

6.2.3 取り違えや汚染・交差汚染を防ぐために、品質検査中および出庫前の血液細胞製剤を保管する場所を設置し、管理することが望ましい。

(※交差汚染とは、製造施設において、原料または製品が他の異種原料または製品によって汚染されること。)

6.2.4 安全管理

6.2.4.1 輸血・細胞処理部門においては、作業員、患者、ドナー、訪問者の健康と安全への危険性を最小限にするよう配慮すること。

6.2.5 伝染性微生物、有害な化学薬品、放射線性危険物に作業員が暴露した場合の対応方法を各施設の安全マニュアル内に整備すること。

6.2.6 医療廃棄物は、該当する法律および施設の規定に従って、人や環境に危害が及ばないように適切に処理すること。

6.2.7 作業環境を清潔・衛生的かつ整然と維持・管理すること。

6.2.8 作業中は手袋、ヘアークャップ、マスクおよび専用衣を着用すること。なお、専用衣で作業場外に出てはならない。

6.3 細胞処理の目的と方法

6.3.1 輸血・細胞処理部門は、各作業に対する標準作業手順書(SOP)を整備すること。各 SOP には次項に掲げる項目を含むことが望ましい。

①目的、②機器と消耗品、③各作業工程(必要に応じて図表で示す)、④指示書、工程記録など

6.3.2 細胞処理担当者は最新の SOP を所持し、作業時はいつでも参照できるようにすること。

6.3.3 新規の手順、ならびに手順が改定された場合には、細胞処理責任者は実行前に内容を確認・審査すること。

6.3.4 特定生物由来製品を使用した場合、薬事法で定める必要事項を、各施設で定めた専用の記録用紙あるいは電子媒体に記録し 20 年間保存すること。また、電子媒体に保存する場合には、定期的にデータのバック

アップを取ること。

6.4 工程管理

6.4.1 患者担当医からの申込書や指示書等があること。

6.4.2 血液細胞製剤の払い出しまでの間に以下の情報を得ること。

① ドナーの適格性、②患者担当医の連絡先等

6.4.3 可能な限り生細胞率と回収率を評価することが望ましい。

6.4.4 工程手順が新規または改定された場合は、可能なかぎり実施前に輸血・細胞処理部門内でテストランを行い検証することが望ましい。

6.4.5 SOP は、重要項目および検査が明確にされていること。

6.4.6 出庫に際しての適合基準を各施設で定めておくこと。

6.4.7 処理は無菌的に行い、血液細胞製剤の交差汚染を極力防止すること。

6.4.7.1 開放系での処理には(バイオ)クリーンベンチまたは安全キャビネット内等清浄を確保できる場所で実施すること。

6.4.8 細胞処理後の検体については細菌・真菌検査(たとえば血液培養と同じ方法)を行うことが望ましい。

6.4.8.1 菌検査が陽性であった場合には、その旨を当該部門責任者および担当医等に速やかに連絡し、対処法を検討すること。

6.4.8.2 対処法は事前に取り決めておくことが望ましい。

6.4.9 作業工程記録書を作成すること。

6.4.9.1 細胞処理工程ごとに、作業者が行うべき内容を明記し、記録することが望ましい。

6.4.9.2 重要な試薬、消耗品のロット番号、使用期限、製造メーカーや重要な機器(例えば細胞分離装置)の種類などを記載すること。

6.4.10 細胞処理責任者は、細胞処理ごとに工程記録を審査すること。血液細胞製剤を払い出す前に行うのが原則であるが、やむをえない場合は

担当医が払い出す時に審査したものをすみやかに再確認すること。

6.4.10.1 担当医および当該部門責任者は、最終産物が適合していない場合には速やかに連絡をうけ、対処法について検討すること。

6.4.10.2 作業工程において特記すべきことがあればその旨を工程記録に記載すること。

6.4.11 検査には次項を含むことが望ましい。

検体は確実にドナーまたは患者と連結可能であること(取り違い防止)。

6.4.11.1 血液細胞製剤の評価のために必要な検査

① 全ての血液細胞製剤に関して、総有核細胞数と生細胞率(凍結した場合)

② 末梢血幹細胞製剤の場合には CD34 陽性細胞数

③ 細菌・真菌検査

6.4.11.2 細胞処理前後の細胞集団が異なる場合には細胞集団を立証可能な検査

6.4.11.3 検査方法や機器の信頼性、精度、実行性を監視するための検査(校正、保守・点検)

6.5 ラベル

6.5.1 ラベルは、血液細胞製剤または作業工程ごとに取り違いのないように運用すること。

6.5.2 細胞材料または製剤の受入時に、ラベルや名前等が間違っていないか2人以上で照合すること。

6.5.3 細胞処理途中のバッグや資料、検査検体にも識別できるラベルを貼付または記載すること。

6.5.4 出庫する血液細胞製剤のラベルや名前等に誤りがないか2人以上で照合すること。

6.5.5 ラベルには以下の内容は記載すること。

①識別番号、②産物名(製剤名)、③(必要に応じて)患者名、④(必要に応じて)ドナー名、⑤採取日時

6.5.6 細胞処理後の本体に付随した参照検体にも項目「6.6.5」と同様の識別ラベルを貼付または記載すること。

7 払い出し

7.1 血液細胞製剤の払い出しの基準

7.1.1 原則として払い出し前に血液細胞製剤の工程記録が細胞処理責任者によって審査され、適合しない場合には必要に応じて担当医も含めて対処法を検討すること。

7.2 払い出しに際しては 2 名以上で製剤の外観、ラベルや名前等を目視確認すること。

7.3 払い出しの記録

7.3.1 血液細胞製剤が払い出される時には工程記録に以下の事項を記載しておくことが望ましい。

①払い出し日時、②(必要に応じて、実施者印などを含めた)適合票、
③(必要に応じて)血液細胞製剤を受け取った人の名前(署名)

7.4 病棟への直接搬送

7.4.1 細胞処理が必要なく、直接病棟へ血液細胞製剤を搬送する場合には、上記のラベル、記録に関して該当部分を参照すること。

8 保存と解凍

8.1 保存場所

8.1.1 血液細胞製剤を保存する場合には、取違い防止、汚染防止、部外者に

よる無断持ち出し防止のために、必要に応じて施錠するなどして、保存する場所を管理すること。

8.1.2 交差汚染を最小限にする手段が講じられていること。

8.1.3 輸血・細胞処理部門には部外者の立ち入りは制限されていること。

8.2 保存期間

8.2.1 血液細胞製剤ごとに保管する期間を定めること。

8.2.2 必要に応じて新鮮製剤および凍結解凍後の使用期限を定めること。

8.3 温度

8.3.1 必要に応じて各製剤に適した保存温度(範囲)を SOP に定めること。

8.4 モニタリング

8.4.1 血液細胞製剤の保存のための冷蔵庫や冷凍庫は 少なくとも 4 時間毎に温度を継続的にモニターし記録するシステムを備えていることが望ましい。

8.4.2 完全に液体窒素内に浸された血液細胞製剤には、継続的な温度モニターは不要である。

8.4.3 血液細胞製剤が特定の温度範囲内に確実にあるように、液体窒素タンクの液体窒素の量を継続的に監視するシステムがあること。

8.5 警報装置

8.5.1 保存庫には継続的な警報システムが設置されていることが望ましい。

8.5.2 警報システムは警告音または効果的な連絡方法を備えていること。

8.5.3 現場周囲に作業員がいなくても 24 時間体制で代行者が対応できる体

制であること。

8.5.4 警報の設定は十分な安全域をもって設定すること。

8.5.5 万一保管容器が故障した場合に、血液細胞製剤が安全な温度に保てるような方法を講ずること。

8.5.6 警報装置は定期的に保守すること。

8.5.7 代替え容器を備えておくことが望ましい。

8.6 払い出しと搬送

8.6.1 細胞処理が終了した生細胞または凍結細胞は、輸血・細胞処理部門から、速やかに搬送すること。

8.7 解凍

8.7.1 血液細胞の解凍は 37℃急速解凍を原則とする。必要に応じて洗浄を行うこと。

8.7.2 解凍のための SOP、工程記録を定めること。

8.7.3 必要に応じて解凍サンプルの検査を行うこと。

8.7.4 検査結果を患者担当医に報告すること。

9 検体保存

9.1 処理の終わった細胞の一部を検体として保存することが望ましい。

9.2 検体には専用のラベルを貼付すること。

9.3 保存した検体は専用の台帳で管理すること。

10 投与

- 10.1 輸血・細胞処理部門から搬送された血液細胞製剤は、原則として担当医が速やかに患者に投与すること。
- 10.2 患者への投与前に、患者担当医および看護師は、病棟あるいはベッドサイドで、輸血製剤に準じた方法で指示書と以下の点について照合確認をすること。
 - ①患者氏名、②ドナー氏名、③ID、④製剤名、⑤採取日、⑥容量など
- 10.3 製剤投与によると思われる副作用が出現した場合には、担当医および当該部門責任者に連絡すること。

11 廃棄

- 11.1 処理した細胞を廃棄する場合の基準を定めること。
- 11.2 細胞処理を行う前に、予め細胞の廃棄承諾書を患者から得ること。

12 雑則

- 12.1 見直し
 - 12.1.1 このガイドラインは、細胞療法の進歩や医学的、社会的情勢の変化等を勘案して、必要に応じ、又は施行後5年を目途として、検討を加えた上で見直しを行うものとする。
- 12.2 施行期日
 - 12.2.1 このガイドラインは平成 21 年 X 月 X 日より施行する。

参考資料

1. FACT-JACIE International Standards for Cellular Therapy Product Collection, Processing and Administration. 3rd Edition.
2. 東京都健康安全研究センター資料
3. 平成 18 年度再生医療 開発 WG 報告書
4. 臍帯血品質管理基準書、平成 19 年 5 月 12 日改訂
5. 臍帯血移植の実施のための技術指針、平成 17 年 3 月 24 日改訂
6. 血液法に基づく採血業務についての資料、日本赤十字血液センター

Guideline for Blood Cell Processing in Hospitals

February 15, 2008 (Heisei 20)	The 0.1 st Edition
February 16, 2008 (Heisei 20)	The 0.2 nd Edition
June 28, 2008 (Heisei 20)	The 0.3 rd Edition
October 03, 2008 (Heisei 20)	The 0.4 th Edition
October 10, 2008 (Heisei 20)	The 0.5 th Edition
February 21, 2009(Heisei 21)	The 0.51 st Edition
May 11, 2009(Heisei 21)	The 0.52 nd Edition
June 19, 2009 (Heisei 21)	The 0.53 rd Edition
July 18, 2009 (Heisei 21)	The 0.8 th Edition
September 23, 2009 (Heisei 21)	The 0.9 th Edition

The Japan Society of Transfusion Medicine and Cell Therapy
The Japan Society for Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation

Introduction

Nowadays blood cell products, such as washed platelets and hematopoietic stem cells etc., processed and manufactured in medical facilities, are indispensable for transfusion medicine and cell therapy. However, the safety and quality of these blood cell products are not yet guaranteed unlike blood products manufactured under Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) by Japanese Red Cross etc. Therefore, handling of blood cell products manufactured in hospitals is an urgent subject left behind for administration in the Blood Law. Therefore, we create here the minimum standards (facilities and manufacture • quality control procedures) that all domestic institutions dealing with blood cell products manufactured in hospitals should comply.

The standards should clarify the position of blood cell products manufactured in hospitals in the regulations for cellular products (biologics, biological products, cell-tissue products for clinical research, etc.). The standards should help administration and medical organizations to work on improvement of safety of blood products, promotion of adequate use, establishment of stable supply which are policies of the Blood Law. This standard was created by mutual cooperation of related societies, The Japan Society of Transfusion Medicine and Cell Therapy, The Japan Society for Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation and Japanese Society of Hematology. The documentation system of the standards was created to bring consistency with existing standards in our country, and the worldwide standards, “Standards of Collection, Processing of Cell Therapy Products in the 3rd Edition of FACT-JACIE 2008 (Part C and D)” was referred.

The standards contain not only “ideal standards” but standards that may not be achieved in most of medical facilities at present, considering the present situation of departments of blood transfusion and cell processing in our country. This standard shall be reexamined and revised appropriately to be equivalent with those of overseas, especially newest versions of Europe and US standards. Creation of this guideline should help to authorize blood transfusion and cell processing department, and establish surveillance system of harmful events in future.

Table of Contents

1. Purpose	90
2. Scope	90
3. Collection of cells	91
4. Manager and workers	91
5. Equipment/apparatus	93
6. Cell processing	93
7. Release	98
8. Storage and thawing	99
9. Sample preservation	101
10. Transfusion	101
11. Wastes	101
12. Miscellaneous provisions	101
References	102

Appendix

1. General notes for cell processing
 1. Use and management procedures of clean bench/safety cabinet
 2. Calculation of total cell number and viability
 3. Counting method for CD 34 positive cells
 4. Colony forming unit assay
2. Processing and cryopreservation of peripheral blood stem/progenitor cells
3. Erythrocyte removal from bone marrow
4. Supernatant removal from bone marrow suspension
5. Thawing and transfusion of cryopreserved cells
6. Reagents for cell processing etc.

1. Purpose

This standards aim to keep safe and high quality of in-manipulated blood cells (hereafter called as "blood cell products" and it mainly means hematopoietic stem cells etc.) on manufacturing process in medical facilities, and to enable retroactive investigation of causes etc. if the manufactured products have problems.

2. Scope

2.1. The subjects of this guideline are: collection, processing, freezing and storage of cells manufactured in hospitals mainly associated with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

2.1.1. Cryopreservation and thawing of cells in autologous and allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation

2.1.2. Removal of erythrocytes and plasma, isolation, cryopreservation, thawing of mononuclear cells for autologous and allogeneic bone marrow transplantation

2.1.3 Collection, cryopreservation and thawing of lymphocytes for donor lymphocyte transfusion (DLI) related to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

2.1.4. Cryopreservation and thawing of cells for cord blood transplantation

2.2. Exclusion criteria

2.2.1 Cell processing for cell therapy and regenerative medicine (therapy) conducted as a clinical research shall not be the subject of this guideline.

2.3. Subjects of facilities

All the hospitals where processing of cells described in item "2.1" shall be the subject of this guideline.

3. Collection of cells

3.1. Collection facilities shall comply with appropriate laws and regulations.

3.1.1. Eligibility of unrelated bone marrow donors, accountability system and collection method shall comply with “Standards for Donor Eligibility” (Japan Marrow Donor Program, 5th Edition, April 1, 2007) and “Manual for Bone Marrow Collection” (3rd Edition, Japan Marrow Donor Program, December 1, 2004). Eligibility of related bone marrow donors, accountability system and collection method should comply also with these standards.

3.1.2. Donor eligibility of peripheral blood stem cell collection, accountability system and collection method shall comply "Guidelines for Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Mobilization and Collection" (Revised 3rd Edition, April 21, 2003).

3.1.3. Donor eligibility of unrelated donor for donor lymphocyte infusion, accountability system and collection method shall comply "Donor Lymphocyte Infusion (DLI) Coordination Manual" (2nd Edition, Japan Marrow Donor Program, November 1, 2003). Those of related donors for DLI should comply the manual.

3.2. Healthy related donors shall be informed about "Group Insurance for Related Donor for Hematopoietic Stem Cells (bone marrow/peripheral blood)" before collection.

4. Manager and workers

4.1. General manager

4.1.1. The facility shall have a general manager. General manager shall have a medical degree and be head or medical director of the department where blood transfusion and cell therapy using blood cell products are conducted.

4.1.2. General manager should make effort for appropriate operation of standards.

4.1.3. General manager should be independent from other managements, but may manage concurrently the following procedures. .

4.2. Manager for cell collection

4.2.1. Manager for cell collection shall be a medical doctor who is skilled with cell collection.

4.2.2. Manager for cell collection shall make effort for collection of blood with appropriate skills and management.

4.2.3. Manager for cell collection shall educate workers properly.

4.3. Manager for cell processing

4.3.1. Manager for cell processing shall be a medical doctor who is familiar with cell processing. Manager of cell processing should not be a manager of quality control concurrently.

4.3.2. Manager for cell processing is asked to observe blood cells are processed by suitable technology and control them.

4.3.3. Manager for cell processing shall educate workers periodically.

4.4. Manager for quality control

4.4.1. Department of blood transfusion and cell therapy shall have a manager for quality control. The manager for quality control should be different from that of cell processing.

4.4.2. Manager of quality control shall maintain the standards properly to operate them progressively with improvement and accepted.

4.4.3. Manager of quality control shall educate staff of the department properly.

4.5. Other workers

4.5.1. Workers in the department shall be trained cell processing sufficiently before operation, and shall be familiar with all the procedures.

5. Equipment/apparatus

5.1. In performing cell processing in a closed system, exclusive apparatus (such as blood component collection apparatus) shall be used.

5.2. In performing cell processing in an open system, exclusive room and locations shall be maintained equipped with clean benches.

5.3. Equipments and apparatus for cell processing shall be maintained periodically.

5.4. Records of periodical maintenance of apparatus for cell processing and repair shall be kept. Storage apparatus shall be referred to the clause of "Storage and thawing".

6. Cell processing

6.1. Outline

6.1.1. This standards shall be applied to all the processes of the cell processing and storage performed in the department of blood transfusion and cell processing.

6.2. Environment

6.2.1. Facility for cell processing should have sufficient space for conducting necessary procedures, and apparatus and goods should be arranged functionally.

6.2.1.1. Sufficient lighting, ventilation, and water works shall be fixed for the place of cell processing, and that should be clean and quiet environment.

6.2.1.2. Two or more patients' cells and specimens shall not be handled simultaneously at the same location.

6.2.1.3. Entry of an outsider shall be restricted.

6.2.1.4. Location for clinical specimens shall be decided.

6.2.2. Sufficient apparatus for processing shall be equipped.

6.2.2.1. Regarding the apparatus, refer to the clause of "5. Equipment and apparatus".

6.2.3. Location for product storage during inspection of quality and before issue should be prepared and managed to prevent switch of products and mutual infection.

6.2.4. Safety control

6.2.4.1 Blood transfusion and cell processing department shall consider to minimize risks to health and safety of workers, patients, donors and visitors.

6.2.5. Safety manual of each facility (institution) shall contain corresponding methods for the case of workers exposed to infectious microbe, toxic chemicals and radioactive materials.

6.2.6. Medical waste shall be processed appropriately not to harm human and environments following the applicable laws and rules of institution.

6.2.7. Work environment shall be maintained and administrated to be clean, hygiene and well organized.

6.2.8. Workers shall wear gloves and lab coats during work. Workers shall not leave the working area with lab coats.

6.3. The purpose and method of cell processing

6.3.1. Blood Transfusion and Cell Processing Department should have the standard operations (SOP) for each work. Each SOP should contain the items listed in the next clause.

(1) purpose, (2) apparatus and an article of consumption, (3) each process of operation (shown chart if needed), (4) written directive, process record, etc.

6.3.2. Personal in charge for cell processing shall be able to copy SOP anytime in necessary.

6.3.3. Manager for cell processing shall confirm and examine the protocols before cell processing if they are new or revised.

6.3.4. When specific biological products are used, the necessary information defined by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law shall be recorded on the record paper or electronic media defined with each institution, and is saved for 20 years.

6.4. Process control

6.4.1. Request form or directives of doctors for the patients shall be prepared.

6.4.2. The following information shall be obtained before the expenditure of blood products.

(1) donor eligibility (2) address of doctor in charge, etc.

6.4.3. Percentage of viability and recovery of cells should be evaluated.

6.4.4. New or revised protocols should be evaluated before the operation by test run in the department of Blood Transfusion • Cell Processing.

6.4.5. Important points and inspections shall be clarified in SOP.

6.4.6. Each facility shall determine the standards for product qualification for shipping.

6.4.7. Processing shall be done in sterile condition and prevent infection between products.

6.4.7.1. Processing with an open-air system shall be carried out in a place where salinity is insured such as in a clean bench.

6.4.7.2. Samples of blood products after cell processing should be tested for bacteria and fungus contamination.

6.4.7.3. When bacteria and fungus tests show the product is positive for contamination, the manager and physician of the patient shall be informed and remedy shall be examined.

6.4.7.4. Remedy should be decided in advance.

6.4.7.5. Processing record shall be created.

6.4.7.6. Content of work shall be clearly written for every step of cell processing and workers shall write on the processing record .

6.4.7.7. Lot numbers of important reagents and consumptions, expiration date , manufactures, important apparatus (for example, cell separation apparatus), etc. shall be written.

6.4.8. Manager for cell processing shall examine the record of processing for each processing. This shall be done before the product is released, but manager should reexamine the record when a product is released to doctor of the indicated patient in unavoidable case.

A physician in charge for patient and manager of the department shall be informed when the final product is not adequate, and the ways to handle the problem shall be examined.

Specified event during process of operation shall be indicated in the record of processing.

6.4.9. Following items should be included for inspection. Specimens shall be cable to link to donor or patient to avoid mix up the product.

6.4.9.1. Inspection required for evaluation of blood cell product

6.4.9.2.

- (1) All blood products: Total nucleated cell count and viability of cells (for frozen cells)
- (2) Peripheral blood stem cell product: CD 34 positive cell count
- (3) Inspection of bacteria and fungus

6.4.9.3. Cell population shall be verified when cell population changes before and after cell processing.

Inspection for observations of reliability of inspection methods and apparatus, accuracy, and practicability.

6.5. Label

6.5.1. Labeling shall be operated on each product and work process to avoid mix-up.

6.5.2. At the time of acceptance of cellular products, more than two staff shall examine the label or names on them.

6.5.3. Bag of product, documents and specimens for test shall be labeled or identified by writing.

6.5.4. More than two staff shall check labels or names on blood cell products before release.

6.5.5. The following contents shall be indicated on labels.

(1) Identification number, (2) Name of contents (product name), (3) Patient name (if necessary), (4) Donor name (if necessary), (5) Date and time of collection

6.5.6. Specimens attached to blood cell products after processing shall be labeled for identification as described in the section "6.5.5." or these information shall be written.

7. Release

7.1. Standard for release of blood cell product

7.1.1. In principle, manager of cell processing shall examine process record of blood cell products. If the record is not qualified, the ways to solve problem shall be examined with physician in charge if necessary.

7.2. On release of blood cell products more than two staff shall visually examine the appearance of products, labels or names etc.

7.3. Record of release

7.3.1. When blood cell product is released, following items shall be filled on the processing report.

- (1) Release date and time,
- (2) (stamp of enforcement person etc. depending necessity) confirmatory form,
- (3) name of person who receives blood cell product (signature)

7.4. Direct transportation to ward

7.4.1. Labels and documents of blood cell product without cell processing shall be examined before transportation directly to ward.