しくは放射性の生成物、又は生
recommendations regarding air	きたウイルス若しくは細菌性の原材
supplies and pressures may need to be	料)を封じ込めることが必要な場合に
modified where it is necessary to	おいて、給気及び気圧に関する推奨事
contain certain materials (e.g.	項を修正しなければならないことがあ
pathogenic, highly toxic or radioactive	り得る。当該修正には、危険物質が周
products or live viral or bacterial	囲の区域を汚染するのを防止する陽圧
	因のとほどパネッジのと防止する物圧 又は陰圧がかかったエアロックが含ま
,	
include positively or negatively	れうる。施設(例:クリーンルーム及び「東京」を有いた。
pressurized airlocks that prevent the	び暖房、換気、空調(HVAC)シス
hazardous material from contaminating	テム)の除染及び清浄区域から出てい
surrounding areas. Decontamination	く 空 気 の 処 理 が 必 要 と さ れ 得 る 作 業 も
of facilities (e.g. the cleanrooms and	ある。封じ込めで重要区域に空気を流
the heating, ventilation, and air	入させることを要する場合には、当該
conditioning (HVAC) systems) and the	空気の供給源は、同等以上の等級の区
treatment of air leaving a clean area,	域からとすること。
may be necessary for some operations.	
Where containment requires air to flow	
into a critical zone, the source of the	
air should be from an area of the same	
or higher grade.	
4.15 Airflow patterns within cleanrooms and	4.15 クリーンルーム及び清浄区画内での
zones should be visualised to	気 流 パ タ ー ン を 視 覚 化 し て 、 低 い 等 級
demonstrate that there is no ingress	から高い等級の区域へ流入することが
from lower grade to higher grade areas	ない旨、また、低い等級の区域(床な
and that air does not travel from less	ど)から又はより高い等級の区域へ汚
clean areas (such as the floor) or over	染を運ぶおそれのある作業者又は設備
operators or equipment that may	の上を空気が漂うことのない旨を、実
transfer contamination to the	証すること。一方向気流を要する場合
higher-grade areas. Where	には、視覚化検討試験を行って適合を
unidirectional airflow is required,	判定すること(4.4 節及び 4.19 節を参
visualisation studies should be	判定すること(4.4 前及び 4.15 前を参照)。容器充填され且つ閉塞された製
performed to determine compliance,	品を小さな搬出口を介してより低い等
(see paragraphs 4.4 & 4.19). When	級の隣接クリーンルームへ搬送する際
filled, closed products are transferred	には、空気がより低い等級のクリーン
to an adjacent cleanroom of a lower	ルームからグレードB区域へ入り込む
grade via a small egress point, airflow	ことがない旨を、気流視覚化検討試験
visualization studies should	で実証すること。空気が動くことで清
demonstrate that air does not ingress	浄区域又は重要区域に対する汚染リス
from the lower grade cleanrooms to the	クになることが判明している場合に
grade B area. Where air movement is	は、是正措置(設計改良など)を実施
shown to be a contamination risk to the	すること。気流パターンの検討試験は、

clean area or critical zone, corrective actions, such as design improvement, should be implemented. Airflow pattern studies should be performed both at rest and in operation (e.g. simulating operator interventions). Video recordings of the airflow patterns should be retained. The outcome of the air visualisation studies should be documented and considered when establishing the facility's environmental monitoring programme. 4.16 Indicators of air pressure differences	非作業時及び作業時(例:作業者の介 在をシミュレートする)の両方が行わ れていること。気流パターンのビデオ 記録が保存されていること。空気の視 覚化検討試験の結果を文書化するとと もに、その施設の環境モニタリングプ ログラムを策定する際に検討するこ と。
should be fitted between cleanrooms and/or between isolators and their background. Set-points and the criticality of air pressure differences should be considered within the CCS. Air pressure differences identified as critical should be continuously monitored and recorded. A warning system should be in place to instantly indicate and warn operators of any failure in the air supply or reduction of air pressure differences (below set limits for those identified as critical). The warning signal should not be overridden without assessment and a procedure should be available to outline the steps to be taken when a warning signal is given. Where alarm delays are set, these should be assessed and justified within the CCS. Other air pressure differences should be monitored and recorded at regular	び/又はアイソレータとそのバックグ ラウンドとの間に取り付けられている こと。設置箇所及び気圧差の重要度が、 CSSの中で検討されていること。重 要とち定されたい連続してモニンシステムが設立に差に、連続してモニンシステムが整っていて、空気 供給定されたここで、100000000000000000000000000000000000
intervals. 4.17 Facilities should be designed to permit observation of production activities from outside the grade A and B areas (e.g. through the provision of windows or remote cameras with a full view of the area and processes to allow observation and supervision without entry). This requirement should be considered when designing new facilities or during refurbishment of existing facilities.	4.17 グレードA及びBの区域の外側から 製造作業の観察ができるように(例: 当該区域及び工程の全体を見渡せる窓 又は遠隔カメラを設置して中に入らな くても観察及び監督をできるようにす る)施設が設計されていること。新た な施設を設計する又は既存の施設を改 修する際には、この要求事項を検討す ること。
BARRIER TECHNOLOGIES	バリア技術
4.18 Isolators or RABS, which are different technologies, and the associated processes, should be designed to	4.18 アイソレータ又はRABS(これらは 異なる技術である)及びそれに伴うエ 程は、グレードA環境が周囲の部屋の

provide protection through separation	環境から分離されることで保護される
of the grade A environment from the	ように設計されていること。操作の際
environment of the surrounding room.	に物品の出し入れから生じる危害を最
The hazards introduced from entry or	小化するとともに、汚染を頑健に防止
removal of items during processing	し、且つ各々の技術に相応の高い能力
should be minimized and supported by	の搬送技術又はバリデートされたシス
high capability transfer technologies or	テムによって裏付けること。
	ノムにようて表刊けること。
validated systems that robustly prevent	
contamination and are appropriate for	
the respective technology.	
4.19 The design of the technology and	4.19 用いられる技術及び工程の設計では、
processes used should ensure	重要区画内において適切な条件が保た
appropriate conditions are maintained	れることを確保して、作業の際に露出
in the critical zone to protect the	している製品を保護すること。
exposed product during operations.	
i. Isolators:	i. アイソレータ
a. The design of open isolators should	a. 開口式アイソレータの設計では、重
ensure grade A conditions with first	要区画内においてファーストエアで
air protection in the critical zone and	保護され、且つ操作の際に露出してい
unidirectional airflow that sweeps	る 製 品 の 上 を 一 方 向 気 流 が 吹 き 流 れ
over and away from exposed products	るグレードA条件を確保すること。
during processing.	
b. The design of closed isolators should	b. 閉鎖式アイソレータの設計では、操
ensure grade A conditions with	作の際に露出している製品を十分に
adequate protection for exposed	保護するグレードA条件を確保する
products during processing. Airflow	こと。単純な作業が実施される閉鎖式
may not be fully unidirectional in	アイソレータ内においては、気流が完
closed isolators where simple	全に一方向でないことがあり得るが、
operations are conducted.	露出した製品の汚染リスクを乱動気
However, any turbulent airflow should	流で増大させてはならない。閉鎖式ア
not increase risk of contamination of	イソレータ内に操作ラインを収容す
the exposed product. Where	る場合には、重要区画内においてファ
processing lines are included in	ーストエアで保護され、且つ操作の際
closed isolators, grade A conditions	に露出している製品の上を一方向気
should be ensured with first air	流が吹き流れるグレードA条件を確
protection in the critical zone and	保すること。
unidirectional airflow that sweeps	
over and away from exposed products	
during processing.	
c. Negative pressure isolators should	c. 陰圧のアイソレータは、製品の封じ
only be used when containment of the	込めが不可欠と考えられる場合(例:
product is considered essential (e.g.	放射性医薬品製品)にのみ用いるこ
radiopharmaceutical products) and	と、且つ特別なリスク管理措置を適用
specialized risk control measures	して、重要区画が毀損されないことを
should be applied to ensure the	確保すること。
critical zone is not compromised.	
ii. RABS:	ii. RABS
The design of RABS should ensure	RABSの設計は、重要区画内において
grade A conditions with unidirectional	一方向気流及びファーストエアで保護
airflow and first air protection in the	されているグレードA条件を確保する
critical zone. A positive airflow from	ものであること。重要区画から周囲のバ

the critical zone to the supporting	ック グ ラ ウ ン ド 環 境 へ の 陽 圧 気 流 が 保
background environment should be	クラクラクシャ環境への陽圧気流が保たれていること。
maintained.	
4.20 The background environment for	4.20 アイソレータ又はRABSのバック
isolators or RABS should ensure the	グラウンド環境は、汚染の伝播するリ
risk of transfer of contamination is	スクが最小化されていることを確保す
minimized	るものであること。
i. Isolators:	i. アイソレータ
a. The background environment for	a. 開口式アイソレータのバックグラウ
open isolators should generally	ンド環境は一般に、最低限グレードC
correspond to a minimum of grade C.	相当であること。閉鎖式アイソレータ
The background for closed isolators	のバックグラウンド環境は、最低限グ
should correspond to a minimum of	レードD相当であること。 バックグラ
grade D. The decision on the	ウンドの等級分けの決定は、リスク評
background classification should be	価に基づくものであり、且つCCSに
based on risk assessment and	おいて妥当性が示されているもので
justified in the CCS.	あること。
b. Key considerations when performing	b. アイソレータについてのCCSのリ
the risk assessment for the CCS of an	スク評価を行う際の主要な検討事項
isolator should include (but are not	には、以下を含めること(ただし、こ
limited to); the bio-decontamination	れらに限定されるものではない):バ
programme, the extent of automation,	イオ除染プログラム、自動化の程度、
the impact of glove manipulations	重要工程ポイントの「ファーストエ
that may potentially compromise 'first	ア」保護を損なうおそれのある手袋操
air' protection of critical process	作のインパクト、バリア/手袋の完全
points, the impact of potential loss of	性が失われた場合のインパクト、用い
barrier/glove integrity, transfer	られる搬送メカニズム、及び始動準備
mechanisms used and activities such	又は保守管理等の作業のうちアイソ レータの最終的なバイオ除染前にそ
as set-up or maintenance that may require the doors to be opened prior	レータの最終的なパイオ味楽前にてのドアを開けることを要し得るもの。
to the final bio-decontamination of	追加的な工程リスクが特定された場
the isolator. Where additional	合には、バックグラウンドをより高い
process risks are identified, a higher	等級とすることを検討すること(な
grade of background should be	キ 級 こ りるここを (品 りるここ (な お、C C S において 適切に 妥当性が示
considered unless appropriately	れているときには、この限りでない)。
justified in the CCS.	
c. Airflow pattern studies should be	c. 気流パターンの検討試験を開口式ア
performed at the interfaces of open	イソレータの境界面で行って、空気が
isolators to demonstrate the absence	入ってこないことを実証すること。
of air ingress.	
ii. RABS:	ii. RABS
The background environment for RABS	無菌操作用のRABSのバックグラウ
used for aseptic processing, should	ンド環境は最低限グレードB相当であ
correspond to a minimum of grade B	ること、また、気流パターンの検討試験
and airflow pattern studies should be	を行って、介入操作(該当する場合には
performed to demonstrate the absence	ドアを開くことを含む)の際に空気が入
of air ingress during interventions,	ってこないことを実証すること。
including door openings if applicable.	
4.21 The materials used for glove systems	4.21 (アイソレータ及びRABSの両方に
(for both isolators and RABS) should	ついて)手袋システムに使われる材質
be demonstrated to have appropriate	は、機械的及び化学的な耐久性を適切

mechanical and chemical resistance.	に有することが実証されていること。
The frequency of glove replacement	手袋交換の頻度がCCSに定められて
should be defined within the CCS.	いること。
i. Isolators:	i. アイソレータ
a. For isolators, leak testing of the	a. アイソレータについて、手袋システ
glove system should be performed	ムの漏れ試験が、その役割及び重要度
using a methodology demonstrated to	に適していることが実証された方法
be suitable for the task and criticality.	を用いて行われていること。その試験
The testing should be performed at	は、所定の間隔で行われていること。
defined intervals. Generally glove	一般的に手袋完全性試験は、最低限の
integrity testing should be performed	頻度として各バッチ又はキャンペー
at a minimum frequency of the	ックロン 生産の開始時及び終了時に行われ
beginning and end of each batch or	るべきものである。バリデートされた
campaign. Additional glove	キャンペーン生産の長さ応じて、追加
integrity testing may be necessary	的な手袋完全性試験が必要とされる
depending on the validated campaign	ことがあり得る。
length.	
Glove integrity monitoring should	手袋完全性モニタリングには、使用す
include a visual inspection associated	る都度に、及び当該システムの完全性
with each use and following any	に影響を及ぼすおそれのある操作後
manipulation that may affect the	毎に、付随する目視検査を含めるこ
integrity of the system.	と。
For manual aseptic processing	1 個 単 位 又 は 小 バ ッ チ サ イ ズ で 生 産
activities where single unit or small	される場合における手動無菌操作の
batch sizes are produced, the	活動については、完全性検証の頻度が
frequency of integrity verification may	別の判断基準に基づくこともあり得
be based on other criteria, such as the	る(製造期間毎の開始時及び終了時な
beginning and end of each	ど)。
manufacturing session.	
b. Integrity/leak testing of isolator	b. アイソレータシステムの完全性/漏
systems should be performed at	れ試験が、所定の間隔で行われている
defined intervals.	こと。
ii. RABS:	ii. RABS
For RABS, gloves used in the grade A	RABSについては、グレードA区域内
area should be sterilised before	で使用する手袋が据付け前に滅菌され、
installation and sterilised or effectively	且つバリデートされた方法で各製造キ
bio-decontaminated by a validated	ロッパッケートされた方法で各級道キャンペーン前に滅菌され、又は効果的に
	マラハーラ前に滅困され、又は効果的に バイオ除染されていること。作業の際に
method prior to each manufacturing	バックグラウンド環境に曝露したとき
campaign. If exposed to the	
background environment during	には、曝露した都度に承認を受けた方法
operation, disinfection using an	を用いて消毒を完了すること。手袋は使
approved methodology following each	用する都度に目視検査すること、また、
exposure should be completed.	完全性試験が定期的な間隔で行われて
Gloves should be visually examined	いること。
with each use, and integrity testing	
should be performed at periodic	
intervals.	
4.22 Decontamination methods (cleaning	4.22 除染方法(清浄化及びバイオ除染、並
and bio-decontamination, and where	びに(該当する場合)生物学的原材料
applicable inactivation for biological	の不活化)が適切に定められ、且つ管
materials) should be appropriately	理されていること。バイオ除染ステッ

defined and controlled. The cleaning	プ前の清浄化工程が不可欠である:残
process prior to the	留物が残っていると、除染工程の有効
bio-decontamination step is essential;	性 が 阻 害 さ れ 得 る 。 清 浄 化 及 び バ イ オ
any residues that remain may inhibit	除染に使われる薬剤がRABS又はア
the effectiveness of the	イソレータ内で造られる製品に好まし
decontamination process. Evidence	くないインパクトを与えることがない
•	「ないインパットを与えることがない」
demonstrate that the cleaning and	くこと。
bio-decontamination agents used do	
not have adverse impact on the product	
produced within the RABS or isolator.	
i. For isolators	i. アイソレータについて
The bio-decontamination process of the	その内部のバイオ除染工程が自動化さ
interior should be automated, validated	れ、バリデートされ、且つ所定の一巡処
and controlled within defined cycle	理パラメータ内に管理されていること、
parameters and should include a	また、適当な形態(例:ガス状又は気化
sporicidal agent in a suitable form (e.g.	形態)の殺芽胞剤を当該除染工程に含め
gaseous or vaporized form). Gloves	ること。手袋は、指どうしを離して適切
should be appropriately extended with	に広げ、当該薬剤に確実に接触させるこ
	と。用いられる方法(清浄化及び殺芽胞
fingers separated to ensure contact with	
the agent. Methods used (cleaning	バイオ除染)は、アイソレータの内部表
and sporicidal bio-decontamination)	面及び重要区画に生育可能な微生物が
should render the interior surfaces and	いない状態にするものであること。
critical zone of the isolator free from	
viable microorganisms.	
ii. For RABS	ii. RABSについて
The sporicidal disinfection should	殺芽胞消毒には、内部表面の全域が頑健
include the routine application of a	にカバーされていて無菌操作に適した
sporicidal agent using a method that	環境が確保されていることがバリデー
has been validated and demonstrated to	トされ且つ実証された方法による、殺芽
robustly include all areas of the interior	胞剤の通常適用を含めること。
surfaces and ensure a suitable	
environment for aseptic processing.	
CLEANROOM AND CLEAN AIR	クリーンルーム及び清浄空気設備の適格性
EQUIPMENT QUALIFICATION	評価
4.23 Cleanrooms and clean air equipment	■ 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
such as unidirectional airflow units	4.23、無菌製品の製造用のグリーンルーム及び一方向気流ユニット(UDAFs)、
(UDAFs), RABS and isolators, used for	RABS及びアイソレータ等の清浄空
the manufacture of sterile products,	気設備は、当該環境の所要の特性に応
should be qualified according to the	じて適格性評価されていること。扱わ
required characteristics of the	れている製品又は原材料の汚染のリス
environment. Each manufacturing	クが最小化されるためには、製造作業
operation requires an appropriate	毎に適切な環境清浄度レベルが要求さ
environmental cleanliness level in the	れる。「非作業時」及び「作業時」の
operational state in order to minimize	状 態 に お け る 適 切 な 清 浄 度 レ ベ ル が 保
the risk of contamination of the product	たれていること。
or materials being handled.	
Appropriate cleanliness levels in the	
"at rest" and "operational" states	
should be maintained.	
4.24 Cleanrooms and clean air equipment	4.24 クリーンルーム及び清浄空気設備は.

should be qualified using methodology	アネックス 15 の要求事項に準拠する方
in accordance with the requirements of	法を用いて適格性評価されているこ
Annex 15. Cleanroom qualification	と。クリーンルームの適格性評価(等
(including classification) should be	級分けを含む)は、運用時の環境モニ
clearly differentiated from operational	タリングと明確に区別されているこ
environmental monitoring.	لا ،
4.25 Cleanroom and clean air equipment	4.25 クリーンルーム及び清浄空気設備の
qualification is the overall process of	適格性評価は、等級分けされたクリー
assessing the level of compliance of a	ンルーム又は清浄空気設備がその用途
classified cleanroom or clean air	に適合するレベルを評価するプロセス
equipment with its intended use. As	全体である。アネックス 15 の適格性評
part of the qualification requirements	価要件の一部として、クリーンルーム
of Annex 15, the qualification of	及び清浄空気設備の適格性評価には
	(当該設備の設計/運用に関連する場
cleanrooms and clean air equipment	
should include (where relevant to the	合において)以下を含めること:
design/operation of the installation):	
i. installed filter system leakage and	i. 据付けフィルタシステムの漏れ及び完
integrity testing,	全性の試験
ii. airflow tests - volume and velocity,	ii. 気流試験 – 流量及び流速
iii. air pressure difference test,	
iv. airflow direction test and visualisation,	iv. 気流方向の試験及び視覚化
v. microbial airborne and surface	v. 浮遊菌及び表面汚染
contamination,	
vi. temperature measurement test,	vi. 温度測定試験
vii. relative humidity test,	vii. 相 対 湿 度 試 験
viii. recovery test,	viii. 回復試験
ix. containment leak test.	ix.封じ込めの漏れ試験
Reference for the qualification of the	クリーンルーム及び清浄空気設備の適格
cleanrooms and clean air equipment can	性評価のための参考資料が、 I S O 14644
be found in the ISO 14644 series of	シリーズの規格に示されている。
standards.	
4.26 Cleanroom classification is part of the	4.26 クリーンルームの等級分けは、クリー
cleanroom qualification and is a	ンルームの適格性評価の一部であり、
method of assessing the level of air	また、微粒子の総濃度を測定すること
cleanliness against a specification for	でクリーンルーム又は清浄空気設備の
a cleanroom or clean air equipment by	仕様に対する空気清浄度のレベルを評
measuring the total particle	価する方法である。工程又は製品品質
concentration. Classification	へのインパクトを回避するためには、
activities should be scheduled and	へのインハクトを回避するためには、 等級分け作業が予定を組んで行われて
	→ 報方01F 未 が ア 定 を 組 ん ど 1 わ れ C い る こ と 。 例 え ば 、 導 入 時 の 等 級 分 け
performed in order to avoid any impact	
on process or product quality. For	がシミュレートされた作業の際に行われ、再等級会はがシミュレートされた
example, initial classification should be	れ、再等級分けがシミュレートされた
performed during simulated operations	作業又は無菌操作プロセスシミュレー
and reclassification performed during	ション(APS)の際に行われている
simulated operations or during aseptic	こと。
process simulation (APS).	

4.27 For cleanroom classification, the total of particles equal to or greater than 0.5 and 5 µm should be measured. This measurement should be performed both at rest and in simulated operations in accordance with the limits specified in Table 1.
4.27 クリーンルームの等級分けには、0.5 µm 及び5µm 以上の微粒子の総量を 測定すること。この測定は、表1に規定された限度値に準拠して、非作業時及びシミュレートされた作業時の両方で行われるものであること。

Table 1: Maximum permitted total particle concentration for classification

Grade	Maximum limits for total particle ≥ 0.5 μm/m³		Maximum limits for total particle ≥ 5 μm/m³	
	at rest	in operation	at rest	in operation
Α	3 520	3 520	Not specified ^(a)	Not specified (a)
В	3 520	352 000	Not specified ^(a)	2 930
С	352 000	3 520 000	2 930	29 300
D	3 520 000	Not	29 300	Not
		predetermined ^(b)		predetermined (b)

(a) Classification including 5µm particles may be considered where indicated by the CCS or historical trends.

^(b) For grade D, in operation limits are not predetermined. The manufacturer should establish in operation limits based on a risk assessment and routine data where applicable.

表1:等級分けでの総微粒子量の許容上限

グレ	総微粒子量の上限		総微粒子量の上限	
- ド	0.5 μm 以上/m ³		5 µm 以上/m³	
1*	休止時	作業時	休止時	作業時
А	3 520	3 520	規定せず ^(a)	規定せず ^(a)
В	3 520	352 000	規定せず ^(a)	2 930
С	352 000	3 520 000	2 930	29 300
D	3 520 000	予め決めず ^(b)	29 300	予め決めず ^(b)

^(a) CCS又は過去の傾向により示された場合には、5μm 微粒子を含めて等級分けを 検討し得る。

^(b) グレードDについては、作業時の限度値を予め定めていない。リスク評価及び通常時のデータに基づいて、製造業者が作業時の限度値を確立すること(該当する場合)。

4.28 For classification of the cleanroom,	4.28 クリーンルームの等級分けについて、
the minimum number of sampling	検体採取箇所の最低限の数及び位置決
locations and their positioning can be	めがISO14644 パート1に示されて
found in ISO 14644 Part 1. For the	いる。無菌操作区域及びそのバックグ
aseptic processing area and the	ラウンド環境(それぞれグレードA及
background environment (the grade A	びグレードBの区域)については、追
and grade B areas, respectively),	加の検体採取箇所を検討すること、ま
additional sample locations should be	た 、 容 器 充 填 部 位 及 び 容 器 密 栓 補 充 ボ
considered and all critical processing	ウル部等の重要工程区域は、全て評価
areas such as the point of fill and	すること。重要操作箇所は、文書化さ
container closure feeder bowls should	れたリスク評価及び当該区域内で行わ
be evaluated. Critical processing	れるエ程・作業についての知識によっ
locations should be determined by	て決定すること。

documented risk assessment and knowledge of the process and operations to be performed in the area.4.29 Cleanroom classification should be carried out in the "at rest" and "in operation" states.4.29 クリーンルームの等級分けは、「 業時」及び「作業時」の状態にお 行うこと。i. The definition of "at rest" state is the condition whereby the installation of all the utilities is complete including any functioning HVAC, with the main manufacturing equipment installed as specified but not operating and without personnel present in the room.i. 「非作業時」状態の定義は、HV を機能させることを含め全てのユー ィリティの据付けが完了しており、 な製造設備が規定どおりに据え付 れているが稼働しておらず、且つ室 人員がいない状態である。ii. The definition of "in operation" state is the condition where the installation of the cleanroom is complete, the HVAC system fully operational, equipment installed and functioning in the manufacturer's defined operating mode with the maximum number of personneliii. 「作業時」状態の定義は、クリー ームの据付けが完了して、HVAC テムが完全に稼働中で、設備が据える られて製造業者の定めた稼働モー 機能しており、最大限の数の人員が わせて通常時の運用作業を実行し る又はシミュレートしている状態	い A-主ナ内 ンシ て Cテ要らに ルス
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the cleanroom is complete, the HVAC system fully operational, equipment installed and functioning in the manufacturer's defined operating mode	
system fully operational, equipment installed and functioning in the manufacturer's defined operating mode	付け
installed and functioning in the 機能しており、最大限の数の人員が manufacturer's defined operating mode わせて通常時の運用作業を実行し	
manufacturer's defined operating mode わせて通常時の運用作業を実行し	
	丟 合
with the maximum number of personnel る又はシミュレートしている状態	てい
	であ
present performing or simulating る。	
routine operational work.	
iii. The total particle limits given in Table iii. 「非作業時」状態について上記表	1 中
1 above for the "at rest" state should be に示した総微粒子量の限度値は、作	
achieved after a "clean up" period on びラインクリアランス/清浄化が	
completion of operations and line した「クリーンアップ」期を経た後	
clearance/cleaning activities. The 成されるものであること。「クリー	
less than 20 minutes) should be 満)は、当該クリーンルームの適格	
determined during the qualification of 価の際に決定され、文書化されてい	
the rooms, documented and adhered to と、また、適格性評価された清浄度	
in procedures to reinstate a qualified 態が作業の際に途絶えたときには、	复旧
state of cleanliness if disrupted during 手順を厳守すること。	
operation.	
4.30 The speed of air supplied by 4.30 一方向気流システムによって供 #	合さ
unidirectional airflow systems should れる空気の速度は、空気速度測定の	の箇
be clearly justified in the qualification 所を含めて適格性評価の実施計画 [:]	書中
protocol including the location for air において明確に妥当性を示してお	くこ
speed measurement. Air speed と。空気速度を設定し、測定し、	維持
should be designed, measured and 管理して、作業ポジション(例:	
maintained to ensure that appropriate スク作業が行われる箇所、製品及	
unidirectional air movement provides 又は構成物が露出している箇所)	
protection of the product and open いて製品及び開口状態の構成物が	
components at the working position なー方向の空気の動きで保護され	
(e.g. where high-risk operations occur) うになっていることを確保するこ	
and where product and/or components 一方向気流システムは、当該作業:	
are exposed). Unidirectional airflow ションにおいて毎秒 0.36~0.54m	
systems should provide a 囲内(ガイダンス値)の均一な空	
homogeneous air speed in a range of 度を供するものであること(CC	
0.36 – 0.54 m/s (guidance value) at the おいて科学的に妥当性が示されて	
working position, unless otherwise ときには、この限りでない)。気	ᄎ ᠋

	with the air		験は、空気速度測定との相 のであること。
the clean as part o The num should be assessme from r visualizat the proc performed limits fo during qu given in T include be states.	robial contamination le prooms should be deter f the cleanroom qualific ober of sampling loc e based on a documente ent and the results ob room classification, tion studies and knowled ess and operations d in the area. The max or microbial contaminalification for each grad fable 2. Qualification so oth "at rest" and "in oper	mined が、そのク cation. ations d risk tained air dge of to be ximum nation de are should ration" が、そのク の一部とし の一部とし な採取価、及 覚化検討試 る工程・作 グレードの 染の最大限 性評価には	ルームの微生物汚染レベル リーンルームの適格性評価 て決定されていること。検 の数は、文書化されたリス び部屋の等級分け、気流視 験及び当該区域内で行われ 業についての知識から得ら 基づくものであること。各 適格性評価の際の微生物汚 度値を、表2に示す。適格 「非作業時」及び「作業時」 を含めること。
		Settle plates	Contact plates
Grade	Air sample CFU/m ³	(diameter 90 mm)	(diameter 55 mm)
	-	(diameter 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a)	-
A	CFU/m ³	(diameter 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a) No growth	(diameter 55 mm) CFU/plate
A B	CFU/m ³	(diameter 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a) No growth 5	(diameter 55 mm) CFU/plate 5
A B C D	CFU/m ³ 10 100 200	(diameter 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a) No growth 5 50 100	(diameter 55 mm) CFU/plate
A B C D a) Settle pla required a studies ar Note 1: All qualif used, appro Note 2: Lim techn manu	CFU/m ³ 10 100 200 ates should be expose after a maximum of 4 ho nd should not allow desi methods indicated for fying the area of that spo , or alternative methor priately justified. hits are applied using 0 pologies are used that p	(diameter 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a) No growth 5 50 100 d for the duration of o burs. Exposure time s ficcation of the media us a specific grade in the ecific grade. If one of ods are used, the a	(diameter 55 mm) CFU/plate 5 25 50 operations and changed as hould be based on recovery

			落下菌	表面付着菌
	浮遊菌検体		用プレート	計測用プレート
グレード	CFU∕m ³		径 90 mm)	(直径 55mm)
			」/ 4 時間 ^(a)	CFU/プレート
А			生育なし	
В	10		5	5
С	100		50	25
D	200		100	50
) 落下菌計	測用プレートを作業の間	し、曝露さ	ちせておき、必要	要に応じて最長でも4時間
				づくものであること、また
	也の乾燥をさせてはなら			
	倍地が乾燥して落下菌の再生		トスートがたいート	た陜河オスためのナの)
(~訳/王.月		нсшпу	~~~~ <i>\</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	を確認 9 るためのもの/
				まが、その特定グレードの
				つを用いない、又は代わり
		そうした	:アプローチにw	妥当性が適切に示されてい
. ع ت د - ب ب د		<u>+ +</u>	- 10	
				している。別の又は新たな
				いるときには、製造業者が
		性を科子	- 町に示りこと、	また、なるべくCFUと
	を示すこと。 D作業衣善田の適格性証	価にけ		削用プレート及び手袋押掛
	て表6中に示されている			
	采取の方法が製造作業に			
	alification of cleanroom			ル ー ム 及 び 清 浄 空 気 設 備
	equipment should be c			価が、所定の手順に従っ
	, 0	efined		われていること。その通
-	es. The requalification s			は最低限、以下を含める
	t a minimum the followin		と: ; クリーン#	ームの等級分け(総微料
concentra	n classification (total pa	anticie	1. クリーンル 量)	
	est of final filters,			
	olume measurement,		iii. 気流量測5	2
	on of air pressure diffe	rence	iv. 部屋間の気	
	ooms, and			
. air veloci			v. 空気速度試	 〕験
	grade B, C and D th	ne air		ドB、C及びDについて
	•	ormed		として文書化されたリス
according	•	sment		、空気速度試験が行われて
•		CCS.		し、一方向気流が供給され
	is required for filling	zones	容器充填区画	(例:最終滅菌法による
	th unidirectional airflow		を容器充填す	る際、又はグレードA及ひ
vhen filling	terminally sterilised pro	oducts	ABSのバッ	クグラウンド)には、空気
or backgrou	und to grade A and R	ABS).	度試験が要求	される。気流が一方向でな
or grade	s with non-unidirec	ctional	等級について	は、回復試験の計測で速度
airflow, a	measurement of rec	covery	験を代替する	こと。
	Ild replace velocity testi			

The maximum time interval for	グレードA及びBの区域についての適格
requalification of grade A & B areas, is 6	性再評価の最長間隔は、6ヶ月である。グ
months. The maximum time interval for	レードC及びDの区域についての適格性
requalification of grade C & D areas, is 12	再評価の最長間隔は、12ヶ月である。
months.	
Appropriate requalification consisting of	少なくとも上記の試験で構成される適切
at least the above tests should also be	な適格性再評価を、不適合となった設備を
carried out following completion of	是正するため実施された改善措置の完了
remedial action implemented to rectify an	後にも、又は設備、施設又は工程に変更を
out of compliance equipment or facility	加えた後にも適宜、行うこと。変更管理プ
condition or after changes to equipment,	ロセスを通じて、変更の重大性を判定する
facility or processes as appropriate.	こと。検討すべき変更の事例には以下が含
The significance of a change should be	まれるが、これらに限定されるものではな
determined through the change	
management process. Examples of	• .
changes to be considered include but are	
not limited to the following:	
	i. 空気の動きが遮られ、設備の稼働に影
affects the operation of the installation,	響を及ぼす場合
ii. change in the design of the cleanroom	ii. クリーンルームの設計変更、又はHA
or of the operational setting parameters	V C システムの作動設定パラメータ変
	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
of the HVAC system,	
iii. special maintenance which affects the	iii.設備の稼働に影響を及ぼす特別な保
operation of the installation (e.g.	守管理(例:最終フィルタの交換)
change of final filters). DISINFECTION 詳	肖毒
	.33 クリーンルームの消毒は、特に重要で
particularly important. They should	ある。文書化されたプログラムに従っ
be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly in accordance with a written	て、クリーンルームが徹底的に清浄化
	され、消毒されていること。消毒を効
programme. For disinfection to be	果的なものとするには、表面の汚染を
effective, prior cleaning to remove	除去する事前の清浄化が行われている
surface contamination should be	こと。清浄化プログラムは、消毒剤の
performed. Cleaning programmes	残渣を効果的に除去するものであるこ
should effectively remove disinfectant	と。複数種類の消毒剤を用いて、それ
residues. More than one type of	らが異なる作用機序を有することで、
disinfecting agent should be employed	その組み合わせが細菌及び真菌に対し
to ensure that where they have	て効果を発揮することを確保するこ
different modes of action, their	と。消毒には、殺芽胞剤の定期的な使
combined usage is effective against	用を含めること。消毒プログラムの有
bacteria and fungi. Disinfection	効性を評価し、微生物叢の種類の変化
should include the periodic use of a	(例:現行用いられている消毒法に対
sporicidal agent. Monitoring should	して耐性がある微生物)を検出するた
be undertaken regularly in order to	めには、定期的にモニタリングが行わ
assess the effectiveness of the	れること。
disinfection programme and to detect	
changes in types of microbial flora	
(e.g. organisms resistant to the	
disinfection regime currently in use).	
	.34 消毒工程は、バリデートされたもので
4.34 The disinfection process should be 4. validated. Validation studies should	あること。バリデーションでは、消毒

demonstrate the suitability and	剤が使われる特定の方法で、消毒表面
effectiveness of disinfectants in the	材質の種類(又は妥当性を示すことが
specific manner in which they are used	で き れ ば 代 表 的 な 材 質) へ の 消 毒 剤 の
and on the type of surface material, or	適切性及び有効性を実証すること。ま
representative material if justified, and	た、調製済み消毒液の使用状態での有
should support the in-use expiry	効期限をバリデーションで裏付けるこ
periods of prepared solutions.	
4.35 Disinfectants and detergents used in	4.35 グレードA及びグレードBの区域内
grade A and grade B areas should be	で使う消毒剤・洗浄剤は、使う前に無
sterile prior to use. Disinfectants	菌であること。グレードC及びDで使
used in grade C and D may also be	う消毒剤も、CCSで決まっている場
required to be sterile where determined	合には、無菌であることが要求され得
in the CCS. Where the disinfectants	る。無菌製品の製造業者が消毒剤・洗
and detergents are diluted/prepared by	浄剤を希釈/調製する場合には、汚染
the sterile product manufacturer, this	を防止する方法で行うこと、且つ微生
should be done in a manner to prevent	物汚染についてモニターすること。希
	初方来にういてモーターすること。布釈液は、事前に清浄化済みの(該当す
-	
monitored for microbial contamination.	る場合には滅菌済みの)容器中で保存
Dilutions should be kept in previously	すること、また、貯蔵は所定の期間に
cleaned containers (and sterilized	限ること。当該消毒剤・洗浄剤が供給
where applicable) and should only be	された「既製品」であるときには、適
stored for the defined period. If the	切 な ベ ン ダ ー 適 格 性 評 価 が 問 題 な く 完
disinfectants and detergents are	了していることを条件として、試験成
supplied "ready-made" then results	績証明書又は適合証明書の結果を受け
from certificates of analysis or	入れることができる。
conformance can be accepted subject	
to successful completion of the	
appropriate vendor qualification.	
4.36 Where fumigation or vapour	4.36 クリーンルーム及び付随する表面に
disinfection (e.g. Vapour-phase	「 「 「 「 「 「 「 」 」 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、
Hydrogen Peroxide) of cleanrooms and	素)を用いる場合には、燻蒸剤及び拡
associated surfaces are used, the	散システムの効果を理解し且つバリデ
effectiveness of any fumigation agent	ートすること。
and dispersion system should be	
understood and validated.	
5 Equipment	5 設備
5.1 A written, detailed description of the	5.1 設備の設計について詳細に記述した文
equipment design should be available	書(適宜、工程及び計装の図表を含む)
(including process and instrumentation	が用意されていること。当該文書は、
diagrams as appropriate). This	導入時の適格性評価パッケージの構成
should form part of the initial	要素とするとともに、最新の内容に保
qualification package and be kept up to	っておくこと。
date.	
	5.2 設備のモニタリング要求事項が、開発
5.2 Equipment monitoring requirements	
should be defined in "user	の初期段階において「ユーザー要求事
requirements specifications" during	項仕様書」中に定められ、且つ適格性
early stages of development, and	評価の際に確認されていること。工程
confirmed during qualification.	及び設備の警報発生事象を認知し、傾
Process and equipment alarm events	向について評価すること。警報を評価
should be acknowledged and evaluated	する頻度は、その重大性に基づくもの
for trends. The frequency at which	であること(重大な警報は直ちに照査

	alarms are assessed should be based		する)。
	on their criticality (with critical alarms		
	reviewed immediately).		
5.3	As far as practicable, equipment,	5.3	実践可能な限り、設備、備品類及び付
	fittings and services should be		帯装置が、作業、保守管理及び修理を
	designed and installed so that		クリーンルームの外側で行うことがで
	operations, maintenance, and repairs		きるように設計され、設置されている
	can be performed outside the		こと。保守管理をクリーンルーム内で
	•		
	cleanroom. If maintenance has to be		行わなければならず、所要の清浄度及
	performed in the cleanroom, and the		び/又は無菌状態の基準を保つことが
	required standards of cleanliness		できないときには、作業区域への立入
	and/or asepsis cannot be maintained,		りを特定の人員に制限する、明確に定
	then precautions such as restricting		められた作業計画書及び保守管理手順
	access to the work area to specified		を作成する等、予防措置を検討するこ
	personnel, generation of clearly		と。追加的な清浄化、消毒及び環境モ
	defined work protocols and		ニタリングも検討すること。設備の滅
	maintenance procedures should be		菌を要するときには、なるべく組立て
	considered. Additional cleaning,		完了後に実行すること。
	disinfection and environmental		· · · · ·
	monitoring should also be considered.		
	If sterilisation of equipment is required,		
	it should be carried out, wherever		
E 4	possible, after complete reassembly.	E A	きみルエモけ いてがうせしかてしこ
5.4	The cleaning process should be	J.4	清浄化工程は、以下が可能となるよう
	validated to be able to:		にバリデートされていること:
١.	remove any residue or debris that would	١.	使われた消毒剤の効果に悪いインパク
	detrimentally impact the effectiveness		トを与える残留物及びゴミを除去する
	of the disinfecting agent used,		
ii.	,	ii.	操作中及び消毒前の製品の化学物質汚
	particulate contamination of the		染、微生物汚染、微粒子汚染を最小化す
	product during the process and prior to		ること。
	disinfection.		
5.5	For aseptic processes, direct and	5.5	無菌操作のため、製品に直接接触する
	indirect product contact parts should		部品及び間接的に接触する部品は、滅
	be sterilised. Direct product contact		菌されたものであること。製品に直接
	parts are those that the product passes		接触する部品とは、充填針又は充填ポ
	through, such as filling needles or		ンプなど、製品が通過する部品である。
	pumps. Indirect product contact parts		製品が間接的に接触する部品とは、製
	are equipment parts that do not contact		品に接触しないが、滅菌された他の表
	the product, but may come into contact		面と接触し得る設備部品であって、そ
	with other sterilised surfaces, the		の無菌性が製品全体の無菌性に重要な
	sterility of which is critical to the		ものである(例:止栓ボウル及び止栓
	overall product sterility (e.g. sterilised		ガイド、並びに滅菌済みの構成物)。
	items such as stopper bowls and		
	guides, and sterilised components).		
5.6	All equipment such as sterilisers, air	5.6	滅菌器、空気処理システム(空気のフ
	handling systems (including air		ィルタ処理を含む)及び給水システム
	filtration) and water systems should be		等の全ての設備が、適格性評価、モニ
	subject to qualification, monitoring and		タリング及び計画的な保守管理の対象
	planned maintenance. Upon		となっていること。保守管理が完了し
	completion of maintenance, their return		た際には、その使用再開について承認
		1	

to use should be approved.	を受けること。
5.7 Where unplanned maintenance of	
equipment critical to the sterility of the	
product is to be carried out, an	
assessment of the potential impact to	
the sterility of the product should be	成すること。
performed and recorded.	
5.8 A conveyor belt should not pass through	5.8 コンベアのベルトは、グレードA又は
a partition between a grade A or B area	Bの区域とより低い空気清浄度の工程
and a processing area of lower air	区域との間の障壁を通過してはならな
cleanliness, unless the belt itself is	い(なお、当該ベルト自体が(例:滅
continually sterilised (e.g. in a	菌トンネル内で)連続的に滅菌される
sterilising tunnel).	ときには、この限りでない)。
5.9 Particle counters, including sampling	5.9 微粒子計数器(サンプリング管を含む)
tubing, should be qualified. The	
manufacturer's recommended	— ブの直径及び曲がり半径について
specifications should be considered for	
tube diameter and bend radii. Tube	
length should typically be no longer	
than 1m unless justified and the	
number of bends should be minimized.	
Portable particle counters with a short	
length of sample tubing should be used	
for classification purposes.	
Isokinetic sampling heads should be	
used in unidirectional airflow systems.	
They should be oriented appropriately	
and positioned as close as possible to	
the critical location to ensure that	
samples are representative.	
6 Utilities	6 ユーティリティ
6.1 The nature and extent of controls	
applied to utility systems should be	
commensurate with the risk to product	
quality associated with the utility.	
The impact should be determined via a	
risk assessment and documented as	
part of the CCS.	
6.2 In general, higher risk utilities are those	6.2 一般的に、比較的高いリスクのユーテ
that:	ィリティとは、次のものである。
i. directly contact product e.g. water for	
washing and rinsing, gases and steam	
for sterilisation,	
ii. contact materials that will ultimately	
become part of the product,	│ 触するもの │ iii. 製品と接触することとなる表面に接
iii. contact surfaces that come into	
contact with the product,	触するもの
iv. otherwise directly impact the product.	iv. その他、製品に直接インパクトを与え
6.3 Utilities should be designed, installed,	6.3 ユーティリティは、そのユーティリテ
qualified, operated, maintained and	ィのシステムが期待通りに機能するこ

monitored in a manner to ensure that	とを確保するように設計され、設置さ
the utility system functions as	れ、適格性評価され、稼働し、保守管
expected.	理され、且つモニターされていること。
6.4 Results for critical parameters and	6.4 リスクの高いユーティリティの重要パ
critical quality attributes of high risk	ラ メ ー タ 及 び 重 要 品 質 特 性 の 結 果 を 定
utilities should be subject to regular	期的な傾向分析の対象にして、システ
trend analysis to ensure that system	ム能力が適切な状態に保たれているこ
capabilities remain appropriate.	とを確保すること。
6.5 Records of utility system installation	6.5 ユーティリティシステム据付けの記録
should be maintained throughout the	書は、そのシステムのライフサイクル
system's life-cycle. Such records	に亘って保管されていること。当該記
should include current drawings and	録書には、現状の図面及び概略図表、
schematic diagrams, construction	建 設 資 材 リ ス ト 及 び シ ス テ ム 仕 様 を 含
material lists and system	めること。一般的に、次のような特性
specifications. Typically, important	が重要情報に含まれる:
information includes attributes such	
as:	
i. pipeline flow direction, slopes, diameter	i. パイプラインの流れ方向、傾斜、直径
and length	及び長さ
ii. tank and vessel details,	ii. タンク及び槽の詳細
iii. valves, filters, drains, sampling and	
user points,	体採取箇所及びユーザーポイント
6.6 Pipes, ducts and other utilities should	6.6 配管、ダクトその他のユーティリティ
not be present in cleanrooms. If	がクリーンルーム内に出ていてはなら
unavoidable, then they should be	ない。それが避けられないときには、
installed so that they do not create	清浄化するのが困難な凹部、閉塞され
recesses, unsealed openings and	ていない開口部及び表面ができないよ
surfaces which are difficult to clean.	うに据え付けること。据付けは、配管
Installation should allow cleaning and	の外部表面の清浄化及び消毒を可能に
disinfection of outer surface of the	するものであること。
pipes.	
WATER SYSTEMS	給水システム
6.7 Water treatment plant and distribution	6.7 微生物汚染を防ぎ、適切な品質の水の
systems should be designed,	信頼できる供給源を確保するように、
constructed, installed, commissioned,	水処理設備及び配水システムが設計さ
qualified, monitored and maintained to	れ、組み立てられ、据え付けられ、就
prevent microbiological contamination	役され、適格性評価され、モニターさ
and to ensure a reliable source of	れ、且つ保守管理されていること。微
water of an appropriate quality.	粒子、微生物の汚染/増殖及びエンド
Measures should be taken to minimize	トキシン/発熱性物質の存在のリスク
the risk of presence of particulates,	を最小化するよう措置を講じること
microbial contamination/proliferation	(例:配管に傾斜を付けて完全に排水
and endotoxin/pyrogen (e.g. sloping of	できるようにして、デッドレグをなく
piping to provide complete drainage	す)。システム中にフィルタが含まれ
and the avoidance of dead legs).	ている場合には、そのモニタリング及
Where filters are included in the	び保守管理に特別な注意を払うこと。
system, special attention should be	生産された水は、関連する薬局方の現
given to their monitoring and	行のモノグラフに適合すること。
maintenance. Water produced should	
comply with the current monograph of	
the relevant Pharmacopeia.	
•	,

 6.8 Water systems should be qualified and validated to maintain the appropriate levels of physical, chemical and microbial control, taking the effect of seasonal variation into account. 6.9 Water flow should remain turbulent through the pipes in water distribution systems to minimize the risk of microbial adhesion, and subsequent biofilm formation. The flow rate should be established during qualification and be routinely monitored. 	 6.8 適切なレベルの物理的、化学的及び微生物学的管理(季節変動の影響を考慮に入れる)を保持するように、給水システムが適格性評価され且つバリデートされていること。 6.9 配水システム内の配管を通る水の流れを乱流状態に保って、微生物の付着及びその後のバイオフィルム形成のリスクを最小化すること。流量は、適格性評価の際に確立され、且つ日常的にモニターされていること。
 6.10 Water for injections (WFI) should be produced from water meeting specifications that have been defined during the qualification process, stored and distributed in a manner which minimizes the risk of microbial growth (e.g. by constant circulation at a temperature above 70°C). WFI should be produced by distillation or by a purification process that is equivalent to distillation. This may include reverse osmosis coupled with other appropriate techniques such as electrodeionization (EDI), ultrafiltration or nanofiltration. 	6.10 注射用水(WFI)は、適格性評価の 際に定められている規格に合致する水 から生産し、微生物生育のリスクを最 小化する方法(例:70℃を超える温度 で常時循環させる)で貯蔵及び分配す ること。WFIは、蒸留又は蒸留と同 等の精製工程で生産すること。これに は、電気脱脱イオン、限外濾過又はナ ノフィルタ処理等の他の適切な技術と 組み合わせた逆浸透法が含まれ得る。
6.11 Where WFI storage tanks are equipped with hydrophobic bacteria retentive vent filters, the filters should not be a source of contamination and the integrity of the filter tested before installation and after use. Controls should be in place to prevent condensation formation on the filter (e.g. by heating).	6.11 WFIの貯蔵タンクに疎水性の細菌 捕捉通気フィルタが取り付けられてい る場合には、そのフィルタが汚染の発 生源となってはならず、その据付け前 及び使用後にフィルタの完全性を試験 すること。当該フィルタ上の結露を防 止する管理(例:加熱による)が整っ ていること。
6.12 To minimize the risk of biofilm formation, sterilisation, disinfection or regeneration of water systems should be carried out according to a predetermined schedule and as a remedial action following out-of-limit or specification results. Disinfection of a water system with chemicals should be followed by a validated rinsing/flushing procedure. Water should be tested after disinfection/regeneration. Chemical testing results should be approved before the water system is returned to	6.12 バイオフィルム形成のリスクを最小 化するため、予め定めたスケジュール に従って、また、限度値又は規格から 外れる結果となった後の改善措置とし て、給水システムの滅菌、消毒又は再 生が行われていること。化学剤で給水 システムの消毒を行った後には、バリ デートされた濯ぎ/洗い流し手順を実 施すること。消毒/再生の後には、水 を試験すること。当該給水システムを 再び使用に供する前に、化学的試験の 結果について承認を受けること。また、 微生物学的試験/エンドトキシン試験 の結果について、規格値内であること

	T
use and microbiological/endotoxin	を検証するとともに、当該給水システ
results verified to be within	ムの水を使って製造されたバッチが認
specification and approved before	証/出荷可否判定にかかる前に承認を
batches manufactured using water from	受けること。
the system are considered for	
certification/release.	
6.13 Regular ongoing chemical and	6.13 給水システムについて定期的に化学
microbial monitoring of water systems	物質及び微生物の持続的なモニタリン
should be performed to ensure that the	グを行って、その水が公定書規格に適
water continues to meet compendial	合し続けることを確保すること。警報
expectations. Alert levels should be	基準値は、導入時の適格性評価データ
based on the initial qualification data	に基づくものであること、また、その
and thereafter periodically reassessed	後の適格性再評価、通常時のモニタリ
on data obtained during subsequent	ング及び原因調査の際に得られたデー
re-qualifications, routine monitoring,	タに基づいて、定期的に見直すこと。
and investigations. Review of	持続的なモニタリングデータの照査を
ongoing monitoring data should be	行って、システム性能に好ましくない
carried out to identify any adverse	傾向があれば特定すること。検体採取
trend in system performance.	プログラムは、CCSの要求事項に応
Sampling programmes should reflect	じたものとすること、また、水の取出
the requirements of the CCS and	し箇所及び使用する箇所の全てを所定
should include all outlets and points of	の間隔でカバーして、システム全体を
use, at a specified interval, to ensure	反映する水検体が定期的に分析に供さ
that representative water samples are	れていることを確保すること。検体採
obtained for analysis on a regular	取計画は、適格性評価データに基づく
basis. Sample plans should be based	ものであること、考え得るワーストケ
on the qualification data, should	ースの検体採取箇所を検討すること、
consider the potential worst case	また、製造工程に用いられる各日の水
sampling locations and should ensure	を反映する検体が少なくとも1つ含ま
that at least one representative sample	れることを確保すること。
is included every day of the water that	
is used for manufacturing processes.	
6.14 Alert level excursions should be	 6.14 警報基準からの外れ値は、文書化し、
documented and reviewed, and include	[0.14 言報 25 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
an investigation to determine whether	回限り(単発)の事象か、又は好まし
the excursion is a single (isolated)	くない傾向若しくはシステム低下を示
event or if results are indicative of an	している結果かどうか判定する調査を
adverse trend or system deterioration.	行うこと。処置限度値毎の外れ値を原
Each action limit excursion should be	因調査して、考えられる根本原因を判
investigated to determine the probable	定し、且つ、その水を使う結果として
root causes and any potential impact	足し、丘り、その小を使う結果として 製品の品質及び製造工程への潜在的イ
on the quality of products and	というためでは、 というたがないか判定すること。
manufacturing processes as a result of	ノハノドルないルゴにすること。
the use of the water.	
6.15 WFI systems should include	 6.15 W F I システムには、総有機炭素量
continuous monitoring systems such as	(TOC)及び伝導率等を連続モニタ
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and	リングするシステムを含めること。そ
conductivity, as these may give a	れらは、不連続な検体採取よりも、シ
better indication of overall system	ステム性能全体についての優れた指標
performance than discrete sampling.	となり得るからである。検知器の設置
Sensor locations should be based on	場所は、リスクに基づくものであるこ
	物川は、フヘフに

risk.	٤。
STEAM USED AS A DIRECT STERILISING	直接滅菌剤として用いられる水蒸気
AGENT	
6.16 Feed water to a pure steam (clean	6.16 純水蒸気(清浄水蒸気)発生装置への
steam) generator should be	供給水は、適切に精製されたものであ
appropriately purified. Pure steam	ること。純水蒸気発生装置は、生成さ
generators should be designed,	れ る 水 蒸 気 の 品 質 が 所 定 の 化 学 物 質 及
qualified and operated in a manner to	びエンドトキシンのレベルに合致して
ensure that the quality of steam	いることを確保するように設計され、
produced meets defined chemical and	適格性評価され、運用されていること。
endotoxin levels.	
6.17 Steam used as a direct sterilising	6.17 直接滅菌剤として用いられる水蒸気
agent should be of suitable quality and	は、適切な品質のものであること、ま
should not contain additives at a level	た、製品又は設備の汚染を引き起こし
which could cause contamination of	得るレベルの添加物を含有してはなら
	ない。原材料又は製品接触面(例:多
product or equipment. For a	ん い 。 原 村 科 文 は 裂 品 接 瓲 面 (例 : 多 孔 質 / 硬 質 性 の オ ー ト ク レ ー ブ 載 荷
generator supplying pure steam used	1 1 頁 / 硬 頁 性 の オ ー ト ク レ ー ノ 載 何 物) の 直 接 滅 菌 用 の 純 水 蒸 気 を 供 給 す
for the direct sterilisation of materials	
or product-contact surfaces (e.g.	る発生装置については、水蒸気の凝縮
porous/hard-good autoclave loads),	液が関連する薬局方のWFIの現行モ
steam condensate should meet the	ノグラフ(微生物試験は水蒸気凝縮液
current monograph for WFI of the	に必須でない)に適合すること。適切
relevant Pharmacopeia (microbial	な 検 体 採 取 ス ケ ジュ ー ル が 整 っ て い
testing is not mandatory for steam	て、装置全体を反映する純水蒸気が定
condensate). A suitable sampling	期的に分析に供されることを確保する
schedule should be in place to ensure	こと。 滅 菌 用 の 純 水 蒸 気 の 品 質 に つ い
that representative pure steam is	てのその他事項として、バリデートさ
obtained for analysis on a regular	れたパラメータに対して定期的な評価
basis. Other aspects of the quality of	がなされていること。それらパラメー
pure steam used for sterilisation	タには以下を含めること(なお、別途
should be assessed periodically	妥当性が示されているときには、この
against validated parameters. These	限りでない):非凝縮性ガス、乾燥度
parameters should include the	(乾燥率)及び加熱度。
following (unless otherwise justified):	
non-condensable gases, dryness value	
(dryness fraction) and superheat.	
GASES AND VACUUM SYSTEMS	ガス類及び真空システム
6.18 Gases that come in direct contact with	6.18 製品/1次容器の表面と直接接触す
the product/primary container surfaces	ることとなるガス類は、化学的品質、
should be of appropriate chemical,	微粒子及び微生物についての品質が適
particulate and microbial quality. All	切なものであること。当該ガスの用途
relevant parameters, including oil and	及び種類、当該ガス発生装置の設計を
water content, should be specified,	考慮に入れて、全ての関連パラメータ
taking into account the use and type of	(油分及び水分の含有量を含む)規定
the gas, the design of the gas	されていること。また(該当する場合)
generation system and, where	それらのパラメータは、関連する薬局
applicable, comply with the current	方の現行モノグラフ又は当該製品の品
monograph of the relevant	質要求事項に適合すること。
Pharmacopeia or the product quality	
requirement.	
6.19 Gases used in aseptic processes	6.19 無菌操作において用いるガス類は、滅

should be filtered through a sterilising	菌グレードフィルタ(公称孔径が最大
grade filter (with a nominal pore size of	0.22µm)を通して、用いるその場にお
a maximum of 0.22 µm) at the point of	いてフィルタ処理すること。当該フィ
use. Where the filter is used on a	ルタをバッチで使用する場合(例:無
batch basis (e.g. for filtration of gas	菌操作法により容器充填済みの製品の
used for overlay of aseptically filled	気相部置換用のガスのフィルタ処理)
products) or as product vessel vent	スは製品槽の通気フィルタとして使用
filter, then the filter should be integrity	する場合には、フィルタの完全性試験
tested and the results reviewed as part	を行って、その結果をバッチ認証/出
of the batch certification/release	荷可否判定プロセスの一部として照査
process. Any transfer pipework or	すること。最終的な滅菌グレードフィ
tubing that is located after the final	ルタ以降に設置された移送用の配管又
sterilising grade filter should be	はチューブがあれば、滅菌されている
sterilised. When gases are used in	こと。エ程中でガス類を用いるときに
the process, microbial monitoring of	は、用いるその場で定期的に、当該ガ
the gas should be performed	スの微生物モニタリングが行われてい
periodically at the point of use.	ること。
6.20 Where backflow from vacuum or	6.20 真空システム又は加圧システムから
pressure systems poses a potential	の逆流が製品に対して潜在的リスクを
risk to the product, there should be	もたらす場合には、当該真空システム
mechanism(s) to prevent backflow	又は加圧システムが停止した際に逆流
when the vacuum or pressure system is	を防止する機構が備わっていること。
shut off.	
HEATING AND COOLING AND	加熱・冷却用の水力学システム
HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS	
6.21 Major items of equipment associated	6.21 水力学的に加熱・冷却するシステムに
with hydraulic, heating and cooling	付随する設備の主要なものは、なるべ
systems should, where possible, be	く容器充填室外側に設置されているこ
located outside the filling room.	と。そのシステム流体物に付随した流
There should be appropriate controls to	出及び/又は交叉汚染を食い止める適
contain any spillage and/or cross	切な管理がなされていること。
contamination associated with the	
system fluids.	
	6 00 てわここ フニノかこの 足油が制日に
6.22 Any leaks from these systems that	6.22 それらシステムからの漏洩が製品に
would present a risk to the product	対してリスクをもたらすことがあれ
should be detectable (e.g. an	ば、検出可能であること(例:漏洩検
indication system for leakage).	知システム)。
7 Personnel	7 人員
7.1 The manufacturer should ensure that	7.1 製造業者は、適切に適性評価を受け、
there are sufficient appropriate	教育訓練を受けており、且つ無菌製品
personnel, suitably qualified, trained	の製造及び検査、並びにその製造所の
and experienced in the manufacture	製造作業に用いられる特定の製造技術
and testing of sterile products, and any	に経験を有する適切な人員を十分に確
of the specific manufacturing	保して、無菌製品の製造及び取扱いに
technologies used in the site's	適 用 さ れ る G M P 遵 守 を 確 保 す る こ
manufacturing operations, to ensure	
compliance with GMP applicable to the	
manufacture and handling of sterile	
products.	
7.2 Only the minimum number of personnel required should be present in	7.2 クリーンルーム内には最小限の数だけ の必要人員とすること。クリーンルー

cleanrooms. The maximum number of operators in cleanrooms should be	ム内の作業者の最大人数を定めて文書 化するとともに、導入時の適格性評価
determined, documented and	及びAPS等を行う際に検討し、無菌
considered during activities such as	性保証を損なわないようにすること。
initial qualification and APS, so as not	
to compromise sterility assurance.	
7.3 All personnel including those	7.3 清浄化、保守管理、モニタリングを実
performing cleaning, maintenance,	行する者及びクリーンルームに立ち入
monitoring and those that access	る者を含む全ての人員は、定期的な教
cleanrooms should receive regular	育訓練、作業衣着用の適格性評価及び
training, gowning qualification and	無菌製品の適正製造に関連する専門分
assessment in disciplines relevant to	野における評価を受けること。この教
the correct manufacture of sterile	育訓練には、微生物学及び衛生学の基
products. This training should	で、「「「「」」では、「「」」での「「」」ので、「」」では、「」」」では、「」」では、「」」」では、「」」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」では、「」」、」」では、「」」」では、「」」」では、「」」」では、「」」では、「」」、」」、」」では、「」」、」」、」」、」」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」、」
include the basic elements of	ム実務、汚染制御、無菌操作技術及び
microbiology and hygiene, with a	無菌製品の保護(グレードBクリーン
specific focus on cleanroom practices,	川田 表 品 の 体 設 () レ ー 日)) ルームに入室する作業者及び/又はグ
contamination control, aseptic	レードAへの介入操作を行う作業者向
techniques and the protection of sterile	け)並びに製品が無菌でないときの患
products (for those operators entering	者に対する安全性上の潜在的影響に特
the grade B cleanrooms and/or	に重点が置かれること。教育訓練のレ
intervening into grade A) and the	ベルは、その人員が従事する役割及び
potential safety implications to the	区域の重要度に基づくものであるこ
patient if the product is not sterile.	
The level of training should be based	
on the criticality of the function and	
on the entiteanty of the function and	
area in which the personnel are	
area in which the personnel are	
working.	74 グレードA及びBの区域に立ち入る人
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B	7.4 グレードA及びBの区域に立ち入る人 員は、 無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours.	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なくとも年 1 回の
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なくとも年 1 回の 定期的な再評価によって確認されてい
working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なくとも年 1 回の 定期的な再評価によって確認されてい ること、また、目視評価と微生物評価
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 working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve both visual and microbial assessment (using monitoring locations such as gloved fingers, forearms, chest and hood (facemask/forehead). See paragraph 9.30 for the expected limits). The unsupervised access to the grade A and grade B areas where aseptic operations are or will be conducted should be restricted to appropriately qualified personnel, who have passed the gowning assessment 	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、再正しなび少さ年1回の 定期的な再評価によごで確認されてい ること、また、目視では数をしたれてい るこ方を含めること(額面マスク/ 額)等をれるです。顔面マスク/ 額)等をれる限度値については、9.30節 をおる限度値については、9.30節 をおる限度値については、9.30節 をおる限度値については、9.30節 を参照れの区域の行われている又 は行われる又は一ドA及びグレ ードBの区域で置価を受けている人 員の問題ない結果となったAPSに参
 working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve both visual and microbial assessment (using monitoring locations such as gloved fingers, forearms, chest and hood (facemask/forehead). See paragraph 9.30 for the expected limits). The unsupervised access to the grade A and grade B areas where aseptic operations are or will be conducted should be restricted to appropriately qualified personnel, who have passed the gowning assessment and have participated in a successful APS. 	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なも年1回の 定期的な再評価によご価と徴きれてい ること、また、目視評価と微生物評価 の両方を含めること(額面マスク/ 額)等をもるでしたが部位とする。適 合とれる限度値については、9.30節 を参照)。無菌作業が行われている又 は行われる限度が行われている又 は行われる医督者なしに立ち入る のは、適切に適性評価に合格しており、 且つ問題ない結果となったAPSに参 加していた者)に限られていること。
 working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve both visual and microbial assessment (using monitoring locations such as gloved fingers, forearms, chest and hood (facemask/forehead). See paragraph 9.30 for the expected limits). The unsupervised access to the grade A and grade B areas where aseptic operations are or will be conducted should be restricted to appropriately qualified personnel, who have passed the gowning assessment and hour enter 7.5 Unqualified personnel should not enter 	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なくとも年1回の 定期的な再評価によって確認されてい ること、また、目視評価と微生物評価 の両方を含めること(手のでは、物評価 の両方を含めること(前面マスク/ 額)等をモニタリング部位とする。適 合とされる限度値については、9.30節 を参照)。無菌作業が行われている又 は行われる予定のグレードA及びグレ ードBの区域へ監督者なしに立ち入る のは、適切に適性評価に合格しており、 且つ問題ない結果となったAPSに参 加していた者)に限られていること。
 working. 7.4 The personnel accessing grade A and B areas should be trained for aseptic gowning and aseptic behaviours. Compliance with aseptic gowning procedures should be confirmed by assessment and periodic reassessment at least annually, and should involve both visual and microbial assessment (using monitoring locations such as gloved fingers, forearms, chest and hood (facemask/forehead). See paragraph 9.30 for the expected limits). The unsupervised access to the grade A and grade B areas where aseptic operations are or will be conducted should be restricted to appropriately qualified personnel, who have passed the gowning assessment and have participated in a successful APS. 	員は、無菌操作の作業衣着用及び無菌 操作の挙動の教育訓練を受けているこ と。無菌作業衣着用手順の遵守状況に ついて、評価及び少なも年1回の 定期的な再評価によご価と徴きれてい ること、また、目視評価と微生物評価 の両方を含めること(額面マスク/ 額)等をもるでしたが部位とする。適 合とれる限度値については、9.30節 を参照)。無菌作業が行われている又 は行われる限度が行われている又 は行われる医督者なしに立ち入る のは、適切に適性評価に合格しており、 且つ問題ない結果となったAPSに参 加していた者)に限られていること。

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cases, manufacturers should establish written procedures outlining the process by which unqualified personnel are brought into the grade B and A areas. An authorized person from the manufacturer should supervise the unqualified personnel during their activities and should assess the impact of these activities on the cleanliness of the area. Access by these persons should be assessed and recorded in accordance with the PQS.	外的ケースにおいて必要であれば、製 造業者は、グレードB及びAの区域内 に適性評価を受けていない人員を入れ る手続きを概説する手順書を確立する こと。適性評価を受けていない人員が 作業する際には、製造業者から権限を 与えられた者が監督し、当該作業がそ の区域の清浄度に与える影響を評価す ること。当該人員による立入りは、P QSに従って評価し、記録作成するこ と。
7.6 There should be systems in place for the disqualification of personnel from working in or given unsupervised entry into cleanrooms that is based on aspects including ongoing assessment and/or identification of an adverse trend from the personnel monitoring programme and/or after being implicated in a failed APS. Once disqualified, retraining and requalification should be completed before permitting the operator to have any further involvement in aseptic practices. For operators entering grade B cleanrooms or performing intervention into grade A, this requalification of participation in a successful APS.	7.6 持続的な評価並びに/又は人員モニタ リングプログラムで判明した好ましく ない傾向、及び/若しくは不合格のA PSに関与した後に判明した好ましく ない傾向等の観点に基づいて、クリー ンルーム内で従事する又は監督者なし にクリーンルームへ立ち入る人員を不 適格とする体制が整っていること。一 旦不適格とされた作業者には、無菌実 務に引き続き従事することを認める前 に、再教育訓練及びレードBクリーンル ームに入室する作業者又はグレードA 内への介入操作を実行する作業者につ いては、問題ない結果となったAPS への参加の検討を、この適性再評価に 含めること。
7.7 High standards of personal hygiene and cleanliness are essential to prevent excessive shedding or increased risk of introduction of microbial contamination. Personnel involved in the manufacture of sterile products should be instructed to report any specific health conditions or ailments which may cause the shedding of abnormal numbers or types of contaminants and therefore preclude cleanroom access. Health conditions and actions to be taken with regard to personnel who could be introducing an undue microbial hazard should be provided by the designated competent person and described in procedures.	7.7 人員の衛生及び清浄が高水準であることは、微生物汚染の端緒となるリスクの極端な拡散又は増大を防止するため不可欠である。無菌製品の製造に関わる人員には、異常な数又は種類の汚染菌の拡散を引き起こすおそれがある特定の健常状態又は疾病があれば報告するよう指示して、クリーンルーム入室させないこと。不適当な微生物の危害をもたらし得る人員の健康状態及び講じるべき措置を、指名を受けた権限のある人員が定めて手順書に記載しておくこと。
7.8 Personnel who have been engaged in the processing of human or animal tissue materials or of cultures of	7.8 ヒト若しくは動物組織原材料又は微生物の培養物(現に製造工程で使用されているものを除く)の加工処理、又は

micro-organisms, other than those	品質に対するネガティブなインパクト
used in the current manufacturing	を有し得る作業(例:微生物汚染)に
process, or any activities that may	従事していた人員は、清浄区域に入っ
have a negative impact to quality (e.g.	てはならない(なお、明確に定められ
microbial contamination), should not	た有効な除染及び入室の手順に従い、
enter clean areas unless clearly	且つ文書記録されているときには、こ
-	
defined and effective decontamination	の限りでない)。
and entry procedures have been	
followed and documented.	
7.9 Wristwatches, make-up, jewellery, other	7.9 腕時計、化粧道具、宝石その他携帯電
personal items such as mobile phones	話等の個人の持ち物及びその他必要で
and any other non-essential items	ない物品が清浄区域内に持ち込まれて
should not be allowed in clean areas.	はならない。クリーンルーム内で用い
Electronic devices used in cleanrooms,	られる電子機器(例:携帯電話及びタ
e.g. mobile phones and tablets, that	ブレットで、クリーンルーム内専用と
are supplied by the manufacturer solely	して製造業者が支給したもの)は、そ
for use in the cleanrooms, may be	れらが用いられる箇所の清浄度等級に
acceptable if suitably designed to	相応した清浄化及び消毒ができるよう
permit cleaning and disinfection	適切に設計されたものであれば、許容
commensurate with the grade in which	し得る。当該機器の使用及び消毒は、
they are used. The use and	CCS中に含まれていること。
disinfection of such equipment should	
be included in the CCS.	
7.10 Cleanroom gowning and hand washing	7.10 クリーンルームの作業衣着用及び手
should follow a written procedure	洗いは、クリーンルーム着衣の汚染及
designed to minimize contamination of	び / 又 は 汚 染 物 質 の 清 浄 区 域 へ の 移 行
cleanroom clothing and/or the transfer	を最小化するように設計された手順書
of contaminants to the clean areas.	に従うこと。
7.11 The clothing and its quality should be	
appropriate for the process and the	工程及び清浄度等級に適したものであ
grade of the working area. It should	ること。着衣は、製品を汚染から保護
be worn in such a way as to protect the	するようにする方法で着用すること。
	りるようにりる方法で11 用りること。 作業者を製品から保護する必要性から
product from contamination. When	
the type of clothing chosen needs to	着衣の種類を選定したときには、当該
provide the operator protection from	着衣が汚染からの製品の保護を損なっ
the product, it should not compromise	てはならない。作業衣着用の直前及び
the protection of the product from	直後に清浄度及び完全性を目視チェッ
contamination. Garments should be	クすること。退出の際に、作業衣の完
visually checked for cleanliness and	全性もチェックすること。滅菌済みの
integrity immediately prior to and after	作業衣及び眼部被覆物については特に
gowning. Gown integrity should also	注意を払い、滅菌処理されていて且つ
be checked upon exit. For sterilised	所定のホールドタイム内であることを
garments and eye coverings, particular	確保すること、また、その包装を目視
attention should be taken to ensure	検査して、使う前に問題がないことを
they have been subject to the	確保すること。再使用可能な作業衣(眼
sterilisation process, are within their	
specified hold time and that the	部被覆物を会む)け 破損が目つかっ
	部被覆物を含む)は、破損が見つかったときに、又は適格性評価の際に決め
	たときに、又は適格性評価の際に決め
packaging is visually inspected to	たときに、又は適格性評価の際に決め られた所定の頻度で、交換すること。
packaging is visually inspected to ensure it is integral before use.	たときに、又は適格性評価の際に決め られた所定の頻度で、交換すること。 作業衣の適格性評価では、目視検査の
packaging is visually inspected to	たときに、又は適格性評価の際に決め られた所定の頻度で、交換すること。

damage is identified, or at a set frequency that is determined during qualification studies. The qualification of garments should consider any necessary garment testing requirements, including damage to garments that may not be identified by visual inspection alone. 7.12 Clothing should be chosen to limit	作業衣試験要件を検討すること。 7.12 着衣は、作業者が動くことによる毳立
shedding due to operators' movement.	ちを抑えられたものが選定されている こと。
 7.13 A description of typical clothing required for each cleanliness grade is given below: i. Grade B (including access/interventions into grade A): appropriate garments that are dedicated for use under a 	 7.13. 各清浄度等級について要求される代表的な着衣の解説を、以下に示す: i. グレードB(グレードAへの立入り/ 介入操作を含む):滅菌済みスーツの下に専用の適切な作業衣を、スーツ着用の
sterilised suit should be worn before gowning (see paragraph 7.14). Appropriately sterilised, non-powdered, rubber or plastic gloves should be worn while donning the sterilised garments.	前に着用すること(7.14 節を参照)。 滅菌済み作業衣を身に纏っている間は、 適切に滅菌された、粉の付いていないゴ ム製又はプラスチック製の手袋を着用 すること。無菌頭巾で全ての髪の毛(顔
Sterile headgear should enclose all hair (including facial hair) and where separate from the rest of the gown, it should be tucked into the neck of the sterile suit. A sterile facemask and sterile eye coverings (e.g. goggles)	の毛を含む)を覆うこと、作業衣の裾か らはみ出す場合には、滅菌スーツの襟の 中に押し込めること。無菌の顔面マスク 及び眼部被覆物(例:ゴーグル類)を着 用して、顔面皮膚全体を覆い被せて落屑 物及び微粒子の拡散を防止すること。適
should be worn to cover and enclose all facial skin and prevent the shedding of droplets and particles. Appropriate sterilised footwear (e.g. over-boots) should be worn. Trouser legs should be tucked inside the footwear.	切な滅菌済み履き物(例:オーバーブー ツ)を着用すること。ズボンの裾は履き 物の中に押し込めること。作業衣の袖 は、作業衣を身に纏っている間着用する 2 組目の無菌手袋の中に押し込めてお くこと。保護衣は、繊維又は微粒子の拡
Garment sleeves should be tucked into a second pair of sterile gloves worn over the pair worn while donning the gown. The protective clothing should minimize shedding of fibres or particles and retain particles shed by the body. The particle shedding and the particle	散を最小化するものであること、また、 本体から剥落した微粒子を保持するも のであること。微粒子の剥落及び作業衣 の保持効果については、作業衣の適格性 評価の際に評価されていること。作業衣 は、作業者がその作業衣の外表面に接触 することなく、その作業衣を身にまとえ
retention efficiencies of the garments should be assessed during the garment qualification. Garments should be packed and folded in such a way as to allow operators to don the gown without contacting the outer surface of the	うることなく、とのド来なを身によとえ るにする方法で包装され、折りたたまれ ていること。
garment and to prevent the garment from touching the floor. ii. Grade C: Hair, beards and moustaches	ii. グレード C : 毛髪、顎髭及び口髭を覆
should be covered. A single or	うこと。手首にはギャザーが付いていて
 two-piece trouser suit gathered at the wrists and with high neck and appropriately disinfected shoes or overshoes should be worn. They should minimize the shedding of fibres and particles. iii. Grade D: Hair, beards and moustaches should be covered. A general protective suit and appropriately disinfected shoes or overshoes should be worn. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid any ingress of contaminants from outside the clean area. iv. Additional gowning including gloves and facemask may be required in grade 	 ハイネックになっている、上下つなぎ又はツーピースのズボンスーツ、及び適切に消毒済みのシューズ又はオーバーシューズを着用すること。それらの作業衣は、繊維及び微粒子の拡散が最小化されているものであること。 バクレードD:毛髪、顎髭及び口髭を覆うこと。一般的な保護スーツ及び適切に消毒済みのシューズ又はオーバーシューズを着用すること。清浄区域の外部から汚染物質が入り込むのを防止する適切な措置がとられていること。 iv. 汚染リスクと考えられるものとしてCCSで定められた作業を行っている
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C and D areas when performing activities considered to be a contamination risk as defined by the CCS.	ときには、グレードC及びDの区域内に おいて手袋及び顔面マスク等の追加的 な作業衣着用が要求され得る。
 7.14 Cleanroom gowning should be performed in change rooms of an appropriate cleanliness grade to ensure gown cleanliness is maintained. Outdoor clothing including socks (other than personal underwear) should not be brought into changing rooms leading directly to grade B and C areas. Single or two-piece facility trouser suits, covering the full length of the arms and the legs, and facility socks covering the feet, should be worn before entry to change rooms for grades B and C. Facility suits and socks should not present a risk of contamination to the gowning area or processes. 	7.14 クリーンルームの作業衣着用は適切 な清浄度等級の更衣室内で行って、作 業衣の清浄度が保持されていることが 確保されていること。靴下等の室外着 衣(個人の下着を除く)がグレードB 及びCの区域に直接つながる更衣室内 に持ち込まれてはならない。上下つな ぎ又はツーピースの施設ズボンスーツ (腕部及び脚部の全体を覆うもの)及 び足部を覆う施設靴下を、グレードB 及びCのための更衣室へ入る前に着用 すること。施設スーツ及び施設靴下が、 作業衣着用の区域又は過程に汚染のリ スクをもたらすものであってはならない。
7.15 Every operator entering grade B or A areas should gown into clean, sterilised protective garments (including eye coverings and masks) of an appropriate size at each entry. The maximum period for which the sterilised gown may be worn before replacement during a shift should be defined as part of the garment qualification.	7.15 グレードB又はAの区域に入る各作 業者は、入る都度に適切なサイズの清 潔な滅菌済み保護作業衣(眼部被覆物 及びマスクを含む)を着用すること。 作業シフトの際に交換するまでの間に 当該滅菌済み作業衣を着用し得る最長 期間が、作業衣の適格性評価の一部と して定められていること。
7.16 Gloves should be regularly disinfected during operations. Garments and gloves should be changed immediately if they become damaged and present	7.16 作業の際に手袋を定期的に消毒する こと。作業衣及び手袋が破損して製品 汚染のリスクをもたらすときには、直 ちに交換すること。

any rick of product contamination	
any risk of product contamination.	
7.17 Reusable clean area clothing should	7.17 再使用可能な清浄区域着衣は、当該着 衣が破損しておらず及び/又は繰返し
be cleaned in a laundry facility	
adequately segregated from production	沅 准 ノ ロ セ ス の 际 に 減 維 文 は 倾 杜 子 で 汚 染 さ れ て い な い こ と を 確 保 す る 適 格
operations, using a qualified process	
ensuring that the clothing is not	性評価済みのプロセスを用いて、製造
damaged and/or contaminated by	作業から適切に隔離されている洗濯設
fibres or particles during the repeated	備において清浄化すること。用いる洗
laundry process. Laundry facilities	濯設備が汚染又は交叉汚染のリスクの
used should not introduce risk of	端緒となってはならない。着衣の不適
contamination or cross-contamination.	切な取扱い及び使用は、繊維を破損して激性るの拡散のようなた機力させる
Inappropriate handling and use of	て微粒子の拡散のリスクを増大させる
clothing may damage fibres and	おそれがある。洗浄後及び包装前に、
increase the risk of shedding of	作業衣の損傷及び外観の清浄度を目視
particles. After washing and before	検査すること。作業衣の適格性評価プロジェムのでです。
packing, garments should be visually	ログラムの一環として、その作業衣管
inspected for damage and visual	理プロセスを評価し、規定しておくこ
cleanliness. The garment management processes should be	と 。 ま た 、 洗 濯 ・ 滅 菌 の 一 巡 処 理 の 最 大 回 数 を 含 め て 規 定 し て お く こ と 。
o	入回数を含めて況としておくこと。
evaluated and determined as part of the garment qualification programme	
and should include a maximum number	
of laundry and sterilisation cycles.	
7.18 Activities in clean areas that are not	
critical to the production processes	に重要でないものは、無菌作業が進行
should be kept to a minimum,	しているときには特に、最小限にとど
especially when aseptic operations are	めること。人員の動きはゆっくりと、
in progress. Movement of personnel	管理されて規則正しいものとし、過度
should be slow, controlled and	の激しい活動による微粒子及び微生物
methodical to avoid excessive	の極端な拡散を防止すること。無菌作
shedding of particles and organisms	業を実行している作業者は常に無菌操
due to over-vigorous activity.	作技術を厳守して、低品質の空気を重
Operators performing aseptic	要区画内に流入させるおそれのある空
operations should adhere to aseptic	気の流れの変化を防止すること。重要
technique at all times to prevent	区画近辺での動きを制限し、一方向(フ
changes in air currents that may	ァーストエア)気流の経路の妨げとな
introduce air of lower quality into the	らないようにすること。気流可視化検
critical zone. Movement adjacent to	討 試 験 の 照 査 を 、 教 育 訓 練 プ ロ グ ラ ム
the critical zone should be restricted	の一環として、検討すること。
and the obstruction of the path of the	
unidirectional (first air) airflow should	
be avoided. A review of airflow	
visualisation studies should be	
considered as part of the training	
programme.	
8 Production and Specific Technologies	8 製造及び特有の技術
TERMINALLY STERILISED PRODUCTS	最終滅菌法による製品
8.1 Preparation of components and	8.1 微生物、エンドトキシン/発別性物質
materials should be performed in at	及び微粒子のリスクを限定するため、
least a grade D cleanroom in order to	構成物及び原材料の準備作業は最低で
limit the risk of microbial,	も グ レー ド D ク リ ー ン ル ー ム 内 で 行

	and atoxin/numeron and mention		い制日が減費になりた些能したフレー
	endotoxin/pyrogen and particle		い、製品が滅菌に適した状態となるようにすること、制品に微生物法の以
	contamination, so that the product is suitable for sterilisation. Where the		うにすること。製品に微生物汚染のリ スクが高い又は通常でない場合(例:
	product is at a high or unusual risk of		製品が微生物生育を活発にする場合、 製品を容器充填前に長期間保持してお
	microbial contamination (e.g. the		
	product actively supports microbial		く必要がある場合、又は製品が殆ど密
	growth, the product must be held for		閉槽内で処理されない場合)には、準
	long periods before filling or the		備作業は最低でもグレードC環境中で
	product is not processed mostly in		行うこと。軟膏剤、クリーム剤、懸濁
	closed vessels), then preparation		化剤及び乳化剤の調製作業は、最低で
	should be carried out in at least a		もグレードC環境中で最終滅菌前に行
	grade C environment. Preparation of		うこと。最終滅菌法による動物用医薬
	ointments, creams, suspensions and		品に関する特定のガイダンスは、GM
	emulsions should be carried out in at		P ガイドラインのアネックス 4 に示さ
	least a grade C environment before		れている。
1	terminal sterilisation. Specific		
	guidance regarding terminally		
	sterilised veterinary medicinal		
	products can be found within Annex 4		
	of the GMP Guide.		
8.2	Primary packaging containers and	8.2	1次包装の容器及び構成物は、バリデ
	components should be cleaned using		ートされたプロセスを用いて清浄化し
	validated processes to ensure that		て、微粒子、エンドトキシン/発熱性
	particle, endotoxin/pyrogen and		物質及びバイオバーデンについて適切
	bioburden contamination is		に汚染制御されていることを確保する
	appropriately controlled.		
8.3	Filling of products for terminal	8.3	最終滅菌のための製品の容器充填は、
	sterilisation should be carried out in at		少なくともグレードC環境中で行うこ
	least a grade C environment.	0.4	
8.4	Where the CCS identifies that the	8.4	
	product is at an unusual risk of		る、容器の口が広い又は容器を閉じる
	contamination from the environment		前に数秒間以上おく必要がある等、製
	because, for example, the filling		品が環境から通常でない汚染のリスク
	operation is slow, the containers are		におかれることがCCSで同定される
	wide necked or are necessarily		場合には、最低でもグレードCバック
	exposed for more than a few seconds		グラウンドのグレードAにおいて当該
	before closing, then the product should		製品を容器充填すること。
	be filled in grade A with at least a		
0.5	grade C background.	0.5	《山石凉沐不阴四子扫子儿 施止止止
8.5	Processing of the bulk solution should	8.5	バルク溶液の処理工程では、微生物捕
	include a filtration step with a		捉フィルタでの濾過処理ステップをな
	microorganism retaining filter, where		るべく入れて、最終的な製品容器に充
	possible, to reduce bioburden levels		填する前にバイオバーデンレベル及び
	and particles prior to filling into the		微粒子を低減すること。また、バルク
	final product containers and there		溶液の調製から容器充填までの間の最
	should be a maximum permissible time		大許容時間が定められていること。
	between preparation and filling.	0.0	チャッキンムがクロンマイトレスと
8.6	Examples of operations to be carried	8.6	種々の清浄度等級において行われる作
	out in the various grades are given in		業の具体例を、表3に示す。
	Table 3.		

Table 3: Examples of operations and grades for terminally sterilised preparation andprocessing operations

Grade A	- Filling of products, when unusually at risk.
Grade C	- Preparation of solutions, when unusually at risk.
	- Filling of products.
Grade D	- Preparation of solutions and components for subsequent filling.

表3:最終滅菌法による調製・工程作業のための清浄度等級及び作業の具体例

グレードA	- 製品の容器充填作業(リスクが通常でない場合)
グレードC	- 薬液の調製作業(リスクが通常でない場合)
	- 製品の容器充填作業
グレードD	- その後の容器充填のための薬液の調製作業及び構成物の準備作業

ASEPTIC	PREPARATION AND	血世	「操作法に	- F Z :	∃田 告II -	てもた	*		
		赤区	IFF 石下	- 4 0 1	- 初	上 11至 11F	禾		
PROCESSING		0.7		10	<i>L</i> 2 П		14.2	مل	
-	tic process should be clearly	8.7							
defined.	The risks associated with		ること。						
	eptic process, and any		クにつし						
	ed requirements, should be		があれは						
identified	, assessed and appropriately		に管理さ						
controlle	d. The site's CCS should		ための評						
clearly d	efine the acceptance criteria		事 項 及て						
for these	e controls, requirements for		造所の(c s	で明確	雀に定め	っるこ	と。	当
monitorin	g and the review of their		該リスク	,を管	理する	る方法及	、び手	順が	記
effective	ness. Methods and		載され、	実施	されて	こいるこ	と。	残 る	リ
procedur	es to control these risks		スクで評	Ŧ容し	たもの)は、 コ	王式に	文 書	化
should be	e described and implemented.		しておく	こと、	0				
Accepted	residual risks should be								
formally	documented.								
8.8 Precauti	ons to minimize microbial,	8.8	無菌操作	F環境	の準備	青作 業 中	ı, (バル	ク
endotoxir	n/pyrogenic and particle		製品滅菌	旬の前	後の腎	と 階 を 含	む)	全て	Ø
contamin	ation should be taken, as per		工程段階	皆の間	、及て	ド製品を	最終	容 器	中
the site's	CCS, during the preparation		に密封す	るま	での間	におい	て、微	牧生物	勿、
	septic environment, during all		エンドト	・キシ	ン/チ	ě 熱 性 牧	」質及	び微	粒
	ng stages (including the		子の汚薬	とを最	小化す	トる予防	, 措 置	が、	そ
stages b	efore and after bulk product		の製造剤	fのC	CSI	こ従って	、講	じら	れ
-	on), and until the product is		ているこ	こと。	微粒子	子及び績	は維 を	発生	L
	n its final container. The		やすいね	打質の	存在は	ま、クリ	ーン	ルー	ム
presence			内で最小						
•	particles and fibres should be						0		
•	d in cleanrooms.								
	ssible, the use of equipment	8.9	グレート	× A へ	の重け	トな介入	操作	の必	鱼
	RABS, isolators or other		性を減ら						
	should be considered in order		るために						
•	ce the need for critical		ソレータ						
	ions into grade A and to		ることを						
	the risk of contamination.		ト化及び						
	and automation of processes		介入操作						
	be considered to eliminate								
can aiso	be considered to eliminate		検討し得	7 O (「「「「」 「「」 「」 「」	ム款処共	ミトノ	イル	•

	nan critical interventions (e.g. 自動化された凍結乾燥機搬入、定置滅		
dry heat tunnel, automated lyophilizer 菌)。			
loading, sterilisation in place).			
8.10 Examples of operations to be carried 8.10 種々の環境清浄度等級において行わ			
out in	the various environmental れる作業の具体例を、表4に示す。		
grades are	e given in Table 4.		
Table 4: Exam	ples of operations and grades for aseptic preparation and processing		
operat	ions		
	- Aseptic assembly of filling equipment.		
	- Connections made under aseptic conditions (where sterilised		
	product contact surfaces are exposed) that are post the final		
	sterilising grade filter. These connections should be sterilised by		
	steam-in-place whenever possible.		
	- Aseptic compounding and mixing.		
	- Replenishment of sterile bulk product, containers and closures.		
Grade A	- Removal and cooling of unprotected (e.g. with no packaging) items		
	from sterilisers.		
	- Staging and conveying of sterile primary packaging components in		
	the aseptic filling line while not wrapped.		
	 Aseptic filling, sealing of containers such as ampoules, vial closure, 		
	transfer of open or partially stoppered vials.		
	- Loading of a lyophilizer.		
	 Background support for grade A (when not in an isolator). 		
	- Conveying or staging, while protected from the surrounding		
Grade B	environment, of equipment, components and ancillary items for		
	introduction into grade A.		
Grade C	- Preparation of solutions to be filtered including sampling and		
	dispensing.		
	- Cleaning of equipment.		
	- Handling of components, equipment and accessories after cleaning.		
Grade D	- Assembly under HEPA filtered airflow of cleaned components,		
	equipment and accessories prior to sterilisation.		
	- Assembly of closed and sterilised SUS using intrinsic sterile		
	connection devices.		

表4:無菌操	作法による調製・工程作業のための清浄度等級及び作業の具体例
グレードA	- 容器充填設備の無菌操作による組立て作業。
	- (滅菌済みの製品接触面が露出している場合において)無菌条件下
	に設けられた接続部のうち、最終的な滅菌グレードフィルタ以降に
	あるもの。それら接続部は、なるべく定置水蒸気滅菌すること。
	- 無菌調製・混合作業。
	- 無菌バルク製品、容器及び密栓の補充作業。
	- 保護されていない(例:包装されていない)物品の滅菌器からの取
	│ 出し・冷却作業。
	- 無菌容器充填ライン内で被包されていない状態の無菌1次包装構成
	物の停留・搬送作業。
	- 無菌操作法による容器充填作業、アンプル等の容器の密封作業、バ
	イアルの密栓作業、開口状態又は部分的に止栓されたバイアルの搬
	送作業。
	- 凍結乾燥機への載荷作業。
グレードB	休福社保險への戦何1-≭。 - グレードAのためのバックグラウンド支援(アイソレータ内でない
90-FB	
	場合)。
	- グレードA内に導入する設備、構成物及び付属品の(周囲環境から
	保護された状態での)搬送・停留作業。
グレードC	- フィルタ処理されることとなる薬液の調製作業(検体採取・分注作
	業を含む)。
グレードC	- 設備の清浄化作業。
	- 清浄化後の構成物、設備及びアクセサリー類の取扱い作業。
	- 滅菌前の清浄化済み構成物、設備及びアクセサリー類の、HEPA
	フィルタ処理済み気流の下での組立て作業。
	- 封入され且つ滅菌されたSUSの、組込み式無菌接続器具を用いる
	4立て作業。
.11 For ster	·ile products where the final 8.11 最終的な製剤を濾過することができ
	on cannot be filtered, the ない無菌製品については、以下の事ェ
	should be considered: が検討されていること:
	uct and component contact i. 全ての製品及び構成物に接触する設(
	t should be sterilised prior to との表面及び構成物に後起する設置
use,	
	materials or intermediates ii. 全ての製造材料又は中間製品を滅す
	e sterilised and aseptically し、且つ無菌的に添加すること。
added,	
iii. bulk solu	itions or intermediates should │ iii. バルク溶液又は中間製品を滅菌す∛
be sterilis	ed. こと。
.12 The u	unwrapping, assembly and 8.12 製品に直接的又は間接的に接触すぶ
preparati	on of sterilised equipment, 滅菌済みの設備、構成物及び付属品(
	nts and ancillary items with 開封作業、組立作業及び準備作業は、
•	r indirect product contact 無菌操作工程として扱い、グレード
	pe treated as an aseptic バックグラウンドを有するグレード
•	
-	background. The filling line 準備及び無菌製品の容器充填作業は、
	d filling of the sterile product 無菌操作工程として扱い、グレード
	pe treated as an aseptic バックグラウンドを有するグレード,
process a	and performed in grade A with 内で行うこと。アイソレータを用い
	B background. Where an 場合には、そのバックグラウンド

isolator is used, the background should be in accordance with paragraph 4.20.	4.20 節に準拠すること。
8.13 Preparation and filling of sterile	8.13 軟膏剤、クリーム剤、懸濁剤及び乳剤
	6.13<
products such as ointments, creams,	
suspensions and emulsions should be	作業は、その製品及び構成物が環境中
performed in grade A with a grade B	に露出し、その製品が(滅菌グレード
background when the product and	フィルタで)濾過されず又は最終滅菌
components are exposed to the	されないときには、グレードBバック
environment and the product is not	グラウンドを有するグレードA内で行
subsequently filtered (via a sterilising	うこと。アイソレータ又はRABSを
grade filter) or terminally sterilised.	用いる場合には、そのバックグラウン
Where an isolator or RABS is used, the	ドが 4.20 節に準拠すること。
background should be in accordance	
with paragraph 4.20.	
8.14 Aseptic connections should be	8.14 無菌接続は、グレードBバックグラウ
performed in grade A with a grade B	ンドを有するグレードA内で行うこと
background unless subsequently	(なお、続いてその場で滅菌する、又
sterilised in place or conducted with	は 隣接環境からの 潜在的 汚染を最小化
intrinsic sterile connection devices that	する組込み式無菌接続器具で行うとき
	りる祖辺の式無困接続器具で打りてき には、この限りでない)。組込み式無
minimize any potential contamination	
from the immediate environment.	菌接続器具は、汚染のリスクを軽減す ことみに認識されていること
Intrinsic sterile connection devices	るように設計されていること。
should be designed to mitigate risk of	
contamination.	
Where an isolator is used, the	アイソレータを用いる場合には、そのバ
background should be in accordance	ックグラウンドが 4.20 節に準拠するこ
with paragraph 4.20. Aseptic	と。無菌接続が適切に評価され、その有
connections should be appropriately	効性が検証されていること。組込み式無
assessed and their effectiveness	菌接続器具に関する要求事項について
verified. For requirements regarding	は、8.129 節及び 8.130 節を参照。
intrinsic sterile connection devices, see	
paragraphs 8.129 and 8.130.	
8.15 Aseptic manipulations (including	8.15 予め組立て済み・滅菌済みの設備等、
non-intrinsic sterile connection	工学設計上の解決策を用いることを通
devices) should be minimized through	じて、無菌操作(非組込み式無菌接続
the use of engineering design solutions	器具を含む)を最小化すること。製品
such as preassembled and sterilised	と接触する配管及び設備は、なるべく、
equipment. Whenever feasible,	予め組立て済みのものであること、ま
product contact piping and equipment	
should be pre-assembled, and	/ 、
• • •	
sterilised in place.	040 + 立 に 隙 」 ナ 改 牛 」 但 7 人] 坦 ル
8.16 There should be an authorized list of	8.16 生産に際して発生し得る介入操作
allowed and qualified interventions,	(9.34 節を参照)であって許容されて
both inherent and corrective, that may	いて且つ適格性評価済みのもの(本来
occur during production (see	的な介入操作及び是正介入操作の両
paragraph 9.34). Interventions	者)についての、承認されたリストが
should be carefully designed to ensure	あること。介入操作は、環境、工程及
that the risk of contamination of the	び 製 品 の 汚 染 の リ ス ク が 効 果 的 に 最 小
environment, process and product is	化されていることを確保するよう慎重
effectively minimized. The process of	に設計されていること。介入操作を設
designing interventions should include	計するプロセスには、気流及び重要接
·	

the consideration of any impact on	触面並びに製品へのインパクトについ
air-flows and critical surfaces and	ての検討を含めること。工学的解決策
products. Engineering solutions	をなるべく用いて、介入操作の際の作
should be used whenever possible to	業者による侵襲を最小化すること。操
minimize incursion by operators during	作に無菌の道具を適切に用いることを
the intervention. Aseptic technique	含めて、無菌操作技術を常に遵守する
	こと。本来的な介入操作及び是正介入
should be observed at all times,	
including the appropriate use of sterile	操作の種類、及びそれらをどのように
tools for manipulations. The	行うかを掲げる手順が、リスクマネジ
procedures listing the types of inherent	メント及びAPSで第1に評価され、
and corrective interventions, and how	且つアップデートされていること。適
to perform them, should be first	格性評価されていない介入操作は、そ
evaluated via risk management and	の 介 入 操 作 に 伴 う リ ス ク を 十 分 検 討
APS and be kept up to date.	し、且つ品質部門の承認を受けた上で、
Non-qualified interventions should only	例外的な状況でのみ用いられること。
be used in exceptional circumstances,	実施された当該介入操作の詳細は、リ
with due consideration of the risks	スク評価の対象とし、記録作成し、且
associated with the intervention and	つその製造業者のPQSの下で完全に
with the authorisation of the quality	調査すること。適格性評価されていな
unit. The details of the intervention	い介入操作は、品質部門が徹底的に評
conducted should be subject to risk	価を行い、バッチの処分に際して検討
assessment, recorded and fully	すること。
investigated under the manufacturer's	
PQS. Any non-qualified interventions	
should be thoroughly assessed by the	
quality department and considered	
duality department and considered during batch disposition.	
	8.17 介入操作及び操作中断が、そのバッチ
during batch disposition.	8.17 介入操作及び操作中断が、そのバッチ 記録書中に記録されていること。ライ
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each	記録書中に記録されていること。ライ
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be	記 録 書 中 に 記 録 さ れ て い る こ と 。 ラ イ ン 毎 の 操 作 中 断 及 び 介 入 操 作 が 、 関 連
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch	記録書中に記録されていること。ライ ン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連 する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch records with the associated time,	記録書中に記録されていること。ライン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連 する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及 び関わった作業者と共に、バッチ記録
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch records with the associated time, duration of the event, and operators	記録書中に記録されていること。ライン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連 する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及 び関わった作業者と共に、バッチ記録 書中に不足なく文書化されていること
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch records with the associated time, duration of the event, and operators involved (ref to paragraph 9.34).	記録書中に記録されていること。ライン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及び関わった作業者と共に、バッチ記録書中に不足なく文書化されていること(9.34 節を参照)。
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch records with the associated time, duration of the event, and operators involved (ref to paragraph 9.34). 8.18 The duration of each aspect of aseptic	記録書中に記録されていること。ライ ン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連 する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及 び関わった作業者と共に、バッチ記録 書中に不足なく文書化されていること (9.34 節を参照)。 8.18 無菌操作法による調製・工程作業の各
during batch disposition. 8.17 Interventions and stoppages should be recorded in the batch record. Each line stoppage or intervention should be sufficiently documented in batch records with the associated time, duration of the event, and operators involved (ref to paragraph 9.34). 8.18 The duration of each aspect of aseptic preparation and processing should be	記録書中に記録されていること。ライ ン毎の操作中断及び介入操作が、関連 する時刻、その事象が続いた時間、及 び関わった作業者と共に、バッチ記録 書中に不足なく文書化されていること (9.34節を参照)。 8.18 無菌操作法による調製・工程作業の各 局面の所要時間を最小化するととも
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 sterilisation or filtration through a microorganism-retaining filter (if applicable), through to the end of the aseptic filling process There should be a maximum permissible time for each product that takes into account its composition and the prescribed method of storage; v. the holding time for sterilised product prior to filling; vi. the aseptic processing time; vi. the aseptic processing time; vi. the filling time. 8.19 Aseptic operations (including APS) should be observed on a regular basis by personnel with specific expertise in aseptic processing to verify the correct performance of operations including operator behaviour in the cleanroom and address inappropriate practices if detected. FINISHING OF STERILE PRODUCTS 8.20 Open primary packaging containers should be maintained under grade A conditions with the appropriate background for the technology as described in paragraph 4.20. For partially stoppered vials or prefilled syringes (see paragraph 8.126). 8.21 Example Actor a storagraph 8.126). 8.21 Example Actor at a storagraph 4.20. For partially stoppered vials or prefilled syringes (see paragraph 8.126).
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partially stoppered vials or prefilled 8.126節を参照。 syringes (see paragraph 8.126).
syringes (see paragraph 8.126).
8.2~ Final containers snould be closed by 18.2~ 更於谷谷は、 両切にハリナートされた
appropriately validated methods. 方法で閉塞すること。
8.22 Where final containers are closed by 8.22 最終容器を溶着によって閉塞する場
fusion, e.g. Blow-Fill-Seal (BFS), 合(例:成形同時充填(BFS)、フ
Form-Fill-Seal (FFS), Small and Large オームフィルシール(FFS)、小容
Volume Parenteral (SVP & LVP) bags, 量及び大容量の非経口製剤(SVP &
glass or plastic ampoules, the critical LVP)のバッグ、ガラス製又はプラ
parameters and variables that affect スチック製のアンプル)には、密封の
seal integrity should be evaluated, 完全性に影響を及ぼす重要パラメータ
determined, effectively controlled and 及び変動因子を評価し、決定するとと
monitored during operations. Glass もに、作業の際に効果的に管理し、モ
ampoules, BFS units and small volume ニターすること。ガラス製アンプル、
containers (≤100 ml) closed by fusion BFS容器及び溶着閉塞された小容量
should be subject to 100% integrity 容器(100mL 以下のもの)は、バリデ
testing using validated methods. For ートされた方法を用いて全数完全性試
large volume containers (>100 ml) 験の対象とすること。大容量容器
closed by fusion, reduced sampling (100mL を超えるもの)については、
may be acceptable where scientifically 科学的に妥当性が示され且つ既存工程
justified and based on data の一貫性を実証するデータに基づく場
demonstrating the consistency of the 合には、検体採取を少なくすることが
existing process, and a high level of 許容され得る。目視検査は許容できる
process control. It should be noted 完全性試験方法とみなされないことに
that visual inspection is not considered 留意すること。

as an acceptable integrity test method.	
8.23 Samples of products using systems	8.23 溶着以外のシステムを用いる製品の
other than fusion should be taken and	検体を採取し、バリデートされた方法
checked for integrity using validated	を用いて完全性をチェックすること。
methods. The frequency of testing	試験の頻度は、用いられている容器・
should be based on the knowledge and	密栓システムについての知識・経験に
experience of the container and	基づくものであること。科学的に妥当
closure systems being used. A	性が示された検体採取計画によるこ
scientifically justified sampling plan	と。検体サイズは、供給者管理、包装
should be used. The sample size	構成物の規格及び工程知識等の情報に
should be based on information such	基づくものであること。
as supplier management, packaging	
component specifications and process	
knowledge.	
8.24 Containers sealed under vacuum	8.24 真空状態に密封した容器は、認証/出
should be tested for maintenance of	荷可否判定前に予め決められた適切な
vacuum after an appropriate	期間を経た後、及び有効期間の間、真
pre-determined period prior to	空状態の保持について試験すること。
certification/release and during shelf	
life.	
8.25 The container closure integrity	8.25 容器密栓の完全性バリデーションに
validation should take into	は、容器の完全性に負のインパクトを
consideration any transportation or	与えるおそれのある輸送又は発送の要
shipping requirements that may	求事項(例:減圧又は極端な温度によ
negatively impact the integrity of the	るもの)を考慮に入れること。
container (e.g. by decompression or	
extreme temperatures).	
8.26 Where the equipment used to crimp	8.26 バイアルのキャップ巻締め用の設備
vial caps can generate large quantities	が大量の非生育微粒子を発生させ得る
of non-viable particle, measures to	場合には、当該設備を物理的に離れて
prevent particle contamination such as	いて適切な排気装置が備わっている作
locating the equipment at a physically	業場所に設置する等、微粒子汚染を防
separate station equipped with	止する措置を講じること。
adequate air extraction should be	
taken.	
8.27 Vial capping of aseptically filled	8.27 無菌操作法により容器充填された製
products can be undertaken as an	品のバイアルキャップ巻締めは、滅菌
aseptic process using sterilised caps	済みキャップを用いる無菌操作工程と
or as a clean process outside the	して、又は無菌操作区域外で清浄工程
aseptic processing area. Where the	として、行われる場合がある。後者の
latter approach is adopted, vials should	アプローチを採択する場合には、無菌
be protected by grade A conditions up	操作区域を離れる時点まで、グレード
to the point of leaving the aseptic	A条件でバイアルを保護すること、且
processing area, and thereafter	つ、その後、止栓されたバイアルは、
stoppered vials should be protected	キャップが巻き締めされるまでグレー
with a grade A air supply until the cap	ドA空気供給で保護すること。グレー
has been crimped. The supporting	ドA空気供給をサポートするバックグ
background environment of grade A air	ラウンド環境は、少なくともグレード
supply should meet at least grade D	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D要件を満たすこと。キャップ巻締め
requirements. Where capping is a	し 安住 を 満 た す こ と 。 キ キ や フ 巻 締 め が 手 作 業 工 程 で あ る 場 合 に は 、 適 切 に

performed under grade A conditions	ードBバックグラウンドを有するグレ
either in an appropriately designed	ードA内のいずれかのグレードA条件
isolator or in grade A with a grade B	下で行うこと。
background.	
8.28 Where capping of aseptically filled	8.28 無菌操作法により容器充填された無
sterile product is conducted as a clean	菌製品のキャップ巻締めをグレードA
process with grade A air supply	空気供給保護されている清浄工程とし
protection, vials with missing or	て行う場合には、止栓がなくなってい
displaced stoppers should be rejected	る又は位置ずれしたバイアルをキャッ
	プ巻締め前に排除すること。適切に適
prior to capping. Appropriately	
qualified, automated methods for	格性評価された、止栓の高さを自動検
stopper height detection should be in	知する方法が整っていること。
place.	
8.29 Where human intervention is required	8.29 キャップ巻締め作業を行う場所で人
at the capping station, appropriate	の介在を要する場合には、適切な技術
technological and organizational	的・組織的措置を講じて、バイアルと
measures should be used to prevent	直接接触するのを防止し、汚染を最小
direct contact with the vials and to	化すること。RABS及びアイソレー
minimize contamination. RABS and	タは、所要の条件を保証する上で有益
isolators may be beneficial in assuring	なものとなり得る。
the required conditions.	
8.30 All filled containers of parenteral	8.30 非経口 製剤 製品が充填された容器は
products should be inspected	全て、異物汚染又はその他の不良につ
individually for extraneous	いて個別に検査すること。適格性評価
contamination or other defects.	の際に、リスク及び来歴知識に基づい
Defect classification and criticality	て、不良の格付け・重大性を決めてお
	くこと。検討すべき要素には、当該不
5	
qualification and based on risk and	良が患者に与える潜在的インパクト及
historical knowledge. Factors to	び投与経路が含まれるが、それらに限
consider include, but are not limited to,	定されるものではない。様々な不良の
the potential impact of the defect to the	類型を区分けし、バッチ処理パフォー
patient and the route of administration.	マンスを分析すること。その工程の通
Different defect types should be	常 時 の 不 良 件 数 (通 常 時 の 傾 向 デ ー タ
categorized and batch performance	に基づくもの)と比較して異常なレベ
analysed. Batches with unusual	ルの不良が生じたバッチは、原因調査
levels of defects, when compared with	すること。これまでに知られている全
routine defect numbers for the process	ての種類の不良を取り纏めた不良事例
(based on routine and trend data),	集を作成し、保管すること。不良事例
should be investigated. A defect	集は、製造担当及び品質保証担当の人
library should be generated and	員の教育訓練に使うこと。適合とされ
maintained which captures all known	た容器について、その後の検体採取及
classes of defects. The defect library	び検査の際に重大な不良が見つかるこ
should be used for the training of	とがあってはならない。重大な不良が
production and quality assurance	後から見つかったら、元の検査プロセ
personnel. Critical defects should	るの不備がある可能性を示しているこ
not be identified during any subsequent	とから、原因調査を開始すること。
sampling and inspection of acceptable	
containers. Any critical defect	
identified subsequently should trigger	
an investigation as it indicates a	
possible failure of the original	

inanastian process	
inspection process. 8.31 When inspection is performed manually, it should be conducted under suitable and controlled conditions of illumination and background. Inspection rates should be appropriately controlled and qualified. Operators performing the inspection should undergo visual inspection qualification (whilst wearing corrective lenses, if these are normally worn) at least annually. The qualification should be undertaken using appropriate samples from the manufacturer's defect library sets and taking into consideration worst case scenarios (e.g. inspection time, line speed where the product is transferred to the operator by a conveyor system, container size or fatigue) and should include consideration of eyesight checks. Operator distractions should be minimized and frequent breaks, of	8.31 検査を手作業で行うときには、照明及 び背景が適切且つ管理された条件下で 行うこと。検査する速さは、適切に管 理され、適格性評価されたものである こと。当該検査を実行する作業者は、 少なくとも年1回、目視検査の適性確 認(度付き眼鏡を普段かけているなら ば、かけたままで)を受けること。当 該適性確認は、その製造者の欠陥事 例一式から方見本を用いて、且つ ワーストケース想定(例:検査の時間、 コンベアシステムで製品が作業者まで 移動するライン速度、容器サイズ又は 疲労)を考慮に入れて、行うこと。作 業者の注意力低下を最小化すること、 また、検査作業からの休憩を頻繁に適 当な長さでとること。
 an appropriate duration, should be taken from inspection. 8.32 Where automated methods of inspection are used, the process should be validated to detect known defects (which may impact product quality or safety) and be equal to, or better than, manual inspection methods. The performance of the 	8.32 自動化された検査方法を用いる場合 には、そのプロセスをバリデートして、 (製品の品質又は安全性にインパクト を与えるおそれのある)欠陥を検出し、 且つ手作業の検査方法と同等又はそれ 以上であるようにすること。始動準備 の前に、及びバッチ全体を通じて一定
equipment should be challenged using representative defects prior to start up and at regular intervals throughout the batch. 8.33 Results of the inspection should be	8.33 検査の結果が記録作成されているこ
recorded and defect types and numbers trended. Reject levels for the various defect types should also be trended based on statistical principles. Impact to product on the market should be assessed as part of the investigation when adverse trends are observed.	8.33 検査の相果が記録作成されていること、且つ不良の類型及び件数が傾向分析されていること。種々の不良類別についての不適合率も、統計学的原則に基づいて傾向分析されていること。好ましくない傾向が観察されたときには、その原因調査の一環として、市場にある製品へのインパクトを評価すること。
STERILISATION 8.34 Where possible, finished product should be terminally sterilised, using a validated and controlled sterilisation process, as this provides a greater assurance of sterility than a validated	

and controlled sterile filtration process	な 無 菌 性 の 保 証 が 得 ら れ る 。 製 品 が 最
and/or aseptic processing. Where it	終滅菌処理に耐え得ない場合には、無
is not possible for a product to undergo	菌操作後の最終加熱処理を無菌操作エ
terminal sterilisation, consideration	程と組み合わせて用いて無菌性保証を
should be given to using post-aseptic	向上させることにつき、検討がなされ
processing terminal heat treatment,	ること。
combined with aseptic process to give	
improved sterility assurance.	
8.35 The selection, design and location of	8.35 滅菌用の設備及び一巡処理/プログ
-	
the equipment and cycle/programme	ラムの選定、設計及び設置場所は、そ
used for sterilisation should be based	の滅菌工程の再現性・信頼性を実証す
on scientific principles and data which	る科学的原則及びデータに基づくもの
demonstrate repeatability and	であること。全てのパラメータが定め
reliability of the sterilisation process.	られ、重要なものについては管理され、
All parameters should be defined, and	モニターされるとともに記録作成され
where critical, these should be	ていること。
controlled, monitored and recorded.	
8.36 All sterilisation processes should be	8.36 全ての滅菌工程が、バリデートされた
validated. Validation studies should	ものであること。バリデーションでは、
take into account the product	製品の組成、貯蔵条件、及び滅菌対象
composition, storage conditions and	となる製品又は原材料の調製作業の開
maximum time between the start of the	始からその滅菌までの間の最長時間を
preparation of a product or material to	考慮に入れること。如何なる滅菌工程
be sterilised and its sterilisation.	も採択される前に、製品及び設備への
Before any sterilisation process is	適切性、及び対象となる各種載荷物の
adopted, its suitability for the product	全ての部位において望ましい滅菌条件
and equipment, and its efficacy in	を一貫して達成する上での有効性が、
consistently achieving the desired	とりわけ物理的測定により、また適宜、
	ビッわり初生的風足により、よた過量、 バイオロジカルインディケータ(BI)
sterilising conditions in all parts of	により、バリデートされていること。
each type of load to be processed	
should be validated notably by physical	効果的な滅菌のため、製品の全体、及
measurements and where appropriate	び設備及び構成物の表面に所要の処理
by Biological Indicators (BI). For	がなされていること、また、それが達
effective sterilisation, the whole of the	成されることを確保するように当該エ
product, and surfaces of equipment	程が設計されていること。
and components should be subject to	
the required treatment and the process	
should be designed to ensure that this	
is achieved.	
8.37 Particular attention should be given	8.37 採択した製品滅菌方法が、現行の薬局
when the adopted product sterilisation	方に記載されていないものであると
method is not described in the current	き、又は単なる水溶液でない製品に用
edition of the Pharmacopoeia, or when	いられるときには、特別な注意を払う
it is used for a product which is not a	こと。なるべく、加熱滅菌が選択され
simple aqueous solution. Where	る方法である。
possible, heat sterilisation is the	
method of choice.	
8.38 Validated loading patterns should be	8.38 バリデートされた載荷パターンが、全
established for all sterilisation	ての 滅 菌 エ 程 に つ い て 確 立 さ れ て い る
processes and load patterns should be	こと、また、載荷パターンは定期的な
subject to periodic revalidation.	再バリデーションの対象とすること。

	1 1
Maximum and minimum loads should	載荷バリデーション全体のストラテジ
also be considered as part of the	ーのー環として、最大及び最小の載荷
overall load validation strategy.	量についても検討すること。
8.39 The validity of the sterilizing process	8.39 滅菌工程の有効性が、リスクに基づい
should be reviewed and verified at	てスケジュール立てた間隔で照査及び
scheduled intervals based on risk.	検 証 さ れ て い る こ と 。 加 熱 滅 菌 の 一 巡
Heat sterilization cycles should be	処理は、ワーストケースと考えられる
revalidated with a minimum frequency	際かパターンについて、少なくとも年
of at least annually for load patterns	1回以上の頻度で再バリデートされて
that are considered worst case.	いること。その他の載荷パターンは、
Other load patterns should be validated	CCS中に妥当性が示された頻度で、
at a frequency justified in the CCS.	バリデートされていること。
8.40 Routine operating parameters should	8.40 通常時の作業パラメータ(例:物理的
be established and adhered to for all	パラメータ及び載荷パターン)が全て
sterilisation processes, e.g. physical	の滅菌工程について確立され、厳守さ
parameters and loading patterns.	れていること。
8.41 There should be mechanisms in place	8.41 バリデートされたパラメータに準拠
to detect a sterilisation cycle that does	していない滅菌の一巡処理を検出する
not conform to the validated	メカニズムが整っていること。不合格
parameters. Any failed sterilisation	の滅菌又はバリデートされた工程から
or sterilisation that deviated from the	逸脱した滅菌(例:加熱の一巡処理等
validated process (e.g. have longer or	の段階が長すぎ又は短すぎている)が
	あれば、原因調査すること。
shorter phases such as heating cycles)	のれば、原因調査すること。
should be investigated.	<u>040 済切なりまた済切な相託に取業また</u>
8.42 Suitable BIs placed at appropriate	8.42 適切な B I を適切な場所に配置する
locations should be considered as an	ことを、滅菌工程のバリデーションを
additional method to support the	サポートする追加的方法として検討す
validation of the sterilisation process.	ること。BIは、製造元の取扱説明書
Bls should be stored and used	に従って、貯蔵・使用すること。BI
according to the manufacturer's	を使用してバリデーションをサポート
instructions. Where BIs are used to	し、及び/又は滅菌工程(例:酸化工
support validation and/or to monitor a	チレンを用いるもの)をモニターする
sterilisation process (e.g. with ethylene	場合には、滅菌処理が一巡する毎に陽
oxide), positive controls should be	性対照を試験すること。BIを使用す
tested for each sterilisation cycle. If	るときには、厳格な予防措置を講じて、
Bls are used, strict precautions should	製造工程又はその他試験工程に微生物
be taken to avoid transferring microbial	汚染が移るのを回避すること。BIの
contamination to the manufacturing or	結果を単独で用いて、他の重要パラメ
other testing processes. BI results in	ータ及び工程設計要素を覆してはなら
isolation should not be used to override	ない。
other critical parameters and process	
design elements.	
8.43 The reliability of BIs is important.	8.43 BIの信頼性は重要である。BIの品
Suppliers should be qualified and	質が損なわれないようにするため、供
transportation and storage conditions	給者が適格性評価され、且つ運搬・貯
should be controlled in order that BI	蔵条件が管理されていること。新しい
quality is not compromised. Prior to	バッチ/ロットのBIを使用する前に
use of a new batch/lot of Bls, the	は、そのバッチ/ロットの指標微生物
population, purity and identity of the	の総数、純度及び同一性を検証するこ
indicator organism of the batch/lot	と。他の重要パラメータ(例:D値、
should be verified. For other critical	Z値)については、通常、適格性評価

parameters, e.g. D-value, Z-value, the	された供給者が提供したバッチ証明書
batch certificate provided by the	を利用し得る。
qualified supplier can normally be	
used.	
8.44 There should be a clear means of	8.44 滅菌処理されていない製品、設備及び
differentiating products, equipment and	構成物を、滅菌処理済みのものと区別
components, which have not been	する明確な方策がなされていること。
subjected to the sterilisation process	製品を運ぶのに用いられるバスケット
from those which have. Equipment	又はトレイ等の設備、その他設備及び
such as baskets or trays used to carry	/又は構成物の物品には、製品名及び
products, other items of equipment	バッチ番号並びに滅菌済みか否かの標
and/or components should be clearly	識が明確にラベル付け(又は電子的に
labelled (or electronically tracked) with	追跡管理)されていること。オートク
the product name and batch number	レーブテープ又は照射インジケータを
and an indication of whether or not it	適宜用いて、バッチ(又はサブバッチ
has been sterilised. Indicators such	の原材料、構成物、設備)が滅菌工程
as autoclave tape, or irradiation	処理済みか否かを示し得る。ただし、
•	それら標識は、滅菌工程がなされてい
indicators may be used, where appropriate, to indicate whether or not	てれら標識は、滅困工程がなされている旨を示すに過ぎず、製品無菌性又は
a batch (or sub-batch material,	所要の無菌性保証レベルを達成してい
component, equipment) has passed	ることを示すものではない。
through a sterilisation process.	
However, these indicators show only	
that the sterilisation process has	
occurred; they do not indicate product	
sterility or achievement of the required	
sterility assurance level.	
8.45 Sterilisation records should be	8.45 滅菌の記録書が、滅菌を実行した毎に
available for each sterilisation run.	閲覧可能になっていること。処理が一
Each cycle should have a unique	巡する毎に固有の識別子が付されてい
identifier. Their conformity should be	ること。バッチ認証/出荷可否判定手
reviewed and approved as part of the	順の一環として、それらの適合性が照
batch certification/release procedure.	査され且つ承認されていること。
8.46 Where required, materials, equipment	8.46 (求められる場合)原材料、設備及び
and components should be sterilised	構成物は、その特定の材質に適したバ
by validated methods appropriate to	リデートされた方法で、滅菌すること。
the specific material. Suitable	滅菌後に適切な保護を行って、再汚染
protection after sterilisation should be	を防止すること。滅菌後すぐに滅菌済
provided to prevent recontamination.	み物品を使用しないときには、適切な
If sterilised items are not used	密封包装を用いて貯蔵すること、また、
immediately after sterilisation, these	最長ホールドタイムを確立しておくこ
should be stored using appropriately	と。妥当性を示すことができる場合に
sealed packaging and a maximum hold	は、多層無菌包装で包装されている構
time should be established. Where	成 物 で 、 当 該 無 菌 パ ッ ク の 完 全 性 及 び
justified, components that have been	形状により当該物品を作業者がグレー
packaged with multiple sterile	ドA内へ搬入する際に容易に消毒でき
packaged with multiple sterile packaging layers need not be stored in	ドA内へ搬入する際に容易に消毒でき る(例:無菌の多重被包を用いること
packaged with multiple sterile packaging layers need not be stored in a cleanroom if the integrity and	ドA内へ搬入する際に容易に消毒でき る(例:無菌の多重被包を用いること により、低い等級から高い等級へ搬送
packaged with multiple sterile packaging layers need not be stored in a cleanroom if the integrity and configuration of the sterile pack allows	ドA内へ搬入する際に容易に消毒できる(例:無菌の多重被包を用いること により、低い等級から高い等級へ搬送 する毎に取り除くことができる)よう
packaged with multiple sterile packaging layers need not be stored in a cleanroom if the integrity and	ドA内へ搬入する際に容易に消毒でき る(例:無菌の多重被包を用いること により、低い等級から高い等級へ搬送

A (e.g. by the use of multiple sterile	込めることにより保護が達成される場
coverings that can be removed at each	合には、当該包装工程は滅菌前に行う
transfer from lower to higher grade).	こと。
Where protection is achieved by	
containment in sealed packaging, this	
packaging process should be	
undertaken prior to sterilisation.	
8.47 Where materials, equipment,	8.47 原材料、設備、構成物及び付属品を密
components and ancillary items are	封包装中で滅菌してからグレードA内
sterilised in sealed packaging and then	へ搬入する場合には、当該密封包装の
transferred into grade A, this should be	外部を消毒するとともに、適切なバリ
done using appropriate validated	デートされた方法(例えば、エアロッ
methods (for example, airlocks or	ク又はパススルーハッチ)を用いて行
pass-through hatches) with	う こ と 。 迅 速 搬 送 ポ ー ト 技 術 の 利 用 も
accompanying disinfection of the	検討すること。それらの方法は、グレ
exterior of the sealed packaging. The	ードA及びグレードBの区域の汚染の
use of rapid transfer port technology	潜在的リスクを効果的に制御すること
should also be considered. These	が実証されていること、同様に、消毒
methods should be demonstrated to	手順は、グレードB及びグレードAの
effectively control the potential risk of	区域内への物品搬入について、その包
contamination of the grade A and grade	装に汚染があれば許容可能なレベルま
B areas and, likewise, the disinfection	で低減することに有効であることが実
procedure should be demonstrated to	証されていること。
be effective in reducing any	
contamination on the packaging to	
acceptable levels for entry of the item	
into the grade B and grade A areas.	
8.48 Where materials, equipment,	8.48 密封包装又は容器に入った原材料、設
components and ancillary items are	備、構成物及び付属品を滅菌する場合
sterilised in sealed packaging or	には、当該包装が微粒子、微生物、エ
containers, the packaging should be	ンドトキシン/発熱性物質又は化学物
qualified for minimizing the risk of	質の汚染のリスクを最小化することに
particulate, microbial, endotoxin/	ついて、及び選定された滅菌方法に適
pyrogen or chemical contamination,	していることについて、適格性評価さ
and for compatibility with the selected	れていること。包装の閉塞工程は、バ
sterilisation method. The packaging	リデートされたものであること。当該
sealing process should be validated.	バリデーションでは、無菌保護バリア
The validation should consider the	システムの完全性、滅菌前の最長ホー
integrity of the sterile protective barrier	ルドタイム及び滅菌済み物品に付され
system, the maximum hold time before	る最長有効期間を検討すること。滅菌
sterilisation and the maximum shelf life	済み物品毎の無菌保護バリアシステム
assigned to the sterilised items. The	の完全性が、用いる前にチェックされ
integrity of the sterile protective barrier	ていること。
system for each of the sterilised items	
should be checked prior to use.	
8.49 For materials, equipment, components	8.49 原材料、設備、構成物及び付属品のう
and ancillary items that are not a direct	ち製品と直接的又は間接的に接触する
or indirect product contact part and are	部分ではなく、無菌操作に必要である
necessary for aseptic processing but	が滅菌処理できないものについては、
cannot be sterilised, an effective and	効果的且つバリデートされた消毒及び
validated disinfection and transfer	搬送のプロセスが整っていること。そ

process should be in place. These items, once disinfected, should be protected to prevent recontamination. These items, and others representing potential routes of contamination, should be included in the environmental monitoring programme. れらの物品は、一旦消毒して条装するように保護すること。そ れらの物品、及びその他汚染の経路に なり得るものは、環境モニタリングブ ログラムに含めること。 StoE Each heat sterilisation cycle should be recorded either electronically or by hardcopy, using equipment with suitable accuracy and precision. The system should have safeguards and/or redundancy in its control and monitoring instrumentation to detest cycle parameter requirements and abort or fail this cycle (e.g. by the use of duplex/double probes connected to independent control and monitoring should be determined during the validation and selected based on system design and in order to correctly record and represent routine cycle conditions. Validation studies should be designed to demonstrate the suitability of system control and recording probe locations, and should include the verification of the function and location of the seprobes by the use of an independent monitoring time-period starts. For sterilisation cycles controlled by using a reference probe within the load, specific consideration should be given to ensuring the load should reach the required temperature before measurement of the sterilisation cycles controlled by using a reference probe within the load, specific consideration should be given to ensuring the load probe temperature range prior to cycle commencement. 8.53 Int 熟 xx 就 mo -== Apri a ka xx mo ma ka		
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These items, and others representing potential routes of contamination, should be included in the environmental monitoring programme. なり得るものは、環境モニタリングブ ログラムに含めること。 STERLISATION BY HEAT 加熱滅菌 8.50 Each heat sterilisation cycle should be recorded either electronically or by hardcopy, using equipment with suitable accuracy and precision. The system should have safeguards and/or redundancy in its control and monitoring instrumentation to detect a cycle not conforming to the validated cycle parameter requirements and abort or fail this cycle (e.g. by the use of duplex/double probes connected to independent control and monitoring systems). 8.51 The position of the temperature probes used for controlling and/or recording should be determined during the validation and selected based on an dependent monitoring probe located at the same position during validation. Stats. For sterilisation cycles controlled by using a reference probe within the load, specific consideration should be given to surge that the same position cycles controlled by using a reference probe within the load, specific consideration should be given to ensuring the load probe temperature range prior to cycle commencement. 8.51 加熱滅菌 Difference Status 8.51 Maix Status 8.52 Z the whole of the load should reach the required temperature probe within the load, specific consideration should be given to ensuring the load probe temperature range prior to cycle commencement. 8.52 Z ju king Bing Ju kin	items, once disinfected, should be	染を防止するように保護すること。そ
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sterilisation period. Load probes may also be used where appropriate but the controlling system should remain 連付いたものとなっていること。定置	temperature should be recorded at the	いては、滅菌の間ずっとチャンバーの
also be used where appropriate but the controlling system should remain 連付いたものとなっていること。定置	chamber drain throughout the	排水部で温度を記録すること。載荷式
controlling system should remain 連付いたものとなっていること。定置	sterilisation period. Load probes may	検知器を適宜用いて差し支えないが、
	also be used where appropriate but the	その制御系が載荷バリデーションに関
related to the load validation. For 水蒸気システムについては、滅菌の間	controlling system should remain	連付いたものとなっていること。定置
	related to the load validation. For	水蒸気システムについては、滅菌の間

steam in place systems, the	ずっと、凝縮水排水部の適切な箇所で
temperature should be recorded at	温度を記録すること。
appropriate condensate drain locations	
throughout the sterilisation period.	
8.59 Validation of porous cycles should	8.59 多孔性載荷物の処理サイクルのバリ
include a calculation of equilibration	デーションには、平衡時間、曝露時間、
time, exposure time, correlation of	内圧と温度の相関、及び曝露の際の最
pressure and temperature and the	低/最高の温度幅についての計算を含
minimum/maximum temperature range	めること。流体物処理サイクルのバリ
during exposure. Validation of fluid	デーションには、温度、時間及び/又
cycles should include temperature,	はF₀値を含めること。重要工程パラメ
time and/or F ₀ . Critical processing	ータは、所定の限度値(適切な許容域
parameters should be subject to	を含む)に従っていること、また、滅
defined limits (including appropriate	菌バリデーション及び通常時の一巡処
tolerances) and be confirmed as part of	理の適否判断基準の一部として確立さ
the sterilisation validation and routine	れたものであること。
cycle acceptance criteria.	
8.60 Leak tests on the steriliser should be	8.60 その一巡処理の一部に真空段階があ
carried out periodically (normally	る、又はそのシステムが滅菌後に滅菌
weekly) when a vacuum phase is part	る、スはてのシスチムが滅困後に滅困 器周囲の環境よりも低圧に戻される場
of the cycle or the system is returned,	合には、滅菌器の漏れ試験を定期的に
post-sterilisation, to a pressure lower	(通常、毎週1回)行うこと。
than the environment surrounding the	
steriliser.	
8.61 There should be adequate assurance	8.61 脱気段階が滅菌工程に含まれる場合
of air removal prior to and during	(例:多孔性オートスレーブ載荷物、
sterilisation when the sterilisation	凍結乾燥チャンバー)には、その滅菌
process includes air purging (e.g.	の前及び処理中に空気が抜けることが
porous autoclave loads, lyophilizer	十分に保証されていること。それには、
chambers). For autoclaves, this	オートクレーブについて、脱気試験の
should include an air removal test	周期(通常、1日1回行う)を含める、
cycle (normally performed on a daily	又は空気検知器システムの使用を含め
basis) or the use of an air detector	ること。滅菌対象となる載荷物は、空
system. Loads to be sterilised should	気が効果的に抜けることを裏付けるよ
be designed to support effective air	うに設計されていること、また、凝縮
removal and be free draining to prevent	水が蓄積しないよう排水に支障がない
the build-up of condensate.	
8.62 Distortion and damage of non-rigid	8.62 最終滅菌済みの非剛性容器(成形同時)
containers that are terminally	充填又はフォームフィルシールの技術
sterilised, such as containers produced	により生産された容器など)の歪み・
by Blow-Fill-Seal or Form-Fill-Seal	破損を、適切な一巡処理の設計・制御
technologies, should be prevented by	(例えば、正確な蒸気圧、加熱・冷却
appropriate cycle design and control	速度及び載荷パターンに設定する)に
(for instance setting correct pressure,	よって防止すること。
heating and cooling rates and loading	
patterns).	
8.63 Where steam in place systems are	8.63 滅菌に定置水蒸気システムを用いる
used for sterilisation (e.g. for fixed	場合には(例:固定された配管、滅菌
pipework, vessels and lyophilizer	槽及び凍結乾燥チャンバー)、そのシ
chambers), the system should be	ステムの全ての部位が所要の処置を受
appropriately designed and validated	けていることを保証するように、その

to assure all parts of the system are subjected to the required treatment. The system should be monitored for temperature, pressure and time at appropriate locations during routine use to ensure all areas are effectively and reproducibly sterilised. These locations should be demonstrated as being representative of, and correlated with, the slowest to heat locations during initial and routine validation. Once a system has been sterilised by steam in place, it should remenian integral and where operations require, maintained under positive pressure or otherwise equipped with a sterilising went filter prior to use. 8.64 過熱水を熱伝導媒体として用いる流 体物載荷の一巡処理においては、熱せ を装備すること。 のこと、でスノエノルタ を装備すること。で、ノエノルタ と装備すること。で、ノエルタ ないしは使用の前に減菌通気フィルタ を装備すること。で、ノエルタ ないしは使用の前に減菌通気フィルタ と装備すること。で、 のないしは使用の前に減菌通気フィルタ と装備すること。で、 のないしは使用の前に減菌通気フィルタ と装備すること。 のないいない状態 のったが感じるのたいでは、急せ にないてはたいないたな、急せ られた水が所要の接触点全てに一貫し ないいなされることで、ノエルタ ないしは使用の前に減菌通気フィルタ と装備すること。 のること。その温度に開して通常的 たっかでなされることで、 のことで、 のごとで、 のうたがが誘うの接触点全てに一貫し ないいは、 ものの適性のです いたないな、 を確保すること。 の ないいな、 きたのないないて、 きたかの たた水が所要の接触点全てに して、 載荷物全本の温度し聞していない、 を確保すること。 の ないしは使用の前に、 は、 着荷物全本の温度し聞してした。 素荷物の変 したの はにごま、 着荷物の全ての部位がりーに きたれ、 時で preparentified during the qualification process. 8.66 Dry heat sterilisation of fluids loads in a superheated water autoclave should include temperature mapping of the entire load and heat penetration and reproducibility studies. All parts af the load should heat up uniformly and achieve the desired temperature positions identified during the qualification process. 8.65 過熱水オートククレーブ内での流体載 荷物の変 の 和間が示されていること。 利用して製品又は物品を通いの またいでしてえたを見つスレ 素に 和性算等の熱に強いたないる こと		
 superheated water is used as the heat transfer medium, the heated water should consistently reach all of the required contact points. Initial qualification studies should include temperature mapping of the entire load. There should be routine checks on the equipment to ensure that nozzles (where the water is introduced) are not blocked and drains remain free from debris. 8.65 Validation of the sterilisation of fluids loads in a superheated water autoclave should include temperature mapping of the entire load and heat penetration and reproducibility studies. All parts of the load should heat up uniformly and achieve the desired temperature for the specified time. Routine temperature monitoring probes should be correlated to the worst case positions identified during the qualification process. DRY HEAT STERILISATION 8.66 Dry heat sterilisation utilizes hing temperatures of air or gas to sterilise a product or article. Dry heat sterilisation is of particular use in the thermal removal of difficult-to -eliminate thermally robust contaminants such as endotoxin/ pyrogen and is often used in the 	subjected to the required treatment. The system should be monitored for temperature, pressure and time at appropriate locations during routine use to ensure all areas are effectively and reproducibly sterilised. These locations should be demonstrated as being representative of, and correlated with, the slowest to heat locations during initial and routine validation. Once a system has been sterilised by steam in place, it should remain integral and where operations require, maintained under positive pressure or otherwise equipped with a sterilising	トすること。通常時の使用に際して、 そのシステムを適切な箇所で温度、内 圧及び時間についてモニターして、全 ての領域が効果の日現性をもって 滅菌されていることを確保すること。 モニッ箇所とたいのが最ものが最も 遅該箇所を反相関がのであり、且つ 当該、導入時政が的な示さいした。システ ムが定て、態に保たれること、 た業に要する場合には、陽圧に保つ、 ないしは使用の前に滅菌通気フィルタ
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loads in a superheated water autoclave should include temperature mapping of the entire load and heat penetration and reproducibility studies. All parts of the load should heat up uniformly and achieve the desired temperature for the specified time. Routine temperature monitoring probes should be correlated to the worst case positions identified during the qualification process.荷物の滅菌パリデーションには、載荷 物全体の温度分布図作成及び熱の浸透 性・再現性の検討試験を含めること。 載荷物の全ての部位が均一に熱され、 所定の時間で望みどおりの温度に達す ること。通常時の温度モニタリング用 検知器は、適格性評価プロセスの際に 特定されたワーストケースの位置との 相関が示されていること。DRY HEAT STERILISATION乾熱滅菌8.66Dry heat sterilisation utilizes high temperatures of air or gas to sterilise a product or article. Dry heat sterilisation is of particular use in the thermal removal of difficult-to -eliminate thermally robust contaminants such as endotoxin/ pyrogen and is often used in the8.66		 9 65 過熱水ナニトクレニブロでの法休哉
DRY HEAT STERILISATION乾熱滅菌8.66 Dry heat sterilisation utilizes high temperatures of air or gas to sterilise a product or article. Dry heat sterilisation is of particular use in the thermal removal of difficult-to -eliminate thermally robust contaminants such as endotoxin/ pyrogen and is often used in the8.66 乾熱滅菌では、高温の空気又はガスを 利用して製品又は物品を滅菌する。乾 熱滅菌は、エンドトキシン/発熱性物 質等の熱に強く除去が困難な汚染物質 の熱による除去に特に有用であり、ま た、無菌容器充填用の構成物の準備作 業においてしばしば用いられる。製品、 構成物又は設備に曝露させる時間及び	loads in a superheated water autoclave should include temperature mapping of the entire load and heat penetration and reproducibility studies. All parts of the load should heat up uniformly and achieve the desired temperature for the specified time. Routine temperature monitoring probes should be correlated to the worst case positions identified during the	荷物の滅菌バリデーションには、載荷物全体の温度分布図作成及び熱の浸透性・再現性の検討試験を含めること。 載荷物の全ての部位が均一に熱され、 所定の時間で望みどおりの温度に達す ること。通常時の温度モニタリング用 検知器は、適格性評価プロセスの際に 特定されたワーストケースの位置との
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	preparation of components for aseptic	温度の組合せは、確立された限度内で

filling. The combination of time and temperature to which product, components or equipment are exposed should produce an adequate and reproducible level of lethality and/or endotoxin/pyrogen inactivation/ removal when operated routinely within the established limits. The process may be operated in an oven or in a continuous tunnel process, e.g. for sterilisation and depyrogenation of glass containers.	日常的に作業がなされたときに十分且 つ再現性のあるレベルの殺滅度及び/ 又はエンドトキシン/発熱性物質の不 活化/除去を生み出すものであるこ と。その工程はオーブン内で運用され る、又は連続トンネル工程で運用され 得る(例:ガラス製容器の滅菌・脱発 熱性物質)。
8.67 Dry heat sterilisation/depyrogenation tunnels should be configured to ensure that airflow protects the integrity and performance of the grade A sterilising zone by maintaining appropriate pressure differentials and airflow through the tunnel. Air pressure difference profiles should be assessed. The impact of any airflow change should be assessed to ensure the heating profile is maintained. All air supplied to the tunnel should pass through at least a HEPA filter and periodic tests (at least biannually) should be performed to demonstrate air filter integrity. Any tunnel parts that come into contact with sterilised components should be appropriately sterilised or disinfected. Critical process parameters that should be considered during validation and/or routine processing should include, but	8.67 乾熱滅菌/脱発熱性物質トンネル存設定して、適切な差圧及びトンネル内の気流を保つことによって、気流がグレードA滅菌区画の完全性及び性能を保護することを確保すること。気流変化が加熱なことを評価すること。気流して、加熱の分析結果に変化がないことを確保すること。トンネルに供給される分析結果に変化がないことを全ての空気は最低トンネルには治される全を通すこと、また、定期的な試験(少なくとも2年に1度)を行って、空気フィルタの満成物と接触することとなるトンネルのの構成物と接触することとなるトンネルのの構成物と接触することとなる、 、加熱のではない)。
are not limited to: i. belt speed or dwell time within the sterilising zone, ii. temperature – minimum and maximum temperatures,	i. ベルト速度又は滅菌区画内での滞留時 間 ii. 温度一最低温度及び最高温度
 iii. heat penetration of the material/ article, iv. heat distribution/uniformity, v. airflows determined by air pressure difference profiles correlated with the heat distribution and penetration studies. 	 ⅲ. 原材料/物品^{★ 訳注}の熱浸透性 (*訳注:滅菌対象となるもの) ⅳ. 熱の分布/均一性 v. 空気の差圧分析結果により決定され、 熱の分布・浸透性の検討試験との相関が 示された気流
8.68 When a thermal process is used as part of the depyrogenation process for any component or product contact equipment/material, validation studies should be performed to demonstrate	8.68 構成物又は製品に接触する設備/材 質に対する脱発熱性物質工程の一部と して熱処理を用いるときには、バリデ ーションを行って、その工程が適切な Fh値をもたらし且つエンドトキシン

 that the process provides a suitable Fn value and results in a minimum 3 log10 reduction in endotoxin concentration. When this is attained, there is no additional requirement to demonstrate sterilisation in these cases. 8.69 Containers spiked with endotoxin should be used during validation and should be carefully managed with a full reconciliation performed. Containers should be representative of the materials normally processed (in respect to composition of the packaging materials, porosity, dimensions, nominal volume). Endotoxin quantification and recovery efficiency should also be demonstrated. 8.70 Dry heat ovens are typically employed to sterilise or depyrogenate primary packaging components, starting materials or active substances but may be used for other processes. They
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be used for other processes. They っと、より低い等級の清浄区域に対し
should be maintained at a positive て陽圧に保たれていること(なお、色
pressure relative to lower grade clean 装 ^{* 訳注} の完全性が保持されているとき
areas throughout the sterilisation and には、この限りでない)。オーブンに
post sterilisation hold process unless 入る空気は全て、HEPAフィルタる
the integrity of the packaging is 通すこと。適格性評価及び/又は通常
maintained. All air entering the oven 時の処理作業において検討すべき重要
should pass through a HEPA filter. 工程パラメータには、以下を含めるこ
Critical process parameters that should と(ただし、これらに限定されるもの
be considered in qualification and/or ではない)。
routine processing should include, but (*訳注:被滅菌物品の包装)
are not limited to:
i. temperature, i. 温度
ii. 曝露期間/時間
iii. chamber pressure (for maintenance of iii. チャンバー内圧(過圧の保持のため)
over pressure),
iv. air speed, iv. 空気の流速
v.air quality within the oven, v. オーブン内の空気品質
vi. heat penetration of material/article vi. 原材料/物品* ^{訳注} の(加熱箇所に対し
(slow to heat spots), てゆっくりした)熱浸透性
(*訳注:滅菌対象となるもの)
vii. heat distribution/uniformity, vii. 熱の分布/均一性
viii. load pattern and configuration of viii. 滅菌/脱発熱性物質の対象となる物
articles to be sterilised/depyrogenated 品の載荷パターン及び構成 (載荷物の量
including minimum and maximum loads. 小・最大を含む)
STERILISATION BY RADIATION 放射線滅菌
8.71 Sterilisation by radiation is used 8.71 放射線滅菌は、主として熱に弱い原本
mainly for the sterilisation of heat 料及び製品の滅菌に用いられる。紫タ
sensitive materials and products. 線照射は、受入れ可能な滅菌の方法で

Ultraviolet irradiation is not an	な い 。 電 離 放 射 線 滅 菌 に 関 す る ガイ ダ
acceptable method of sterilisation.	ンスは、アネックス 12 に示されている。
Guidance regarding ionising radiation	
sterilisation can be found within Annex	
12.	
8.72 Validation procedures should ensure	8.72 バリデーション手順は、製品及び包装
that the effects of variation in density	の密度が変動することの影響が検討さ
of the product and packages are	れていることを確保するものであるこ
considered.	٤.
STERILISATION WITH ETHYLENE OXIDE	酸化エチレンガス滅菌
8.73 This method should only be used when	8.73 この方法は、実施可能な他の方法がな
no other method is practicable.	いときにのみ用いること。製品に損害
During process validation, it should be	を与える影響がない旨、脱ガスに許容
shown that there is no damaging effect	されている条件及び時間で残留酸化エ
on the product and that the conditions	チレン(EO)ガスが低減し、且つ反
and time allowed for degassing result	応生成物が当該製品又は原材料につい
in the reduction of any residual	て所定の許容限度値まで低減する結果
ethylene oxide (EO) gas and reaction	となる旨が、プロセスバリデーションの際にテキャナルをこと
products to defined acceptable limits	の際に示されていること。
for the given product or material. 8.74 Direct contact between gas and	8.74 ガスが微生物細胞と直接接触するこ
8.74 Direct contact between gas and microbial cells is essential,	6.74 パスが微生物神胞と直接接触することが不可欠であり、予防措置を講じて
precautions should be taken to avoid	結晶又は乾燥したタンパク質等の中に
the presence of organisms likely to be	相間へは乾燥したメンバノ負芽の干に 封じ込められていることがある微生物
enclosed in material such as crystals	の存在を回避すること。包装材料の性
or dried protein. The nature, porosity	質、多孔性及び数量が、当該工程に多
and quantity of packaging materials	大に影響を及ぼし得る。
can significantly affect the process.	
8.75 Before exposure to the gas, materials	8.75 材料がガスに曝露される前に、当該エ
should be brought into equilibrium with	程 に 必 要 と さ れ る 湿 度 及 び 温 度 で 平 衡
the humidity and temperature required	状態に至っていること。滅菌のための
by the process. Where steam is used	載荷物を調整するため水蒸気が用いら
to condition the load for sterilisation, it	れる場合には、適切な品質のものであ
should be of an appropriate quality.	ること。これに要する時間は、滅菌前
The time required for this should be	の時間を最小化する必要性に相反する
balanced against the opposing need to	が、それとのバランスが図られたもの
minimize the time before sterilisation.	であること。
8.76 Each sterilisation cycle should be	8.76 滅菌処理が一巡する毎に、適当なBI
monitored with suitable BIs, using the	で(バリデーションの際にワーストケ
appropriate number of test units	ースの位置であることが示されている
distributed throughout the load at	所定の位置で、載荷物全体に分散させ
defined locations that have been	た適切な試験品の数を用いて)モニタ
shown to be worst case locations	ーすること。
during validation.	 077 斌苗工和ズリ르 아르아파캔 공光 바
8.77 Critical process parameters that could	8.77 滅菌工程バリデーション及び通常時 のモニタリングの一部として検討され
be considered as part of the sterilisation process validation and	のモーダリングの一部として検討され 得る重要工程パラメータには以下が含
sterilisation process validation and routine monitoring include, but are not	何る里安工程ハファータには以下かさまれるが、これらに限定されるもので
limited to:	$(+ t_{1})$
i. EO gas concentration,	i. EOガス濃度 ii. ガス圧
ii. pressure,	

iii. amount of EO gas used,	iii. EOガス使用量
iv. relative humidity,	iv. 相対湿度
v. temperature,	
vi. exposure time.	vi. 曝露時間
8.78 After sterilisation, the load should be	8.78 滅菌後に載荷物を曝気して、包装され
aerated to allow EO gas and/or its	た製品からEOガス及び/又はその反
reaction products to desorb from the	応生成物を所定のレベルまで離脱させ
packaged product to predetermined	ること。曝気は、滅菌チャンバー内で
levels. Aeration can occur within a	及び/又は別の曝気チャンバー若しく
steriliser chamber and/or in a separate	は曝気室の中で行われる場合がある。
aeration chamber or aeration room.	曝気期は、そのEO滅菌全体のプロセ
The aeration phase should be validated	スバリデーションの一環として、バリ
as part of the overall EO sterilisation	デートされていること。
process validation.	
FILTER STERILISATION OF PRODUCTS	最終容器に収められた状態で滅菌できない
WHICH CANNOT BE STERILISED IN	製品の濾過滅菌
THEIR FINAL CONTAINER	
8.79 If the product cannot be sterilised in its	8.79 製品が最終容器に収められた状態で
final container, solutions or liquids	滅菌することができないときには、溶
should be sterilised by filtration	液又は液剤は、滅菌グレードの無菌フ
through a sterile sterilising grade filter	ィルタ(公称孔径が最大 0.22µm、無
(with a nominal pore size of a maximum	菌の濾液を得られることが適切にバリ
of 0.22 µm that has been appropriately	デートされているもの)を通す濾過処
validated to obtain a sterile filtrate)	理で滅菌し、続いて予め滅菌済みの容
and subsequently aseptically filled into	器中へ無菌操作法により充填するこ
a previously sterilised container. The	と。用いるフィルタの選定には、それ
selection of the filter used should	が対象製品と合致するものであり且つ
ensure that it is compatible with the	販売承認事項に記載されているもので
product and as described in the	あることを確保すること(8.135 節を参
marketing authorization (see	照)。
paragraph 8.135).	
8.80 Suitable bioburden reduction prefilters	8.80 バイオバーデン低減に適切な前処理
and/or sterilising grade filters may be	フィルタ及び/又は滅菌グレードフィ
used at multiple points during the	ルタを製造工程の間の複数ポイントで
manufacturing process to ensure a low	用いて、最終的な濾過滅菌前の当該液
and controlled bioburden of the liquid	剤のバイオバーデンが低く制御されて いることを確保し得る。濾過滅菌工程
prior to the final sterilising filter. Due	には(他の滅菌工程と比較して)追加
to the potential additional risks of a	の潜在的リスクがあるため、できるだ
sterile filtration process, as compared with other sterilisation processes, an	の 溶 在 的 り スク か め る た め 、 ぐ き る た け 容 器 充 填 部 位 の 近 く で 、 滅 菌 グ レー
additional filtration through a sterile	「 谷 器 元 塡 部 位 の 近 く ぐ 、 滅 困 ク レー ド の 無 菌 フ ィ ル タ を 通 す 追 加 の 濾 過
sterilising grade filter, as close to the	Fの無国 フィルタを通り 追加の 濾過 を、CCS全体の一環として、検討す
point of fill as possible, should be	そ、ししる主体の一環として、検討すること。
considered as part of an overall CCS.	
8.81 The selection of components for the	8.81 濾過システムの構成物の選定、並びに
filtration system and their	
-	てれらの相互接続部及び当該濾過システム内での配置は、前処理フィルタを
interconnection and arrangement within the filtration system, including	テム内での配直は、前処理フィルタを 含めて、製品の重要品質特性に基づい
pre-filters, should be based on the	さめて、設計の重要曲員特任に基づいていて、妥当性が示され且つ文書化さ
critical quality attributes of the	れていること。濾過システムは、繊維
product, justified and documented.	及び微粒子の発生を最小化するもので

The filtration system should minimize	あること、許容し得ないレベルの不純
the generation of fibres and particles,	物を生じさせ又はそれに寄与しないこ
not cause or contribute to	と、又はそれ以外に製品の品質及び有
unacceptable levels of impurities, or	効性を変化させる特性を有しないこ
possess characteristics that otherwise	と。同様に、フィルタの特性は、当該
alter the quality and efficacy of the	流体物に合致していて、且つ濾過対象
	に体物に自致していて、且う濾過対象となる製品で好ましくない影響を受け
product. Similarly, the filter	
characteristics should be compatible	ないものであること。製品成分の吸着
with the fluid and not be adversely	及びフィルタ成分の抽出/浸出が評価
affected by the product to be filtered.	されていること(8.135 節を参照)。
Adsorption of product components and	
extraction/leaching of filter	
components should be evaluated (see	
paragraph 8.135).	
8.82 The filtration system should be	8.82 濾過システムは、以下のように設計さ
designed to:	れていること:
i. allow operation within validated process	i. バリデートされたエ程パラメータの範
parameters;	囲内で、作業が行えること
ii. maintain the sterility of the filtrate;	ii. 濾液の無菌性を保つこと
iii. minimize the number of aseptic	iii. 最終的な滅菌グレードフィルタと製
connections required between the final	品の最終的な容器充填との間に要する
sterilising grade filter and the final	無菌接続部の数を最小化すること
filling of the product;	
iv. allow cleaning procedures to be	 iv. 必要に応じて清浄化手順が行えるこ
conducted as necessary;	 v. 必要に応じて滅菌手順(定置滅菌を含
v. allow sterilisation procedures,	
including sterilisation in place, to be	む)が行えること
conducted as necessary;	
vi. permit in-place integrity testing, of the	vi. 0.22μmの最終的な滅菌グレードフィ
0.22 µm final sterilising grade filter,	ルタの定置完全性試験が、必要に応じて
preferably as a closed system, both	濾過の前及び後の両方で、望ましくは閉
prior to, and following filtration as	鎖システムとして、行えること。定置完
necessary. In-place integrity testing	全性試験の方法を選定して、製品の品質
methods should be selected to avoid	への好ましくないインパクトを回避す
any adverse impact on the quality of the	ること。
product.	
8.83 Sterile filtration of liquids should be	8.83 液剤の濾過滅菌は、関連する薬局方の
validated in accordance with relevant	要求事項に準拠して、バリデートされ
Pharmacopeia requirements.	たものであること。バリデーションは、
Validation can be grouped by different	異なる力価又は製品のバリデーション
strengths or variations of a product but	により群分けし得るが、ワーストケー
should be done under worst case	スの条件下で行うこと。その群分けの
conditions. The rationale for	合理的根拠は、その妥当性が示され且
grouping should be justified and	つ文書化されていること。
documented.	
8.84 During filter validation, wherever	8.84 フィルタのバリデーションの際には、
possible, the product to be filtered	なるべく濾過対象となる製品を、滅菌
should be used for bacterial retention	グレードフィルタの細菌捕捉試験に用
	シレートノイルシの神国 捕捉試験に用 いること。 濾過 対象となる 製品 が 細菌
testing of the sterilising grade filter.	
Where the product to be filtered is not	捕捉試験で用いるのに適さない場合には、適当な作用制品を光効試験で用い
suitable for use in bacterial retention	は、適当な代用製品を当該試験で用い

testing, a suitable surrogate product	ることの妥当性を示すこと。細菌捕捉
should be justified for use in the test.	試験で用いる添加菌は、その妥当性が
The challenge organism used in the	示されたものであること。
bacterial retention test should be	
justified.	
8.85 Filtration parameters that should be	8.85 バリデーションの際に検討し、確立す
considered and established during	べきフィルタ処理パラメータには、以
validation should include, but are not	下を含めること(ただし、これらに限
limited to:	定されるものではない):
i. The wetting fluid used for filter integrity	i. フィルタの完全性試験用の湿潤液:
testing:	
 It should be based on the filter 	● フィルタ製造業者の推奨事項又は濾
manufacturer's recommendation or	過対象となる流体物に基づいたもの
the fluid to be filtered. The	であること。適切な完全性試験の規
appropriate integrity test value	格値が確立していること。
specification should be established.	
 If the system is flushed or integrity 	● そのシステムを製品以外の流体物で
tested in-situ with a fluid other than	洗 い 込 む 又 は 定 置 完 全 性 試 験 が な さ
the product, appropriate actions are	れるときには、適切な措置を講じて
taken to avoid any deleterious effect	製 品 品 質 へ の 悪 影 響 を 回 避 す る こ
on product quality.	と。
ii. Filtration process conditions including:	ii.以下を含む濾過工程条件:
 fluid pre-filtration holding time and 	● 流体物の濾過前ホールドタイム及び
effect on bioburden,	バイオバーデンへの影響
● filter conditioning, with fluid if	 ● フィルタのコンディショニング(必)
_	要ならば流体物を用いて)
necessary, ● maximum filtration time/total time	
	● 最長濾過時間/フィルタが流体物と 培働していく会計時間
filter is in contact with the fluid,	接触している合計時間
 maximum operating pressure, 	● 作業時の最高圧
● flow rate,	● 流速
 maximum filtration volume, 	● 最大濾過量
 temperature, 	● 温度
 the time taken to filter a known 	● 既知量のバルク溶液を濾過するのに
volume of bulk solution and the	かかる時間及びフィルタに加わる圧
pressure difference to be used	力差
across the filter.	
8.86 Routine process controls should be	8.86 通常時の工程管理を実施して、バリデ
implemented to ensure adherence to	ートされた濾過パラメータの厳守を確
validated filtration parameters.	保すること。既知量のバルク溶液を濾
Results of critical process parameters	過するのにかかった時間及びフィルタ
should be included in the batch record,	への圧力差(ただし、これらに限定さ
including but not limited to the	れるものではない)等の重要工程パラ
minimum time taken to filter a known	メータの結果は、バッチ記録中に含め
volume of bulk solution and pressure	ること。製造している間に重要パラメ
difference across the filter. Any	ータとの顕著な差異があれば、文書化
significant difference from critical	し、原因調査すること。
-	
parameters during manufacturing	
should be documented and	
investigated.	
8.87 The integrity of the sterilised filter	
assembly should be verified by	使う前の完全性試験(使用前滅菌後完

integrity testing before use (pre-use	全性試験:PUPSITともいう)で
post sterilisation integrity test or	検証して、使用する前のフィルタ準備
PUPSIT), to check for damage and loss	作業で生じた損傷及び完全性の欠損を
of integrity caused by the filter	チェックすること。流体物の滅菌用の
preparation prior to use. A sterilising	滅菌グレードフィルタは、使った後で
grade filter that is used to sterilise a	フィルタをハウジングから取り出す前
fluid should be subject to a	に、非破壊完全性試験の対象とするこ
non-destructive integrity test post-use	と。完全性試験プロセスは、バリデー
prior to removal of the filter from its	トされたものであること、また、試験
housing. The integrity test process	の結果は、バリデートの際に確立した
should be validated and test results	フィルタの微生物捕捉性能との相関を
should correlate to the microbial	示すものであること。行われる試験項
retention capability of the filter	目の事例には、バブルポイント試験、
established during validation.	拡 散 流 量 試 験 、 浸 水 性 試 験 又 は 圧 力 保
Examples of tests that are used include	持試験が含まれる。工程の制約(例:
bubble point, diffusive flow, water	極少量の溶液の濾過)により、PUP
intrusion or pressure hold test. It is	SITが常に滅菌後に可能であるとは
recognized that PUPSIT may not	限らないと認識されている。そうした
always be possible after sterilisation	場合においては、代わりに別のアプロ
due to process constraints (e.g. the	ーチをとり得るが、徹底したリスク評
filtration of very small volumes of	価が行われていて、且つ完全性を欠く
-	濾過システムのリスクがあれば軽減す
solution). In these cases, an	
alternative approach may be taken	る適切な管理の実施によって適合が達
providing that a thorough risk	成されていること。そうしたリスク評
assessment has been performed and	価において検討すべき点には、以下を
compliance is achieved by the	含めること(ただし、これらに限定さ
implementation of appropriate controls	れるものではない):
to mitigate any risk of a non-integral	
filtration system. Points to consider	
in such a risk assessment should	
include but are not limited to:	
i. in depth knowledge and control of the	i. 当該濾過滅菌工程についての詳細な知
filter sterilisation process to ensure	識・管理により、フィルタへの損傷の可
that the potential for damage to the	能性が最小化されていることを確保す
filter is minimized,	a.
ii. in depth knowledge and control of the	
supply chain to include:	識・管理には、以下を含める:
 contract sterilisation facilities, 	● 受託滅菌施設
 defined transport mechanisms, 	● 所定の運搬の仕組み
 packaging of the sterilised filter, to 	● 滅菌済みフィルタの包装:運搬・貯
prevent damage to the filter during	蔵の際のフィルタへの損傷を回避す
transportation and storage.	るため
iii. in depth process knowledge such as:	iii. 以下のような詳細な工程知識:
• the specific product type, including	● 特定の製品類型 (微粒子の負荷、及
particle burden and whether there	びフィルタの完全性値へのインパク
exists any risk of impact on filter	トを与えるリスク(完全性試験の値
integrity values, such as the	を変化させ、それにより使用後フィ
potential to alter integrity-testing	ルタの完全性試験の際に完全性を欠
values and therefore prevent the	くフィルタの検出を妨げる可能性
detection of a non-integral filter	等)が存在するか否かを含む)
	ч, матир © мали сво)
during a post-use filter integrity test;	LI

and	
and	● 最終的な滅菌グレードフィルタより
 pre-filtration and processing steps, prior to the final steriliging grade 	■ 最終的な滅菌グレートフィルダより 前の予備濾過及び処理ステップ(濾)
prior to the final sterilising grade	
filter, which would remove particle	過滅菌の前に微粒子の負荷を除き、
burden and clarify the product prior	製品を澄んだ状態にするもの)
to the sterile filtration.	
8.88 The integrity of critical sterile gas and	8.88 無菌のガス・空気交換フィルタで重要
air vent filters (that are directly linked	なもの(製品の無菌性に直結するもの)
to the sterility of the product) should be	の完全性を、使用後に当該フィルタ組
verified by testing after use, with the	立品又はハウジング内に残っているフ
filter remaining in the filter assembly or	ィルタについて試験することで検証す
housing.	ること。
8.89 The integrity of non-critical air or gas	8.89 空気・ガス交換フィルタで重要でない
vent filters should be confirmed and	ものの完全性は、適切な間隔で確認し、
recorded at appropriate intervals.	記録作成すること。ガス用フィルタが
Where gas filters are in place for	長期間定置である場合には、その据付
extended periods, integrity testing	け 時 及 び 交 換 の 前 に 完 全 性 試 験 を 行 う
should be carried out at installation	こと。使用の最長期間は、リスクに基
and prior to replacement. The	づいて(例:最大使用回数及び(該当
maximum duration of use should be	す る 場 合) 熱 処 理 / 滅 菌 の 一 巡 処 理 の
specified and monitored based on risk	許容最大回数を検討して)定めてモニ
(e.g. considering the maximum number	ターすること。
of uses and heat treatment/sterilisation	
cycles permitted as applicable).	
8.90 For gas filtration, unintended	8.90 ガスのフィルタ処理については、当該
moistening or wetting of the filter or	フィルタ又はフィルタ設備の意図しな
filter equipment should be avoided.	い湿潤又は濡れを避けること。
8.91 If the sterilising filtration process has	8.91 濾過滅菌工程について、所定の流体物
been validated as a system consisting	について無菌性を達成する複数のフィ
of multiple filters to achieve the	ルタで構成されている1システムとし
sterility for a given fluid, the filtration	てバリデートされているときには、当
system is considered to be a single	該濾過システムは単一の滅菌ユニット
sterilising unit and all filters within the	であるとみなされ、システム内の全て
system should satisfactorily pass	のフィルタが使用後の完全性試験に合
integrity testing after use.	格すること。
8.92 In a redundant filtration system (where	8.92 重複性のある濾過システム(バックア
a second redundant sterilising grade	ップとして第2の余分な滅菌グレード
filter is present as a backup but the	フィルタがあるが、当該滅菌エ程には
sterilising process is validated as only	1フィルタのみを要しているとバリデ
requiring one filter), post-use integrity	ートされている場合)においては、第
test of the primary sterilising grade	1 の 滅 菌 グレードフィルタの 使 用 後 完
filter should be performed and if	全性試験を行うこと、それで完全性が
demonstrated to be integral, then a	主住試験を打りこと、それで元主住が 実証されれば、余分な(バックアップ
-	実証されれは、ホテな(ハックアック の) フィルタの使用後完全性試験は必
post-use integrity test of the redundant	の) フィルタの使用後元主任試験は必要でない。ただし、第1のフィルタの
(backup) filter is not necessary.	
However, in the event of a failure of the	使用後完全性試験が不合格となった事
post-use integrity test on the primary	象においては、第1のフィルタ試験不
filter, post-use integrity test on the	合格の理由を判定する調査及びリスク
secondary (redundant) filter should be	評価と併せて、第2の滅菌グレードフ
performed, in conjunction with an	ィルタに関して使用後完全性試験を行
investigation and risk assessment to	うこと。

determine the reason for the primary	
filter test failure.	
8.93 Bioburden samples should be taken	8.93 バイオバーデンの検体は、バルク製品
from the bulk product and immediately	から、その最終的な滅菌濾過処理の直
prior to the final sterile filtration. In	前に採取すること。重複性のある濾過
case where a redundant filtration	装置を用いる場合においては、1つ目
set-up is used, it should be taken prior	のフィルタ前に採取すること。検体を
to the first filter. Systems for taking	採取するシステムは、汚染を招くこと
samples should be designed so as not	のないように設計されていること。
to introduce contamination.	
8.94 Liquid sterilising grade filters should	8.94 液剤の滅菌グレードフィルタは、単一
be discarded after the processing of a	バッチの処理の後に廃棄すること、ま
single batch and the same filter should	た、1稼働日を超えた期間続けて同じ
not be used continuously for more than	フィルタを使ってはならない(なお、
one working day unless such use has	そうした使用がバリデートされている
been validated.	ときには、この限りでない)。
8.95 Where campaign manufacture of a	8.95 製品のキャンペーン製造がCCSに
product has been appropriately	おいて適切に妥当性が示され且つバリ
justified in the CCS and validated, the	デートされている場合には、フィルタ
filter user should:	の使用者は以下を行うこと:
i. assess and document the risks	i. 所 定 の 流 体 物 の 濾 過 滅 菌 エ 程 用 の フィ
associated with the duration of filter	ルタの持続時間に伴うリスクを評価し
use for the sterile filtration process for	且つ文書化する。
a given fluid;	
ii. conduct and document effective	ii. 効果的なバリデーション及び適格性評
validation and qualification studies to	価を実施し且つ文書化して、所定の濾過
demonstrate that the duration of filter	滅菌工程及び所定の流体物へのフィル
use for a given sterile filtration process	タ使用の持続時間が最終的な滅菌グレ
and for a given fluid does not	ードフィルタの性能又は濾液の品質を
compromise performance of the final	損なわないことを実証する。
sterilising grade filter or filtrate quality;	
iii. document the maximum validated	iii. 当該フィルタについてバリデートさ
duration of use for the filter and	れた使用の最長持続時間を文書化する
implement controls to ensure that filters	とともに、そのバリデートされた最長持
are not used beyond the validated	続時間を超えてフィルタが使われない
maximum duration. Records of these	ことを確保するように管理を実施する。
controls should be maintained;	それら管理の記録書が保管されている
iv implement controls to answer that	こと。 iv. 流体物又は清浄化剤の残留で汚染さ
iv. implement controls to ensure that filters contaminated with fluid or	1. 流体物又は清浄化剤の残留で汚染され、又は他の理由で不良とみなされたフ
	れ、父は他の理由で不良とみなされたフィルタが使用から除かれることを確保
cleaning agent residues, or considered	ィルタが使用から除かれることを確保するように管理を実施する。
defective in any other way, are removed from use.	, る み ノ に 目 吐 て 天 肥 り る 。
FORM-FILL-SEAL (FFS) 8.96 The conditions for FFS machines used	フォームフィルシール(FFS) 8.96 最終滅菌法による製品用のFFS機
	8.90
for terminally sterilised products	他の条件は、本アネックスの 8.3 卸及び 8.4 節の環境要求事項に適合すること。
should comply with the environmental requirements of paragraphs 8.3 and	 8.4 即の環境要求事項に適合すること。 無菌操作法製造用のFFS機械の条件
8.4 of this Annex. The conditions for	無菌操作法要逗用の「「S閥機の条件」は、本アネックスの8.10節の環境要求
FFS machines used in aseptic	事項に適合すること。
manufacture should comply with the	ずなに過口ゞること。

and the new sector in a number of the	
environmental requirements of	
paragraph 8.10 of this Annex.	
8.97 Contamination of the packaging films	8.97 FFSエ程中で用いられる包装フィ
used in the FFS process should be	ルムの汚染が、構成物の製作、供給及
minimized by appropriate controls	び取扱いの際の適切な管理によって最
during component fabrication, supply	小化されていること。包装フィルムの
and handling. Due to the criticality of	重要性のため、供給された当該フィル
packaging films, procedures should be	ムが所定の規格に合致し且つ適切な品
implemented to ensure that the films	質(材質の厚み及び強度、微生物・微
supplied meet defined specifications	粒子汚染、完全性及び図柄(関連する
and are of the appropriate quality,	場合)を含む)のものであることを確
including material thickness and	保する手順が実施されていること。包
strength, microbial and particulate	装フィルム及び付随する構成物につい
contamination, integrity and artwork,	ての検体採取の頻度、バイオバーデン
as relevant. The sampling frequency,	及び(該当する場合)エンドトキシン
the bioburden and, where applicable,	/ 発 熱 性 物 質 レ ベ ル が 、 P Q S 中 に 定
endotoxin/pyrogen levels of packaging	められ且つ管理され、また、CCS中
films and associated components	で検討されていること。
should be defined and controlled within	
the PQS and considered in the CCS.	
8.98 Particular attention should be given to	8.98 重要工程パラメータが適切に理解さ
understanding and assessing the	れ、バリデートされ、管理され且つモ
operation of the equipment, including	ニターされるように、設備の運用(始
	動準備、容器充填、閉塞及び切断の工
set-up, filling, sealing and cutting	
processes, so that critical process	程を含む)を理解し且つ評価すること
parameters are understood, validated,	に特別な注意を払うこと。
controlled and monitored	
appropriately.	
8.99 Any product contact gases, e.g. those	8.99 製品に接触するガス(例:容器を膨ら
used to inflate the container or used as	ませる用のもの、又は製品中の上部空
a product overlay, should be	間置換用のもの)は、できるだけ使用
appropriately filtered, as close to the	場所の近くで、適切にフィルタ処理す
point of use as possible. The quality	ること。使用するガスの品質及びガス
of gases used and the effectiveness of	のフィルタ処理システムの有効性を、
gas filtration systems should be	6.18 節及び 6.19 節に従って定期的に検
verified periodically in accordance with	証すること。
paragraphs 6.18 and 6.19.	
8.100 The controls identified during	8.100 FFSの適格性評価の際に特定され
qualification of FFS should be in	た管理項目は、CCSと整合するもの
alignment with the CCS. Aspects to	であること。検討すべき見地には以下
be considered include but are not	が含まれるが、これらに限定されるも
limited to:	かさまれるが、これらに限定されるものではない:
i. determination of the boundaries of the	i. 重要区画の境界線の決定
critical zone,	
ii. environmental control and monitoring,	ii. 環境の管理及びモニタリング(FFS
both of the machine and the	機械及びそれが設置されているバック
background in which it is placed,	グラウンドの両方)
iii. personnel gowning requirements,	iii. 職員の作業衣着用要件
iv. integrity testing of the product filling	iv. 製品の容器充填ライン及びフィルタ
lines and filtration systems (as	
	処理システム(関連する場合)の完全性
relevant),	処理システム(関連する場合)の完全性 試験

r	
v. duration of the batch or filling	v. バッチ又は容器充填のキャンペーンエ
campaign,	程の継続時間
vi. control of packaging films, including	vi. 包装フィルムの管理(フィルムの除染
any requirements for film	又は滅菌についての要求事項があれば
decontamination or sterilisation,	それを含む)
vii. cleaning-in-place and sterilisation-	vii. 設備の定置清浄化及び定置滅菌(必要
in-place of equipment as necessary,	に応じて)
viii. machine operation, settings and	viii.機械の操作、設定及び警報管理(関
alarm management (as relevant).	連する場合)
8.101 Critical process parameters for FFS	8.101 FFSの重要工程パラメータが、設
should be determined during	備の適格性評価の際に決定されている
equipment qualification and should	偏の過福住計画の際に次足されていること、また、それには以下を含めるこ
include, but are not limited to:	と(ただし、これらに限定されるもの
	ではない):
i. settings for uniform package	i. バリデートされたパラメータに従って
dimensions and cutting in accordance	均一なパッケージ寸法及び切断のため
with validated parameters;	の設定
ii. setting, maintenance and monitoring of	ii. バリデートされた成形温度(予熱及び
validated forming temperatures	冷却の温度を含む)、成形の時間及び圧
(including pre-heating and cooling),	力(関連する場合)の設定、保守管理及
forming times and pressures as	びモニタリング
relevant;	
iii. setting, maintenance and monitoring of	iii. バリデートされた閉塞温度、閉塞物全
validated sealing temperatures, sealing	体に亘る閉塞温度の均一性、閉塞の時間
temperature uniformity across the seal,	及び圧力(関連する場合)の設定、保守
sealing times and pressures as	管理及びモニタリング
relevant;	
iv. environmental and product	iv. 環境及び製品の温度
temperature;	
v. batch-specific testing of package seal	
strength and uniformity;	バッチ特定の試験
vi. settings for correct filling volumes,	vi. 正確な容器充填量、充填速度及び充填
speeds and uniformity;	均一性の設定
vii. settings for any additional printing	>
	ス加工又はデボス加工がされても単位
(batch coding), embossing or	
debossing to ensure that unit integrity	容器の完全性を損なわないことを確保
is not compromised;	する設定
viii. methods and parameters for integrity	viii.充填済み容器の完全性試験の方法及
testing of filled containers (see	びパラメータ (8.22 節を参照)
paragraph 8.22).	
8.102 Appropriate procedures for the	8.102 FFSの重要工程パラメータ及び設
verification, monitoring and recording	備の運用についての検証、モニタリン
of FFS critical process parameters and	グ及び記録作成の適切な手順が、生産
equipment operation should be applied	の際に適用されていること。
during production.	
8.103 Operational procedures should	8.103 成形及び閉塞の問題をどのように検
describe how forming and sealing	出して是正するか、作業手順書に記載
issues are detected and rectified.	しておくこと。不合格判定された単位
Rejected units or sealing issues should	容器又は閉塞の問題は、記録作成し、
be recorded and investigated.	原因調査すること。
8.104 Appropriate maintenance procedures	8.104 適切な保守管理手順をリスクに基づ

should be established based on risk,	いて確立し、それに単位容器の密封の
and include maintenance and	有効性に重要な工作機械の保守管理・
inspection plans for tooling critical to	検査計画を含めること。潜在的な製品
the effectiveness of unit sealing. Any	品質の懸念を示唆する問題が特定され
issues identified that indicate a	たらば、文書化し、原因調査すること。
potential product quality concern	
should be documented and	
investigated.	
BLOW-FILL-SEAL	成形同時充填
8.105 Blow-Fill-Seal equipment used for the	8.105 最終滅菌される製品の製造用の成形
manufacture of products which are	同時充填設備は、少なくともグレード
terminally sterilised should be installed	D環境中に据え付けること。容器充填
in at least a grade D environment.	部の条件は、8.3.節及び 8.4.節の環境要
The conditions at the point of fill should	求事項に適合すること。
comply with the environmental	
requirements of paragraphs 8.3 and	
8.4.	
8.106 BFS used for aseptic processing:	8.106 無菌操作に用いられるBFS
i. For shuttle type equipment used for	i. 無菌容器充填用のシャトル式設備につ
aseptic filling, the parison is open to	いては、パリソンが環境に開放されてい
the environment and therefore the	ることから、パリソンの押出し、射出成
areas where parison extrusion,	型及び閉塞が行われる区域は、重要区域
blow-moulding and sealing take place	におけるグレードA条件に合致するこ
should meet grade A conditions at the	と。容器充填環境は、生菌数及び総微粒
critical zones. The filling environment	子量の限度値について非作業時及び作
should be designed and maintained to	業時の両方でグレードA条件に合致す
meet grade A conditions for viable and	るように設計され且つ維持管理されて
total particle limits both at rest and	いること。
when in operation.	
ii. For rotary-type equipment used for	
aseptic filling, the parison is generally	ついては、パリソンが成形されると一般
closed to the environment once formed,	的に環境に対して閉鎖されており、パリ
the filling environment within the	ソン内の容器充填環境は、生菌数及び総
parison should be designed and	微粒子量の限度値について非作業時及
maintained to meet grade A conditions	び作業時の両方でグレードA条件に合
for viable and total particle limits both	致するように設計され且つ維持管理さ
at rest and when in operation.	れていること。
iii. The equipment should be installed in	iii. 設備は少なくともグレードC環境中
at least a grade C environment,	に据え付けられていること、ただし、グ
provided that grade A/B clothing is	レートA/Bの着衣を使用すること。グ
used. The microbiological monitoring	レードC区域内でグレードA/Bの着
of operators wearing grade A/B clothing	衣を着用している作業者の微生物モニ
in a grade C area, should be performed	タリングが、リスクマネジメント原則に
in accordance with risk management	従って行われていること、また、その限
principles, and the limits and	度値及びモニタリング頻度は、当該作業
monitoring frequencies applied with	者が実行する作業を考慮して適用され
consideration of the activities	ていること。
performed by these operators.	
8.107 Due to the generation of particles	8.107 作動の際に樹脂の押出し・切断から
from polymer extrusion and cutting	微粒子が生じること、及びBFS設備
during operation, and the restrictive	の重要容器充填区画のサイズ制限があ

size of critical filling zones of BFS	るため、BFS設備について作動時の
equipment, in operation monitoring of	総微粒子量モニタリングは求められて
total particle for BFS equipment is not	いない。ただし、容器充填工程環境の
expected. However, data should be	重要区画が作動中にグレードA条件に
available to demonstrate that the	合致することを当該設備の設計により
design of the equipment ensures that	実証するデータが利用可能であるこ
critical zones of the filling process	と。
environment would meet grade A	
conditions in operation.	
8.108 Viable environmental monitoring of	8.108 BFSエ程の生菌数の環境モニタリ
BFS processes should be risk-based,	ングは、リスクに基づき且つ本アネッ
and designed in accordance with	クスの9項に従って、設計されている
section 9 of this Annex. In operation	こと。作業時の生菌モニタリングは、
viable monitoring should be undertaken	重要操作(設備の組立てを含む)の全
for the full duration of critical	期間で行うこと。ロータリー式BFS
	設備については、重要容器充填区画の
assembly. For rotary-type BFS	モニタリングが可能でない場合がある
equipment, it is acknowledged that	ことが認識されている。
monitoring of the critical filling zone	
may not be possible.	
8.109 The environmental control and	8.109 環境管理・モニタリングプログラム
monitoring programme should take into	は、可動部分及び当該BFSエ程によ
consideration the moving parts and	り発生する複雑な気流経路並びに当該
complex airflow paths generated by the	工程の高い発熱の影響を考慮に入れる
BFS process and the effect of the high	こと(例:気流視覚化検討試験及び/
heat outputs of the process, (e.g.	又はその他同等の検討試験を用いるこ
through the use of airflow visualization	とを通じて)。環境モニタリングプロ
-	
studies and/or other equivalent	グラムは、空気フィルタの構成、空気
studies). Environmental monitoring	フィルタの安全性、冷却システムの完
programmes should also consider	全性(6.21 節を参照)、設備の設計及
factors such as air-filter configuration,	び 適 格 性 評 価 等 の 要 因 も 検 討 す る こ
air-filter integrity, cooling systems	と。
integrity (see paragraph 6.21),	
equipment design and qualification.	
8.110 Air or other gases that make contact	8.110 成型された容器の押出し、成形又は
with critical surfaces of the container	閉塞の際に当該容器の重要接触面と接
during extrusion, formation or sealing	触する空気又はその他のガスは、適切
of the moulded container should	掘する空気又はその他のカスは、過す なフィルタ処理がなされること。用い
undergo appropriate filtration. The	られるガスの品質及びガスのフィルタ
quality of gas used and the	処理システムの有効性は、6.18 節及び
effectiveness of gas filtration systems	6.19 節に従って、定期的に検証するこ
should be verified periodically in	لح .
accordance with paragraphs 6.18 and	
6.19.	
8.111 Particulate and microbial	8.111 粒状樹脂の微粒子・微生物汚染を、
contamination of the polymer granulate	当該粒状樹脂の貯蔵、検体採取及び配
should be prevented by appropriate	送のシステムを適切に設計し、管理し
design, control, and maintenance of	且つ保守管理することによって、防止
the polymer granulate storage,	立ったい管理することによって、防止すること。
	7 つ こ こ 。
sampling and distribution systems.	0.440 みぎかちょうほうこうほうかうま
8.112 The capability of the extrusion	8.112 成型された容器について適切な無菌

system to provide appropriate sterility	性保証を供する押出しシステムの能力
assurance for the moulded container	を理解し且つバリデートすること。製
should be understood and validated.	造 材 料 樹 脂 に つ い て の 検 体 採 取 頻 度 、
The sampling frequency, the bioburden	バイオバーデン、及び(該当する場合)
and, where applicable, endotoxin/	エンドトキシン/発熱性物質レベル
pyrogen levels of the raw polymer	が、PQSに定められ且つ管理され、
should be defined and controlled within	また、CCS中で検討されていること。
the PQS and considered in the CCS.	
8.113 Interventions requiring cessation of	8.113 容器充填及び/又は押出し、成型及
filling and/or extrusion, moulding and	び閉塞の中断を要する介入操作並びに
sealing and, where required,	(求められる場合)容器充填機の再減
re-sterilisation of the filling machine	菌を明確に定めて、容器充填手順に記
should be clearly defined and	述されていること、また、(関連する
described in the filling procedure, and	場合) APSに含めること(9.34 節、
included in the APS as relevant (see	9.35 節及び 9.36 節を参照) 。
paragraphs 9.34, 9.35 and 9.36).	
8.114 The controls identified during	8.114 BFSの適格性評価の際に同定され
qualification of BFS should be in	た管理項目は、CCSと整合している
alignment with the site's CCS.	こと。検討すべき見地には以下が含ま
Aspects to be considered include but	れるが、これらに限定されるものでは
are not limited to:	ない:
i. determination of the boundaries of the	i. 重要区画の境界線の決定
critical zone,	
ii. environmental control and monitoring,	
both of the machine and the	機械及びそれが設置されているバック
	後、微文のでれか設置されているパック グラウンドの両方)
background in which it is placed,	
iii. personnel gowning requirements,	iii.職員の作業衣着用要件
iv. integrity testing of the product filling	iv. 製品容器充填ライン及びフィルタ処
lines and filtration systems (as	理システムの完全性試験(関連する場
relevant),	合)
v. duration of the batch or filling	v. バッチ又は容器充填のキャンペーンエ
campaign,	程の継続時間
vi. control of polymer granulate, including	vi. 粒状樹脂の管理(配送システム及び重
distribution systems and critical	要押出し温度を含む)
extrusion temperatures,	
vii. cleaning-in-place and sterilisation-in	vii.設備の定置清浄化及び定置滅菌(必要
-place of equipment as necessary,	に応じて)
viii. machine operation, settings and	viii.機械の操作、設定及び警報管理(関
alarm management (as relevant).	連する場合)
8.115 Critical process parameters for BFS	8.115 設備の適格性評価の際にBFSの重
should be determined during	要工程パラメータを決定すること、且
equipment qualification and should	安工程パラメータには以下を含め
include, but are not limited to:	ること(ただし、これらに限定される
	ること(たたし、これらに販定されるものではない):
i aloon in place and starilization in place	
i. clean-in-place and sterilisation-in-place	
of product pipelines and filling needles	の 定 置 清 浄 化 及 び 定 置 滅 菌
(mandrels);	
ii. setting, maintenance and monitoring of	ii. 押出しパラメータ(温度、速度及びパ
extrusion parameters, including	リソン厚みについての押出し口の設定
temperature, speed and extruder throat	を含む)の設定、維持管理及びモニタリ
settings for parison thickness;	ング

·	,,
iii. setting, maintenance and monitoring of	iii. 成型温度(製品の安定性のため必要な
mould temperatures, including rate of	場合における冷却の速度を含む)の設
cooling where necessary for product	定、維持管理及びモニタリング
stability;	
iv. preparation and sterilisation of	iv. 成型された単位容器に取付けられる
ancillary components added to the	補助構成物(例:ボトルキャップ)の準
moulded unit, e.g. bottle caps;	備 作 業 及 び 滅 菌
v. environmental control, cleaning,	v. 重要な押出し、搬送及び容器充填の区
sterilisation and monitoring of the	域(関連する場合)の環境管理、清浄化、
critical extrusion, transfer and filling	滅菌及びモニタリング
areas as relevant;	
vi. batch-specific testing of package	vi. 容器の重要箇所における厚みについ
wall-thickness at critical points of the	てのバッチ特定の試験
container;	
vii. settings for correct filling volumes,	vii. 正確な容器充填量、充填速度及び充填
speeds and uniformity;	均一性の設定
viii. settings for any additional printing	viii. 追加する印字(バッチ記号)、エン
(batch coding), embossing or	ボス加エ又はデボス加エが単位容器の
debossing to ensure that unit integrity	完全性を損なわないことを確保する設
and quality is not compromised;	定
ix. methods and parameters for integrity	ix. 全ての充填済み容器についての 100%
testing of 100% of all filled containers	の 完 全 性 試 験 の 方 法 及 び パ ラ メ ー タ
(see paragraph 8.22);	(8.22 節を参照)
x. settings for cutters or punches used to	x. 充填済み単位容器周囲の不用プラスチ
remove waste plastic surrounding filled	ックを除去する(バリ除去)用の切断機
units (flash removal).	又は打抜き機の設定
8.116 Appropriate procedures for the	8.116 BFSの重要工程パラメータ及び設
verification, monitoring and recording	備の運用についての検証、モニタリン
of BFS critical process parameters and	グ及び記録作成の適切な手順が、生産
equipment operation should be applied	の際に適用されていること。
during production.	
8.117 Operational procedures should	8.117 射出、成形及び閉塞の問題をどのよ
describe how blowing, forming and	うに検出して是正するか、作業手順書
sealing issues are detected and	に記載しておくこと。不合格判定され
rectified. Rejected units or sealing	た単位容器又は閉塞の問題は、記録作
issues should be recorded and	成し、原因調査すること。
investigated.	
8.118 Where the BFS process includes the	8.118 成型された容器への構成物の取付け
addition of components to moulded	(例:LVPボトルへのキャップの取
containers (e.g. addition of caps to	付け)がBFSエ程に含まれる場合に
LVP bottles), these components should	は、当該構成物を適切に除染した上で、
be appropriately decontaminated and	清浄且つ管理されたプロセスを用いて
added to the process using a clean,	消滞且に加えること。
controlled process.	
i. For aseptic processes, the addition of	i. 無菌操作工程については、構成物の取
components should be performed under	付けをグレードA条件下で、重要接触面
grade A conditions, to ensure the	の無菌性を確保するように予め滅菌済
sterility of critical surfaces, using	の無困住を確保するようにアの滅困済 みの構成物を用いて行うこと。
pre-sterilised components.	いい W 1時 1% 1% さ 円 い こ 11 ノ こ こ 。
ii. For terminally sterilised products, the	
validation of terminal sterilisation	該構成物と成型された容器との間の全

	,,
processes should ensure the sterility of	ての重要製品経路(滅菌の際に湿潤しな
all critical product pathways between	い区域を含む)の無菌性を、最終滅菌エ
the component and moulded container,	程のバリデーションで確保すること。
including areas that are not wetted	
during sterilisation.	
iii. Testing procedures should be	iii.試験手順は、構成物及び成型された容
established and validated to ensure the	器の有効な密封を確保するように確立
effective sealing of components and	し、バリデートすること。
moulded containers.	
8.119 Appropriate maintenance procedures	8.119 適切な保守管理手順をリスクに基づ
should be established based on risk,	いて確立し、それに単位容器の密封、
and include maintenance and	完全性及び無菌性に重要な項目の保守
inspection plans for items critical to	管理及び検査の計画を含めること。
unit sealing, integrity and sterility.	
8.120 The moulds used to form containers	
are considered critical equipment and	されており、金型に変更又は修正があ
any changes or modification to moulds	れば、最終製品容器の完全性の評価に
should result in an assessment of	帰結させること、また、当該評価から
finished product container integrity,	示めされる場合にはバリデーションで
and where the assessment indicates,	裏付けること。潜在的な製品品質の懸
should be supported by validation.	念を示す問題が特定されたらば、文書
Any issues identified that indicate a	心を示す問題が特定されたらは、大害化し、原因調査すること。
potential product quality concern	
should be documented and	
investigated.	
	康結乾燥
8.121 Lyophilization is a critical process	7 和 和 和 # 結 乾 燥 は 重 要 工 程 ス テ ッ プ で あ
step and all activities that can affect	0.121 凍 品 乳 燥 は 里 安 工 桂 ス ナ ツ ノ こ の り 、 製 品 又 は 原 材 料 の 無 菌 性 に 影 響 を
the sterility of the product or material	及ぼし得る全ての作業は、滅菌済み製
need to be regarded as extensions of	及はじ得る主での「F柔は、 滅困済の袋 品の無菌操作の延長として考える必要
the aseptic processing of the sterilised	mの無困操作の延長として考える必要 がある。凍結乾燥設備及びその工程は、
	がめる。 凍 結 乾 燥 設 備 及 ひ て の 工 桂 は 、 凍 結 乾 燥 に か か る 製 品 の 容 器 充 填 か ら
product. The lyophilization equipment and its processes should be	凍 結 乾 燥 工 程 の 完 了 ま で の 間 の 微 生
	凍 福 乾 燥 工 桂 の 元 」 ま ご の 间 の 做 生 物 ・ 微 粒 子 汚 染 を 防止 す る こ と に よ っ
designed to ensure that product or	
material sterility is maintained during	て、凍結乾燥の際に製品又は原材料の
lyophilization by preventing microbial	無菌性が保たれていることを確保する
and particle contamination between the	ように設計されていること。講じられ
filling of products for lyophilization,	る全ての管理措置は、その製造所のC
and completion of lyophilization	CSによって決定すること。
process. All control measures in	
place should be determined by the	
site's CCS.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8.122 The sterilisation of the lyophilizer and	8.122 凍結乾燥機及び付随する設備(例:
associated equipment (e.g. trays, vial	トレイ、バイアル支持環)の滅菌は、
support rings) should be validated and	バリデートされたものであること、ま
support rings) should be validated and the holding time between the	バリデートされたものであること、ま た、その滅菌の一巡処理から使用まで
support rings) should be validated and the holding time between the sterilisation cycle and use	バリデートされたものであること、また、その滅菌の一巡処理から使用までの間のホールドタイムは、APSの際
support rings) should be validated and the holding time between the sterilisation cycle and use appropriately challenged during APS	バリデートされたものであること、また、その滅菌の一巡処理から使用まで の間のホールドタイムは、APSの際 に適切にチャレンジ試験されているこ
support rings) should be validated and the holding time between the sterilisation cycle and use appropriately challenged during APS (see paragraph 9.33). The lyophilizer	バリデートされたものであること、また、その滅菌の一巡処理から使用までの間のホールドタイムは、APSの際に適切にチャレンジ試験されていること(9.33 節を参照)。凍結乾燥機は、
support rings) should be validated and the holding time between the sterilisation cycle and use appropriately challenged during APS	バリデートされたものであること、また、その滅菌の一巡処理から使用まで の間のホールドタイムは、APSの際 に適切にチャレンジ試験されているこ
should be performed following	の後には、再滅菌が行われること。滅
---	------------------------
maintenance or cleaning. Sterilised	菌済みの凍結乾燥機及び付随する設備
lyophilizers and associated equipment	は、滅菌後の汚染から保護されている
should be protected from	こと。
contamination after sterilisation.	
8.123 Lyophilizers and associated product	8.123 凍結乾燥機及び付随する製品搬送/
transfer and loading/unloading areas	搬出入区域は、作業者の介在が可能な
should be designed to minimize	限り最小化されるように設計されてい
operator intervention as far as	ること。凍結乾燥機の滅菌の頻度は、
possible. The frequency of	その設計及び使用の際のシステム汚染
lyophilizer sterilisation should be	に関連するリスクに基づいて決定され
determined based on the design and	ていること。バリア技術での分離によ
risks related to system contamination	らずに手動で載荷物が出し入れされる
during use. Lyophilizers that are	凍結乾燥機は、毎回載荷の前に滅菌す
manually loaded or unloaded with no	ること。自動化システムで載荷物が出
barrier technology separation should	し入れされ、又は閉鎖されたバリアシ
be sterilised before each load. For	ステムで保護される凍結乾燥機につい
lyophilizers loaded and unloaded by	ては、CCSの一部として、滅菌の頻
automated systems or protected by	度に妥当性が示され、文書化されてい
closed barrier systems, the frequency	
of sterilisation should be justified and	
documented as part of the CCS. ¹	
¹ This provision enters into force on 25	
August 2024.	
8.124 The integrity of the lyophilizer should	8.124 凍結乾燥機の完全性が、滅菌した後
be maintained following sterilisation	及び凍結乾燥の際に保たれているこ
and during lyophilization. The filter	と。凍結乾燥機の完全性の維持管理用
used to maintain lyophilizer integrity	のフィルタは、当該システムの毎回の
should be sterilised before each use of	使用前に滅菌し、その完全性試験の結
the system and its integrity testing	果はバッチ認証/出荷可否判定の一部
results should be part of the batch	とすること。チャンバーについての真
certification/release. The frequency	空状態/漏れの完全性試験の頻度を文
of vacuum/leak integrity testing of the	書化するとともに、凍結乾燥機内への
chamber should be documented and	空気漏れ量の許容上限を定めて、一巡
the maximum permitted leakage of air	処理毎の開始時にチェックすること。
into the lyophilizer should be specified	
and checked at the start of every cycle.	
8.125 Lyophilization trays should be	8.125 凍結乾燥トレイは、定期的にチェッ
checked regularly to ensure that they	クして、変形し又は損傷していないこ
are not misshapen or damaged.	とを確保すること。
8.126 Points to consider for the design of	8.126 載荷搬入(及び搬出:凍結乾燥され
loading (and unloading, where the	た原材料が未だ密封されておらず露出
lyophilized material is still unsealed	している場合)の設計について検討す
and exposed), include but are not	べき点には、以下が含まれるが、これ
limited to:	らに限定されるものではない:
i. The loading pattern within the	i. 凍結乾燥機内での載荷パターンを定め
lyophilizer should be specified and	て文書化すること。
documented.	
ii. The transfer of partially closed	
containers to a lyophilizer should be	への搬送は、常時グレードA条件下で行
undertaken under grade A conditions at	うとともに、直接の作業者介在が最小化

all times and handled in a manner	されるように設計された方法で取り扱
designed to minimize direct operator	うこと。コンベアシステム又は可搬式シ
intervention. Technologies such as	ステム等の技術(例:清浄空気搬送台車、
conveyor systems or portable transfer	可搬式一方向気流作業台)を用いて、部
systems (e.g. clean air transfer carts,	分的に栓がされた容器の搬送用システ
portable unidirectional airflow	ムの清浄度が維持管理されていること
•	
workstations) should be used to ensure	を確保すること。代替として、バリデー
that the cleanliness of the system used	ションで裏付けられる場合には、グレー
to transfer the partially closed	ドAで閉塞されてグレードB区域内に
containers is maintained.	ある間は再び開けられないトレイを使
Alternatively, where supported by	い、部分的にストッパーが取り付けられ
validation, trays closed in grade A and	たバイアルを保護し得る(例:適切に閉
not reopened whilst in the grade B area	塞された箱)。
may be used to protect partially	
stoppered vials (e.g. appropriately	
closed boxes).	
iii. Airflow patterns should not be	
adversely affected by transport devices	画の通気口によって好ましくない影響
and venting of the loading zone.	を受けてはならない。
iv. Unsealed containers (such as partially	iv.密封されていない容器(部分的にスト
	ッパーが取り付けられたバイアル等)
stoppered vials) should be maintained	
under grade A conditions and should	が、グレードA条件下に保たれること、
normally be separated from operators	且つ、通常は物理的バリア技術又は他の
by physical barrier technology or any	適切な措置によって作業者から隔てら
other appropriate measures.	れること。
v. Where seating of the stoppers is not	v. 凍結乾燥機チャンバーを開ける前にス
completed prior to opening the	トッパーの密封が完了していない場合
lyophilizer chamber, product removed	には、凍結乾燥機から取り出された製品
from the lyophilizer should remain	が、その後の取扱いの際にグレードA条
under grade A conditions during	件下に保たれること。
subsequent handling.	
vi. Utensils used during loading and	vi. 凍結乾燥機への載荷物搬入・搬出の際
unloading of the lyophilizer (e.g. trays,	に用いる器具(例:トレイ、バッグ、配
bags, placing devices, tweezers)	置器具、ピンセット)が、無菌であるこ
should be sterile.	
CLOSED SYSTEMS	閉鎖システム
8.127 The use of closed systems can	8.127 閉鎖システムの使用は、隣接環境か
reduce the risk of microbial, particle	6.127 闭頭システムの使用は、隣接環境が らの微生物、微粒子、化学物質の汚染
and chemical contamination from the	らの佩生物、佩粒子、化子物質の汚染のリスクを低減させることができる。
adjacent environment. Closed	閉鎖システムは、手動での操作の必要
systems should always be designed to	性及びそれに伴うリスクを低減させる
reduce the need for manual	ように常に設計されていること。
manipulations and the associated	
risks.	
8.128 It is critical to ensure the sterility of	8.128 無菌操作用の閉鎖システムの全ての
all product contact surfaces of closed	製品接触面の無菌性を確保することが
systems used for aseptic processing.	重要である。無菌操作用の閉鎖システ
The design and selection of any closed	ムの設計及び選定は、無菌性の保守管
system used for aseptic processing	理を確保するものであること。最終的
should ensure maintenance of sterility.	な滅菌グレードフィルタ以降の滅菌済
Connection of sterile equipment (e.g.	み製品経路への無菌設備の接続部

tubing/pipework) to the sterilised	(例:チューブ/配管)は、無菌的に
product pathway after the final	接続されるように設計されていること
sterilising grade filter should be	(例:組込み式無菌接続器具)。
designed to be connected aseptically	
(e.g. by intrinsic sterile connection	
devices).	
8.129 Appropriate measures should be in	8.129 適切な措置が整っていて、無菌接続
place to ensure the integrity of	部に使われる構成物の完全性が確保さ
components used in aseptic	れていること。それを達成する方策が
connections. The means by which	決定され、CCS中に取り纏められて
this is achieved should be determined	次定され、こころ中に取り纏められていること。製品のみ均整を損なうリス
and captured in the CCS.	クがあるときには、適切なシステム完
Appropriate system integrity tests	全性試験を検討すること。供給者の評
should be considered when there is a	価には、システムの無菌性の喪失につ
risk of compromising product sterility.	ながるおそれのある潜在的不具合の態
Supplier assessment should include	様に関連するデータの照合を含めるこ
the collation of data in relation to	ح .
potential failure modes that may lead	
to a loss of system sterility.	
8.130 The background environment in	8.130 閉鎖システムが設置されているバッ
which closed systems are located	クグラウンド環境は、それらの設計及
should be based on their design and	び行われる工程に基づくものであるこ
the processes undertaken. For	と。無菌操作についてシステム完全性
aseptic processing and where there are	が損なわれ得るリスクがあれば、その
any risks that system integrity may be	システムをグレードA内に設置するこ
compromised, the system should be	と。そのシステムが毎回の使用におい
located in grade A. If the system can	て完全性を保っていることを(例:圧
be shown to remain integral at every	の試験及び/又はモニタリングによ
usage (e.g. via pressure testing and/or	り、「し得るときには、より低い等級
monitoring) then a lower classified	の区域を使い得る。等級分けされた区
	は間での搬送があれば、徹底的に評価
area may be used. Any transfer between classified areas should be	
	すること(4.10 節を参照)。閉鎖シス
thoroughly assessed (see paragraph	テムが(例:バルク製造ラインの保守
4.10). If the closed system is opened	管理のため)開放されるときには、そ
(e.g. for maintenance of a bulk	の原材料に適当な等級分け(例:最終
manufacturing line) then this should be	滅菌工程にはグレードC、無菌操作に
performed in a classified area	はグレードA)がなされた区域内で行
appropriate to the materials (e.g. grade	う、又は更なる清浄化及び消毒(無菌
C for terminal sterilisation processes,	操作工程の場合においては滅菌)の対
or grade A for aseptic processing) or	象とすること。
be subject to further cleaning and	
disinfection (and sterilisation in case of	
aseptic processes).	
SINGLE USE SYSTEMS (SUS)	単回使用システム(SUS)
8.131 SUS are those technologies used in	8.131 SUSは、無菌製品の製造で用いら
manufacture of sterile products which	れる技術で、再使用可能な設備の代替
are used as an alternative to reusable	として用いられるものである。SUS
equipment. SUS can be individual	は、個別の構成物であることもあれば、
components or made up of multiple	バッグ、フィルタ、チューブ、コネク
components such as bags, filters,	タ、バルブ、貯蔵用ボトル及び検知機
tubing, connectors, valves, storage	等の複数の構成物で出来ていることも
	サッズダションシントロンミンます

 bottles and sensors. Single use systems should be designed to reduce the need for manipulations and complexity of manual interventions. 8.132 There are some specific risks associated with SUS which should be assessed as part of the CCS. These risks include but are not limited to: i. the interaction between the product and product contact surface (such as adsorption, or leachables and extractables). ii. the fragile nature of the system compared with fixed reusable systems. (including inspection and handling of the system) and connections made, iv. the complexity of the assembly. v. the performance of the pre- and post- use integrity testing for sterilising grade filters (see paragraph 8.87). vi. the risk of particle contamination. 8.133 Assessment of suppliers and use of these systems. in a diverse impact on system performance. 8.134 Assessment of suppliers of disposable systems. For sterilisation is critical to the selection and use of these systems. For sterilisation of each unit should be should be performed as part of the supplier qualification and evidence of should be performed as part of the supplier qualification and eevidence of should be performed as part of the supplier qualification and reactivity of the supplier qualification and ecidence of should be performed as part of the supplier qualification and reactivity of the s
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 exposed to more extreme conditions (e.g. freezing and thawing processes) either during routine processing or transportation. This should include verification that intrinsic sterile connection devices (both heat sealed and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions. 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 紀立て及び接続等、SUSICOUT 		
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 either during routine processing or transportation. This should include verification that intrinsic sterile connection devices (both heat sealed and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions. 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	exposed to more extreme conditions	造的な完全性に対する注意が必要であ
 transportation. This should include verification that intrinsic sterile connection devices (both heat sealed and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions. 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	(e.g. freezing and thawing processes)	る。それには、組込み式無菌接続器具
 verification that intrinsic sterile connection devices (both heat sealed and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions. 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	either during routine processing or	(加熱密封されたもの及び機械的に密
 connection devices (both heat sealed and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions. 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	transportation. This should include	封されたものの両方)が当該条件下で
and mechanically sealed) remain integral under these conditions.8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use.8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて8.139 Critical manual handling operations8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	verification that intrinsic sterile	完全性を保つことの検証を含めるこ
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 8.138 Acceptance criteria should be established and implemented for SUS corresponding to the risks or criticality of the products and its processes. On receipt, each piece of SUS should be checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.138 製品及びその工程の重要度に相応して、許容判断基準がSUSについて確立され、にないること。受入れ時にSUSの各部品をチェックして、承認された規格に従って製造され、供給され且つ配送されていることを確保すること。使用の前に、外部包装(例: 外装ボール箱、製品袋の外観)、レベル印字の目視検査、及び添付書類の照査を行い、文書化すること。 	and mechanically sealed) remain	
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 checked to ensure that they have been manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	of the products and its processes. On	時にSUSの各部品をチェックして、
 manufactured, supplied and delivered in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	receipt, each piece of SUS should be	承認された規格に従って製造され、供
 in accordance with the approved specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 	checked to ensure that they have been	給され且つ配送されていることを確保
specification. A visual inspection of the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	manufactured, supplied and delivered	すること。使用の前に、外部包装(例:
the outer packaging (e.g. appearance of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	in accordance with the approved	外装ボール箱、製品袋の外観)、レベ
of exterior carton, product pouches), label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	specification. A visual inspection of	ル印字の目視検査、及び添付書類の照
label printing, and review of attached documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	the outer packaging (e.g. appearance	査を行い、文書化すること。
documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	of exterior carton, product pouches),	
documents (e.g. certificate of conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて	label printing, and review of attached	
conformance and proof of sterilisation) should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて		
should be carried out and documented prior to use. 8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて		
8.139 Critical manual handling operations 8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて		
	prior to use.	
	8.139 Critical manual handling operations	8.139 組立て及び接続等、SUSについて
OI SUS SUCH as assembly and の手動での里安操作作業は、週初な官	of SUS such as assembly and	の手動での重要操作作業は、適切な管
connections should be subject to 理の対象とし、APSの際に検証する	-	理の対象とし、APSの際に検証する
appropriate controls and verified こと。	-	
during APS.		
9 Environmental & process monitoring 9 環境及び工程のモニタリング		9 環境及び工程のモニタリング

GENERAL	全般事項
9.1 The site's environmental and process	9.1 その製造所の環境及び工程のモニタリ
monitoring programme forms part of	ングプログラムは、そのCCS全体の
the overall CCS and is used to monitor	一部を形成するとともに、微生物・微
the controls designed to minimize the	粒子汚染のリスクを最小化するように
risk of microbial and particle	設計された管理をモニターするため用
contamination. It should be noted	いられる。そのモニタリングシステム
that the reliability of each of the	の各要素(生菌、非生菌及びAPS)
elements of the monitoring system	を単独で捉えてもその信頼性は限定的
(viable, non-viable and APS) when	であって、個別に無菌状態の指標とみ
taken in isolation is limited and should	なしてはならないことに留意するこ
not be considered individually to be an	と。それらの結果は、併せて検討する
indicator of asepsis. When	ときに、それらがモニターしているシ
considered together, the results help	ステムの設計、バリデーション及び運
confirm the reliability of the design,	用の信頼性を確認することに役立つ。
validation and operation of the system	
that they are monitoring.	
9.2 This programme is typically comprised	9.2 本プログラムは一般的に、以下の要素
of the following elements:	で構成される:
i. environmental monitoring – total	i. 環境モニタリングー総微粒子量
particle;	
ii. environmental and personnel	ii.環境及び人員のモニタリングー生菌粒
monitoring – viable particle;	子
iii. temperature, relative humidity and	iii. 温度、相対湿度その他特定の特性
other specific characteristics;	
iv. APS (aseptically manufactured product	iv. A P S (無菌操作法により製造された 制 R の 7 、)
only). 9.3 The information from these systems	製品のみ) 9.3 これらモニタリングのシステムから得
should be used for routine batch	9.3 これらモニタリングのシスチムから得 た情報は、通常時のバッチ認証/出荷
certification/release and for periodic	可否判定に、並びに工程照査の際の定
assessment during process review or	期的な評価及び原因調査に用いられる
investigation. This applies for both	ものであること。これは最終滅菌と無
terminal sterilisation and aseptic	菌操作工程の両方に適用されるが、そ
processes, however, the criticality of	のインパクトの重大性は、製品及びエ
the impact may differ depending upon	程の類型によって異なり得る。
the product and process type.	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PROCESS	環境及び工程のモニタリング
MONITORING	
9.4 An environmental monitoring	9.4 環境モニタリングプログラムが確立さ
programme should be established and	れ、文書化されていること。環境モニ
documented. The purpose of the	タリングプログラムの目的は以下のと
environmental monitoring programme,	おり:
is to:	
i. Provide assurance that cleanrooms and	i. クリーンルーム及び清浄空気設備が、
clean air equipment continue to provide	設計及び規制上の要求事項に従って、適
an environment of appropriate air	切な空気清浄度の環境を提供し続ける
cleanliness, in accordance with design	ことの保証を得る。
and regulatory requirements.	
ii. Effectively detect excursions from	ii. 環境限度値からの外れ値を効果的に検
environmental limits triggering	知して、原因調査及び製品品質へのリス
investigation and assessment of risk to	クの評価の端緒とする。

[
product quality.	
Risk assessments should be performed in	こうした包括的な環境モニタリングプロ
order to establish this comprehensive	グラム、即ち検体採取箇所、モニタリング
environmental monitoring programme, i.e.	の 頻 度 、 モ ニ タ リ ン グ 方 法 及 び 培 養 条 件
sampling locations, frequency of	(例:時間、温度、好気性及び/又は嫌気
monitoring, monitoring methods and	性条件)を確立するために、リスク評価を
incubation conditions (e.g. time,	行うこと。
temperature(s), aerobic and/or anaerobic	
conditions).	
These risk assessments should be	これらのリスク評価は、以下の詳細な知識
conducted based on detailed knowledge	に基づいて実施すること; エ程でのインプ
of; the process inputs and final product,	ット及び最終的な製品、その施設、設備、
the facility, equipment, the criticality of	特定の工程及びステップの重要度、関連す
specific processes and steps, the	る作業、通常時のモニタリングデータ、適
operations involved, routine monitoring	格性評価の際に得られたモニタリングデ
data, monitoring data obtained during	ータ、及び環境から分離される典型的な微
qualification and knowledge of typical	生物叢についての知識。
microbial flora isolated from the	
environment.	
The risk assessment should include the	 そのリスク評価には、重要なモニタリング
determination of critical monitoring locations, those locations where the	箇 所、即 ち エ 程 処 理 の 際 に 微 生 物 が 存 在 す る こ と で 製 品 品 質 へ の イ ン パ ク ト を 有 し
presence of microorganisms during	得る箇所(例:グレードAの無菌操作区域、
processing may have an impact upon	及びグレードA区域と直接連結するグレ
product quality, (e.g. grade A, aseptic	ードB区域)の決定を含めること。空気視
processing areas and the grade B areas	党化検討試験等、その他の情報の検討も含
that directly interface with the grade A	まれていること。これらのリスク評価は、
area). Consideration of other	その製造所の環境モニタリングプログラ
information such as air visualisation	ムの有効性を確認するため、定期的に照査
studies should also be included. These	されていること。そのモニタリングプログ
risk assessments should be reviewed	ラムは、その製造所の傾向分析及びCCS
regularly in order to confirm the	の全体的な状況において、検討されるもの
effectiveness of the site's environmental	であること。
monitoring programme. The monitoring	
programme should be considered in the	
overall context of the trend analysis and	
the CCS for the site.	
9.5 Routine monitoring of cleanrooms,	9.5 クリーンルーム、清浄空気設備及び人
clean air equipment and personnel	員について通常時のモニタリングが、
should be performed in operation	工程の重要段階全て(設備の始動準備
throughout all critical stages of	を含む)に亘って作業中に行われてい
processing, including equipment	ること。
set-up.	
9.6 Other characteristics, such as	9.6 温度及び相対湿度等、その他の特性が、
temperature and relative humidity,	製品/エ程処理/人員の要求事項に合
should be controlled within ranges that	う範囲内に管理されていて、所定の清
align with product/processing/	浄度基準(例:グレードA又はB)が
personnel requirements and support	維持管理されていることを裏付けるこ
maintenance of defined cleanliness	と。
standards (e.g. grade A or B).	
9.7 The monitoring of grade A should	9.7 グレードAについてのモニタリング

demonstrate the maintenance of aseptic processing conditions during critical operations. Monitoring should be performed at locations posing the highest risk of contamination to the sterile equipment surfaces, containers, closures and product. The selection of monitoring locations and the orientation and positioning of sampling devices should be justified and appropriate to obtain reliable data from the critical zones.	は、重要作業の際に無菌操作条件が保 たれていることを実証するものである こと。無菌設備表面、容器、密栓及び 製品への汚染のリスクが最も高くなる 箇所で、モニタリングを行うこと。モ ニタリング箇所の選定並びに検体採取 装置の向き及び配置は、妥当性が示さ れていて、且つ重要区域から信頼でき るデータを得るのに適切なものである こと。
9.8 Sampling methods should not pose a risk of contamination to the manufacturing operations.	9.8 検体採取方法が、製造作業に汚染のリ スクをもたらしてはならない。
 9.9 Appropriate alert levels and action limits should be set for the results of viable and total particle monitoring. The maximum total particle action limits are described in Table 5 and the maximum viable particle action limits are described in Table 6. However, more stringent action limits may be applied based on data trending, the nature of the process or as determined within the CCS. Both viable and total particle alert levels should be established based on results of cleanroom qualification tests and periodically reviewed based on ongoing trend data. 	9.9 生菌粒子及び総微粒子量のモニタリン グの結果に対して、適切な警報基準値 及び処置限度値が設定されているこ と。総微粒子量の処置限度値の上限は 表5に記載されている、また、生菌粒 子の処置限度値の上限は表6に記載さ れている。なお、データ傾向分析、そ の工程の性質、又はCCS中で決定さ れたことに基づいて、一層厳格な処置 限度値が適用され得る。生菌粒子と総 微粒子量の両方の警報基準値が、クリ ーンルームの適格性評価試験の結果に 基づいて確立され、且つ持続的な傾向 分析データに基づいて定期的に照査さ れていること。
9.10 Alert levels for grade A (total particle only) grade B, grade C and grade D should be set such that adverse trends (e.g. a numbers of events or individual events that indicate a deterioration of environmental control) are detected and addressed.	9.10 グレードA(総微粒子量のみ)、グレ ードB、グレードC及びグレードDの 警報基準値は、好ましくない傾向(例: 環境管理の低下を示す一定数の事象又 は個別の事象)が検知され且つ対処さ れるように、設定されていること。
9.11 Monitoring procedures should define the approach to trending. Trends should include, but are not limited to:	9.11 モニタリング手順には、傾向分析への 対応を規定すること。傾向分析には、 以下を含めること(ただし、これらに 限定されるものではない):
 i. increasing numbers of excursions from action limits or alert levels; ii. consecutive excursions from alert levels; 	 i. 処置限度値又は警報基準値からの外れ 値の件数増大 ii. 警報基準値からの外れ値続発
iii. regular but isolated excursion from action limits that may have a common cause, (e.g. single excursions that always follow planned preventative maintenance);	iii. 処置限度値からの単発的だが定期的 に生じる外れ値で、共通した原因を有す るおそれがあるもの(例:計画された予 防的な保守管理の後で常に生じる単発 の外れ値)

r	
iv. changes in microbial flora type and	iv. 微 生 物 叢 の 種 類 及 び 数 並 び に 特 定 微
numbers and predominance of specific	生物の優勢における変化。制御の喪失、
organisms. Particular attention	清浄度の低下を示すおそれがある微生
should be given to organisms recovered	物の再生育、又は芽胞形成菌及びカビ等
that may indicate a loss of control,	の制御することが困難なおそれのある
deterioration in cleanliness or	微生物には、特に注意を払うこと。
organisms that may be difficult to	
control such as spore-forming	
microorganisms and moulds.	
9.12 The monitoring of grade C and D	9.12 グレードC及びDのクリーンルーム
cleanrooms in operation should be	についての作業中のモニタリングは、
performed based on data collected	適 格 性 評 価 の 際 に 収 集 さ れ た デ 一 タ 及
during qualification and routine data to	び通常時のデータに基づいて行って、
allow effective trend analysis. The	効果的な傾向分析ができるようにする
requirements of alert levels and action	こと。 警 報 基 準 値 及 び 処 置 限 度 値 に つ
limits will depend on the nature of the	いての要求事項は、行われる作業の性
operations carried out. Action limits	質により異なってくる。処置限度値は、
may be more stringent than those listed	表5及び表6に掲げられた値よりも厳
in Table 5 and Table 6.	格になり得る。
9.13 If action limits are exceeded,	9.13 処置限度値を超過しているときの、根
operating procedures should prescribe	本原因調査、製品(そのモニタリング
a root cause investigation, an	から報告までの間に生産されたバッチ
assessment of the potential impact to	を含む)への潜在的なインパクト、及
product (including batches produced	び是正措置・予防措置の要求事項を、
between the monitoring and reporting)	作業手順に規定すること。警報基準値
and requirements for corrective and	を超過しているときの、評価及びフォ
preventive actions. If alert levels are	ローアップを作業手順に規定して、それ。に理論の声なる低不力のです。
exceeded, operating procedures	れらに環境の更なる低下を回避するた
should prescribe assessment and	めの調査及び/又は是正措置・予防措
follow-up, which should include	置の検討を含めること。
consideration of an investigation	
and/or corrective actions to avoid any	
further deterioration of the	
environment.	
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING - TOTAL	環境モニタリング - 総微粒子量
PARTICLE	
9.14 A total particle monitoring program	9.14 潜在的な汚染リスクを評価するための
should be established to obtain data	データが得られるように総微粒子量の
for assessing potential contamination	モニタリングを確立して、無菌作業の
risks and to ensure the maintenance of	環境が適格性評価された状態に維持管
the environment for sterile operations	理されていることを確保すること。
in a qualified state.	
9.15 The limits for environmental	9.15 グレード毎の浮遊微粒子汚染の環境
monitoring of airborne particle	モニタリングの限度値を、表5に示す。
concentration for each graded area are	
given in Table 5.	

Grade	Maximum limits for total particle ≥ 0.5 µm/m ³		Maximum limits for total particle ≥ 5 µm/m ³	
	at rest	in operation	at rest	in operation
А	3 520	3 520	29	29
В	3 520	352 000	29	2 930
С	352 000	3 520 000	2 930	29 300
D	3 520 000	Not predetermined ^(a)	29 300	Not predetermined ^(a)
applicabl lote 1: The afte less (se	e. e particle limits gi er a short "clean u s than 20 minutes e paragraph 4.29)	s based on a risk a ven in the table for up" period defined o) in an unmanned st cation of macro par	the "at rest" state during qualificatio ate, after the com	e should be achiev n (guidance value npletion of operatio
gra ligh leve inve	de A may be con ht, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such	sidered to be false as etc. However, of ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m	consecutive or rep contamination e e early failure of	gular counting of I event and should the room air sup
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur	de A may be con at, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ration system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒 総微粒子	sidered to be false ss etc. However, o ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の許容上限	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur 5 : モニタ	de A may be con ht, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ration system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒子 総微粒子 0.5 µm	sidered to be false ss etc. However, o ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の許容上限 子量の上限 n/m ³ 以上	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子 5 µm/	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic 全量の上限 m ³ 以上
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur 5 : モニタ グレード	de A may be con at, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ration system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒子 <u>0.5 µm</u> 休止時	sidered to be false ss etc. However, of ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の許容上限 子量の上限 /m ³ 以上 作業時	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子 5 µm/ 休止時	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic ² 量の上限 m ³ 以上 作業時
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur 5 : モニタ グレード A	de A may be con at, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ration system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒 総微粒子 0.5 µm 休止時 3 520	sidered to be false ss etc. However, of ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の上限 二子量の上限 小m ³ 以上 作業時 3 520	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子 <u>5 µm/</u> 休止時 29	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic 全量の上限 m ³ 以上 作業時 29
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur 5 : モニタ グレード	de A may be con at, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ration system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒 総微粒子 0.5 µm 休止時 3 520 3 520	sidered to be false ss etc. However, of ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の上限 A/m ³ 以上 作業時 3 520 352 000	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子 5 µm/ 休止時 29 29	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic 全量の上限 m ³ 以上 作業時 29 2 9300
gra ligh levo invo filtr dur 5 : モニタ グレード A B C D	de A may be con at, coincidence los els may be indic estigated. Such ation system, equ ing machine set-u リングでの総微粒 <u>0.5 µm</u> 休止時 3 520 3 520 3 520 3 520 000	sidered to be false ss etc. However, of ative of a possible events may indicat ipment failure, or m p and routine opera 子量の上限 二子量の上限 小m ³ 以上 作業時 3 520	consecutive or reg contamination e e early failure of ay also be diagno tion. 総微粒子 5 µm/ 休止時 29 29 29 2930 29300	gular counting of l event and should the room air sup stic of poor practic 2 量の上限 m ³ 以上 作業時 29 2 9300 29 300 予め決めず ^(a)

	040 ビー じんにっいてい 手再提供 (部)
9.16 For grade A, particle monitoring	9.16 グレードAについては、重要操作(設
should be undertaken for the full	備の部品組立てを含む)の間はずっと、
duration of critical processing,	微粒子のモニタリングがなされるこ
including equipment assembly.	٤。
9.17 The grade A area should be monitored	9.17 グレードA区域は、(0.5µm以上及び
continuously (for particles ≥0.5 and ≥5	5 μ m 以上の 微 粒子について) 連 続 的
μ m) and with a suitable sample flow	に、且つ適切な検体流量(少なくとも
rate (at least 28 litres (1ft ³) per minute)	毎分 28 リッター(1ft ³))でモニ
so that all interventions, transient	ターして、全ての介入操作、一過性の
events and any system deterioration is	事象及びシステム低下が捕捉されるよ
captured. The system should	うにすること。そのシステムは、各個
frequently correlate each individual	別検体の結果について、潜在的な外れ
sample result with alert levels and	値を同定して適時に対応することがで
action limits at such a frequency that	きるような頻度で、警報基準値及び処
any potential excursion can be	置限度値との相関を頻繁に示すもので
identified and responded to in a timely	あること。警報基準値を超過している
manner. Alarms should be triggered	ときには、警報が発せられること。追
if alert levels are exceeded.	加の微生物モニタリングの検討を含め
Procedures should define the actions	て、警報に対応してとるべき処置が、
to be taken in response to alarms	手順に定められていること。
including the consideration of	
additional microbial monitoring.	
9.18 It is recommended that a similar	9.18 検体採取の頻度は減らし得るが、グレ
system be used for the grade B area	ードB区域に同様のシステムを用いる
although the sample frequency may be	- 「日区域に同様のシステムを用いる ことが推奨される。グレード日区域は、
	ことが推奨される。クレード日と頃は、 汚染のレベルの増大及びシステム低下
decreased. The grade B area should	
be monitored at such a frequency and	があれば、そのプログラムが捕捉する
with suitable sample size that the	ことができるような頻度及び適切な検
programme captures any increase in	体サイズで、モニタリングすること。
levels of contamination and system	警報基準値を超過しているときには、
deterioration. If alert levels are	警報が発せられること。
exceeded, alarms should be triggered.	
0,1	9.19 モニタリングシステムの選定には、そ
should take into account any risk	の製造作業に用いられる原材料(例:
presented by the materials used in the	生きている微生物、粉状製品又は放射
manufacturing operation (e.g. those	性医薬品)であって、生物学的、科学
involving live organisms, powdery	的又は放射線の危害を引き起こすおそ
products or radiopharmaceuticals) that	れのあるものによってもたらされるリ
may give rise to biological, chemical or	スクを考慮に入れること。
radiation hazards.	
9.20 In the case where contaminants are	9.20 関係のある工程のため汚染が存在し、
present due to the processes involved	微粒子計数装置を損傷するおそれがあ
and would potentially damage the	る、又は危害(例:生きている微生物、
particle counter or present a hazard	粉状製品及び放射線の危害)をもたら
(e.g. live organisms, powdery products	す場合においては、そのリスクに曝さ
and radiation hazards), the frequency	れる前と後の両方で環境等級分けを保
and strategy employed should be such	証するような頻度及びストラテジーが
as to assure the environmental	採用されること。その工程の包括的な
classification both prior to and post	モニタリングを確保するように、生菌
exposure to the risk. An increase in	粒子のモニタリングを増やすことを検
viable particle monitoring should be	討すること。加えて、シミュレートさ

	1
considered to ensure comprehensive	れた作業の際にもモニタリングを行う
monitoring of the process.	こと。そうした作業は、適切な間隔で
Additionally, monitoring should be	行われていること。そのアプローチは、
performed during simulated operations.	CCS中に定められていること。
Such operations should be performed	
at appropriate intervals. The	
approach should be defined in the	
CCS.	
9.21 The size of monitoring samples taken	9.21 自動化システムを用いて採取される
using automated systems will usually	モニタリング検体のサイズは、通常、
	当該システムの検体採取速度との相関
be a function of the sampling rate of	
the system used. It is not necessary	関係になる。検体量について、クリー
for the sample volume to be the same	ンルーム及び清浄空気設備の正式な等
as that used for formal classification of	級分けに用いられた量と同じである必
cleanrooms and clean air equipment.	要はない。モニタリング検体量には、
Monitoring sample volumes should be	妥当性が示されていること。
justified.	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONNEL	環境及び人員のモニタリング-生菌粒子
MONITORING - VIABLE PARTICLE	
9.22 Where aseptic operations are	9.22 無菌作業が行われる場所では、落下菌
performed, microbial monitoring should	計測用プレート、一定体積の空気検体
be frequent using a combination of	採取、手袋、作業衣及び表面の検体採
methods such as settle plates,	取(例:スワブ及び表面付着菌計測用
volumetric air sampling, glove, gown	プレート)等の方法を組み合わせて用
and surface sampling (e.g. swabs and	いて、微生物モニタリングを頻繁に行
contact plates). The method of	うこと。用いられる検体採取の方法は、
sampling used should be justified	C C S 中で妥当性が示されているこ
within the CCS and should be	と、且つグレードA及びBの気流パタ
demonstrated not to have a detrimental	ーンへの有害なインパクトがないこと
impact on grade A and B airflow	が実証されていること。クリーンルー
patterns. Cleanroom and equipment	ム及び設備の表面は、1作業の終了の
surfaces should be monitored at the	都度にモニターすること。
end of an operation.	
9.23 Viable particle monitoring should also	9.23 クリーンルーム内での管理に影響を及
be performed within the cleanrooms	ぼすおそれがある潜在的な汚染の事案
when normal manufacturing operations	を検知するためには、普段の製造作業
are not occurring (e.g. post	が行われていないとき(例:消毒後、
disinfection, prior to start of	製造の開始前、バッチの完了時、及び
manufacturing, on completion of the	停止期間の後)のクリーンルーム内、
batch and after a shutdown period),	及び使われていない付随する室内で
and in associated rooms that have not	も、生菌粒子モニタリングが行われて
been used, in order to detect potential	いること。事案が生じた場合には、是
incidents of contamination which may	正措置(例:清浄化及び消毒)の効果
affect the controls within the	の検証として、検体採取箇所を追加し
cleanrooms. In case of an incident,	て行うこともあり得る。
additional sample locations may be	
used as a verification of the	
effectiveness of a corrective action	
(e.g. cleaning and disinfection).	0.04 美丽的咖喱 / 凯牌 / 何举坦作性男义 0
9.24 Continuous viable air monitoring in	9.24 重要な処理(設備(無菌操作装置)の
grade A (e.g. air sampling or settle	組立て及び重要工程を含む)が行われ

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
plates) should be undertaken for the	ている全期間に亘って、グレードA内
full duration of critical processing,	で の 継 続 的 な 浮 遊 生 菌 モ ニ タ リ ン グ
including equipment (aseptic set-up)	(例 : 空 気 検 体 採 取 又 は 落 下 菌 計 測 用
assembly and critical processing. A	プレート)がなされていること。類似
similar approach should be considered	のアプローチが、グレードBクリーン
for grade B cleanrooms based on the	ルームについて、その無菌操作へのイ
risk of impact on the aseptic	ンパクトのリスクに基づいて検討され
processing. The monitoring should	ていること。全ての介入操作、一過性
be performed in such a way that all	の事象及びシステム低下が捕捉され、
interventions, transient events and any	且つモニタリング作業の介入操作で引
system deterioration would be captured	き起こされるリスクを避けるようにす
and any risk caused by interventions of	る方法で、モニタリングが行われてい
the monitoring operations is avoided.	ること。
9.25 A risk assessment should evaluate the	9.25 リスク評価では、行われる作業及び重
locations, type and frequency of	要区域への近接さに基づいた人員のモ
personnel monitoring based on the	ニタリングの箇所、種類及び頻度を評
activities performed and the proximity	価すること。モニタリングには、工程
to critical zones. Monitoring should	中に定期的な間隔で、人員についての
include sampling of personnel at	存に定期的な間隔で、八貨についての 検体採取を含めること。人員について
periodic intervals during the process.	の検体採取は、工程を毀損しない方法
Sampling of personnel should be	の被体体取は、工程を投損しない方法で行うこと。重要介入操作に関わった
	で11うこと。里安介入操作に関わった後(少なくとも手袋で、なお、そのエ
performed in such a way that it will not	
compromise the process. Particular	程に該当する場合には作業衣部分での
consideration should be given to	モニタリングを要し得る)及びグレー
monitoring personnel following	ド B ク リー ンルー ムか ら 退 室 す る 都 度
involvement in critical interventions (at	に(手袋及び作業衣で)人員をモニタ
a minimum gloves, but may require	ーすることにつき、特に検討がなされ
monitoring of areas of gown as	ること。手袋のモニタリングを重要介
applicable to the process) and on each	入操作後に行う場合には、作業の続行
exit from the grade B cleanroom	前に、外側の手袋を交換すること。重
(gloves and gown). Where monitoring	要介入操作後に作業衣のモニタリング
of gloves is performed after critical	を要する場合には、そのクリーンルー
interventions, the outer gloves should	ム内で更に作業する前に、その作業衣
be replaced prior to continuation of	を交換すること。
activity. Where monitoring of gowns	
is required after critical interventions,	
the gown should be replaced before	
further activity in the cleanroom.	
9.26 Microbial monitoring of personnel in	9.26 グレードA及びグレードBの区域内
the grade A and grade B areas should	における人員の微生物モニタリングを
be performed. Where operations are	行うこと。作業が本質的に手作業であ
manual in nature (e.g. aseptic	る場合(例:無菌操作法による調製作
compounding or filling), the increased	業又は容器充填作業)には、リスクが
risk should lead to enhanced emphasis	増大することから、作業衣の微生物モ
placed on microbial monitoring of	ニタリングに重点を強めるとともに、
gowns and justified within the CCS.	CCS中で妥当性を示すこと。
9.27 Where monitoring is routinely	9.27 モニタリングを日常的に製造人員が
performed by manufacturing personnel,	実行する場合には、品質部門による定
this should be subject to regular	期的な監督の対象とすること(8.19節
oversight by the quality unit (refer also	も参照)。
to paragraph 8.19).	
to paragraph 0.19).	

9.28 The adoption of suitable alternative	9.28 微生物汚染問題の検出を迅速化し且つ
monitoring systems such as rapid	製品へのリスクを低減させるために、
methods should be considered by	迅 速 法 等 の 適 切 な 代 替 の モ ニ タ リ ン グ
manufacturers in order to expedite the	システムの採択が、製造業者によって
detection of microbiological	検討されていること。それらの迅速・
contamination issues and to reduce the	自 動 化 微 生 物 モ ニ タ リ ン グ 方 法 は 、 そ
risk to product. These rapid and	れらの有効性又は確立されている方法
automated microbial monitoring	に対する優位性がバリデーションで実
methods may be adopted after	証された後に、採択され得る。
validation has demonstrated their	
equivalency or superiority to the	
established methods.	
9.29 Sampling methods and equipment	9.29 検体採取方法及び用いられる設備が
used should be fully understood and	十分に理解されていること、また、正
procedures should be in place for the	しい作業及び得られた結果の解釈のた
correct operation and interpretation of	め、手順書が整っていること。選択さ
results obtained. Supporting data for	れた検体採取方法の回収効率を裏付け
the recovery efficiency of the sampling	るデータが用意されていること。
methods chosen should be available.	
9.30 Action limits for viable particle	9.30 生菌粒子汚染の処置限度値を、表6に
contamination are shown in Table 6.	示す。

Table 6: Maximum action limits for viable particle contamination

Grade	Air sample CFU/m³	Settle plates (diam. 90 mm) CFU/4 hours ^(a)	Contact plates (diam. 55mm), CFU/plate ^(b)	Glove print, Including 5 fingers on both hands CFU/glove
А	No growth ^(c)			
В	10	5	5	5
С	100	50	25	-
D	200	100	50	-

(a) - Settle plates should be exposed in grade A and B areas for the duration of operations (including equipment set-up) and changed as required after a maximum of 4 hours (exposure time should be based on validation including recovery studies and it should not have any negative effect on the suitability of the media used).

- For grade C and D areas, exposure time (with a maximum of 4 hours) and frequency should be based on QRM.

- Individual settle plates may be exposed for less than 4 hours.
- ^(b) Contact plate limits apply to equipment, room and gown surfaces within the grade A and grade B areas. Routine gown monitoring is not normally required for grade C and D areas, depending on their function.

^(c) It should be noted that for grade A, any growth should result in an investigation.

Note 1: It should be noted that the types of monitoring methods listed in the table above are examples and other methods can be used provided they meet the intent of providing information across the whole of the critical process where product may be contaminated (e.g. aseptic line set-up, aseptic processing, filling and lyophilizer loading). Note 2: Limits are applied using CFU throughout the document. If different or new technologies are used that present results in a manner different from CFU, the manufacturer should scientifically justify the limits applied and where possible correlate them to CFU.

表6:生菌粒子汚染の処置限度値の上限

г					
	グレ ード	浮遊菌検体 C F U ∕ m ³	落 下 菌 計 測 用 プ レ ー ト (直 径 90 mm)	表面付着菌 計測用プレート (直径 55mm),	手袋押捺 (両手5指を含む)
			CFU/4時間 ^(a)	CFU/プレート ^(b)	CFU/手袋
	А	生育なし ^(c)			
	В	10	5	5	5
	С	100	50	25	-
	D	200	100	50	-

^(a) - 落下菌計測用プレートを作業(設備の始動準備を含む)の間、グレードA及びBの 区域内で曝露させておき、必要に応じて最長でも4時間後に交換すること(曝露時 間は、再生育検討試験^{* 訳注}を含むバリデーションに基づくものであること、また、 使用培地の適合性に負の影響があってはならない)。

(*訳注:培地が乾燥して落下菌の再生育を阻害することがないことを確認するためのもの)

- グレードC及びDの区域については、曝露時間(最長4時間まで)及び頻度はQR Mに基づくものであること。
- 個々の落下菌計測用プレートは、4時間未満で曝露させることがあり得る。
- ^(b) 表面付着菌計測用プレートの限度値は、グレードA及びグレードBの区域内の設備、 部屋及び作業衣の表面に適用する。通常時の作業衣モニタリングは、通常、グレード C及びDの区域には要求されておらず、それら区域の機能に応じて行う。
- ^(c) グレードAについて生育があれば、原因調査を行うこととなることに留意すること。
- 注1:上記の表中に掲げられたモニタリング方法の種類は例示であり、製品が汚染され 得る重要工程の全体(例:無菌操作ラインの始動準備、無菌操作、容器充填及び 凍結乾燥機載荷)に亘って情報を提供するという目的に合致すれば、他の方法を 用い得る。
- 注2:本文書全体を通して、CFUを使って限度値を適用している。別の又は新たな技術を用いてCFUと異なるやり方の結果がもたらされるときには、製造業者が、 適用される当該限度値に妥当性を科学的に示すこと、また、なるべくCFUに対する相関を示すこと。

9.31 Microorganisms detected in the grade	9.31 グレードA及びグレードBの区域内
A and grade B areas should be	で検出された微生物は、種レベルまで
identified to species level and the	同定すること、また、製品品質(関係
potential impact of such	するバッチ毎)及び管理された状態全
microorganisms on product quality (for	体 へ の 、 当 該 微 生 物 の 潜 在 的 な イ ン パ
each batch implicated) and overall	クトを評価すること。グレードC及び
state of control should be evaluated.	Dの区域内(例えば、処置限度値又は
Consideration should also be given to	警 報 基 準 値 を 超 過 し た 場 所) で 検 出 さ
the identification of microorganisms	れた微生物の同定、又は管理の喪失、
detected in grade C and D areas (for	清浄度の低下を示すおそれのある又は
example where action limits or alert	芽 胞 形 成 菌 及 び カ ビ 等 の 制 御 す る こ と
levels are exceeded) or following the	が困難であるおそれのある微生物の分
isolation of organisms that may	離の後の同定についても、十分な頻度

indicate a loss of control, deterioration	で検討して、それら区域の典型的な微
in cleanliness or that may be difficult to	生物叢についての最新の理解を維持す
control such as spore-forming	ること。
microorganisms and moulds and at a	
sufficient frequency to maintain a	
current understanding of the typical	
flora of these areas.	
ASEPTIC PROCESS SIMULATION (APS)	
(ALSO KNOWN AS MEDIA FILL)	S) (培地充填ともいう)
9.32 Periodic verification of the	9.32 無菌操作になされている管理の有効
effectiveness of the controls in place	性の定期的な検証には、製品の代わり
for aseptic processing should include	に無菌の栄養培地及び/又は代用物を
an APS using a sterile nutrient media	用いるAPSを含めること。そのAP
and/or surrogate in place of the	S は 、 無 菌 操 作 工 程 又 は 無 菌 操 作 工 程
product. The APS should not be	の局面をバリデートする第一の手段と
considered as the primary means to	みなしてはならない。エ程設計、医薬
validate the aseptic process or aspects	品 品 質 シス テ ム 及 び エ 程 管 理 の 厳 守 、
of the aseptic process. The	教育訓練、及びモニタリングデータの
effectiveness of the aseptic process	評価を通じて、無菌操作工程の有効性
should be determined through process	を判定すること。適切な栄養培地及び
design, adherence to the	/ 又 は 代 替 物 の 選 定 は 、 無 菌 操 作 工 程
pharmaceutical quality system and	の際に製品無菌性にリスクをもたらす
process controls, training, and	と評価された物理的な製品特性を模す
evaluation of monitoring data.	る、培地及び/又は代用物の能力に基
Selection of an appropriate nutrient	づいてなされるものであること。入り
media and/or surrogate should be	込んだ微生物汚染の生存性に工程段階
made based on the ability of the media	が間接的にインパクトを与え得る場合
and/or surrogate to imitate physical	(例:無菌操作法により生産された半
product characteristics assessed to	固形剤、散剤、固形剤、マイクロスフ
pose a risk to product sterility during	ェア、リポゾーム及びその他の製剤で、
the aseptic process. Where	製品が冷却され、又は加熱され、又は
processing stages may indirectly	凍結乾燥される場合)には、その作業
	にできるだけ近くなる代替手順を開発
impact the viability of any introduced	
microbial contamination, (e.g.	すること。代用材料(緩衝液等)がA
aseptically produced semi-solids,	PSの一部に用いられる場合には、そ
powders, solid materials,	の代用材料が潜在的な汚染の生育を阻
microspheres, liposomes and other	害するものであってはならない。
formulations where product is cooled or	
heated or lyophilized), alternative	
procedures that represent the	
operations as closely as possible	
should be developed. Where	
surrogate materials, such as buffers,	
are used in parts of the APS, the	
surrogate material should not inhibit	
the growth of any potential	
contamination.	
9.33 The APS should imitate as closely as	9.33 APSは、通常時の無菌製造工程に可
possible the routine aseptic	能な限り近く模したものであること、
manufacturing process and include all	また、特に以下の重要な製造ステップ
the critical manufacturing steps,	を全て含めること:

specifically:	
i. The APS should assess all aseptic	i. その工程で使用される原材料の滅菌・
operations performed subsequent to	除染の一巡処理に続いて行われる、容器
the sterilisation and decontamination	が密封されるところまでの全ての無菌
cycles of materials utilised in the	操作作業が、そのAPSで評価するこ
process to the point where the	ے .
container is sealed.	
ii. For non-filterable formulations, any	ii. フィルタ処理のできない製剤につい
additional aseptic steps should be	て、追加的な無菌操作ステップがあれば
assessed.	評価すること。
iii. Where aseptic manufacturing is	iii. 無 菌 製 造 が 不 活 性 ガ ス 環 境 下 で 行 わ
performed under an inert atmosphere,	れる場合には、その不活性ガスの代わり
the inert gas should be substituted with	に空気を当該プロセスシミュレーショ
air in the process simulation unless	ンで用いること(なお、嫌気性条件のシ
anaerobic simulation is intended.	ミュレーションを目的とするときには、
	この限りでない)。
iv. Processes requiring the addition of	iv. 無菌の粉体の添加を要する工程では、
sterile powders should use an	評価対象の工程で用いられるものと同
acceptable surrogate material in the	じ容器に収められている、許容し得る代
same containers as those used in the	日材料を用いること。
process under evaluation.	
v. Separate simulations of individual unit	
operations (e.g. processes involving	燥、混合、粉砕及び小分けを含む工程)
drying, blending, milling and	を分離してシミュレーションするのは、
subdivision of a sterile powder) should	避けること。個別シミュレーションを用
be avoided. Any use of individual	いるときには、文書化された妥当性説明
simulations should be supported by a	によって裏付けられること、且つ当該個
documented justification and ensure	別シミュレーションの合算で工程全体
that the sum total of the individual	を完全にカバーすることを確保するこ
simulations continues to fully cover the	ے .
whole process.	
vi. The process simulation procedure for	vi. 凍結乾燥製品のプロセスシミュレー
lyophilized products should represent	ションの手順は、ワーストケースの作業
the entire aseptic processing chain	パラメータを反映して文書化された妥
including filling, transport, loading, a	当性のある特定の条件下での容器充填、
representative duration of the chamber	凍結乾燥機への搬送、搬入、代表的なチ
dwell, unloading and sealing under	ャンバー内滞留時間、搬出及び容器閉塞
specified, documented and justified	を含めて、無菌操作の連鎖全体を反映す
conditions representing worst case	るものであること。
operating parameters.	
vii. The lyophilization process simulation	vii. 凍結乾燥工程のシミュレーションは、
should mimic all aspects of the	その工程の全ての局面(汚染菌の生存又
process, except those that may affect	は再生育に影響を及ぼすおそれのある
the viability or recovery of	ものを除く)を真似るものであること。
contaminants. For instance, boiling-	例えば、凍結乾燥される溶液が沸騰し又
over or actual freezing of the solution	は実際に凍結することは避けること。A
should be avoided. Factors to consider	PSの設計を決定するに当たって検討
in determining APS design include,	すべき要素には、以下が含まれる(該当
where applicable:	する場合):
● the use of air to break vacuum	● 真空状態を解除するために、窒素そ
instead of nitrogen or other process	の他のガスの代わりに空気を用いる

gases,	
 replicating the maximum interval 	● 凍結乾燥機を滅菌してから使用する
between sterilisation of the	までの間の最長間隔を再現する
	よこの間の取及同柄を円切りる
lyophilizer and its use,	
• replicating the maximum period of	● 濾過処理から凍結乾燥までの間の最 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
time between filtration and	長時間を再現する
lyophilization, and	
 quantitative aspects of worst-case 	● ワーストケース状況の定量的観点
situations, e.g. loading the largest	(例:トレイの最大数を載荷する、
number of trays, replicating the	チャンバーが環境に開放されている
longest duration of loading where	場合における載荷の最長継続時間を
the chamber is open to the	再現する)
environment.	
9.34 The APS should take into account	9.34 APSでは、通常の生産の際に起こる
various aseptic manipulations and	ことが分かっている種々の無菌操作及
interventions known to occur during	び介入操作、並びにワーストケース状
normal production as well as	況を考慮に入れ、且つ以下を考慮に入
worst-case situations, and take into	れること:
account the following:	
i. Inherent and corrective interventions	i. 通常時の工程を反映する固有の介入操
representative of the routine process	作及び是正操作が、通常時の無菌操作工
should be performed in a manner and	
frequency similar to that during the	ること。
routine aseptic process.	
ii. The inclusion and frequency of	ii. APSにおける介入操作の包含及び頻
interventions in the APS should be	度は、製品の無菌性にもたらされるもの
based on assessed risks posed to	と評価されたリスクに基づくものであ
product sterility.	ること。
9.35 APS should not be used to justify	9.35 APSは、不必要な汚染リスクをもた
practices that pose unnecessary	らす慣行を正当化するために使っては
contamination risks.	ならない。
9.36 In developing the APS plan,	9.36 APS計画を策定するに当たって、以
consideration should be given to the	下について検討がなされること:
following:	
i. Identification of worst case conditions	i. 関連する変動要因(容器サイズ及びラ
covering the relevant variables, such	イン速度等)及び工程へのそれらのイン
as container size and line speed, and	パクトをカバーしているワーストケー
their impact on the process. The	ス条件の同定。その評価の結果は、選定
outcome of the assessment should	された変動要因の妥当性を示すもので
justify the variables selected.	あること。
ii. Determining the representative sizes of	
container/closure combinations to be	合物の代表的なサイズを決定する。工程
	日初の代表的なりイスを決定する。工程の同等性が科学的に妥当性を示されて
0	
matrix approach may be considered for	いる場合には、別製品の同じ容器/栓複
validation of the same container/	合物構成のバリデーションについて、ブ
closure configuration for different	ラケティング又はマトリクスのアプロ
products where process equivalence is	ーチを検討し得る。
scientifically justified.	
iii. Maximum permitted holding times for	iii. 無菌操作工程の際に露出する無菌の
sterile product and equipment exposed	製 品 及 設 備 の ホ ー ル ド タ イ ム の 許 容 上
during the aseptic process.	限

r	
iv. The volume filled per container, which	iv. 容器毎の充填量は、無菌製品を直接汚
should be sufficient to ensure that the	染し得る全ての設備・構成物の表面に培
media contacts all equipment and	地が接触することを確保するに十分な
component surfaces that may directly	量であること。その使用量は、十分な上
contaminate the sterile product. The	部空間ができて潜在的な微生物を生育
volume used should provide sufficient	し易くし、且つ検査の際に濁りを検出で
headspace to support potential	きることを確保するものであること。
microbial growth and ensure that	
turbidity can be detected during	
inspection.	
	v. 通常時の無菌製造工程で用いられる不
v. The requirement for substitution of any	
inert gas used in the routine aseptic	活性ガスの代わりに空気を用いる要求
manufacturing process by air unless	事項(なお、嫌気性条件のシミュレーシ
anaerobic simulation is intended. In	ョンを目的とするときには、この限りで
these situations, inclusion of	ない)。そうした状況においては、バリ
occasional anaerobic simulations as	デーション全体のストラテジーの一環
part of the overall validation strategy	として、不定期で嫌気性条件のシミュレ
should be considered (see paragraph	ーションを検討すること(9.33 節 iii を
9.33 point iii).	参照)。
vi. The selected nutrient media should be	vi. 選定した栄養培地は、関連する薬局方
capable of growing a designated group	に記載されている所定の指標菌、及び適
of reference microorganisms as	切に全体を反映する現地分離菌を生育
described by the relevant	させることができるものであること。
pharmacopeia and suitably	
representative local isolates.	
vii. The method of detection of microbial	
	妥当性を示して、信頼性をもって汚染が
contamination should be scientifically	
justified to ensure that contamination is	検出されることを確保すること。
reliably detected.	
viii. The process simulation should be of	viii. 無菌操作プロセスシミュレーション
sufficient duration to challenge the	は、その工程、介入操作を実行する作業
process, the operators that perform	者、作業シフト交代、及び無菌製品の製
interventions, shift changes and the	造に適切な条件を与える無菌操作環境
capability of the processing	の能力をチャレンジ試験するのに十分
environment to provide appropriate	な期間であること。
conditions for the manufacture of a	
sterile product.	
ix. Where the manufacturer operates	ix. 製造業者がいくつもの作業シフト又
different or extended shifts, the APS	は延長作業シフトを運用している場合
should be designed to capture factors	には、そうした作業シフトに特異的な要
specific to those shifts that are	因のうち製品の無菌性にリスクをもた
assessed to pose a risk to product	らすと評価されたもの(例えば、クリー
sterility, for example the maximum	ンルーム内に滞在し得る最長時間)を盛
duration for which an operator may be	り込むように、APSが設計されている
present in the cleanroom.	うたるように、AFSが設計されていること。
	x. 工程が一時停止になっている場合にお
x. Simulating normal aseptic	
manufacturing interruptions where the	ける通常の無菌製造の中断(例:作業シ
process is idle (e.g. shift changeovers,	フトの切替え、分注槽への補充、追加設
recharging dispensing vessels,	備の導入)をシミュレートする。
introduction of additional equipment).	
xi. Ensuring that environmental	xi. 通常時の生産に求められているとお

monitoring is conducted as required for	りに、且つ当該プロセスシミュレーショ
routine production, and throughout the	ンの全期間に亘って、環境モニタリング
entire duration of the process	が実施されていることを確保する。
simulation.	
xii. Where campaign manufacturing	
	造等においてキャンペーン製造が生じ
occurs, such as in the use of Barrier	
Technologies or manufacture of sterile	る場合には、そのキャンペーン製造の開
active substances, consideration	始時及び終了時の両方に付随するリス
should be given to designing and	クをシミュレートするように当該プロ
performing the process simulation so	セスシミュレーションを設計・実行する
that it simulates the risks associated	こと、及びキャンペーン製造期間がリス
with both the beginning and the end of	クを全くもたらさないことを実証する
the campaign and demonstrating that	ことにつき、検討がなされること。
the campaign duration does not pose	
any risk.	
xiii. The performance of "end of	 xiii. 「生産終了時又はキャンペーン製造」
production or campaign APS" may be	終了時に行われたAPS」の成績は、上
used as additional assurance or	乗せの保証又は調査の目的で使用し得
	来 での 保証 文 は 調査 の 目 的 で 使 用 し 得 る;ただし、そうした 目的の 使 用 に は C
investigative purposes; however, their	
use should be justified in the CCS and	CS中で妥当性が示されていること、な
should not replace routine APS. If	お、通常時のAPSに代えてはならな
used, it should be demonstrated that	い。使用するときには、残留産物があっ
any residual product does not	ても潜在的な微生物汚染の再生育に負
negatively impact the recovery of any	のインパクトを全く与えないことが実
potential microbial contamination.	証されていること。
9.37 For sterile active substances, batch	9.37 無菌原薬については、通常時の作業を
size should be large enough to	反映させ、ワーストケースにおける介
represent routine operation, simulate	入作業をシミュレートし、且つ当該無
intervention operation at the worst	菌製品と接触することになる表面全て
case, and cover all surfaces that may	をカバーするのに十分な大きさのバッ
come into contact with the sterile	チサイズであること。加えて、全ての
product. In addition, all the simulated	シミュレーション材料(代用物又は生
materials (surrogates or growth	育培地)が、微生物評価の対象になっ
medium) should be subjected to	ていること。当該シミュレーション材
microbial evaluation. The simulation	料は、シミュレートされる工程の評価
	を納得するに足りるものであること、
materials should be sufficient to satisfy	
the evaluation of the process being	且つ微生物の再生育を阻害するもので
simulated and should not compromise	あってはならない。
the recovery of micro-organisms.	
9.38 APS should be performed as part of	9.38 最初のバリデーションの一環として、
the initial validation, with at least three	無菌造作工程が生じ得る全ての作業シ
consecutive satisfactory simulation	フトをカバーする少なくとも3回連続
tests that cover all working shifts that	した満足のいくシミュレーション試験
the aseptic process may occur in, and	と併せて、APSが行われていること、
after any significant modification to	且つ、作業実務、施設、付帯設備又は
operational practices, facilities,	設備のうち、製品の無菌性保証にイン
services or equipment which are	パクトがあると評価されているものに
assessed to have an impact on the	重大な変更(例:HVACシステム、
sterility assurance of the product (e.g.	設備の改修、工程、作業シフトの数及
modification to the HVAC system,	び人員の数の変更、主要施設の操業停
equipment, changes to process,	止)があった後にも、APSが行われ

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
number of shifts and numbers of	ていること。通常、APS(定期的な
personnel, major facility shut down).	再バリデーション)は、無菌操作工程
Normally, APS (periodic revalidation)	毎に、容器充填ライン毎に、且つ作業
should be repeated twice a year	シフト毎に年2回(概ね6ヶ月毎に)
(approximately every six months) for	繰り返すものであること。各作業者は、
each aseptic process, each filling line	少なくとも毎年1回、問題ない結果と
and each shift. Each operator should	なったAPSに参加していること。長
participate in at least one successful	期間の活動停止又はラインを廃止若し
APS annually. Consideration should	くは移転する前に、操業停止前の最後
be given to performing an APS after the	のバッチ後のAPSを行うことにつ
last batch prior to shut down, before	き、検討がなされること。
long periods of inactivity or before	
decommissioning or relocation of a	
line.	
9.39 Where manual operation (e.g. aseptic	9.39 手動での作業(例:無菌操作法による
compounding or filling) occurs, each	調製作業又は容器充填作業)が生じる
type of container, container closure	場合には、容器、容器密栓及び一連の
and equipment train should be initially	設備の種類毎に、それぞれ少なくとも
validated with each operator	3回連続して問題ない結果となったA
participating in at least 3 consecutive	PSに参加している作業者で、導入時
successful APS and revalidated with	にバリデートし、且つ各作業者につい
one APS approximately every 6 months	て概ね6ヶ月毎に1回のAPSで再バ
for each operator. The APS batch	リデートすること。APSのバッチサ
size should mimic that used in the	イズは、通常時の無菌製造工程におい
routine aseptic manufacturing process.	て用いられているサイズを模したもの
J. J	であること。
9.40 The number of units processed (filled)	9.40 APSで処理される(充填される)培
for APS should be sufficient to	地 * ^{訳注} の本数は、その無菌製造工程全
	地 の 不
effectively simulate all activities that	
are representative of the aseptic	ミュレートするに十分な数であるこ
manufacturing process. Justification	と。 充 填 さ れ る 培 地 ^{* 訳注} の 本 数 の 妥 当
for the number of units to be filled	性説明が、CCS中に明確に取り纏め
should be clearly captured in the CCS.	られていること。一般的に、少なくと
Typically, a minimum of 5000 to 10000	も 5000 から 10000 本の培地が充填され
units are filled. For small batches (e.g.	る。バッチサイズが小さいもの(例:
those under 5000 units), the number of	5000 本未満)については、APSのた
containers for APS should at least	めの容器の本数は少なくとも生産バッ
equal the size of the production batch.	チのサイズと等しくすること。
1	
9.41 Filled APS units should be agitated	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
9.41 Filled APS units should be agitated,	 (*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地^{*訳注}は、培養前に
swirled or inverted before incubation to	(*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地 ^{*訳注} は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培
swirled or inverted before incubation to ensure contact of the media with all	 (*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地^{*訳注}は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培 地が容器内側表面全体に接触すること
swirled or inverted before incubation to ensure contact of the media with all interior surfaces in the container. All	(*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地 ^{*訳注} は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培 地が容器内側表面全体に接触すること を確保すること。APSで得られる培
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swirled or inverted before incubation to ensure contact of the media with all interior surfaces in the container. All integral units from the APS should be incubated and evaluated, including	(* 訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地 ^{* 訳注} は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培 地が容器内側表面全体に接触すること を確保すること。APSで得られる培 地本数を全て(外観上の不良がある単 品又は工程内管理の非破壊チェックを
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swirled or inverted before incubation to ensure contact of the media with all interior surfaces in the container. All integral units from the APS should be incubated and evaluated, including units with cosmetic defects or those which have gone through non- destructive in-process control checks. If units are discarded during the	(*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.41 充填したAPS培地 ^{*訳注} は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培 地が容器内側表面全体に接触すること を確保すること。APSで得られる培 地本数を全て(外観上の不良がある単 品又は工程内管理の非破壊チェックを 受けたものを含めて)培養・評価する こと。当該プロセスシミュレーション の際に培地 ^{*訳注} が破棄されて培養され ないときには、通常時の容器充填の際
swirled or inverted before incubation to ensure contact of the media with all interior surfaces in the container. All integral units from the APS should be incubated and evaluated, including units with cosmetic defects or those which have gone through non- destructive in-process control checks.	(* 訳注:充填した 1 本単位) 9.41 充填した A P S 培地 ^{* 訳注} は、培養前に 撹拌し、振り混ぜ又は倒立させて、培 地が容器内側表面全体に接触すること を確保すること。 A P S で得られる培 地本数を全て(外観上の不良がある単 品又は工程内管理の非破壊チェックを 受けたものを含めて)培養・評価する こと。当該プロセスシミュレーション の際に培地 ^{* 訳注} が破棄されて培養され

discarded during a routine fill, and only	去しなければならないこと(介入操作
if production SOPs clearly specify that	の種類;操作ライン配置;除去する本
units must be removed under the same	数の特定)が生産SOPに明確に定め
circumstances (i.e. type of	られているときに限る。如何なる場合
intervention; line location; specific	でも、培地充填の介入操作の際に除去
number of units removed). In no case	される培地本数が、生産の実行の際に
should more units be removed during a	取り除かれるものよりも多いことがあ
media fill intervention than would be	ってはならない。始動準備過程の後又
cleared during a production run.	は特定種類の介入操作の後の通常生産
Examples may include those that must	の際に破棄しなければならないもの
be discarded during routine production	が、事例に含まれ得る。エ程を完全に
after the set-up process or following a	理解し、且つ無菌操作法による始動準
specific type of intervention. To fully	備又は必須とされるラインクリアラン
understand the process and assess	スの際の汚染リスクを評価するため、
contamination risks during aseptic	除去された培地* ^{訳注} は一般的に、別途
setup or mandatory line clearances,	に培養されるが、APSの適否判断に
these units would typically be	必ずしも含めることは要しない。
incubated separately, and would not	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
necessarily be included in the	
acceptance criteria for the APS.	
9.42 Where processes include materials	9.42 原材料のうち製品接触面に接触する
that contact the product contact	が破棄されるもの(例:製品の洗い流
surfaces but are then discarded (e.g.	し液)が工程に含まれる場合には、破
product flushes), the discarded	棄される当該原材料を栄養培地でシミ
material should be simulated with	ュレートし、APSの一環として培養
nutrient media and be incubated as	すること(なお、その廃棄過程が製品
part of the APS, unless it can be clearly	の無菌性にインパクトを与えないこと
demonstrated that this waste process	を明確に実証し得るときには、この限
would not impact the sterility of the	りでない)。
product.	
9.43 Filled APS units should be incubated	9.43 充填したAPS培地 ^{* 訳注} は、透明な容
in a clear container to ensure visual	器中で培養して、微生物成育の目視検
detection of microbial growth. Where	知を確保すること。製品容器が透明で
the product container is not clear (e.g.	ない場合(例:褐色ガラス、不透明な
amber glass, opaque plastic), clear	プラスチック)には、汚染の検出を容
containers of identical configuration	易にするように、同一組成の透明容器
may be substituted to aid in the	が代用となり得る。同一組成の透明容
detection of contamination. When a	器が代用できないときには、微生物成
clear container of identical	育の検出に適切な方法を開発し、バリ
configuration cannot be substituted, a	デートすること。汚染された培地* ^{家注}
suitable method for the detection of	から分離された微生物は、実施できれ
microbial growth should be developed	ば種レベルまで同定して、可能性のあ
and validated. Microorganisms	る汚染源の特定に役立てること。
isolated from contaminated units	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
should be identified to the species	
level when practical, to assist in the	
determination of the likely source of	
the contaminant.	
9.44 Filled APS units should be incubated	
without unnecessary delay to achieve	汚染の再生育に可能な限り到達させる
the best possible recovery of potential	ように、不要な遅滞なく培養すること。

contamination. The selection of the	培養の条件及び期間の選定は、科学的
incubation conditions and duration	に妥当性が示され、且つ適切なレベル
should be scientifically justified and	の微生物汚染の検出感度をもたらすこ
validated to provide an appropriate	とがバリデートされているものである
level of sensitivity of detection of	こと。
microbial contamination.	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
9.45 On completion of incubation:	9.45 培養の完了時には;
i. Filled APS units should be inspected by	i. 微生物汚染の検出について適切に教育
personnel who have been appropriately	訓練を受け、且つ適性評価を受けている
trained and qualified for the detection	人員が、充填した A P S 培地 ^{* 訳注} を検査
of microbiological contamination.	すること。検査は、微生物汚染があれば
Inspection should be conducted under	今 る こ こ 。 役 且 は、 戦 王 初 乃 来 が め れ は 検出 し 易 く す る 条 件 下 で 実 施 す る こ と 。
conditions that facilitate the	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
identification of any microbial	
contamination.	
ii. Samples of the filled units should	ii. 充填した培地 * ^{訳注} の検体に適切な範囲
undergo positive control by inoculation	の指標菌及び適切に全体を反映する現
with a suitable range of reference	地分離菌を播種して、陽性対照試験を行
organisms and suitably representative	うこと。
local isolates.	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
9.46 The target should be zero growth.	9.46 生育なしを目標とすること。汚染され
Any contaminated unit should result in	た 培 地 ^{* 訳 注} が あ れ ば 、 不 合 格 の A P S
a failed APS and the following actions	とすること、また、以下の措置をとる
should be taken:	こと:
	(*訳注:充填した1本単位)
i. an investigation to determine the most	i. 可能性が最も高い根本原因を判定する
probable root cause(s);	ための調査
ii. determination and implementation of	ii. 適切な是正措置の決定・実施
appropriate corrective measures;	
iii. a sufficient number of successful,	 iii. 工程が管理された状態に復旧してい
consecutive repeat APS (normally a	ることを実証するためには、連続して繰
minimum of 3) should be conducted in	り返し問題ない結果となった十分な回
order to demonstrate that the process	数のAPS(通常は、最低限3回)が実
has been returned to a state of control;	飯のたちる、塩油は、酸酸酸も固)が実施されること。
iv. a prompt review of all appropriate	以降の、無菌操作法による生産に関連す
records relating to aseptic production	
since the last successful APS;	る適当な記録書全ての迅速な照査;
a) The outcome of the review should	a) 照査の結果には、直近で問題ない結
include a risk assessment of potential	果となったAPS以降の製造バッチ
sterile breaches in batches	において無菌性が破れている可能性
manufactured since the last	についてのリスク評価を含めること。
successful APS.	
b) All other batches not released to the	b) 市場に出荷されていない他のバッチ
market should be included in the	全てを、当該調査の対象範囲に含める
scope of the investigation. Any	こと。それらの出荷可否判定状況に関
decision regarding their release	して決定するには、その調査結果を検
status should consider the	討すること。
investigation outcome.	
v. all products that have been	v. プロセスシミュレーション失敗となっ
manufactured on a line subsequent to a	た後の作業ラインで製造されていた全
process simulation failure should be	ての製品を、当該プロセスシミュレーシ

r	
quarantined until a successful	ョン失敗が問題なく解決されるまで、区
resolution of the process simulation	分保管すること。
failure has occurred;	
vi. where the root cause investigation	vi. 当該失敗が作業者の活動に関連する
indicates that the failure was related to	ものであったことが根本原因調査で示
operator activity, actions to limit the	された場合には、再教育訓練・再適性評
operator's activities, until retrained and	価を受けるまで、その作業者の活動を制
requalified, should be taken;	限する措置をとること。
vii. production should resume only after	vii. 生産は、問題ない結果となった再バリ
completion of successful revalidation.	デーションの完了後に限り、再開するこ
	٤٠
9.47 All APS runs should be fully	9.47 全ての A P S の実行が完全に文書化
documented and include a	され、処理された培地 * ^{訳注} (例:充填
reconciliation of units processed (e.g.	した培地、培養された培地、培養され
units filled, incubated and not	なかった培地)の収支が示されている
incubated). Justification for filled and	こと。充填して培養されなかった培地*
non-incubated units should be included	^{訳注} について妥当性が、その文書中に示
in the documentation. All	されていること。APSの際に行われ
interventions performed during the	た全ての介入操作(各介入操作の開
APS should be recorded, including the	始・終了時間、関与した人物を含む)
start and end time of each intervention	が記録作成されていること。全ての微
and the involved person. All	生物モニタリングデータが他の試験デ
microbial monitoring data as well as	ータと同様に、APSバッチ記録中に
other testing data should be recorded	記録されること。
in the APS batch record.	(*訳注:充填した1本単位) 9.48 APSの実行を中断するのは、商業生
9.48 An APS run should be aborted only under circumstances in which written	9.48 A P S の美行を中断 9 るのは、 商業 生 産 ロットと 等 しく 取り扱う 旨 を 手順 書
procedures require commercial lots to	産ロットと等しく取り扱う自を手順書で定めている状況下に限ること。そう
be equally handled. An investigation	ことのている状況下に限ること。そうした場合においては、原因調査を文書
should be documented in such cases.	した場合においては、原因調査を又書 化すること。
9.49 An aseptic process should be subject	9.49 以下の場合には、無菌操作工程を、最
to a repeat of the initial validation	あんち め下の場合には、無菌保作工程を、取 初のバリデーションのやり直し対象と
when:	初のパリアーションのやり直し対象とすること。
i. the specific aseptic process has not	i. 特定の無菌操作工程が一定期間、休止
been in operation for an extended	していた場合
period of time; or	
ii. there is a change to the process,	
equipment, procedures or environment	ある工程、設備、手順又は環境の変更が
that has the potential to affect the	ある場合、又は新たな製品容器若しくは
aseptic process or an addition of new	容器・密栓複合物がある場合
product containers or container-closure	
combinations.	
10 Quality Control (QC)	10 品質管理(QC)
10.1 There should be personnel available	10.1 適切な教育訓練を受け且つ微生物学、
with appropriate training and	無菌性保証の経験及び工程についての
experience in microbiology, sterility	知識を有する人員が揃っていて、製造
assurance and knowledge of the	活動の設計、環境モニタリング体制、
processes to support the design of the	及び微生物学的に関連付く事象が無菌
manufacturing activities,	製品の安全性に与えるインパクトを評
environmental monitoring regime and	価する調査を支援すること。
any investigation assessing the impact	

of microbiologically linked events to	
the safety of the sterile product.	
10.2 Specifications for raw materials,	10.2 材料物質、構成物及び製品の規格に、
components and products should	微生物、微粒子及びエンドトキシン/
include requirements for microbial,	発熱性物質の限度値の要求事項を含め
particulate and endotoxin/pyrogen	ること(モニタリング及び/又はCC
limits when the need for this has been	Sによって、その必要性が示されてい
indicated by monitoring and/or by the	る場合)。
CCS.	
10.3 The bioburden assay should be	10.3 バイオバーデン測定は、無菌操作法に
performed on each batch for both	より容器充填された製品と最終滅菌法
aseptically filled product and terminally	による製品の両方について、バッチ毎
sterilised products and the results	に行うこと、且つその結果は、最終的
considered as part of the final batch	なバッチ照査の一環として検討するこ
review. There should be defined	と。最終的な滅菌グレードフィルタス
limits for bioburden immediately before	は最終滅菌工程の直前でのバイオバー
the final sterilising grade filter or the	デンについて限度値(用いられる滅菌
terminal sterilisation process, which	方法の有効性に関わるもの)が定めら
are related to the efficiency of the	れていること。検体は、ワーストケー
method to be used. Samples should	ス想定(例:ホールドタイムの終期)
be taken to be representative of the	を反映するものとなるように採取する
worst case scenario (e.g. at the end of	こと。最終滅菌法による製品について
hold time). Where overkill	オーバーキル滅菌パラメータが設定さ
,	オーバー ギル 滅菌バリケー タが設定されている場合には、スケジュール立て
sterilisation parameters are set for	た適切な間隔で、バイオバーデンをモ
terminally sterilised products,	
bioburden should be monitored at	ニターすること。
suitable scheduled intervals.	
10.4 For products authorised for parametric	10.4 バラメトリックリリースが認可され
release, a supporting pre-sterilisation	た製品については、滅菌の一巡処理を
bioburden monitoring programme for	始める前の容器充填済み製品の滅菌前
the filled product prior to initiating the	バイオバーデンモニタリングを支援す
sterilisation cycle should be developed	るプログラムを開発すること、且つバ
and the bioburden assay should be	イオバーデン測定をバッチ毎に行うこ
performed for each batch. The	と。滅菌前の充填済み単位容器の検体
sampling locations of filled units before	採取箇所は、ワーストケース想定に基
sterilisation should be based on a	づくものであること、且つバッチ全体
worst case scenario and be	を反映するものであること。バイオバ
representative of the batch. Any	ーデン試験の際に微生物が見つかった
organisms found during bioburden	ら同定すること、且つ滅菌工程の有効
testing should be identified and their	性へのインパクトを判定すること。適
impact on the effectiveness of the	宜、エンドトキシン/発熱性物質のレ
sterilising process determined.	ベルをモニターすること。
Where appropriate, the level of	
endotoxin/pyrogen should be	
monitored.	
10.5 The sterility test applied to the	10.5 最終製品に適用される無菌試験は、保
finished product should only be	証する一連の重要管理措置における最
regarded as the last in a series of	後の措置と考えられるに過ぎないもの
critical control measures by which	であること。設計、手順又はバリデー
sterility is assured. It cannot be used	ションのパラメータに合致しない製品
to assure sterility of a product that	の無菌性を保証するため用いることは

 validation parameters. The test should be validated for the product concerned. 10.6 The sterility test should be performed. 10.6 無菌試験は、無菌条件下で行うこと。 under aseptic conditions. Samples taken for sterility testing should be representative of the whole of the batch but should in particular include samples taken from parts of the batch considered to be most at risk of contamination, for example: 1. For products which have been filled aseptically, samples should include containers filled at the beginning and end of the batch. Additional samples, e.g. taken after critical interventions should be considered based on risk. ii. For products which have been heat sterilised in their final containers, samples taken should be representative of the worst case locations (e.g. the potentially coolest or slowest to heat part of each load). iii. For products which have been part of each load). iii. For products which have been part of each load). iii. For products which have been part of each load). iii. For products which have been port of each load). iii. For products which have been part of each load). iii. For products which have been part of each load). iii. For or enducts which have been part of each load). iii. For or moducts whole have been part of each load). iii. For or moducts whole have been part of each load). iii. For or solwest to heat part of each load). iii. For or solwest to heat part of each load). iiii sub-batchs loud be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-batch should be taken and a sterility test for each sub-bat		11
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sterility samples prior to testing should 感度又は当該検体の信頼性に負のイン	Peroxide, Ultra Violet) used to	するため用いられる工程(例:気化酸
	decontaminate the external surfaces of	化エチレン、紫外線)が、試験方法の
not negatively impact the sensitivity of パクトを与えてはならない	sterility samples prior to testing should	感度又は当該検体の信頼性に負のイン
	not negatively impact the sensitivity of	パクトを与えてはならない。

the test method or the reliability of the	
sample.	
10.9 Media used for product testing should	10.9 製品試験用の培地は、関連する薬局方
be quality control tested according to	に従って、使用前に品質管理試験がさ
the related Pharmacopeia before use.	れていること。環境モニタリング用及
Media used for environmental	びAPS用の培地は、科学的に妥当性
monitoring and APS should be tested	が示されている所定の指標菌を用い
for growth promotion before use, using	て、且つ適切に全体を反映する現地分
a scientifically justified and designated	離菌を含めて、使用前に生育性能の試
group of reference microorganisms and	験がされていること。培地の品質管理
including suitably representative local	試験は通常、それを使用する者が行う
isolates. Media quality control	こと。外部委託された試験又は供給業
testing should normally be performed	者による培地の試験に依拠するには、
by the end user. Any reliance on	その妥当性を示すこと、且つその場合
outsourced testing or supplier testing	においては、運搬及び出荷の条件が余
of media should be justified and	すことなく検討されていること。
transportation and shipping conditions	
should be thoroughly considered in this	
case.	
10.10 Environmental monitoring data and	10.10 等級分けされた区域について生成さ
trend data generated for classified	れた環境モニタリングデータ及び傾向
areas should be reviewed as part of	分析データが、製品のバッチ認証/出
product batch certification/release. A	荷可否判定の一環として照査されてい
written procedure should be available	ること。環境モニタリングからのデー
that describes the actions to be taken	タが傾向を外れている又は設定された
when data from environmental	限度値を超過していることが判明した
monitoring are found out of trend or	ときにとるべき措置を記述した、手順
exceeding the established limits. For	書が用意されていること。有効期間が
products with short shelf life, the	短い製品については、製造の時点で環
environmental data for the time of	境データが揃っていないことがあり得
manufacture may not be available; in	る;そうした場合においては、利用可
these cases, the compliance should	能な直近データの照査を適合判定に含
include a review of the most recent	めること。当該製品の製造業者は、迅
available data. Manufacturers of	速/代替法を用いることを検討するこ
these products should consider the use	٤ .
of rapid/alternative methods.	
10.11 Where rapid and automated microbial	10.11 自動化された微生物迅速試験法が一
methods are used for general	般的な製造目的で用いられる場合に
manufacturing purposes, these	は、その方法は、関連する製品毎に又
methods should be validated for the	は工程毎にバリデートされたものであ
product(s) or processes concerned.	ること。
Glossary	
<u>Airlock</u> – An enclosed space with	エアロック – インターロック付きドアの
interlocked doors, constructed to maintain	<u></u> ある囲まれた空間で、隣接する室(一般に、
air pressure control between adjoining	異なる空気清浄基準が異なるもの)間の気
rooms (generally with different air	圧制御を保持するよう構築されたもの。エ
cleanliness standards). The intent of an	アロックの目的は、より低い管理がなされ
airlock is to preclude ingress of particle	る区域から微粒子物質及び微生物の汚染が
matter and microorganism contamination	入り込むのを防ぐことである。
from a lesser controlled area.	
<u>Action limit</u> – An established relevant	<u>処置限度値</u> – 適切な設定指標(例:微生物

measure (e.g. microbial, or airborne	又は浮遊微粒子の限度値)であり、超過し
particle limits) that, when exceeded, should	たときには、適切な原因調査及び当該原因
trigger appropriate investigation and	調査に基づいた是正措置が開始されるべき
corrective action based on the	もの。
investigation.	
<u>Alert level</u> – An established relevant	<u>警報基準値</u> – 通常の作業条件及びバリデ
measure (e.g. microbial, or airborne	ートされた状態から外れている可能性の早
particle levels) giving early warning of	期警報を発する適切な設定指標(例:微生
potential drift from normal operating	物又は浮遊微粒子のレベル)であり、必ず
conditions and validated state, which does	しも是正措置の根拠となるものではない
not necessarily give grounds for corrective	が、適当な精査及びフォローアップが開始
action but triggers appropriate scrutiny and	され潜在的な問題に対処することになるも
follow-up to address the potential problem.	の。警報基準値は、通常時の適格性評価で
Alert levels are established based on	の傾向データに基づいて設定され、定期的
routine and qualification trend data and are	に見直される。当該警報基準値は、好まし
periodically reviewed. The alert level can	くない傾向、所定の限度値を超えた個別の
be based on a number of parameters	外れ値及び繰り返し事象等の多くのパラメ
including adverse trends, individual	ータに基づき得る。
excursions above a set limit and repeat	
events.	
<u>Aseptic preparation/processing</u> – The	
handling of sterile product, containers	<u> </u>
and/or devices in a controlled environment	子で汚染されることがないように空気供
in which the air supply, materials and	給、原材料及び人員が統制されている管理
personnel are regulated to prevent	環境において無菌製品、容器及び/又は機
microbial, endotoxin/pyrogen and particle	器を取り扱うこと。
contamination.	
Aseptic Process Simulation (APS) – A	
simulation of the entire aseptic	<u> </u>
manufacturing process in order to verify the	工程全体のシミュレーションであり、製品
capability of the process to assure product	の無菌性を保証するもの。通常時の製造に
sterility. Includes all aseptic operations	付随する全ての無菌作業(例:必要に応じ
associated with routine manufacturing, e.g.	て、器具組立て、調合、容器充填、凍結乾
equipment assembly, formulation, filling,	燥及び容器閉塞の工程)を含む。
lyophilization and sealing processes as	深及い 音冊 固定の 工 住 / と 日 日 。
necessary.	
<u>Asepsis</u> – A state of control attained by	
using an aseptic work area and performing	<u>無菌、し</u> = 無菌作業 と 域 を 使う こ、 嗪 路 し た 無 菌 製 品 の 微 生 物 汚 染 が 起 こ ら な い よう
activities in a manner that precludes	にする方法で作業を行うことで到達され
microbial contamination of the exposed	る、管理された状態。
sterile product.	
<u>Bacterial retention testing</u> – This test is	細菌捕捉試験 – 本試験は、フィルタが気体
performed to validate that a filter can	<u>神園 捕捉 訊 駅</u> - 本 訊 駅 は、フィルタ か 気 体 又は 液体 か ら 細 菌 を 除 去 で き る こ と を バ リ
remove bacteria from a gas or liquid. The	ズは液体から細菌を除去できることをハリデートするため行われる。本試験は通常、
test is usually performed using a standard) 「 F y る C の I) われる。 本試 駅 は 通 吊 、 Brevundimonas diminuta 等 の 標 準 菌 を 最 低
organism, such as <i>Brevundimonas diminuta</i>	Brevundimonas diminuta 寺の標準函を最低 限 10 ⁷ コロニー形成単位/cm ² の濃度で用い
at a minimum concentration of 10^7 Colony	版 10 ⁻ コロニー 形成単位/ cm-の 濃度 c 用 い て行われる。
Forming Units/cm ² .	
	バリア – 無菌操作区域(通常はグレード
<u>Barrier</u> – A physical partition that affords	<u>ハリア</u> – 無困操作区域 (通常はクレート A) をバックグラウンド環境から切り離す
aseptic processing area (usually grade A)	
protection by separating it from the	ことにより保護する物理的障壁。バリアシ

background environment. Such systems	ステムには、RABS又はアイソレータと
frequently use in part or totally the Barrier	して知られるバリア技術が部分的又は全体
Technologies known as RABS or isolators.	的に用いられることが多い。
<u>Bioburden</u> – The total number of	<u>バイオバーデン</u> – 人員、製造環境(空気及
microorganisms associated with a specific	び表面)、設備、製品の包装、製造材料(水
item such as personnel, manufacturing	を含む)、工程内原材料又は最終製品等の
environments (air and surfaces),	特定物品に付随する微生物の総数。
equipment, product packaging, raw	
materials (including water), in-process	
materials, or finished products.	
<u>Bio-decontamination</u> - A process that	バイオ除染 – 殺芽胞化学剤を用いること
eliminates viable bioburden via use of	により生育可能なバイオバーデンを除去す
sporicidal chemical agents.	る工程。
<u>Biological Indicators (BI)</u> – A population of	 バイオロジカルインジケータ(BI) – ー
microorganisms inoculated onto a suitable	<u>ハイオロンガルインンゲース(B-1)</u> 定量の微生物を適切な培養基(例:溶液、
medium (e.g. solution, container or closure)	空重の 微 王 初 を 過 の な 店 餐 奉 (例 ・ 本 液 、 容 器 又 は 密 栓) 上 に 植 え 付 け て 、 滅 菌 器 若
and placed within a steriliser or load or	る品文は留住が上に値で行けて、滅困命石しくは載荷物又は部屋の内部に設置して、
·	しては 戦 何 初 父 は 部 座 の 内 部 に 設 直 し て 、 物 理 的 又 は 化 学 的 な 1 エ 程 で の 滅 菌 又 は 消
room locations to determine the sterilisation or disinfection cycle efficacy of	物理的文は化学的な「工程での滅困文は消 毒の一巡処理の有効性を判定するもの。当
	毎 0 ⁻ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ⊂ 0 1 効 任
	該
challenge microorganism is selected and	
validated based upon its resistance to the	受入れロットのD値、微生物学的な計数及
given process. Incoming lot D-value,	び純度でBIの品質が決まる。
microbiological count and purity define the	
quality of the BI.	
<u>Blow-Fill-Seal (BFS)</u> – A technology in	<u>成形同時充填(BFS)</u> – 1つの連続した
which containers are formed from a	集積された自動作業で容器を熱可塑性粒状
thermoplastic granulate, filled with product,	物から成形し、製品が充填されてから閉塞
and then sealed in a continuous, integrated,	する技術。BFS機械で最も一般的な2方
automatic operation. The two most	式は、シャトル式(パリソンがカットされ
common types of BFS machines are the	るもの)及びロータリー式(パリソンが閉
Shuttle type (with Parison cut) and the	塞されるもの)である。
Rotary type (Closed Parison).	
<u>Campaign manufacture</u> – A manufacture of	<u>キャンペーン製造</u> – 確立され且つバリデ
a series of batches of the same product in	ートされた管理措置を厳守しつつ、同じ製
sequence in a given period of time with	品の一連のバッチについて一定期間内に続
strict adherence to established and	けて行う製造。
validated control measures.	
<u>Classified area</u> – An area that contains a	<u> 等級分けされた区域</u> – 複数のクリーンル
number of cleanrooms (see cleanroom	ームを内在する区域(クリーンルームの定
definition).	義を参照)。
Cleaning – A process for removing	<u>清浄化</u> – 汚染物質(例:製品の残留成分又
contamination e.g. product residues or	は消毒剤の残留成分)を除去する工程。
disinfectant residues.	
Clean area – An area with defined particle	<u>清浄区域</u> – 微粒子及び微生物の清浄度基
and microbiological cleanliness standards	準が定められている区域で、通常は複数の
usually containing a number of joined	つながったクリーンルームを内在する。
cleanrooms.	
<u>Cleanroom</u> – A room designed, maintained,	<u>クリーンルーム</u> – 微粒子及び微生物で薬
and controlled to prevent particle and	
microbial contamination of drug products.	れ、維持され、管理されている部屋。そう
5 , 1	

Such a room is assigned and reproducibly	した部屋は、適切な空気清浄度レベルが規
meets an appropriate air cleanliness level.	定されていて、その清浄度レベルに再現性
	よく合致する。
<u>Cleanroom classification</u> – A method of	<u>クリーンルームの等級分け</u> – 総 微 粒 子 量
assessing the level of air cleanliness	を測定することで、クリーンルーム又は清
against a specification for a cleanroom or	浄空気設備の規格に対して空気清浄度のレ
clean air equipment by measuring the total	イルを評価する方法。
	ヘルを計画する方法。
particle concentration.	
<u>Cleanroom qualification</u> - A method of	クリーンルームの適格性評価 – 等級分け
assessing the level of compliance of a	されたクリーンルーム又は清浄空気設備に
classified cleanroom or clean air equipment	ついて、その使用目的に適合するレベルを
with its intended use.	評価する方法。
<u>Closed system</u> – A system in which the	<u>閉鎖システム</u> – 製品が周囲環境に曝露さ
product is not exposed to the surrounding	れることのないシステム。これは例えば、
environment. For example, this can be	1つのシステムとして配管又はチューブで
achieved by the use of bulk product holders	互いに接続されたバルク製品収納器(タン
(such as tanks or bags) that are connected	ク又はバッグなど)で、無菌製品に用いる
to each other by pipes or tubes as a system,	際にそのシステム全体を接続後に滅菌して
and where used for sterile products, the full	用いることで達成され得る。そうした例に
system is sterilised after the connections	は(活性物質の製造において見られるよう
are made. Examples of these can be (but	な)大規模な再利用可能なシステム、又は
are not limited to) large scale reusable	(生物学的製品の製造において見られるよ
systems, such as those seen in active	うな)使い捨てのバッグ及びマニホールド
substance manufacturing, or disposable	システムが挙げられる(ただし、これらに
bag and manifold systems, such as those	限定されるものではない)。閉鎖システム
seen in the manufacture of biological	は、1つの作業が完結するまで開放されな
products. Closed systems are not opened	い。本アネックスにおいて「閉鎖システム」
until the conclusion of an operation. The	という用語を用いるときには、RABS又
use of the term "closed systems" in this	はアイソレータシステムなどのシステムを
Annex does not refer to systems such as	指していない。
RABS or isolator systems.	
<u>Colony Forming Unit (CFU)</u> – A	<u>コロニー形成単位(CFU)</u> – 1 又は複数
microbiological term that describes a single	の微生物を起源とする単一の検出可能なコ
detectable colony that originates from one	ロニーをいう微生物学用語。コロニー形成
or more microorganisms. Colony forming	単位は一般的に、液体検体では mL 当たりの
units are typically expressed as CFU per ml	C F U 、浮遊菌検体ではm ³ 当たりの C F
for liquid samples, CFU per m ³ for air	U、落下菌計測用プレート又は表面付着菌
sample and CFU per sample for samples	計測用プレート等の固形培地上に捕捉され
captured on solid medium such as settle or	た検体では検体あたりのCFUとして表記
contact plates.	される。
· · ·	 汚染 – 生産、検体採取、包装又は再包装、
<u>Contamination</u> – The undesired introduction	
of impurities of a microbiological nature	貯蔵又は運搬の際に、製造材料、中間製品、
(quantity and type of microorganisms,	原薬又は薬剤の内部又は表面への微生物由
pyrogen), or of foreign particle matter, into	来の不純物(微生物の量及び種類、発熱性
or onto a raw material, intermediate, active	物質)又は微粒子異物の望ましくない入り
substance or drug product during	込みで、製品品質に好ましくないインパク
production, sampling, packaging or	トを与えるおそれがあること。
repackaging, storage or transport with the	
potential to adversely impact product	
quality.	
Contamination Control Strategy (CCS) - A	<u>汚染制御ストラテジー(CCS)</u> – 微生物、

planned set of controls for microorganisms, エンドトキシン/発熱性物質及び微粒 = endotoxin/pyrogen_ and_ particles, derived 制御する計画一式であり、現行の製品】	イを
endotoxin/pyrogen and particles. derived 制御する計画一式であり、現行の製品)	_
from current product and process 工程の理解から導き出され、工程性能ノ	叉び
understanding that assures process 製品品質を保証するもの。当該制御には	よ、
performance and product quality. The │原薬、添加剤並びに薬剤の原材料及び株	冓 成
controls can include parameters and 物、施設及び設備の操作条件、工程内管	理、
attributes related to active substance, │最終製品の規格、並びに付随するモニグ	タリ
excipient and drug product materials and ング及び管理の頻度及び方法に関連する	るパ
components, facility and equipment ラメータ及び特性が含まれ得る。	
operating conditions, in-process controls,	
finished product specifications, and the	
associated methods and frequency of	
monitoring and control.	
<u>Corrective intervention</u> – An intervention <u>是正操作</u> – 無菌操作工程をその実行□	中に
that is performed to correct or adjust an 是正し又は調整するため行われる介フ	く操
aseptic process during its execution. 作。通常時の無菌操作工程において一知	2 頻
These may not occur at a set frequency in 度で発生しないこともあり得る。例とし	て、
the routine aseptic process. Examples 構成物詰まりの解消、漏出止め、セン1	ナー
include such as clearing component jams, 調整、設備部品の交換などがある。	
stopping leaks, adjusting sensors, and	ſ
replacing equipment components.	
<u>Critical surfaces</u> – Surfaces that may come <u>重要接触面</u> – 無菌製品若しくはその著	3 路
directly into contact with, or directly affect, │ 又は密栓と直接接触する、又は直接影響	響を
a sterile product or its containers or 及ぼすおそれのある表面。重要接触面に	よ、
closures. Critical surfaces are rendered 製造作業の開始前に滅菌処理され、操作	乍の
sterile prior to the start of the 間ずっと無菌性が維持される。	
manufacturing operation, and sterility is	
maintained throughout processing.	
<u>Critical zone</u> – A location within the aseptic <u>重要区画</u> – 無菌操作区域内において、	製品
processing area in which product and 及び重要表面が環境に曝露する場所。	
critical surfaces are exposed to the	
environment.	
<u>Critical intervention</u> – An intervention <u>重要介入操作</u> – 重要区画内への介入	喿 作
(corrective or inherent) into the critical (是正操作又は固有の介入操作)。	
zone.	
<u>D-value</u> – The value of a parameter of <u>D値</u> – 生菌の数を元の数の 10 パーセ:	ント
sterilisation (duration or absorbed dose) に減らすために必要とされる滅菌のパラ	ラメ
required to reduce the number of viable ータの値(滅菌時間又は吸収線量)。	
organisms to 10 per cent of the original	ſ
number.	
<u>Dead leg</u> – Length of non-circulating pipe <u>デッドレグ</u> – 循環していない配管(流6	本が
(where fluid may remain static) that is 停滞しているおそれのある箇所)で配管	
greater than 3 internal pipe diameters. 径の3倍以上の長さであるもの。	
<u>Decommission</u> – When a process, <u>廃止</u> – ある工程、設備又はクリーンル-	-ム
equipment or cleanroom are closed and が閉鎖されて、再度使用されなくなる場	合。
they will not be used again.	
│ <u>Decontamination</u> – The overall process of │ <u>除染</u> – ある区域、物体又は人から汚染物	
removal or reduction of any contaminants (化学物質、廃棄物質、残留物質又は很	
(chemical, waste, residue or 物)を除去又は低減する全般的な工程。	
│microorganisms) from an area, object, or │いられる除染の方法 (例:清浄化、消暮	
│person. The method of decontamination│滅菌)は、除染対象物の使用目的に応し	* +

used (e.g. cleaning, disinfection,	適当なレベルの清浄度を達成できるよう選
sterilisation) should be chosen and	定し、バリデートすること。バイオ除染の
validated to achieve a level of cleanliness	項も参照すること。
appropriate to the intended use of the item	
decontaminated. See also Bio-	
decontamination.	
<u>Depyrogenation</u> - A process designed to	<u>脱発熱性物質</u> – 発熱性物質(例:エンドト
remove or inactivate pyrogenic material	キシン)を所定の最小限の量まで除去又は
(e.g. endotoxin) to a specified minimum	不活性化するように設計された工程。
quantity.	
Disinfection – The process by which the	
reduction of the number of microorganisms	<u>小さ</u> 成物に不可逆的に作用することで、所定の
is achieved by the irreversible action of a	目的に照らして適当と考えられるレベルま
product on their structure or metabolism, to	で微生物の数の低減を達成する工程。
	て版土物の数の区域を建成する工程。
a level deemed to be appropriate for a	
defined purpose.	
<u>Endotoxin</u> – A pyrogenic product (i.e.	エンドトキシン – グラム陰性細菌の細胞
lipopolysaccharide) present in the Gram	壁中に存在する発熱性生成物(すなわち、
negative bacterial cell wall. Endotoxin	リポ多糖類)。エンドトキシンが注射を受
can lead to reactions in patients receiving	けた患者に引き起こし得る反応は、発熱か
injections ranging from fever to death.	ら死亡までの範囲に及ぶ。
<u>Equilibration time</u> – Period which elapses	<u>平衡時間</u> – 参照計測ポイントで滅菌温度
between the attainment of the sterilisation	に達してから滅菌載荷内の全てのポイント
temperature at the reference measurement	で滅菌温度に達するまでの間に経過する期
point and the attainment of the sterilisation	間。
temperature at all points within the load.	
Extractables - Chemical entities that	<u>抽出物</u> – 極端な条件で適当な溶媒に曝さ
migrate from the surface of the process	れた工程設備の表面から、工程処理されて
equipment, exposed to an appropriate	い る 製 品 又 は 原 材 料 中 へ 移 行 す る 化 学 物
solvent at extreme conditions, into the	質。
product or material being processed.	
First Air – Refers to filtered air that has not	<u>ファーストエア</u> - フィルタ処理された空
been interrupted prior to contacting	気で、重要区画に到達する前の空気を汚染
exposed product and product contact	するおそれのある露出した製品及び製品接
surfaces with the potential to add	触表面に接触する前に遮られていないもの
contamination to the air prior to reaching	をいう。
the critical zone.	
Filter Integrity test - A test to confirm that a	
filter (product, gas or HVAC filter) retain	<u>フィルタの元主住試験</u> - フィルタ(製品 用、気体用又はH V A C 用のフィルタ)が
their retentive properties and have not been	捕捉特性を保っており、取扱い、据付け又は工程の際に破損していたい長を確認
damaged during handling, installation or	は工程処理の際に破損していない旨を確認
processing.	する試験。
Form-Fill-Seal (FFS) – An automated filling	<u>フォームフィルシール(FFS)</u> – 自動充
process, typically used for terminally	填工程のうち、連続した平らな包装フィル
sterilised products, which constructs the	ムのロールから1次容器を造ると同時に成
primary container out of a continuous flat	形されたその容器に製品を充填して、充填
roll of packaging film while simultaneously	済みの容器を一連の工程で閉塞するもの
filling the formed container with product	で、一般的に最終滅菌法による製品に用い
and sealing the filled containers in a	られる。FFSエ程では、シングルウェブ
continuous process. FFS processes may	システム(1つの平らなフィルムロールが
utilize a single web system (where a single	丸まって空洞を成形する)又はデュアルウ
	·

flat roll of film is wrapped around itself to	エブシステム(2つの平らなフィルムロー
form a cavity), or a dual web system (where	ルが合わさって空洞を成形する)が利用さ
two flat rolls of film are brought together to	れることがあり、それには真空成形又は加
form a cavity), often with the aid of vacuum	圧ガスがよく使われる。成形された空洞は、
moulds or pressurised gases. The formed	充填され、閉塞され、節片に細断される。
cavity is filled, sealed and cut into sections.	フィルムは一般的に、樹脂性材料、樹脂コ
Films typically consist of a polymeric	ーティングされたホイルその他適切な材料
material, polymeric coated foil or other	で構成される。
suitable material.	
<u>Gowning qualification</u> – A programme that	作業衣着用の適格性評価 – 各人が完璧に
establishes, both initially and on a periodic	作業衣を身に纏う能力を導入時及び一定期
basis, the capability of an individual to don	間ごとに確証するプログラム。
the complete gown.	
<u>Grade A air supply</u> - Air which is passed	<u>グレードA空気供給</u> – 総微粒子量がグレ
through a filter qualified as capable of	ードA品質の空気を産することができるも
producing grade A total particle quality air,	のとして適格性評価されたフィルタを通し
but where there is no requirement to	た空気(なお、持続的に総微粒子量モニタ
perform continuous total particle monitoring	リングを行う要求事項はなく、グレードA
or meet grade A viable monitoring limits.	の生菌モニタリング限度値に合致する要求
Specifically used for the protection of fully	事項もない)。キャップがまだ巻締めされ
stoppered vials where the cap has not yet	ていないが完全に止栓されているバイアル
been crimped.	の保護に特に用いられる。
HEPA filter – High efficiency particulate air	<u> H E P A フィルタ</u> – 関連する国際規格に
filter specified in accordance with a	準拠して規定された空気中微粒子高効率フ
relevant international standard.	ィルタ。
Inherent interventions - An intervention	固有の介入操作 – 無菌操作工程の不可欠
that is an integral part of the aseptic	<u>これのパスない</u> 応日は日日の「子及」 な部分であり、始動準備、通常時の作業及
process and is required for either set-up,	び / 又はモニタリングのいずれについても
routine operation and/or monitoring (e.g.	要求される介入操作(例:無菌組立、容器
aseptic assembly, container replenishment,	の補充、環境中検体採取)。固有の介入操
environmental sampling). Inherent	作は、当該無菌操作を実施するための手順
interventions are required by procedure or	
	音又は未防拍小音にようし女水される。
work instruction for the execution of the	
aseptic process.	你以了,老师并持住吗? 持续条款上达法
Intrinsic sterile connection device – A	<u>組込み式無菌接続器具</u> – 接続の際に汚染
device that reduces the risk of	のリスクを軽減する器具:機械的に又は溶
contamination during the connection	着式で閉塞するものもある。
process; these can be mechanical or fusion	
sealing.	
Isokinetic sampling head – A sampling head	<u>等速サンプリングヘッド</u> – 可能な限り空
designed to disturb the air as little as	気の乱れが生じないように設計されてい
possible so that the same particles go into	て、ノズルがなかったとしてもノズル面積
the nozzle as would have passed the area if	を通過したであろう微粒子と同量(すなわ
the nozzle had not been there (i.e. the	ち、検体採取口に入ってくる空気の平均速
sampling condition in which the mean	度がその場での気流の平均速度とほぼ同じ
velocity of the air entering the sample probe	(±20 パーセント)になる検体採取条件)
inlet is nearly the same (± 20 percent) as	の微粒子がノズルに入るようになっている
the mean velocity of the airflow at that	サンプリングヘッド。
location).	· · · · · · · · ·
<u>Isolator</u> – An enclosure capable of being	アイソレータ – 内部に再現性のあるバイ
subject to reproducible interior bio-	
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decontamination, with an internal work zone	ドA条件に合致する内部作業区画を有し、
meeting grade A conditions that provides	その内部を毀損することなく外部環境
uncompromised, continuous isolation of its	(例:クリーンルームの周囲の空気及び人
interior from the external environment (e.g.	員)から持続的に隔離状態にするもの。ア
surrounding cleanroom air and personnel).	イソレータには主要な2つの種類がある。
There are two major types of isolators:	
i. Closed isolator systems exclude	i. 閉鎖式アイソレータシステムは、周囲
external contamination of the isolator's	環境への開放部を用いずに、補助的設備
interior by accomplishing material	へ の 無 菌 接 続 部 を 介 し て 原 材 料 を 搬 送
transfer via aseptic connection to	することにより、アイソレータの内部が
auxiliary equipment, rather than use of	外から汚染されないようにする。閉鎖シ
openings to the surrounding	ステムは作業の間、密封状態に保たれ
environment. Closed systems remain	る。
sealed throughout operations.	
ii. Open isolator systems are designed to	ii. 開口式アイソレータシステムは、1以
allow for the continuous or	上の開口部があり、作業の際に連続的又
semi-continuous ingress and/or egress	は半連続的に原材料を出し入れできる
of materials during operations through	ように設計されている。開口部は、外か
one or more openings. Openings are	らの汚染物質がアイソレータに入り込
engineered (e.g. using continuous	まないようにする造り(例:持続的な過
overpressure) to exclude the entry of	圧を用いる)になっている。
external contaminant into the isolator.	
Leachables – Chemical entities that migrate	<u>浸出物</u> – 使用及び/又は貯蔵の通常条件
into products from the product contact	下でエ程設備又は容器の製品接触面から製
surface of the process equipment or	品中へ移行する化学物質。
containers under normal condition of use	
and/or storage.	
Local isolates - Suitably representative	<u>現地分離菌</u> – 等級分けされた区画/区域、
microorganisms of the site that are	特にグレードA及びBの区域内での環境モ
frequently recovered through environmental	ニタリング、人員モニタリング又は陽性の
monitoring within the classified zone/areas	無菌試験結果からしばしば検知される、そ
especially grade A and B areas, personnel	の実地を適切に反映する微生物群。
monitoring or positive sterility test results.	
<u>Lyophilization</u> – A physical-chemical drying	<u>凍結乾燥</u> – 水性及び非水性の系の両方か
process designed to remove solvents, by	ら溶媒を昇華させることで除去して、主と
way of sublimation, from both aqueous and	して製品又は原材料の安定性を達成するよ
non-aqueous systems, primarily to achieve	うに設計された物理的・化学的な乾燥工程。
product or material stability.	凍結乾燥とは、フリーズドライという用語
Lyophilization is synonymous to the term	と同義である。
freeze-drying.	
Manual aseptic processing - An aseptic	手動無菌操作 – 作業者が手作業で調製し、
process where the operator manually	容器充填し、配置し及び/又は無菌製品が
compounds, fills, places and/or seals an	入った開口状態の容器を閉塞する場合にお
open container with sterile product.	ける無菌操作工程。
Operator - Any individual participating in	<u>作業者</u> – 工程作業(作業ラインの始動準
the processing operation, including line	備、容器充填、保守管理を含む)に参画す
set-up, filling, maintenance, or other	る個々人、又は製造作業に関与するその他
personnel associated with manufacturing	の人員。
activities.	
Overkill sterilisation - A process that is	<u>オーバーキル滅菌</u> – 最小 D 値が 1 分の微
sufficient to provide at least a 12 \log_{10}	生物を少なくとも 12 ログ減少させるに十分

reduction of microorganisms having a	な処理。
minimum D-value of 1 minute.	
Parison – The "tube" of polymer extruded by	<u>パリソン</u> – BFS機械で押し出された樹
the BFS machine from which containers are	脂の「チューブ」で、その「チューブ」か
formed.	ら容器が成形されるもの。
Pass-through hatch - Synonymous with	パススルーハッチ - エアロック(エアロ
airlock (see airlock definition) but typically	ックの定義を参照)と同義であるが、一般
smaller in size.	的に寸法が小さいもの。
Patient – Human or animal including	<u>患者</u> – 治験の参加者を含めて、ヒト又は動
participants in a clinical trial.	物 。
Post-aseptic processing terminal heat	<u>無菌操作後の最終加熱処理</u> ー 無菌性保証
treatment - A terminal moist heat process	レベル(SAL)10-6 以下となることは実
employed after aseptic processing which	証 され て い る が 水 蒸 気 滅 菌 の 要 求 事 項 (例
has been demonstrated to provide a sterility	えば、F₀が8分以上)を満たさない無菌操
assurance level (SAL) ≤10 ⁻⁶ but where the	作の後に用いられる最終湿熱処理。これは、
requirements of steam sterilisation (for	フィルタ処理で除去されないおそれがある
example, F₀≥8 min) are not fulfilled. This	ウイルスを破壊することにおいても有益で
may also be beneficial in the destruction of	あり得る。
viruses that may not be removed through	
filtration.	
<u>Pyrogen</u> – A substance that induces a	発熱性物質 – 注射剤の投与を受けた患者
febrile reaction in patients receiving	に発熱反応を引き起こす物質
injections;	
Rapid Transfer System/Port (RTP) - A	迅速搬送システム/ポート(RTP)- R
System used for the transfer of items into	ABS又はアイソレータ内への物品搬送用
RABS or isolators that minimizes the risk to	のシステムで、重要区画へのリスクを最小
the critical zone. An example would be a	化するもの。一例として、アルファ/ベー
rapid transfer container with an alpha/beta	タのポートがある迅速搬送容器が挙げられ
port.	る。
Raw material - Any ingredient intended for	<u> 製造材料</u> – 無菌製品の製造において使用
use in the manufacture of a sterile product,	することが目的とされている材料(最終的
including those that may not appear in the	な薬剤中に現れないであろうものを含む)。
final drug product.	
Restricted Access Barrier System (RABS) -	<u>アクセス制限バリアシステム(RABS)</u> -
System that provides an enclosed, but not	所定の空気品質条件(無菌操作にはグレー
fully sealed, environment meeting defined	ドA)に合致する閉鎖された(だが完全密
air quality conditions (for aseptic	封ではない)環境を提供するシステムで、
processing grade A), and using a rigid-wall	堅牢な壁で囲われた筐体と一体化した手袋
enclosure and integrated gloves to separate	を用いて、周囲のクリーンルーム環境から
its interior from the surrounding cleanroom	その内部を分離するシステム。RABSの
environment. The inner surfaces of the	内表面は殺芽胞剤で消毒及び除染される。
RABS are disinfected and decontaminated	作業者は、手袋、半身スーツ、RTPその
with a sporicidal agent. Operators use	他の一体化された搬送ポートを使用して、
gloves, half suits, RTPs and other	RABS内部に操作を実行したり原材料を
integrated transfer ports to perform	搬入したりする。その設計によっては、ド
manipulations or convey materials to the	アが開かれることは稀であり、予め厳密に
interior of the RABS. Depending on the	定められた条件下でのみ開けられる。
design, doors are rarely opened, and only	
under strictly pre-defined conditions.	
<u>Single Use Systems (SUS)</u> – Systems in	単回使用システム(SUS) – 製品に接触
which product contact components are used	する部品を1回のみ使用するシステムで、

only once to replace reusable equipment	ステンレス鋼の搬送ライン又はバルク容器
such as stainless steel transfer lines or bulk	などの再使用可能な設備に代わるもの。本
containers. SUS covered in this document	文書中で取り上げられているSUSは、無
are those that are used in manufacturing	菌製品の製造工程において使用されるもの
processes of sterile products and are	であり、一般的にはバッグ、フィルタ、チ
typically made up of disposable	ューブ、コネクタ、貯蔵用ボトル及び検知
components such as bags, filters, tubing,	機等の使い捨て構成物で出来ている。
connectors, storage bottles and sensors.	
Sporicidal agent – An agent that destroys	殺芽胞剤 – 規定された接触時間にわたっ
bacterial and fungal spores when used in	<u> </u>
sufficient concentration for specified	の芽胞を破壊する薬品。全ての栄養型微生
	の牙心を吸壊する米田。主ての米養空城上物を殺滅することが期待されるもの。
contact time. It is expected to kill all	初を枚減りることが期付されるもの。
vegetative microorganisms.	
<u>Sterile Product</u> – For purpose of this	無菌製品 – 本ガイダンスの目的上、無菌製
guidance, sterile product refers to one or	品とは、1以上の滅菌済み物品が無菌条件
more of the sterilised elements exposed to	に呈され、最終的に無菌の原薬又は最終製
aseptic conditions and ultimately making up	品に仕上がるものをいう。それらの物品に
the sterile active substance or finished	は、容器、密栓及び最終製剤の構成物が含
sterile product. These elements include	まれる。又は、最終滅菌工程で無菌化され
the containers, closures, and components	る製品をいう。
of the finished drug product. Or, a product	
that is rendered sterile by a terminal	
sterilisation process.	
<u>Sterilising grade filter</u> – A filter that, when	滅菌グレードフィルタ – 適切にバリデー
appropriately validated, will remove a	トされていれば、液体又は気体から所定の
defined microbial challenge from a fluid or	微生物負荷量を除去して無菌の流出物を産
gas producing a sterile effluent. Usually	するフィルタ。通常、当該フィルタは 0.22
such filters have a pore size equal or less	μm以下の孔径である。
than 0.22 µm.	
Terminal Sterilisation – The application of a	
lethal sterilising agent or conditions to a	致死量の滅菌剤又は滅菌条件を適用して、
product in its final container to achieve a	10 ⁻⁶ 以上(例:滅菌された表面又は内部に1
predetermined sterility assurance level	生菌が存在する確率が理論上1×10 ⁻⁶ (100
(SAL) of 10 ⁻⁶ or better (e.g. the theoretical	五日の1000 万分の1)以下)に予め設定された無菌性
probability of there being a single viable	保証レベル(SAL)を達成すること。
microorganism present on or in a sterilised	
unit is equal to or less than 1×10^{-6} (one in	
a million)).	
<u>Turbulent airflow</u> – Air that is not	<u>乱動気流</u> – 一方向でない気流。クリーンル
unidirectional. Turbulent air in	ーム内の空気乱動は、混合流の希釈により
cleanrooms should flush the cleanroom via	クリーンルームを換気するものであり、許
mixed flow dilution and ensure maintenance	容し得る品質の空気が保たれていることを
of acceptable air quality.	確保すること。
<u>Unidirectional airflow</u> – An airflow moving in	<u>ー方向気流</u> – 重要工程区域又は試験区域
a single direction, in a robust and uniform	から微粒子を再現性よく排除するよう単一
manner, and at sufficient speed, to	方向に、頑健で均一な仕方で、且つ十分な
reproducibly sweep particles away from the	速度で流れる気流。
critical processing or testing area.	
Unidirectional Airflow (UDAF) unit - A	<u>一方向気流(UDAF)ユニット</u> – フィル
cabinet supplied with filtered unidirectional	タ処理された一方向気流が供給されるキャ
airflow (previously referred to as a Laminar	ビネット(以前はラミナー気流ユニット又

Airflow Unit or LAF).	はLAFと呼ばれていたもの)
Worst case - A set of conditions	<u>ワーストケース</u> – 標準的な操作手順の範
encompassing processing limits and	囲内である場合を含め、工程又は製品の不
circumstances, including those within	良が(理想的な条件と比べて)最も生じや
standard operating procedures, that pose	すくなる処理の限度値及び状況を包含する
the greatest chance of process or product	一連の条件。当該条件でエ程又は製品の不
failure (when compared with ideal	良のおそれが最も高まるが、必ずしも常に
conditions). Such conditions have the	工程又は製品の不良に帰結するものではな
highest potential to, but do not necessarily	い。
always result in product or process failure.	
Water system - A system for producing,	<u>給水システム</u> – 水(通常は、特定の薬局方
storing and distributing water, usually	グレード)に合致するもの(例:精製水及
compliant to a specific pharmacopeia grade	び注射用水(WFI))を生産し、貯蔵し、
(e.g. purified water and water for injection	分配するためのシステム。
(WFI)).	
<u>Z-value</u> – The temperature difference that	<u> Z 値</u> - バイオロジカルインジケータのD
leads to a 10-fold change in the D-value of	値が 10 倍変化する温度差。
the biological indicators.	