

ENGINEERING PHARMACEUTICAL INNOVATION 

# Conceitos de esterilização por calor.

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Apresentação palestrante



- Engenheiro Eletricista - USF
- Termobacteriologia - Unicamp - 2004
- MBA - FGV - 2002
- Projetos, pós-venda e área comercial - Baumer desde 97
- Professor mecatrônica - Centro Paula Souza

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Tópicos a serem apresentados



- Cinética de morte microbiana
- Esterilização por vapor saturado
- Esterilização por calor seco
- Validação de processos de esterilização
- Normas

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### Evolução do processo



**1º DIGESTOR DE  
DENYS PAPIN - 1680**



**1º AUTOCLAVE - 1880  
CHARLES CHAMBERLAND**



**AUTOCLAVE DIGITAL  
2005**

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### Definição de esterilização

**Conceito mais utilizado**

Processo pelo qual os microorganismos são inviabilizados a tal ponto que não seja mais possível detectá-los no meio de cultura padrão no qual previamente haviam proliferado.

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### Variáveis para escolha do processo


Material a ser esterilizado


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Agente esterilizante compatível

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Microorganismo alvo



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### Agentes esterilizantes

- Vapor Saturado
- Óxido de Etileno
- Formaldeído
- Peróxido de hidrogênio
- Calor Seco - Estufas
- Outros processos químicos
- Raios ionizantes



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### Teorias dos mecanismos de ação

- Mecânica
- Destruição dos centros de controle - Matemática
- Estequiométrica
- Alterações quantitativas nas substâncias essenciais
- Vitalística
- Intervenção localizada do processo metabólico



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### Mecanismos de ação



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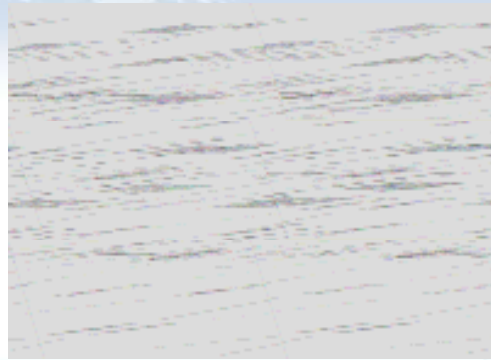
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Mecanismos de ação



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Métodos de Esterilização



Esterilização por Sobre-morte (Overkill)

Probabilidade de Sobrevivência

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Sobre-morte (Overkill)

Materiais não degradáveis ao agente esterilizante




Super exposição do material

Método seguro – primeira escolha

Não requer Bioburden

Letalidade alta e excedente

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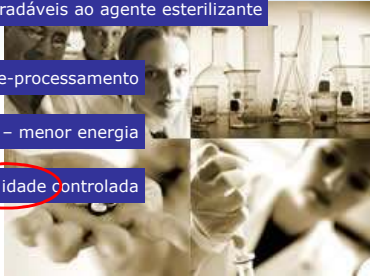
**Probabilidade de Sobrevivência**

Materiais facilmente degradáveis ao agente esterilizante

Limiares de sub e sobre-processamento

Conserva o produto – menor energia

**Letalidade controlada**



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**Estudo de Letalidade de Processo**

Estudo da resistência do bioindicador

Determinação da temperatura de Esterilização

Determinação do tempo de Esterilização



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**Fatores de resistência do MO**

Biomassa do contaminante (log N/g)

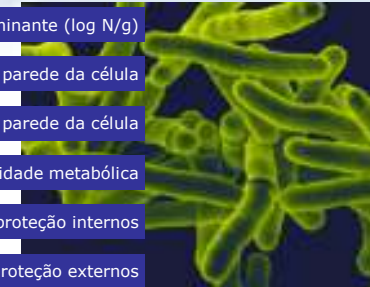
Espessura da parede da célula

Material da parede da célula

Atividade metabólica

Fatores de proteção internos

Fatores de proteção externos



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## O microorganismo esporulado

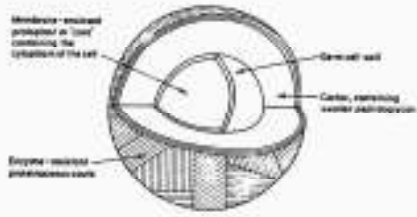


Figure 2.7. Endospore Structure. Diagrammatic Representation of the Main Features in a Bacterial Endospore Showing the Relationship of the "Outermost" Cortex to the Enclosed Core of Principal Component Strain, 1977.

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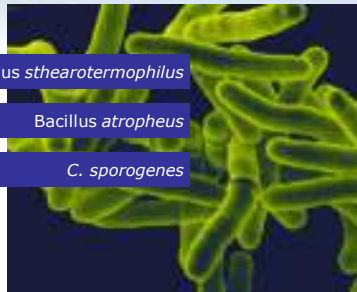
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## Um MO para cada agente esterilizante

*Geobacillus stearothermophilus*

*Bacillus atrophaeus*

*C. sporogenes*



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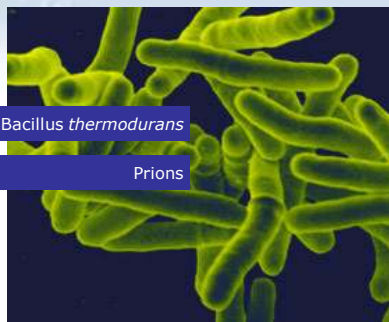
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## Microorganismos Emergentes

*Bacillus thermodurans*

Prions



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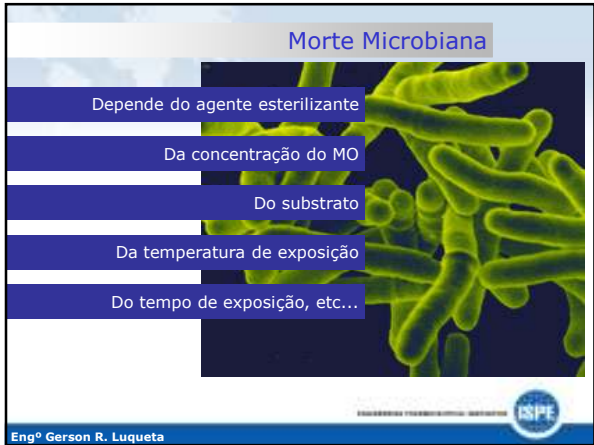
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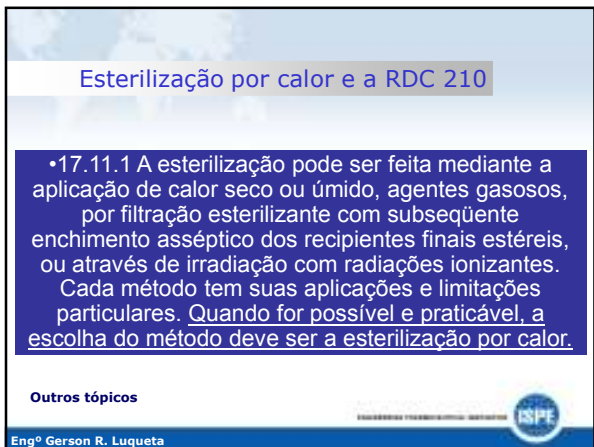
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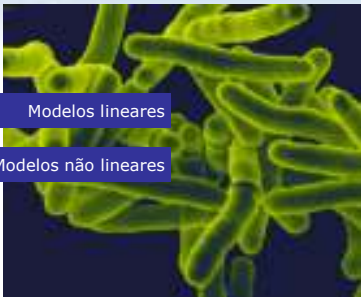
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### Inativação térmica - modelo matemático



Modelos lineares

Modelos não lineares

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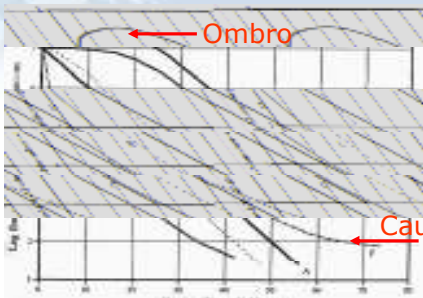
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### Modelos matemáticos



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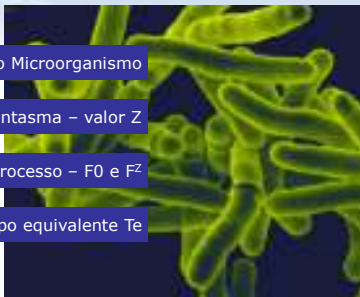
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### Desenvolvimento do modelo matemático



Valores  $D_T$  do Microorganismo

Curva Fantasma - valor Z

Letalidade de processo -  $F_0$  e  $F^z$

Tempo equivalente  $T_e$

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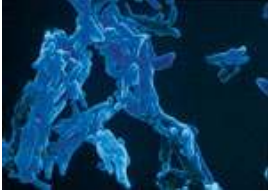
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### Valor D

Definição: Tempo, em minutos, para reduzir a população de MO em 10 vezes a uma determinada temperatura.



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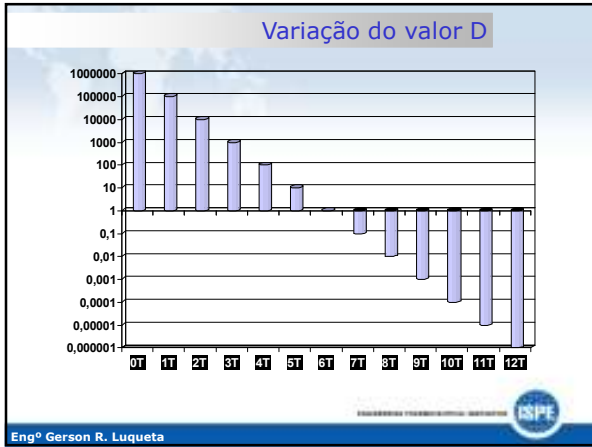
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### Valor Z

Definição: Temperatura, em graus Celcius, para reduzir a população de MO em 10 vezes.



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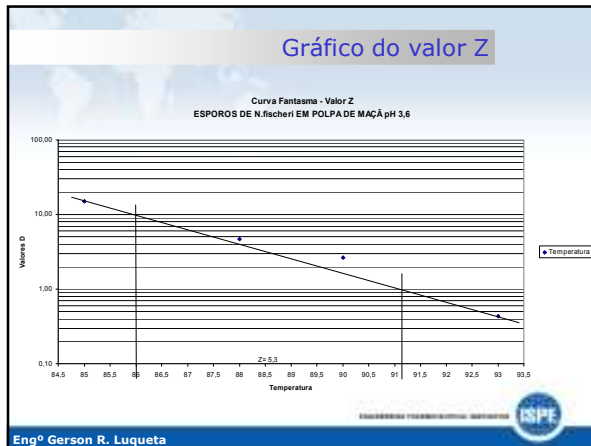
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### Letalidade de Processo

Valor F – Tempo mínimo de processo

$$F = D \times (\log N_0 - \log N)$$

Exemplo:

$D_{121} = 1,5$   
 $N_0 = 10^6$   
 $N = 10^{-6}$   
 $F = 1,5 \times (\log 10^6 - \log 10^{-6}) = 1,5 \times 12 = 18 \text{ min}$

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### Letalidade de Processo

Valor Fz – letalidade

$$F_t^z = \int_0^t 10^{\frac{(T-T_{ref})}{Z}} dt$$

Valor F0 – letalidade equivalente a 121°C

$$F_0 = \int_0^t 10^{\frac{(T-121,1)}{10}} dt$$

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### Letalidade de Processo

Exemplo tempo equivalente

$$F_t^z = 10^{\frac{T-121,1}{10}}$$

$F = 18 \text{ min}(121\text{C})$

$$F_{134}^z = 10^{\frac{(134-121,1)}{10}} = 19,5 \text{ min}$$

$$Te = \frac{F}{F_{134}} = \frac{18}{19,5} \cong 1 \text{ min}$$


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### Letalidade de Processo

Letalidades equivalentes

118°C	2 MINUTOS
121°C	1 MINUTO
124°C	0,5 MINUTOS

Pequenas variações de temperatura demandam variações consideráveis de tempo de exposição para manter a letalidade do processo !

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### Letalidade – esterilização de Prions

Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) – 18 logs

DHSS 1984 – 18 minutos a 134°C ±4°C

The American Neurological Association (ANA) – 50 logs

ANA (1986) - 60 minutos a 132°C

São considerados Valores Z=10 e F0 de 200 e 600

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Esterilização a vapor

- Método eficaz
- Método rápido
- Melhor relação custo / Benefício
- Validação / Monitoração
- Baixo impacto ambiental
- Inadequado para termossensíveis

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Esterilização a vapor

- Presença de Vapor Saturado Seco
- Tempo de Exposição
- Temperatura de esterilização

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## Agente esterilizante – Vapor Saturado

Forma Gasosa

Sujeito à lei dos gases ideais

O título do vapor é importante



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## Ciclo de esterilização

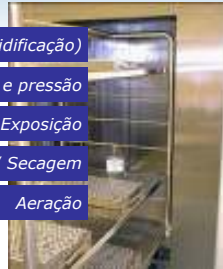
Condicionamento (remoção de ar / umidificação)

Obtenção da temperatura e pressão

Tempo de Exposição

Exaustão / Secagem

Aeração



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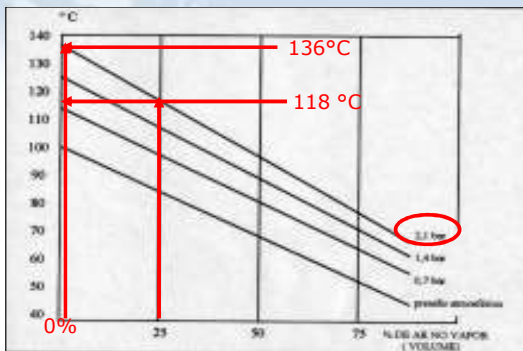
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## Ciclo de esterilização – Mistura ar/Vapor



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### Ciclo de esterilização



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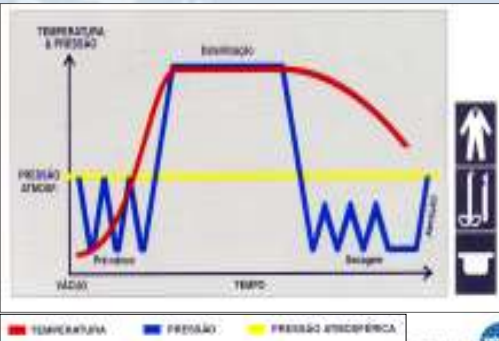
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### Ciclo de esterilização



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### Ciclo de esterilização



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### Esterilização por calor seco

- Utilização de estufas específicas
- Sistema por gravidade ou circulação forçada
- Requer temperatura e tempo bem maiores que vapor
- Esterilização e/ou despirogenização

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### Esterilização por calor seco

- Esterilização - Fh com temperatura ref. 170°C e Z=20°C
- Despirogenização - Fh com temperatura ref. 250°C e Z=46,6°C
- Controle de esterilização - *Bacillus Atrophaeus*
- Controle da endotoxina bacteriana - testes "in vivo" e testes "in vitro"

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## Controle da endotoxina bacteriana

Teste "in vitro" – uso do *Limulus Amebocyte Lysate*

Procedimentos e metodologia - FDA – Technical Guide 40/1985



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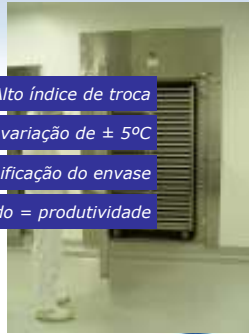
## Esterilização por calor seco - requisitos

Circulação forçada – Alto índice de troca

Fluxo turbulento – troca térmica com variação de  $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$

Ar de circulação na mesma classificação do envase

Resfriamento forçado = produtividade



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## Validação dos equipamentos

Parte do Plano de validação da área

Baseado em metodologia

Deve contar com a participação do fornecedor



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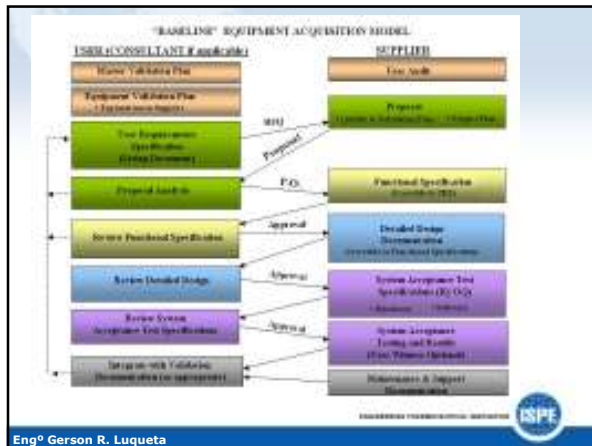
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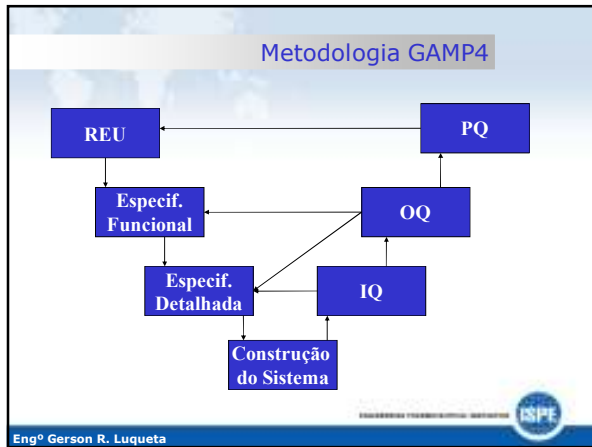
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**Qualificação de instalação – alguns tópicos**

**Exemplos para autoclaves**

Baseado nas recomendações do fornecedor

Exemplo de fluxo

Exemplo de sistema de tratamento de água

Exemplo de instalações elétricas

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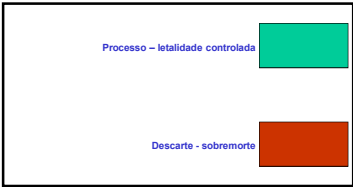
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### Autoclaves em laboratórios NB-2

*Equipamento para processo*

*Equipamento para descarte*



Processo - letalidade controlada

Descarte - sobremorte

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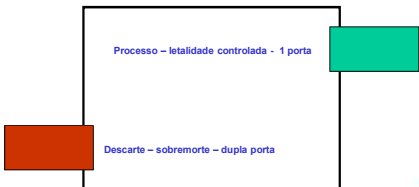
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### Autoclaves em laboratórios NB-3

*Equipamento para processo*

*Equipamento para descarte em barreira*



Processo - letalidade controlada - 1 porta

Descarte - sobremorte - dupla porta

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### Contaminantes da água

NBR ISO - 11.134/2001

Contaminante	Valor limite	Contaminante	Valor limite
Sedimentos	≤ 15 mg/l	Cloro	≤ 3 mg/l
Silício	≤ 2 mg/l	Fosfatos	≤ 0.5 mg/l
Ferro	≤ 0,2 mg/l	Condutividade	≤ 50 µs/cm
Cádmio	≤ 0.005 mg/l	pH	6,5 a 8,0
"Lead"	≤ 0.05 mg/l	Aparência	Limpida
Metais Pesados	≤ 0.1 mg/l	Dureza	≤ 0.1 mmol/l

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### Tratamento de água

Destilador de múltiplos efeitos

Osmose Reversa de duplo passo

Osmose Reversa para autoclave

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### Fornecimento de energia elétrica

Fornecimento de energia estável

Aterramento adequado

Conformidade NBR-ISO11.816 e NBR5410

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### Instalações não validadas

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### Qualificação de operação

Qualificação térmica (a vazio)

Estudo de penetração de carga (letalidade)



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### Instrumentos utilizados x prestadores

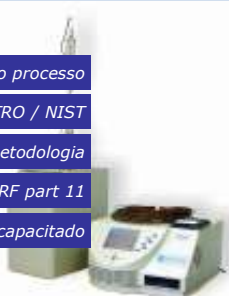
Instrumentos adequados ao processo

Rastreabilidade pelo INMETRO / NIST

Devidamente calibrados (in/out) com metodologia

Preferencialmente de acordo com 21CFR part 11

Executado por profissional capacitado



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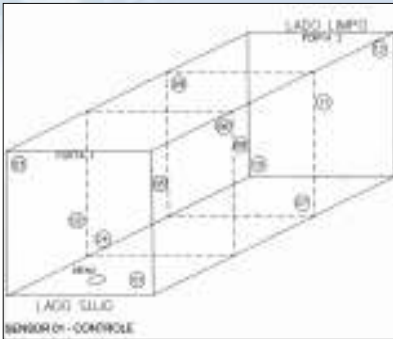
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### Qualificação de operação - Esterilização



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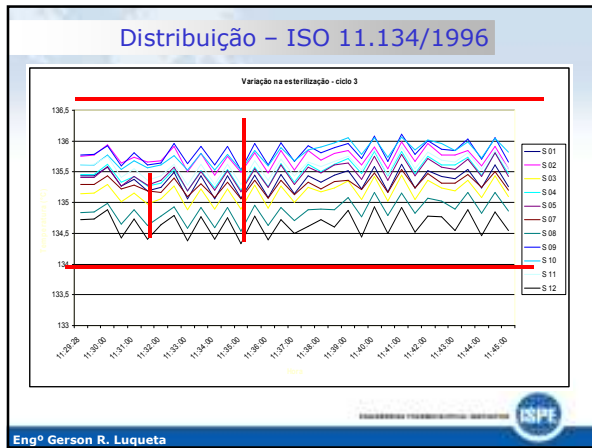
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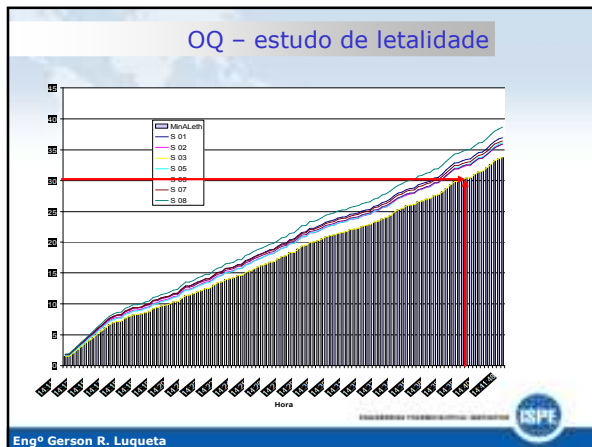
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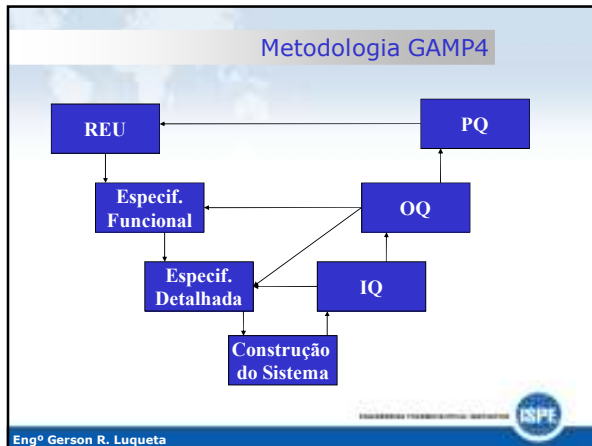
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### Normas, portarias e resoluções

**Nacionais:**

- NBR-ISO 11.134/2001
- NBR-ISO 11.816/2003
- RDC 210/2003 - ANVISA
- NR-13 – Caldeiras a vapor – Disposições gerais

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### Normas, portarias e resoluções

**Internacionais:**

- ISO 11.134/1993
- ISO/ANSI ST8/1994

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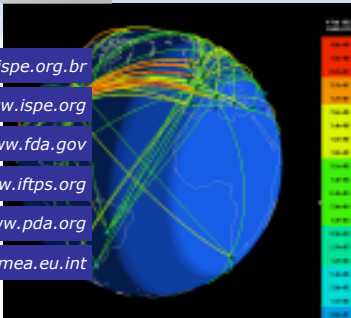
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Links interessantes

- <http://www.ispe.org.br>
- <http://www.ispe.org>
- <http://www.fda.gov>
- <http://www.ifps.org>
- <http://www.pda.org>
- <http://www.emea.eu.int>



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