(VE) for the treatment of otomycosis and analyse its effectiveness and safety.

**Material and methods** Antifungal ear drops are not commercially available. The otolaryngology service requested a broad spectrum topical antifungal for recurrent otomycosis. After a literature review, a sterile aqueous formulation of voriconazole 10 mg/mL was considered, ensuring the absence of ototoxic effects, with an optimal pH of 6.3 that allowed contact with the external channel. We assigned a beyond use date of 14 days refrigerated, 45 days frozen and protected from light.

Baseline data were collected from the clinical history. Patients reported their outcomes in interviews with the pharmacists; humidity, otorrhoea, earache, itching, loss of hearing before/after treatment and possible adverse events (AE) were recorded. Patients were informed and consent was requested for participation. Statistical analysis was made with SPSS and STATA. The results were analysed using the McNemar test of paired data.

**Results** Following the macroscopic finding of hyphae, microbiological culture was requested in 55.5% of cases, and *Candida* (33%) and *Aspergillus* (22%) isolates were found. All patients were treated previously with topical drugs (94.4% antibiotics, 55.5% antifungals) and 83.3% also with oral agents (83.3% antibiotics, 22.2% antifungals), without improvement. Eighteen patients (58.8% women, median age 67 years (range 44.5–75)), were treated with VE for an average of 4 weeks (SD 1.8), administering 1–2 drops 2–3 times a day.

Interviews were conducted in 14 patients: 93.3% reported a general improvement in symptoms and 86.7% associated it with VE. Patients experienced a significant improvement in humidity (pre 88.2%, post 13.3%, p<0.05), otorrhoea (pre 100%, post 0%, p<0.05), earache (pre 41.2%, post 0%, p<0.05) and itching (pre 41.2%, post 0%, p<0.05), and 36.4% perceived an improvement in hearing loss (p>0.05). Only one AE (mild tingling) was recorded.

**Conclusion and relevance** Our observations showed that voriconazole ear drops were an effective and safe option that significantly reduced symptoms in patients with recurrent otomycosis which failed to respond to other therapeutic alternatives. Further prospective studies are needed to confirm these findings.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.

---

**EVALUATION OF THE PRODUCTION ACCURACY AND ERROR RATE IN THE AUTOMATED COMPOUNDING OF CYTOTOXIC PREPARATIONS BY A ROBOT**

BR Kujau, 1R Rahafell*, 2C Klaas. 1Universitätsklinikum Münster, Zentrale Einrichtung Apotheke, Münster, Germany; 2Loccioni Deutschland GmbH, Humancare, Calw, Germany

Background and importance In chemotherapy compounding, the accuracy of the preparation is related to patient safety. A fully automatic production through a robotic system should ensure not only complete documentation and minimisation of the risk of pharmacy personnel being exposed to toxic drugs, but also greater accuracy of the compounding, consequently improving patient safety.

**Aim and objectives** The study aimed to verify the production accuracy of APOTECAmo as well as the error rate of the robot during compounding.

**Material and methods** Using the statistical software ‘APOTECAmo’, which allows regular checking of the performance of the robot, the pharmacy production of 20 anticancer active ingredients was monitored from January to October 2018, focusing on the dosage accuracy (%) of the preparations automatically compounded and the robot error rate.

The results of the analysis will define the performance of the automation in terms of preparation quality and safety, and production efficiency in the daily routine of the pharmacy.

**Results** During the study period, 8478 automated preparations were compounded with APOTECAmo by the pharmacy. The error rate of the robot was ~1% of the total automated production. Regarding the accuracy of the successful preparations compounded by APOTECAmo, 97.5% of the preparations had a dosage accuracy between 0 and ±3%. The remaining 2.5% of the preparations produced with the robotic system were within the ±5% tolerance limits defined by the pharmacy as acceptable.

**Conclusion and relevance** The analysis carried out by APOTECAmo showed high dosage accuracy in combination with a low percentage of errors in the automated production. The data show high quality as well as high reproducibility of safe production using APOTECAmo.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.