



FULLER EARTH CHARACTERIZATION SKIN DECONTAMINATION

Dr Annick **ROUL**

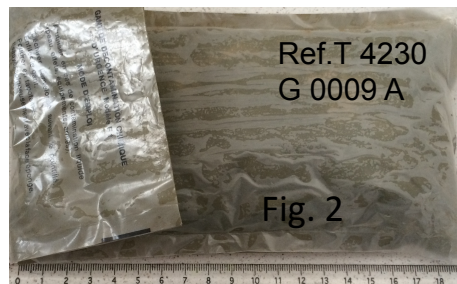
Colonel

Pharmacist Advisor for Directorate of Civil Security
and Crisis management

Ministry of Interior France



FULLER'S EARTH



Weight 125 g \pm 10 g
21 g dry powder / glove



Dry powder

- FE an aluminium silicate , $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{SiO}_2, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, adsorbant and bleaching.
- Reference for skin decontamination both militarian and civilian CWA –TICS
- Generic name
- Decontamination Efficiency (DE) (%) after 15 min contamination , water (54%) ,dry FE (71%) and reaches 88% FE + Water (suspension) published in JAT 2017

Comparison of four different fuller's earth formulations in skin decontamination
A Roul et al JAT 2017

AIM OF THE STUDY

BIOEQUIVALENCE OF FULLER EARTH

- I. FE furnished by NBC-SYS is characterized
- II. Classical methods: density , Water holding capacity , ...
- III. Size particle analysis of the « as delivered » powder
Laser diffraction . Histogramm size class (volume converted in number)
- IV. Composition analysis by **SEM**
X-Ray atomic composition
Mapping
- III. Morphologic structure dry FE observed
SEM / TEM
- III. Phase analysis
X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of fuller earth powder
Synchrotron beamline (CRISTAL)

We should compare this FE with other FE of different origins (country, natural, synththetic) for their **bioequivalence** .

CHARACTERIZATION- BIOEQUIVALENCE

BY DESIGN

- Micrometrics criteria
 - Size
 - Porosity
 - Shape
 - Specific gravity
 - Specific surface area
- Physico chemical properties
- Structure
- Phase analysis

BY TESTING

- Testing the bioequivalence of other samples of adsorptive powders compared to the next one
- Test in vitro Decontamination Efficiency (DE)
- Tests ex vivo DE

To obtain Fuller earth (FE) standardized decontamination agent

LASER DIFFRACTION

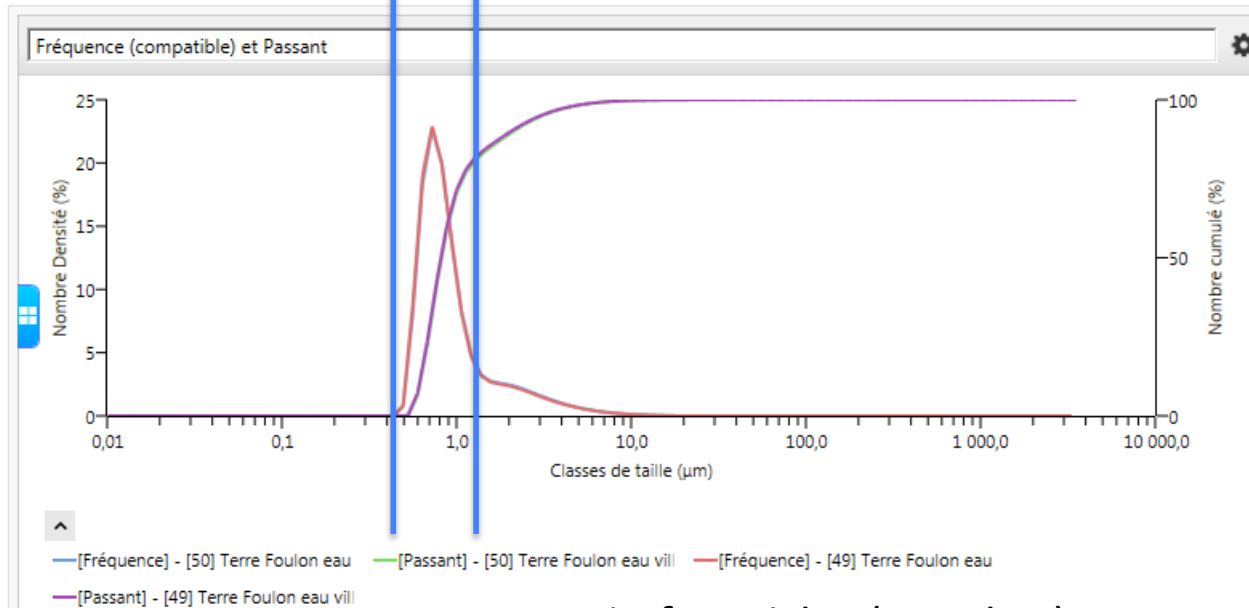
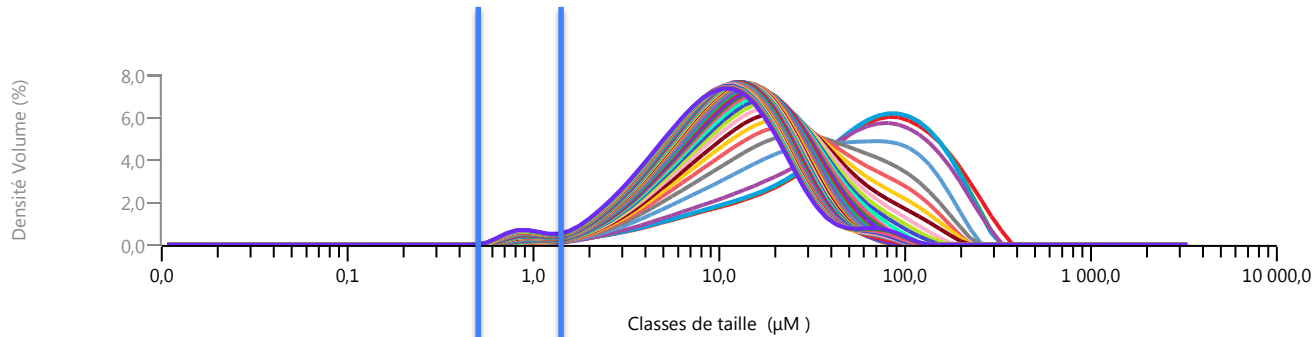
Water dispersed sample
Mastersizer 3000 , Hydro MV

Particle size weighed distribution

Volume density (%)

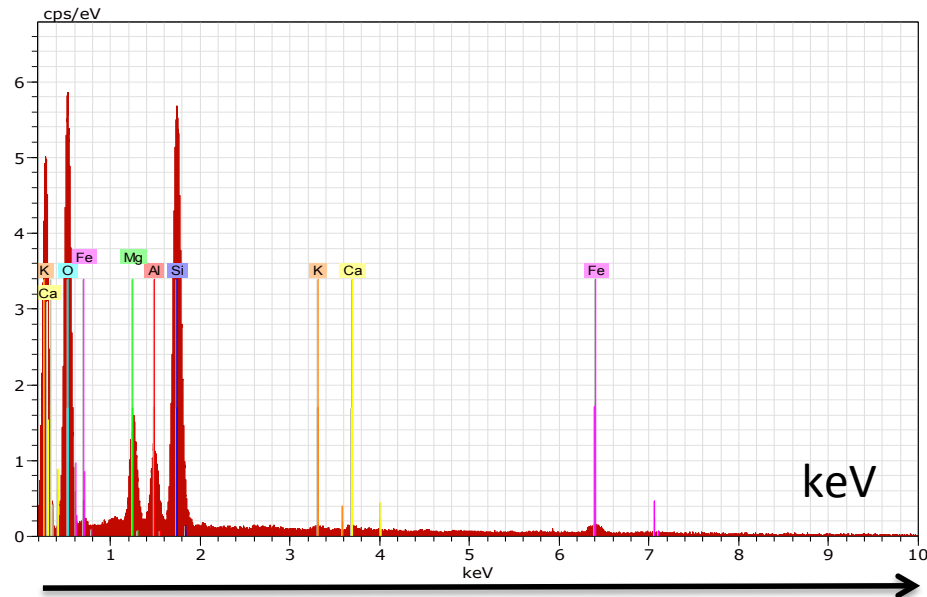
Converted

Number density (%)



2 particles size populations (500nm-200 µm) 70% of particles (number) size < 1µm

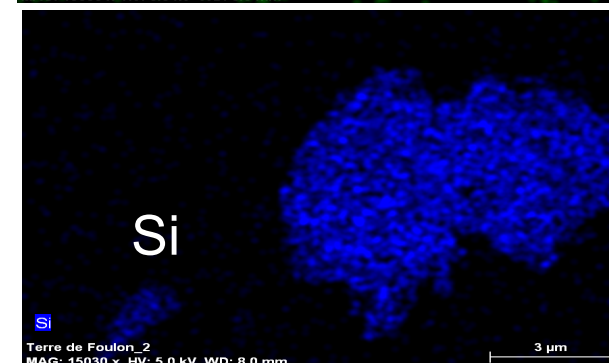
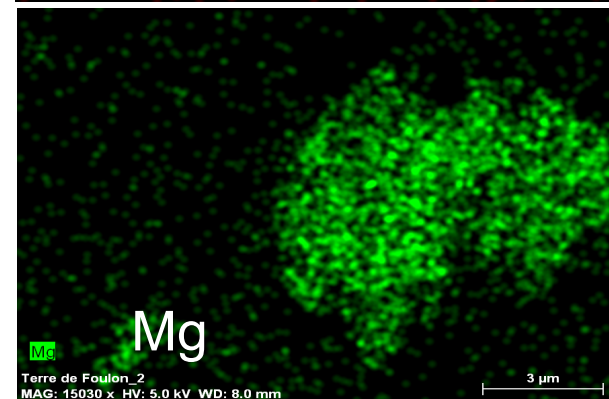
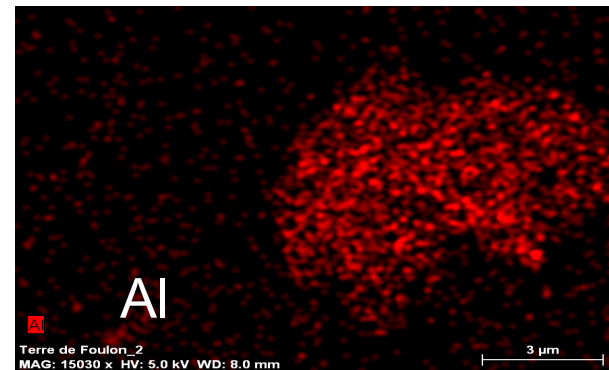
ATOMIC COMPOSITION and MAPPING by SEM



Field-emission “gun” microscope (FE-SEM) operates at 0.02 - 30 keV. High-resolution observations were obtained by using an Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) detector

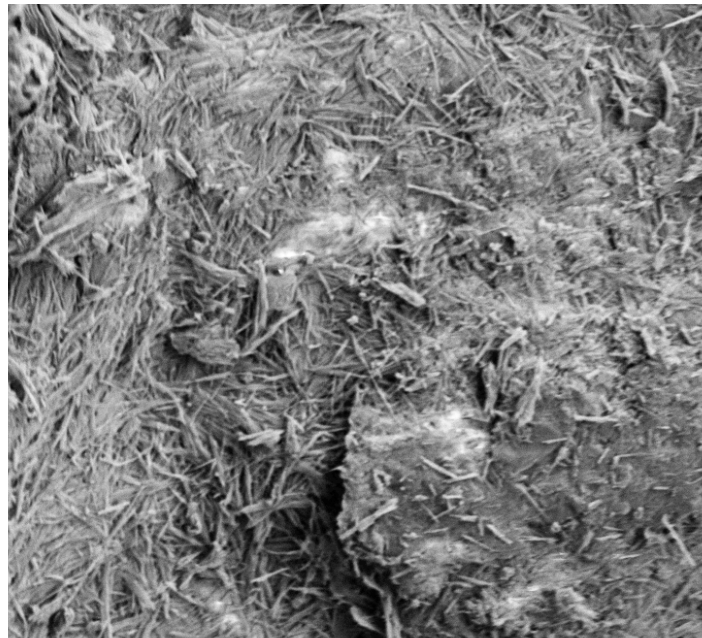
Characteristic ray in energy for each element of the structure –Quantification(A%)

Zeiss SUPRA55-VP SEM



MORPHOLOGIC ULTRASTRUCTURE SEM

Field-emission “gun” microscope (FE-SEM). High-resolution observations were obtained by using one secondary electron detector (Everhart-Thorley S2)



1 μ m
EHT = 2.00 kV WD = 7.8 mm Signal A = SE2

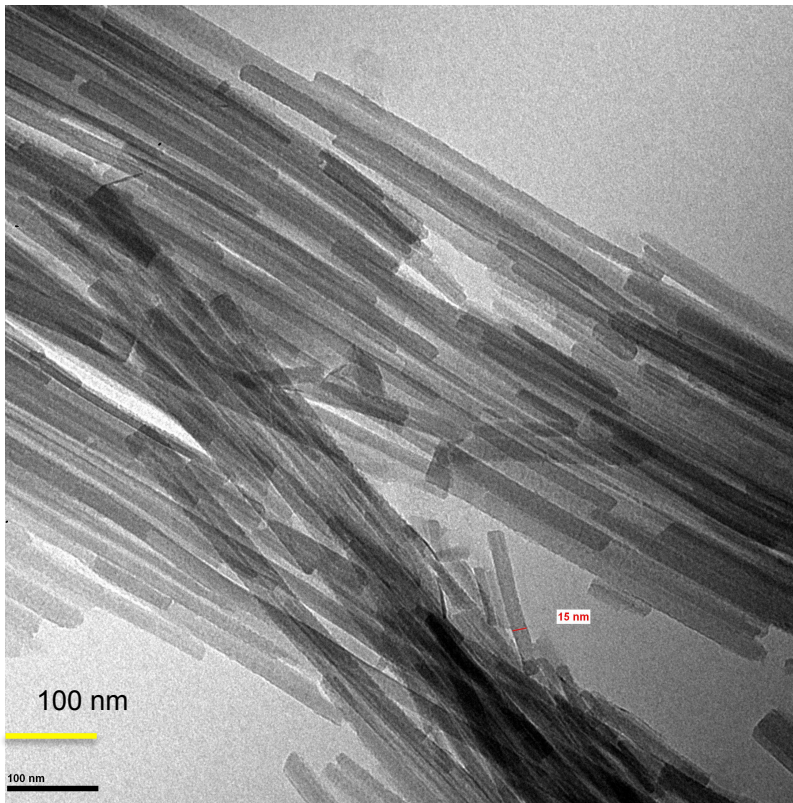


200 nm
EHT = 1.00 kV WD = 5.8 mm Signal A = SE2 Zone Mag = 50.00 K X

Fibrous clays – long fibers length > 200 nm , and diameter < 20 nm organized in rods

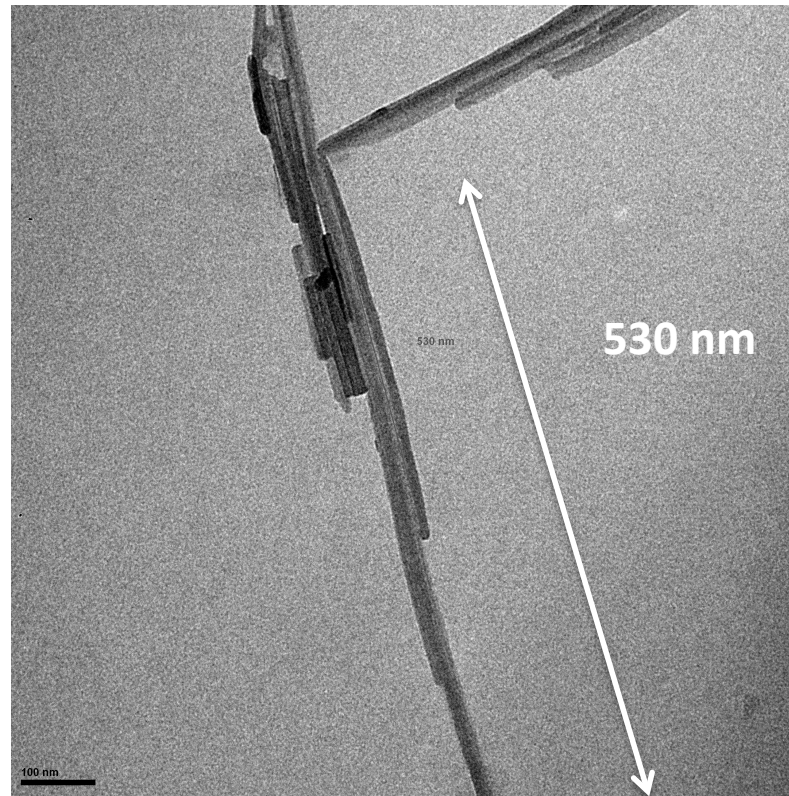
MORPHOLOGIC ULTRASTRUCTURE TEM

FE -W suspension - depot 5 μ L on a specific grid coated Formvar film



Rods organized in bundles water

$\odot \approx 15$ nm



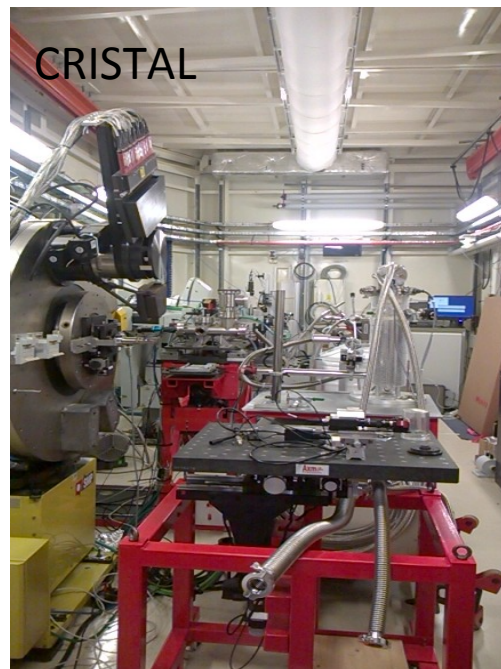
Rods organized in bundles water

various length 100- 700 nm

Particles are not spherical, but cylindrical

SYNCHROTRON ANALYSIS – HARD X RAYS

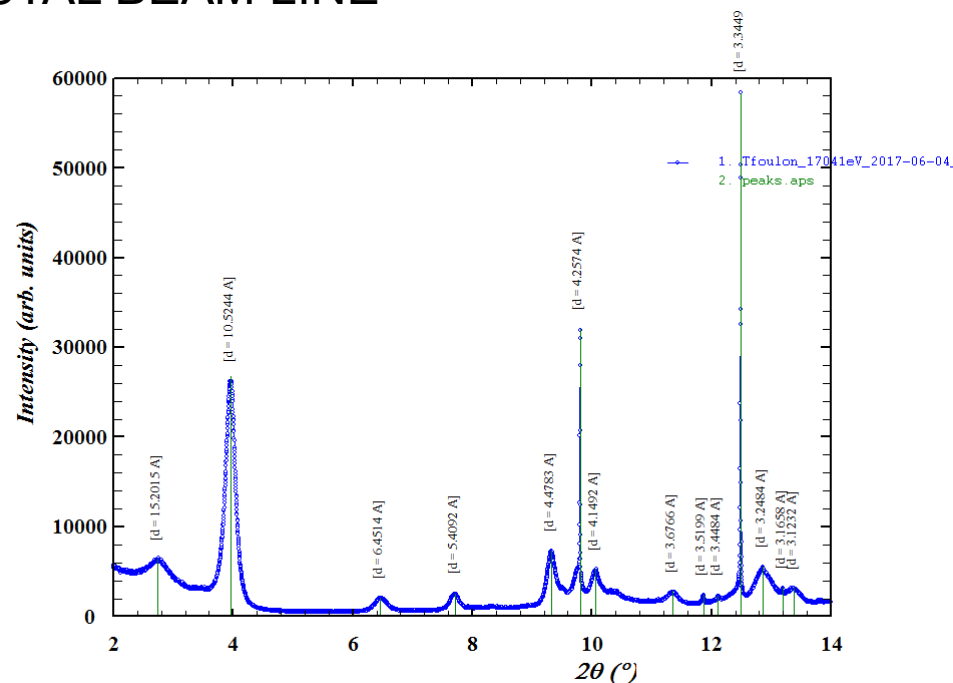
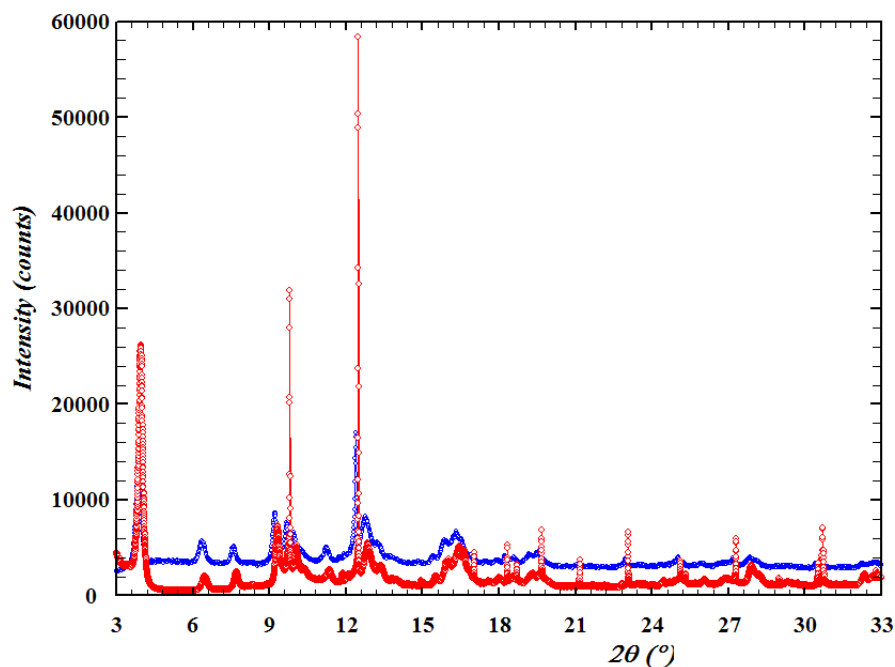
SYNCHROTRON radiation light is emitted by relativistic electrons of very high energy 2.75 GeV. Each beam line has its appropriate optic to select monochromatic beams in its energy range.



CRISTAL beamline at synchrotron SOLEIL, undulator beamline delivers an intense and almost parallel X-Ray beam well adapted to high angular resolution measurement in the 5 to 30 keV energy range.

X-RAY DIFFRACTION HR XRD

SYNCHROTRON CRISTAL BEAM LINE



Intensity, reticular distance d (I , d) is used to phases identification by comparison with database PDF4+ + database (International Center for Diffraction Data (ICDD), Newton Square, PA, USA).

Parameters such as intensity and diffraction rays locations (characteristic of each phase) in the diffraction diagrams are phase characteristic and establish a **signature**
Palygorskite – Quartz (SiO₂)

BIOEQUIVALENCE

SIGNIFICANCE

- Tests must be relevant to topical equivalence (FE suspension) .
- Demonstrate the equivalence in decontamination efficiency (DE) .
- Bioequivalence could be based on skin biocompatibility in function of the DE

INNOVATION

- SEM-TEM-XRD Synchrotron developed as one of potential tools for an appropriate product characterization
- Detect impurities , measurements and create **a data base** with all those **images**
- Use innovative and High tech methods to compare the samples selected to the referent

Challenge – Prospective – Development

- Label for the generic name of FE -skin decontamination agent
- Safe for health – skin application
- Prospect and develop easy use for Self decon and mass casualties decon

CONCLUSION

CLASSIFICATION

- FE currently referenced in **skin decontamination processes** for both military and civilians.
- Classify clays “bio equivalent” to the FE in function of their signature (nature , composition) and performance Decontamination Efficiency

REFERENCING

- Topical product applied onto the skin must present characteristics of safety.
- Label for the generic name of FE skin decontamination agent
- FDA –European Pharmacopoeia as other decontaminants

CHALLENGE

- Comparison of the various sources of FE with the « referent FE »
- Create a data base of pictures including images characteristics format compatible



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to the committee
Topical Dermatological Generic Drugs Workshop
Transdermal Workshop

Dr MAIBACH
Prefet , DGSCGC , Ministry of Interior , France
B.VERRIER , Director
UMR 5305 CNRS LBTI
Dr M HAFTEK
Synchrotron SOLEIL
Pr F.PIROT
Pr F. FALSON

annick.roul@interieur.gouv.fr

annick.28@icloud.com

Thank you for your attention

