

BRIEFING

(1079.2) Mean Kinetic Temperature in the Evaluation of Temperature Excursions During Storage and Transportation of Drug Products. This proposal is based on the version of the chapter official as of December 1, 2020. MKT cannot be used to normalize storage conditions situations that are out of control but can be a valuable tool to evaluate a temperature excursion. Thus, the use of MKT in evaluating a short term excursion (as defined in this chapter) and the time frame used to calculate MKT as recommended by USP can allow for responsible management of excursion risk. Currently, (1079.2) contains temperature excursion limits for climatic zone II, and with this revision, USP is proposing the inclusion of temperature excursion limits for climatic zone IVb to address the current gap. See the *Stimuli* article, [The Use of Mean Kinetic Temperature and the Need of Allowable Excursion Limits for Climatic Zone IVb](#), appearing elsewhere in this issue of *PF*.

Additionally, minor editorial changes have been made to update the chapter to current *USP* style.

(GCPD: D. Hunt)

Correspondence Number—C320090

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(1079.2) MEAN KINETIC TEMPERATURE IN THE EVALUATION OF TEMPERATURE EXCURSIONS DURING STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF DRUG PRODUCTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The extent of physicochemical degradation of drug products depends on factors such as product stability, how a product is stored and shipped, and how it is packaged. Temperature at which a product is stored or shipped is likely to vary during the life of the product, which can impact its stability and degradation pathways and kinetics, thereby leading to the product failing to maintain its critical quality attributes.

Mean kinetic temperature (MKT) is a way to summarize the time history of a product's temperature exposure with a single "effective" or "virtual" temperature. It is defined as the single calculated temperature at which the total amount of degradation over a particular period is equal to the sum of the individual degradations that would occur at various temperatures. MKT integrates the time-temperature history by making assumptions about the kinetics of a product's chemical degradation. Therefore, MKT takes into account the fact that long temperature excursions at slightly elevated temperatures can be just as, or more, impactful than short temperature excursions at elevated temperatures.

Change to read:

2. SCOPE

This chapter applies to every link in the supply chain from the manufacturer through any entity that transports or stores a finished drug product, with the sole exception of the patient. Examples:

- Manufacturers of drug products, radiopharmaceuticals, biological products, and biotechnological products
- Repackaging operations in which the product may be owned by a company other than the primary manufacturer
- Healthcare providers and institutions such as hospitals; outpatient, ambulatory, and urgent care centers; home health providers; vaccine clinics; emergency departments; and medical, dental, and veterinary offices

- Pharmacies including but not limited to retail, infusion and compounding (sterile and nonsterile), specialty, mail order, hospital, nursing home, and hospice
- Importers and exporters
- Wholesale distributors
- Third-party logistics providers, brokers, freight forwarders, consolidators, and other organizations involved in storage; road, rail, sea, and/or air transport services; or mail distributors that offer expedited or controlled-temperature shipping services

Manufacturers of active pharmaceutical ingredients, excipients, medical devices (with the exception of drug combination devices), and dietary supplements are not within the scope of this chapter. ~~However, the principles and mitigation strategies presented in this chapter may be useful for materials other than finished drug products.~~ ▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024)

Change to read:

3. MEAN KINETIC TEMPERATURE

MKT is the single calculated temperature at which the total amount of degradation over a particular period is equal to the sum of the individual degradations that would occur at various temperatures. MKT may be considered as an isothermal storage temperature that simulates the nonisothermal effects of storage temperature variation (1). Seevers et al. demonstrated that the choice of activation energy doesn't change the MKT significantly. It is not a simple arithmetic mean. The use of MKT is considered an acceptable practice for storage and can be considered for excursions during transit.

The temperatures used for calculating MKT can be conveniently collected using electronic devices that measure temperatures at frequent intervals (e.g., every 15 min). ▲ MKT can be calculated using all of the temperature data available during the observation period. ▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024) MKT can be calculated directly or the data can be downloaded to a computer for processing. Software to compute the MKT is available commercially.

~~The arithmetic mean of the high and low temperatures of the observation period is then used in the calculation of MKT.~~ ▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024) MKT is calculated by the following equation (derived from the Arrhenius equation):

$$T_k = \frac{\Delta H / R}{-\ln\left(\frac{e^{-\Delta H / RT_1} + e^{-\Delta H / RT_2} + \dots + e^{-\Delta H / RT_n}}{n}\right)}$$

T_k = mean kinetic temperature

ΔH = heat of activation, 83.144 kilojoules · mole⁻¹ (unless more accurate information is available from experimental studies)

R = universal gas constant, 8.3144 × 10⁻³ kJ · mole⁻¹ · K⁻¹

n = total number of storage temperatures recorded during the observation period

T_1 = value for the temperature recorded during the first time period

T_2 = value for the temperature recorded during the second time period

T_n = value for the temperature recorded during the n th time period

[NOTE—All temperatures, T , are absolute temperatures in degrees Kelvin (K).]

Drug products in the distribution supply chain may be held at temperatures outside of their labeled storage requirements as determined by the appropriate stability data. Drug products stored either in

warehouse conditions or during transportation may experience excursions from their acceptable temperature ranges. Each product excursion outside of USP excursion limits must be evaluated and its impact on the final product determined. The means of evaluation must be scientifically sound with documented justification that the integrity and quality of the drug product have not been affected. One method of analysis for examining temperature excursion is the use of MKT.

Because MKT expresses the cumulative thermal stress that a drug product experiences, it is considered an acceptable practice for storage and can be considered for excursions during transit. The calculation must be justified for use with distribution excursions by confirming that the stability-limiting characteristic of the product follows zero-order or first-order kinetics over the temperature range encountered.

Change to read:

4. APPLICATION OF MKT

MKT has been misunderstood and/or misused. The most significant misuse has been utilizing 52 weeks of temperature data to calculate MKT during a temperature excursion. Drug products typically do not spend 52 weeks in a single storage location. Thus, the 52 weeks of data used in the MKT calculation would not be a true reflection of the storage time. This approach skews results and could lead a company to overlook the impact of an excursion on the drug product (1-2). A closely related concern is the idea that a temperature excursion above a product's storage temperature can be "fixed" just by lowering the temperature of a warehouse for an appropriate period of time so that the resulting MKT calculation would provide an acceptable value. This ignores the fact that any degradation due to the higher temperature is not reversible (3).

▲ Although MKT is a valuable tool in helping to assess a temperature excursion, it may not be appropriate in some situations, e.g, cases where a product is subject to phase change (suppositories, liquids, suspensions, emulsion, creams, etc.) and/or where clinical data indicate that temperature excursions can impact product quality or safety. Biologics is a category of products for which MKT may not be suitable. If MKT cannot be used, stability and stress studies and freeze and thaw and high temperature cycling studies can be used to analyze the risk and justify the decision-making process to dispose the product. Thus, when MKT is not appropriate for assessing a temperature excursion, this point should be communicated to supply chain partners.

In using MKT to evaluate a temperature excursion, it should not be abused, meaning MKT alone is not enough to assess the impact of a temperature excursion, and it is necessary to also know the following:

- How long was the temperature excursion?
- What were the excursion temperature(s)?
- Was there a temperature excursion above 40°?
- What time frame was used to calculate MKT?

Table 1 presents the use of MKT and allowable temperature excursion limits in different storage conditions.

Table 1. Use of MKT for Handling Temperature Excursions in Different Storage Conditions^a

	Storage Range	MKT (NMT)	Time Period of MKT Calculation	Acceptable Excursion Range	Maximum Temperature	Maximum Excursion Time (h)
CCT ^b	2°-8°	8°	24 h	2°-15°	NMT 15°	24

	Storage Range	MKT (NMT)	Time Period of MKT Calculation	Acceptable Excursion Range	Maximum Temperature	Maximum Excursion Time (h)
CRT ^c	20°–25°	25°	30 days or the number of days a product remains in the organization's possession	15°–20° and 25°–30°	Transient spikes NMT 40°	24
Room temperature in climatic zone IVb ^c	15°–30°	30°	30 days or the number of days a product remains in the organization's possession	30°–40°	NMT 40°	24 [▲] (USP 1-Aug-2024)

^a Exposure to higher and/or lower temperatures beyond what is recommended in this chapter should be evaluated using monographs, product labels, or stability data provided by the manufacturer.

^b An article for which storage at controlled cold temperature (CCT) is directed may, alternatively, be stored and shipped in a cool place or refrigerated unless otherwise specified in the monograph or on the label (see [Packaging and Storage Requirements \(659\)](#)).

^c Some controlled room temperature (CRT)-labeled products may have stability issues with the higher and/or lower excursion limits. These products must be evaluated and shipped within the stability limits provided by the manufacturer.

MKT is referenced in the controlled room temperature (CRT) and controlled cold temperature (CCT) definitions in [Packaging and Storage Requirements \(659\)](#). Within the definitions, the temperature range for an excursion and the maximum excursion time are defined, but the time frame used for calculating MKT is not mentioned. [▲] (USP 1-Aug-2024) For CRT [▲] and room temperature in climatic zone IVb [▲] (USP 1-Aug-2024)

excursions, USP recommends using 30 days for calculating MKT or the average [▲] (USP 1-Aug-2024) number of days that a product remains in the holder's possession. This recommendation is based on temperature data presented by Anderson et al. (3) and the fact that products, on average, spend 30 days in warehouse storage in the US (4).

For CCT excursions, USP recommends using 24 h for calculating MKT. While specific products may have stability data to support excursions within wider temperature and time frames, operations involved with storage and distribution (shipping) throughout the supply chain typically do not have access to information beyond the product labeling. This includes dispensing and healthcare providers. Excursions occur and these guidelines are intended to manage these excursions while being conscious of the impact of temperature and time excursions. It is important to note that an excursion is a nonconforming event (except as previously noted when provided by the manufacturer). MKT should not be used to justify a system out of control (e.g., repeated temperature and time excursions).

Table 1. Use of MKT for CRT and CCT Excursions[▲]

	Storage Range	Acceptable Excursion Range	Maximum Temperature	Maximum Excursion Time (NMT)	MKT (NMT)	Time-Period of Calculation
CRT^b	20 ^a –25 ^a	15 ^a –30 ^a	40 ^a	24 h	25 ^a	30 days
CCT^c	2 ^a –8 ^a	8 ^a –15 ^a	15 ^a	24 h	8 ^a	24 h

^a Exposure to higher and/or lower temperatures beyond what is recommended in this chapter should be evaluated using monographs, product labels, or stability data provided by the manufacturer.

^b Some products may have stability issues with the higher and/or lower excursion limits. These products must be evaluated and shipped within the stability limits provided by the manufacturer.

^c An article for which storage at CCT is directed may, alternatively, be stored and shipped in a cool place or refrigerated unless otherwise specified in the monograph or on the label (see [\(659\)](#)).

▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024)

In CRT ▲ and room temperature in climatic zone IVb ▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024) storage environments, temperature monitoring (see [Monitoring Devices—Time, Temperature, and Humidity \(1118\)](#)) captures the temperatures throughout the day (e.g., every 15 min). MKT can be calculated on an ongoing basis or anytime that there has been a temperature excursion using data going back 30 days from (and including) the high excursion temperature. Thirty days must be from, and including, the high excursion temperature for the entire period of the excursion. ▲ During transportation, the MKT can be calculated using the time frame in which the product was shipped from the origin until it arrives at its destination. ▲ (USP 1-Aug-2024)

Use of MKT for Controlled Cold Temperature Excursions

In CCT storage environments, temperature monitoring (see [\(1118\)](#)) captures the temperatures throughout the day (e.g., every 15 min). MKT can be calculated on an ongoing basis or anytime that there has been a temperature excursion using data going back 24 h from the (and including) high excursion temperature. Excursion ranges, time, and MKT within allowances should be documented and can be reviewed for compliance and trending. The excursion temperature and time allowances for CCT products are much more restrictive than for most CRT products due to the more sensitive nature of these products to temperature excursions. Each excursion should be considered a separate event. A storage or transportation system that has repeated excursions should be considered a system out of control that needs to be corrected.

Excursion ranges, time, and MKT within allowances should be documented and can be reviewed for compliance and trending. Transportation systems that are monitored may also use MKT as outlined in this chapter. For transportation systems that are not monitored (a risk-based decision), lane temperature profile mapping may include the use of MKT when evaluating risks (see [Risks and Mitigation Strategies for the Storage and Transportation of Finished Drug Products \(1079\)](#)).

5. CONCLUSION

While every effort should be made to store and distribute drugs within their labeled temperature range, excursions may occur. The use of MKT in evaluating a short-term excursion (as defined in [\(659\)](#)) and the time period used for calculating MKT as recommended by USP will allow responsible management of excursions. It is important to note that excursions outside of USP allowable limits must be evaluated by the manufacturer, where conveying the excursion temperatures and time is critical to determining product disposition. MKT may not be used to justify a storage or transportation system that has repeated excursions; such a system is not in control and needs to be corrected.

REFERENCES

1. Seevers RH, Hofer J, Harber P, Ulrich D, Bishara R. The Use of Mean Kinetic Temperature (MKT) in the Handling, Storage, and Distribution of Temperature Sensitive Pharmaceuticals in *Pharmaceutical Outsourcing*; May–June 2009, 10(3);30–35.
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 4. Center for Healthcare Supply Chain Research. *Factbook: The Facts, Figures and Trends in Healthcare (2015–2016)*. 86th ed. Arlington, VA: Center for Healthcare Supply Chain Research; 2016:15.
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