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

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 APOTECAchemo as well as the error rate of the robot during compounding.

Material and methods Using the statistical software ‘APOTECAM®A’, 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 APOTECAM®A pharmacy. The error rate of the robot was 1%, of the total automated production. Regarding the accuracy of the successful preparations compounded by APOTECAM®A, 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 APOTECAM®A 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 APOTECAM®A.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

Background and importance 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 aqeous 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 55.8% 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.

Intervies 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 6.7%, p<0.05), and humidity (pre 88.2%, post 13.3%, p<0.05), otorrhoea (pre

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.
parallel testing was performed using Chemfort VA from which the filter system had been removed.

Results No drug was found in any of the test samples with the intact air filter system in Chemfort VAs, either fresh, following aging for 3 years or after 7 days of exposure to drug vapours. Recovered vapour was consistently found in the positive control samples which had Chemfor VAs without a filter system. Mean±SD (n=5) levels were 69±34 and 35±20 ng for cyclophosphamide and 5-FU, respectively.

Conclusion and relevance The results confirm the efficacy of the Chemfort air filtration system, even after 7 days of exposure to drug vapour or a shelf life of 3 years.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Conflict of interest Corporate sponsored research or other substantive relationships:

The author is an employee of Simplivia Healthcare.

3PC-013 MANAGEMENT OF NON-ADMINISTERED CHEMOTHERAPY PREPARATION: AN OPPORTUNITY TO MINIMISE DRUG WASTE IN ONCOLOGY PHARMACY

1A El Assil*, 1C Adade, 2R Issa, 2H Bechar, 2A Jedou, 2A Fassi Fihri, 1Y Rahali, 1Mohamed V University-Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, Rabat, Morocco; 2National Institute of Oncology-ibn Sina University Hospital, Department of Pharmacy, Rabat, Morocco

Background and importance The non-administration of cytotoxic preparations contributes significantly to drug waste and costs in the centralised cytotoxic preparation units (CCPU). Monitoring and proper management of returns of preparations could reduce drug wastage.

Aim and objectives The aim of the study was to analyse the reasons for returns and quantify reused cytotoxic preparations before and after implementation of corrective measures.

Material and methods A prospective study was conducted at our hospital pharmacy at the National Institute of Oncology over two 8 month periods (January to August 2018, January to August 2019). Data on the reasons, content and fate of returns were collected and analysed.

Results At the end of the first period, 125 preparations corresponding to 90 prescriptions were returned. Absence of the patient was the most common reason (56%), followed by crystallisation of product (19%), mainly taxanes. Docetaxel was the most returned preparation (17.6%). The corrective measures taken were: optimisation of communication between the CCPU and clinical services, strict dilution of taxanes and etoposide in glass vials and updating of physicochemical and microbiological stability sheets for cytotoxics. During the two study periods, we found a similar number of returns (0.6%) corresponding to 15 851°C and at room temperature for period 1 and period 2, respectively. No significant changes were detected in the samples

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
No conflict of interest.

3PC-013 COMPARATIVE BIOPHYSICAL STABILITY STUDY OF ZIV-AFLIBERCEPT (ZALTRAP, OPENED VIALS) STORED AT 4°C AND ROOM TEMPERATURE FOR 2 WEEKS

1) Hermosilla Fernández*, 2)A Salmeron García, 3) Cabeza, 4)N Navas. Biomedical Research Institute Ibs Granada, Analytical Chemistry-Science Faculty-University of Granada, Granada, Spain; 5) Biomedical Research Institute Ibs Granada, Clinical Pharmacy-San Cecilio University Hospital, Granada, Spain

Background and importance Ziv-aflibercept (Zaltrap) is an Fc-fusion protein used in the treatment of colorectal cancer. Changes in the structure or aggregation, which may arise from handling and storage, may affect the efficacy of the treatment and it could cause severe immune reactions in patients. The shelf life indicated by the manufacturer for the unopened vial is 3 years; there is no information on the surplus of opened vials.

Aim and objectives To compare the biophysical stability of ziv-aflibercept (Zaltrap) stored refrigerated at 4°C and at room temperature protected from light for 2 weeks.

Material and methods Three independent samples of fresh ziv-aflibercept were collected from hospital and stored in amber glass vials protected from light at 4°C and at room temperature.

Particulate: dynamic light scattering (DLS) readings were carried out in a protein solution DynaPro-99 system dynamic light scattering module equipped with a temperature control micro sampler (Wyatt, Santa Bárbara, California, USA) for obtaining the hydrodynamic radius and polydispersity.

Tertiary structure: intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence measurements were carried out on a Cary eclipse spectrofluorometer (Agilent, Santa Clara, California, USA). Each spectrum was reduced to a single a dimensional number (centroid):

\[ C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i} \]

LMW aggregates: size exclusion chromatography (SEC) was used. The analysis was performed by liquid chromatography using an Agilent 1100 chromatograph equipped with a quaternary pump, degasser, autosampler, column oven and photo-diode array detector (Agilent).

Results No significant changes were detected in the samples stored refrigerated by any of the techniques used: aggregation did not occur, supported by the results from DLS and SEC. No changes in conformation were detected: fluorescence centroid was maintained.

Significant changes were detected in the samples stored at room temperature: the start of aggregation was detected by SEC but larger aggregates were not detected by DLS. Centroid value increased significantly, indicating conformational modifications.