

# USP Chapter 800: Implications for Community Oncology

Julie Cothren, DPh  
Clinical Specialist, Southeast Region

*This presentation is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information on a general basis. It is distributed with the understanding that the editors are not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other service legal advice or other expert assistance is required, accounting, professional service. If required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.*

Oncology Practice Education Series

## Today's agenda

- Overview of USP
- Definition of Hazardous Drugs
- Section by Section overview of USP Chapter 800
- Timeline and Next Steps

## Overview of the United States Pharmacopia

3

## The United States Pharmacopia Convention

Scientific non-profit organization that sets the standards for the identity, strength, quality and purity of medicines, food ingredients, and dietary supplements manufactured, distributed and consumed worldwide.

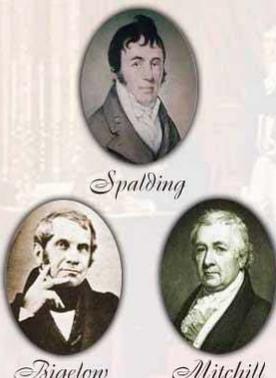
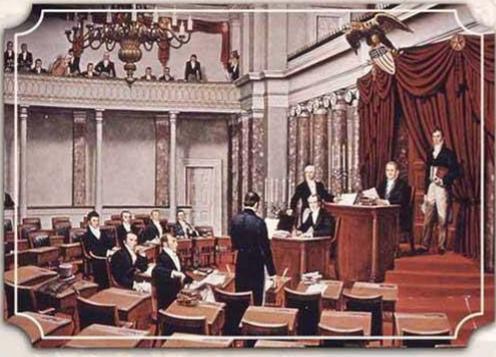
Founded in 1820, USP has helped secure the quality of the American drug supply. The agency works with scientists, practitioners and regulators to develop and revise the standards that help protect the public health worldwide.



4 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

# 1820



USP was founded in 1820 by 11 physicians, in Washington, D.C.

For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

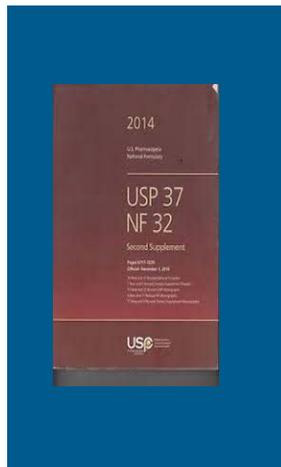
These men met in the Senate Chamber of the U.S. Capitol Building, January 1–7, 1820 to form the pharmacopoeia for a new country. Three of USP's founders were U.S. senators.



For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

# The United States Pharmacopia

The United States Pharmacopeia (and The National Formulary, aka USP–NF) is a book of public pharmacopeial standards for chemical and biological drug substances, dosage forms, compounded preparations, excipients, medical devices, and dietary supplements.



# General Chapter

Authored by the Expert Committee, assigned by the USP Council of Experts.

Provide guidance, recommendations, regulations around drug manufacturing and manipulation.



McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

## Progression to USP <800>

1983 ASHP TAB → 2004 USP <797> → 2008 Revised USP <797> → 2014 Draft USP <800> → 2016 USP <800>

For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

# Hazardous Drugs 101

10

## Hazardous drug characteristics

Carcinogenic

Teratogenic

Reproductive toxicity

Demonstrates organ toxicity at low doses

Genotoxic

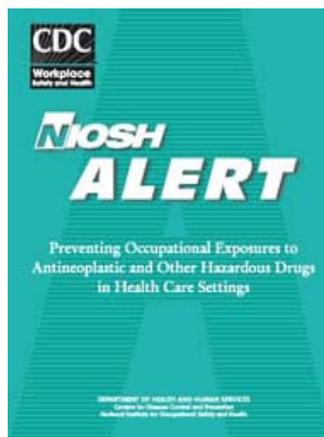
New drug which structure/toxicity profile mimics drugs already listed

11

## Hazardous Drug Guidance

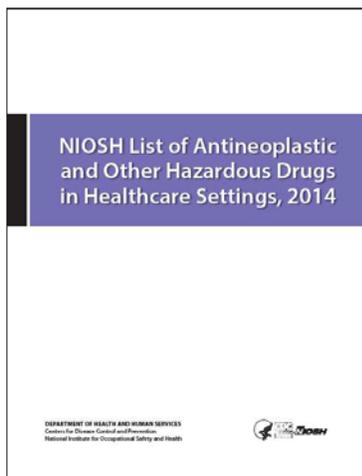
- American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP)
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- Oncology Nursing Society (ONS)
- US Pharmacopeia (USP)

## NIOSH Alert - 2004



- Made recommendations to prevent worker exposure in the health care setting that included:
- Proper use of ventilated BSCs
- Proper use of PPE
- Needleless and closed systems
- Medical surveillance

## Identify the HDs Handled By Your Clinic



- The format for the 2014 list has been revised to include three groups of hazardous drugs:
1. Antineoplastic drugs
  2. Non-antineoplastic hazardous drugs
  3. Drugs with reproductive effects

## Available guidelines today.....

### OSHA

- Technical Manual: Section VI
- "Controlling Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Drug"
- 1999
- Brief overview which address's multiple operational areas

### EPA

- "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" (RCRA)
- 1976, 1980, 1984, 1990, 1991
- 30 drugs listed of which 9 are anti-neoplastic agents
- Focus is on disposal

### Center for Disease Control

- "Primary Containment of Biohazards"
- 2002
- Guidance around selection/use of BSC

### National Institute for Health

- "Recommendations for Safe Handling of Cytotoxic Drugs"
- 2002
- Primary goal is preparation and administration

15

## Available guidelines today.....

### ASHP

- "Guidelines for Handling of Hazardous Drugs"
- 1990, 2006
- Informed discussion and suggestions for all operational areas within practice

### ONS

- "Chemotherapy/Biotherapy Guidelines and Recommendations.."
- 2001
- Thorough overview of handling in all operational areas of practice

### USP

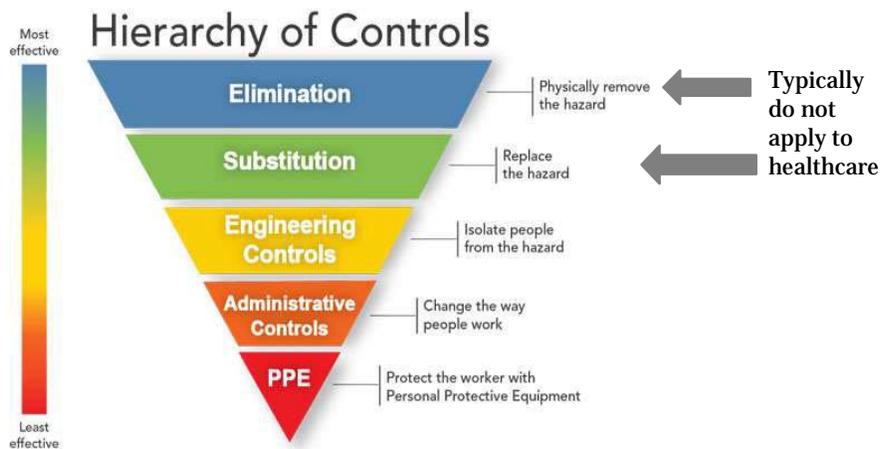
- "Chapter 797"
- 2004, 2010
- Detailed guidance around compounding hazardous drugs as sterile products

### NSF

- ANSI 49 "Class II Biosafety Cabinetry"
- 2002
- Address's classification and certification of BSC's

16

# Key Component: Containment

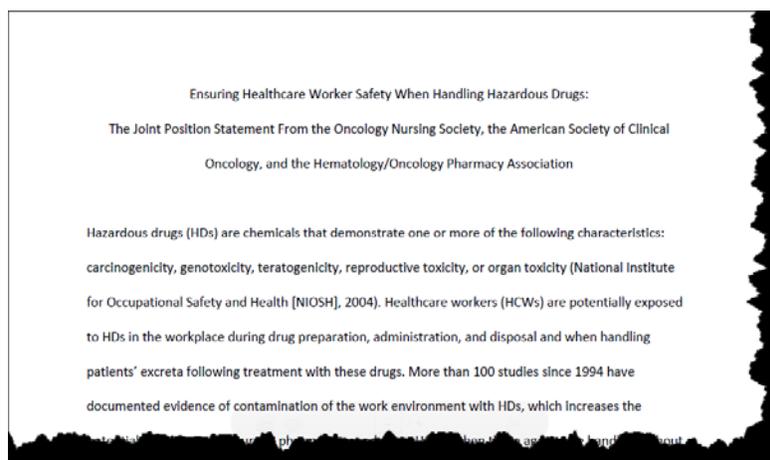


## USP General Chapter 800

## Scope of USP <800> : Does It Apply To Me?

“This chapter applies to all healthcare personnel who handles HD preparations and all entities that store, prepare, transport, or administer HDs (e.g., pharmacies, hospitals and other healthcare institutions, patient treatment clinics, physicians’ practice facilities, or veterinarians’ offices). Personnel who may potentially be exposed to HDs include, but are not limited to: pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, nurses, physicians, physician assistants, home healthcare workers, veterinarians, and veterinary technicians.”

## Joint Position Statement ASCO/ONS/HOPA



## USP 800 Objectives

### Protect Personnel

Broaden standards to all aspects of handling hazardous drugs

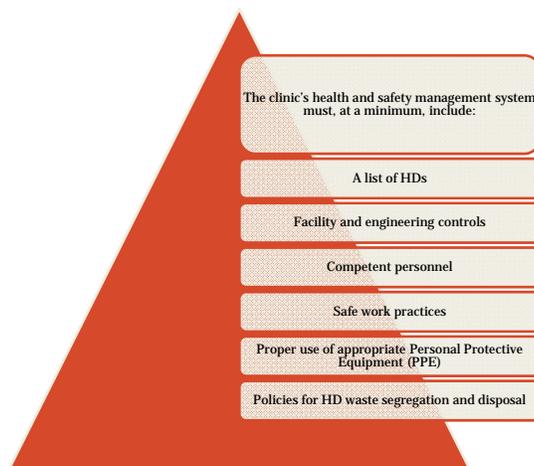
Include non-sterile as well as sterile preparations

Ensure standards for all personnel who handles hazardous drugs and all areas of a facility where they may be found.

## Composition of USP <800>

- OSHA Technical Manual
  - Controlling Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Drugs
- ASHP Guidelines
- NIOSH Alert and lists of hazardous drugs
  - Preventing Occupational Exposure to Antineoplastic and Other Hazardous Drugs in Health Care Settings
  - 2014 List of Hazardous Drugs contains table of PPEs based on activities performed
- ONS *Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs*
- Growing body of literature

## USP 800 Practice Responsibilities



23 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

## Anatomy of USP 800

### Sections

- List of Hazardous Drugs
- Types of Exposure
- Responsibilities of Personnel Handling Hazardous Drugs
- Facility Design and Engineering Controls
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Hazard Communication Program
- Training of Compounding Personnel
- Receiving
- Transport
- Dispensing HD Dose Forms Not Requiring Alteration

24 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

## Anatomy of USP 800

### Sections-cont.

- Compounding HD Dosage Forms
- Protection When Administering HD's
- Cleaning, Deactivation, Decontamination, and Disinfection
- Spill Control
- Disposal
- Environmental Control
- Documentation
- Medical Surveillance

## Section 4: Responsibilities of Personnel Handling HD's

- Establishes requirement of compounding supervisor.
- Establishes ALL personnel handling HD's are responsible for proper compounding and handling.
- All personnel must ensure all agency standards are followed (state and federal boards, OSHA, EPA, NIOSH, accrediting organizations)



McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

## Section 5: Facility Design and Engineering Controls

- Containment-Primary Engineering Control (C-PEC)
- Containment-Secondary Engineering Control (C-SEC)
- Supplemental Engineering Controls

27 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

## Section 5: Facility Design and Engineering Controls

- Restricted access and segregation from non-HD's
  - Receiving
  - Storage
    - HD's require dedicated refrigerator
      - » Should have room exhaust near compressor (discretionary)
  - Compounding
- Negative pressure gradients to adjacent areas
- Detailed language around non-sterile HD compounding

28 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

## Section 5: Facility Design and Engineering Controls

C-PEC must be vented to outside environment. New

CSTD's should be used in compounding. New

MUST be used in administering. New

Configuration	C-PEC	C-SEC	Maximum BUD
ISO Class 7 Buffer Room	-Externally Vented -Examples: Class II BSC or CACI	-30 ACPH Externally vented -Negative pressure	As described in <797>
C-SCA	-Externally Vented -Examples: Class II BSC or CACI	-12 ACPH -Externally Vented -Negative Pressure	As described in <797> for segregated compounding area

29 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

## Closed System Transfer Devices

- B. Braun Medical Inc Onguard
- BD Phaseal
- CareFusion
- Equashield CSTD
- ICU Medical Inc ChemoClave


30 | For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

## Section 6: Personal Protective Equipment

All aspects of handling.

Head/Hair and Shoe covers must be worn. • • •

New

Eye and face protection when manipulating HD's outside a C-PEC, working at eye level or above, cleaning the C-PEC, cleaning a spill.

Respirators when appropriate.

Gloves must be tested to ASTM 6978 standard.

Gowns must be impervious and intended for use with hazardous drugs.



## Section 7: Hazard Communication Program

A written program of policy and procedure. • • •

New

Elements:

- Labeling and warnings
- Training
- MSDS are readily accessible

## Section 9: Receiving

Very detailed guidance around process of receiving. • • •



Practice must establish SOPs for receiving HDs.

A spill kit must be accessible in the receiving area.

Step by step discussion with regard to handling damaged HD shipping containers.

## Section 13: Administration

CSTD's must be used when dosage form allows. • • •



Appropriate PPE must be worn.

## Section 17: Documentation and SOPs

Clinics must maintain SOPs for the safe handling of HDs for all situations in which the HDs are used throughout the facility.

The SOPs must be reviewed at least every 12 months by the designated person, and the review must be documented.

There is a list of 16 categories that must be addressed with SOPs.

## Section 19: Medical Surveillance .

- All employees should enroll
- Evaluate symptom complaints, physical findings, and lab abnormalities
- Track the employee over time
- Allows you to evaluate the effectiveness of engineering controls, PPE, safe work process, worker education program
- Confidential medical information
  - Reproductive history
  - Work history and exposure history – drugs, amounts, length of exposure
  - Physical exam
  - Lab tests
- Develop a follow up surveillance plan for abnormals


 A yellow, cloud-like badge with the word "New" written inside in white text.
 

New

**WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS**

For the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**Medical Surveillance for Healthcare Workers Exposed to Hazardous Drugs**

**Summary**

Healthcare workers who administer, dispense, or handle hazardous drugs (HDs) are at risk of exposure to these drugs. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has published a new guidance document, *Medical Surveillance for Healthcare Workers Exposed to Hazardous Drugs*, to help employers and healthcare workers understand the risks of exposure to HDs and the steps that can be taken to protect them. The document provides information on the types of HDs that are most likely to cause health problems, the symptoms of exposure, and the steps that can be taken to prevent exposure and protect the health of workers. The document also provides information on the types of medical surveillance that can be used to detect and prevent exposure to HDs.

**Description of Exposure**

Healthcare workers who administer, dispense, or handle HDs are at risk of exposure to these drugs. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has published a new guidance document, *Medical Surveillance for Healthcare Workers Exposed to Hazardous Drugs*, to help employers and healthcare workers understand the risks of exposure to HDs and the steps that can be taken to protect them. The document provides information on the types of HDs that are most likely to cause health problems, the symptoms of exposure, and the steps that can be taken to prevent exposure and protect the health of workers. The document also provides information on the types of medical surveillance that can be used to detect and prevent exposure to HDs.

**Figure 1. Healthcare workers exposed to hazardous drugs.**

Table 1. The table lists the types of HDs that are most likely to cause health problems, the symptoms of exposure, and the steps that can be taken to prevent exposure and protect the health of workers.

1. Anticancer drugs  
2. Antifolate drugs  
3. Antimetabolites  
4. Cytotoxic drugs  
5. Hematopoietic growth factors  
6. Interferons  
7. Mitomycin  
8. Nitrosoureas  
9. Platinoids  
10. Topoisomerase II inhibitors  
11. Vinorelbine  
12. Vinorelbine  
13. Vinorelbine  
14. Vinorelbine  
15. Vinorelbine  
16. Vinorelbine  
17. Vinorelbine  
18. Vinorelbine  
19. Vinorelbine  
20. Vinorelbine

**NIOSH**

# Timelines

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

**July 2018**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 	2	3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

For internal use only/proprietary and confidential.

McKesson Specialty Health MCKESSON

---

**HELP! Where Do We Begin?**

**Start Now:**

- Identify HDs
- Revise Policies
- Train Personnel
- Use Correct PPE
- Monitor Environment

**Plan Ahead:**

- Prepare for Facility Changes
- Research CTSDs

40

# Discussion