Title 16. Board of Pharmacy
Modified Text

Changes made to the originally proposed language are shown by ~~double strikethrough~~ for deleted language and double underline for added language.

Proposed changes to the current regulation language are shown by ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted language and underline for added language. Additionally, text in [brackets] indicates language that is not being amended.

Note: The board adopted an emergency regulation affecting regulation section 1735.2 effective December 19, 2017. The strikethrough and underline to the text of that section reflects changes from the board's non-emergency regulation.

Amend section 1735.1, subdivisions (c) and (f), in Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1735.1. Compounding Definitions.

[…]

(c) "Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC)" means a ventilated cabinet for compounding sterile drug preparations, having an open front with inward airflow for personnel protection, downward HEPA-filtered laminar airflow for product protection, and HEPA-filtered exhausted air for environmental protection. Where hazardous drugs are prepared, the exhaust air from the biological safety cabinet shall be appropriately removed by properly designed external building ~~ventilation~~ exhausting. This external ~~venting~~ exhaust should be dedicated to one BSC or CACI.

[…]

(f) "Compounding Aseptic Containment Isolator (CACI)" means a unidirectional HEPA-filtered airflow compounding aseptic isolator (CAI) designed to provide worker protection from exposure to undesirable levels of airborne drug throughout the compounding and material transfer processes and to provide an aseptic environment for compounding sterile preparations. Air exchange with the surrounding environment should not occur unless the air is first passed through a microbial retentive filter (HEPA minimum) system capable of containing airborne concentrations of the physical size and state of the drug being compounded. Where hazardous drugs are prepared, the exhaust air from the isolator shall be appropriately removed by properly designed external building ~~ventilation~~ exhaust. This external ~~venting~~ exhaust should be dedicated to one BSC or CACI. Air within the CACI shall not be recirculated nor turbulent.

[…]

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052, and 4127, Business and Professions Code.

Amend section 1735.2, subdivision (i), in Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1735.2. Compounding Limitations and Requirements; Self-Assessment.

[…]

(i) Every compounded drug preparation shall be given a beyond use date representing the date or date and time beyond which the compounded drug preparation should not be used, stored, transported or administered, and determined based on the professional judgment of the pharmacist performing or supervising the compounding.

(1) For non-sterile compounded drug preparation(s), the beyond use date shall not exceed any of the following:

(A) the shortest expiration date or beyond use date of any ingredient in the compounded drug preparation,

(B) the chemical stability of any one ingredient in the compounded drug preparation~~;~~,

(C) the chemical stability of the combination of all ingredients in the compounded drug preparation,

(D) ~~180 days~~ for non-aqueous formulations, 180 days or an extended date established by the pharmacist's research, analysis, and documentation,

(E) ~~14 days~~ for water-containing oral formulations, 14 days or an extended date established by the pharmacist's research, analysis, and documentation, and

(F) ~~30 days~~ for water-containing topical/dermal and mucosal liquid and semisolid formulations, 30 days or an extended date established by the pharmacist's research, analysis, and documentation.

(G) A pharmacist, using his or her professional judgment may establish an extended date as provided in (D), (E), and (F), if the pharmacist researches by consulting and applying drug-specific and general stability documentation and literature; analyzes such documentation and literature as well as the other factors set forth in this subdivision, and maintains documentation of the research, analysis and conclusion. The factors the pharmacist must analyze include:

(i) the nature of the drug and its degradation mechanism,

(ii) the dosage form and its components,

(iii) the potential for microbial proliferation in the preparation,

(iv) the container in which it is packaged,
(v) the expected storage conditions, and
(vi) the intended duration of therapy.

Documentation of the pharmacist's research and analysis supporting an extension must be maintained in a readily retrievable format as part of the master formula.

(2) For sterile compounded drug preparations, the beyond use date shall not exceed any of the following:
(A) The shortest expiration date or beyond use date of any ingredient in the sterile compounded drug product preparation,
(B) The chemical stability of any one ingredient in the sterile compounded drug preparation,
(C) The chemical stability of the combination of all ingredients in the sterile compounded drug preparation, and
(D) The beyond use date assigned for sterility in section 1751.8.

(3) For sterile compounded drug preparations, ~~E~~ extension of a beyond use date is only allowable when supported by the following:
(A) Method Suitability Test,
(B) Container Closure Integrity Test, and
(C) Stability Studies

(4) In addition to the requirements of paragraph three (3), the drugs or compounded drug preparations tested and studied shall be identical in ingredients, specific and essential compounding steps, quality reviews, and packaging as the finished drug or compounded drug preparation.

(5) Shorter dating than set forth in this subsection may be used if it is deemed appropriate in the professional judgment of the responsible pharmacist.

[…]

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052, and 4127, Business and Professions Code.

Amend section 1735.6, subdivision (e), in Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1735.6. Compounding Facilities and Equipment.

[…]

(e) Hazardous drug compounding shall be completed in an externally ~~vented~~ exhausted physically separate room with the following requirements:

(1) Minimum of 30 air changes per hour except that 12 air changes per hour are acceptable for segregated compounding areas with a BSC or CACI when products are assigned a BUD of 12 ~~hrs~~ hours or less or when non sterile products are compounded; and
(2) Maintained at a negative pressure of 0.01 to 0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent spaces (rooms, above ceiling, and corridors); and
(3) (A) For sterile compounding, each ~~Each PEC~~ BSC or CACI ~~in the room~~ shall ~~also~~ be externally ~~vented~~ exhausted. ~~except that a BSC used only~~
(B) ~~f~~For nonsterile compounding, a BSC, a CACI, or other containment ventilated enclosure shall be used and shall either ~~may~~ use a redundant-HEPA filter in series or be externally exhausted. ~~; and~~ For purposes of this paragraph, a containment ventilated enclosure means a full or partial enclosure that uses ventilation principles to capture, contain, and remove airborne contaminants through high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration and to prevent their release into the work environment.
(4) All surfaces within the room shall be smooth, seamless, impervious, and non-shedding.

[…]

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052 and 4127, Business and Professions Code.

Amend section 1751.1, subdivision (a)(5), in Article 7 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1751.1. Sterile Compounding Recordkeeping Requirements.

(a) In addition to the records required by section 1735.3, any pharmacy engaged in any compounding of sterile drug preparations shall maintain the following records, which must be readily retrievable, within the pharmacy:
[…]
(5) Biannual ~~V~~ video of smoke studies in all ISO Class 5 certified spaces.
[…]

[…]

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052, and 4127, Business and Professions Code.

Amend section 1751.4, subdivision (k), in Article 7 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1751.4. Facility and Equipment Standards for Sterile Compounding.

[…]

(k) The sterile compounding area in the pharmacy shall have a comfortable and well-lighted working environment, which typically includes a room temperature of 20~~-24~~ degrees Celsius (68~~-75~~ degrees Fahrenheit) or cooler to maintain comfortable conditions for compounding personnel when attired in the required compounding garb.

[…]

Note: Authority Cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052 and 4127, Business and Professions Code; and Section 18944, Health and Safety Code.