



# Simultaneous detection of unspecific trace N-nitrosamine impurities by LC-MS/MS in a pharmaceutical formulation

PBA 2024

9 – 12 September 2024

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# N-nitrosamines? What are they?

- Possibly carcinogenic
- Various matrices:



- N-nitrosamines
  - Unspecific impurities: NDMA, NDEA, NDPA, NDIPA, NEIPA, etc
  - N-nitrosamine drug substance-related impurities (NDSRIs): N-nitroso-varenicline, N-nitroso-enalapril, etc

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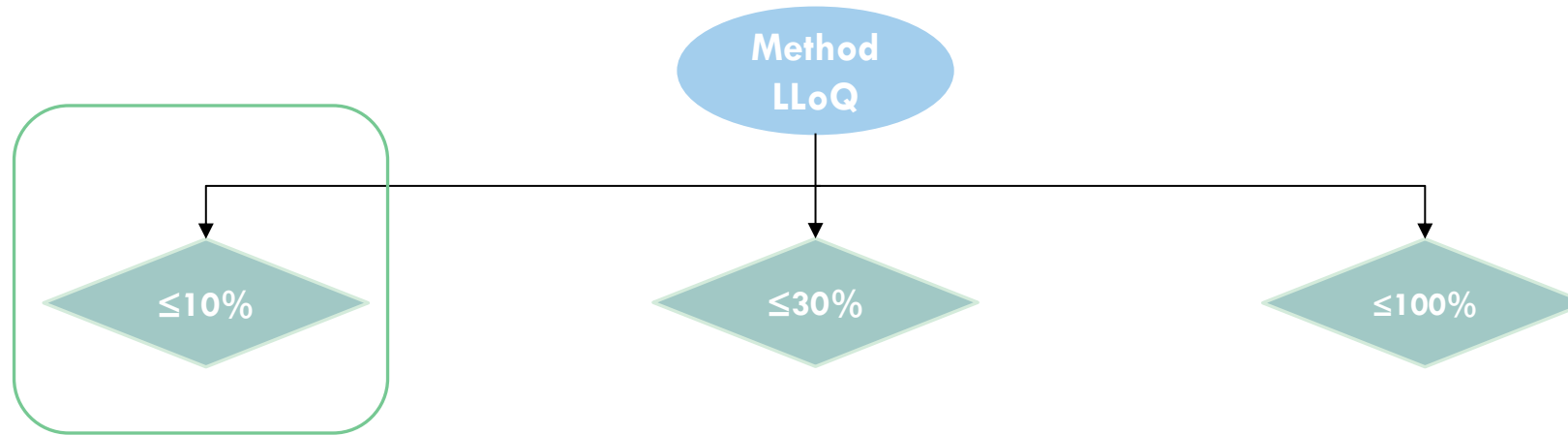
## EMA's investigation procedure

- Step 1 - Documentary risk assessment
- Step 2 - Confirmatory testing
- Step 3 - Implementation of risk mitigation measures

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- Step 1 - Documentary risk assessment
- **Step 2 - Confirmatory testing**
  - Validated methods
  - Requirements for method sensitivity
- Step 3 - Implementation of risk mitigation measures

## Step 2 - Confirmatory testing: scenarios

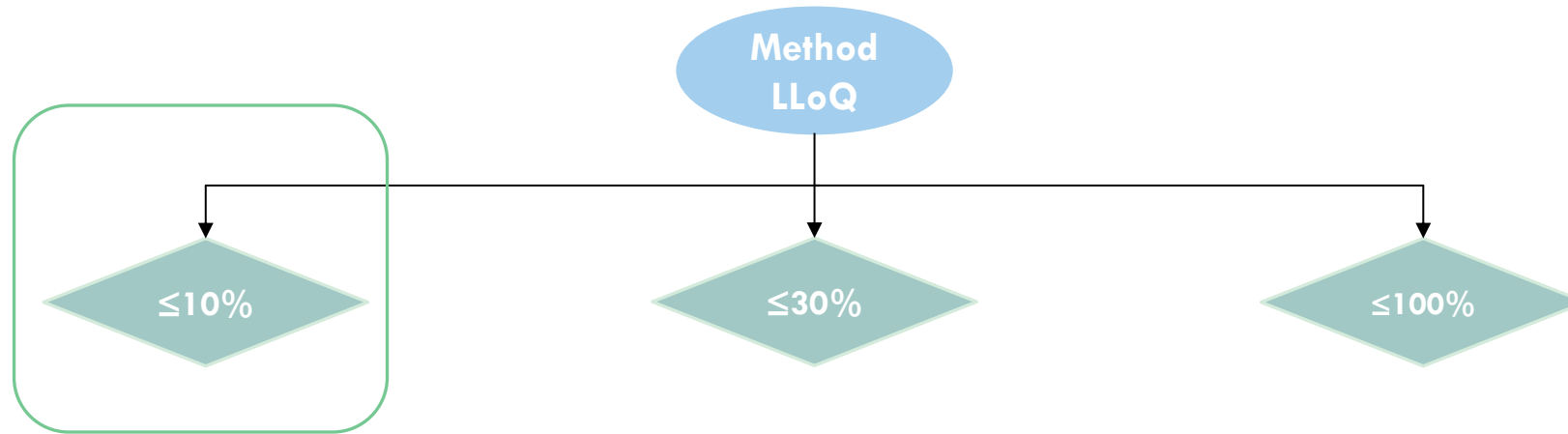


$$\textit{Specification limit (ppm)} = \frac{AI \text{ (ng/day)}}{MDD \text{ (mg/day)}}$$

**AI: Acceptable intake, defined by the EMA**

**MDD: Maximum daily dose**

## Step 2 - Confirmatory testing: scenarios



### Goal 1:

- Development and optimization of **generic methods** for simultaneous determination of **unspecific N-nitrosamine impurities** in a commercialized pharmaceutical formulation for **Quality Control**

# LC-MS/MS instrumentation and methods

## ■ RP-LC/APCI (+)-MS/MS



Acquity® Premier  
UPLC® (Waters)

Mobile phase 1:  
pH 2.7 (FA 0.1%)

Mobile phase 2:  
pH 5.0 (AmAc 10 mM)



Xevo® TQ-Absolute  
(Waters)

APCI probe T°1:  
150°C

APCI probe T°2:  
250°C

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Single-run analysis to detect up to 18 N-nitrosamines



## Specification limit – N-nitrosamines

N-nitrosamine	AI (ng/day)	MDD (mg/day)	100% specification limit (ppm)	30% specification limit (ppm)	10% specification limit (ppm)
NMBA	96.0	16			
NDPhA	78000.0	16			
NMOR	127.0	16			
NNK	100.0	16			
NMPA	34.3	16			
NDPA	26.5	16			
NDIPA	26.5	16			
NEIPA	26.5	16			
NDBA	26.5	16			

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NMBA	96.0	16	6.00	1.80	
NDPhA	78000.0	16			
NMOR	127.0	16			
NNK	100.0	16			
NMPA	34.3	16			
NDPA	26.5	16			
NDIPA	26.5	16			
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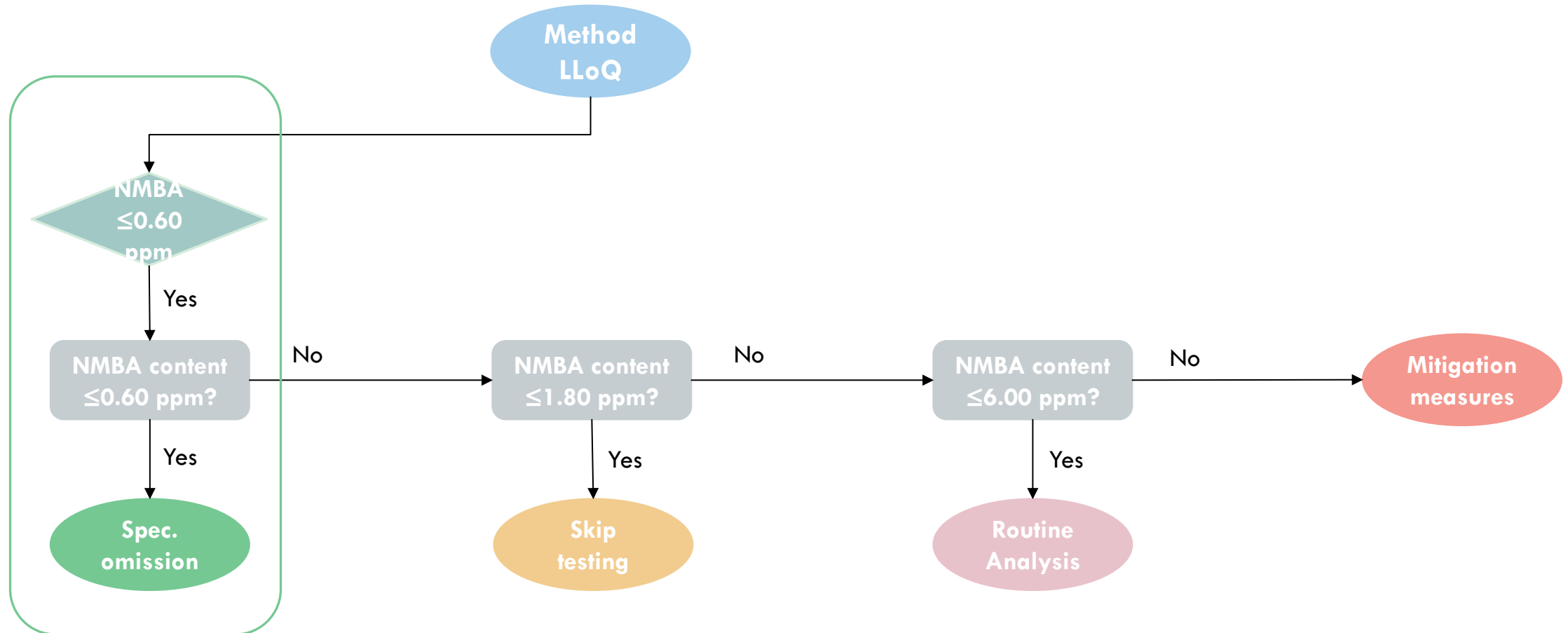
N-nitrosamine	AI (ng/day)	MDD (mg/day)	100% specification limit (ppm)	30% specification limit (ppm)	10% specification limit (ppm)
NMBA	96.0	16	6.00	1.80	0.60
NDPhA	78000.0	16	4875.00	1462.50	487.50
NMOR	127.0	16	7.94	2.38	0.79
NNK	100.0	16	6.25	1.88	0.63
NMPA	34.3	16	2.14	0.64	0.21
NDPA	26.5	16	1.66	0.50	0.17
NDIPA	26.5	16	1.66	0.50	0.17
NEIPA	26.5	16	1.66	0.50	0.17
NDBA	26.5	16	1.66	0.50	0.17

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# Scenarios



## Goal 2: Validation – ICH Q2(R2)

- Limit test for impurity
  - Selectivity / specificity
  - LoD
  
- Quantative analysis of trace impurities
  - Range
    - ✓ Response function
    - ✓ Linearity
    - ✓ Lower range limits: LoD/LLoQ
  - Combined approach
    - ✓ Total error – accuracy profile



## 3-level limit test

- Specification limit

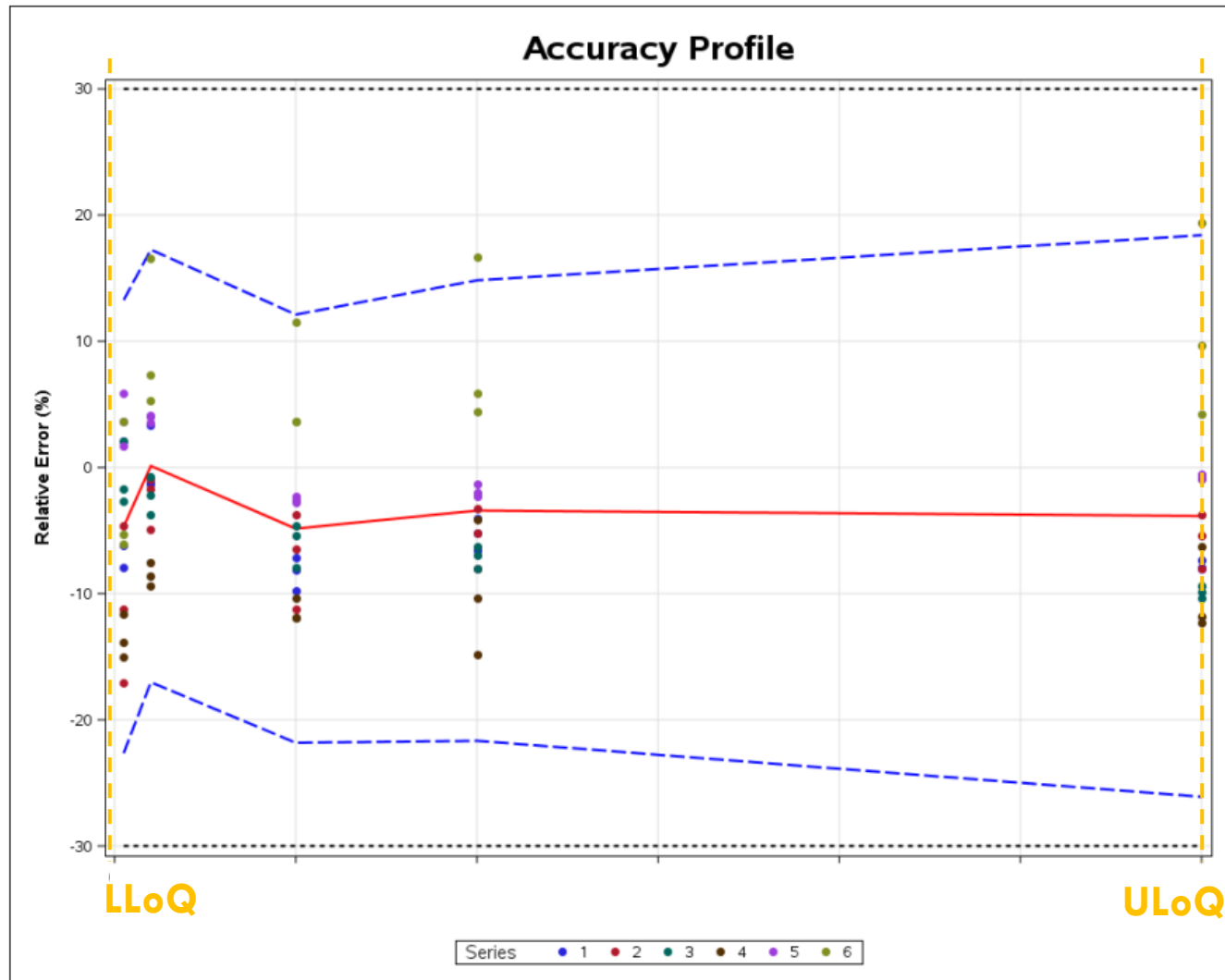
- 10%
- 30%
- 100%

- Support in decision-making during confirmatory testing

- If content consistently  $\leq 10\%$  : Specification omission
- If content consistently  $> 10\%$  and  $\leq 100\%$  : Quantitative testing
  - ✓ **Skip testing ( $\leq 30\%$ ):** 1 batch out of every x batches must be tested
  - ✓ **Routine analysis ( $\leq 100\%$ ):** every batch must be tested



# NMBA (linear regression through 0, fitted level 3)



LoD: 8.62 ppb

**LLoQ: 0.10 ppm**

ULoQ: 11.72 ppm

..... Acceptance limit  
- - - -  $\beta$ -expectation tolerance interval  
— Bias

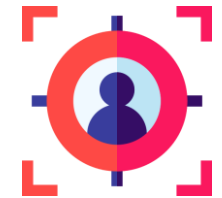
## System suitability tests (SSTs)

- Equipment readiness (AHP 50 ng/mL ; n=3)
  - Specifications: mean intensities  $\geq 8,000,000$  counts and RSD (%)  $\leq 5\%$



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- Equipment readiness (AHP 50 ng/mL ; n=3)
  - Specifications: mean intensities  $\geq 8,000,000$  counts and RSD (%)  $\leq 5\%$
  
- $Ion\ ratio = \frac{less\ intense\ AUC}{most\ intense\ AUC}$ 
  - LC-MS/MS specificity
  - Maximum permitted tolerance for LC-MS/MS technique



Ion ratio	Maximum permitted tolerance
> 0.50	$\pm 20\%$
> 0.20 to 0.50	$\pm 25\%$
> 0.10 to 0.20	$\pm 30\%$
$\leq 0.10$	$\pm 50\%$

## Goal 3: Confirmatory testing (step 2)

- *“Testing should be conducted on **10% of annual batches, or 3 per year, whichever is highest.** This includes testing not only of **newly produced batches** but also **retained samples of batches still within expiry date.** If fewer than 3 batches are manufactured annually, then all batches should be tested.”*
- 12 batches of drug product, including release and ongoing stability samples over T36M
  - 2024: 3 batches → Release
  - 2023: 3 batches → T0M – T12M
  - 2022: 3 batches → T12M – T24M
  - 2021: 3 batches → T24M – T36M
  - 2020: ...
- 3-level limit test approach

## Goal 3: Confirmatory testing (step 2)

- 2024: Release
  - Only one nitrosamine detected, with content  $< 10\%$  of the specification limit
- 2023: T0M – T12M
  - Only one nitrosamine detected, with content  $> 10\%$  **but**  $< 30\%$  of the specification limit
- 2022: T12M – T24M
  - Only one nitrosamine detected, with content  $> 10\%$  **but**  $< 30\%$  of the specification limit
- 2021: T24M – T36M
  - Only one nitrosamine detected, with content  $> 30\%$  **but**  $< 100\%$  of the specification limit

→ This N-nitrosamine shows an evolving profile in the finished product during storage.

## Key messages

- Generic methods for simultaneous detection of N-nitrosamine impurities
- Methods validated with a LLoQ  $\leq 10\%$  specification limit
- Confirmatory testing
  - Routine analysis required for only one N-nitrosamine



## Acknowledgement

### **Supervisors:**

Ph. Hubert  
C. Hubert

### **Collaborators:**

S. Houari  
A. Dispas  
T. Van Laethem

### **Co-workers:**

E. Ziémons  
C. De Bleye  
P.-Y. Sacré  
M. Heptia  
B. Dahmen  
S. Lhoest  
H. Jambo  
J. Horne  
K. Kemik  
P. Beckers  
M. Bihain

### **Sponsor:**



### **Technical support**

L. Van Oudenhove