The White Bag Dilemma

"Imagine a restaurant where everyone with a reservation has sent bags and boxes of raw food and ingredients from numerous vendors for the restaurant's staff to prepare and cook."

– Rita Shane, PharmD, FASHP, FCSHP



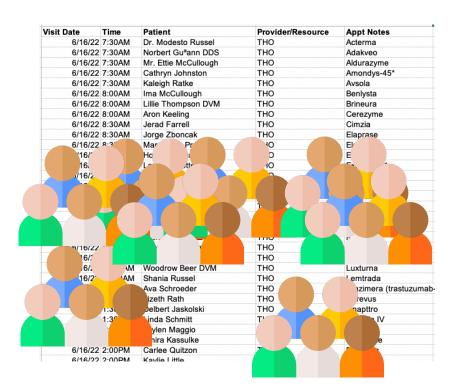
The White Bag Problem

- Medications used to treat patients with cancer and complex diseases are no longer permitted to be acquired by hospitals and clinics that provide care for these patients
- Health plans require that medications come from designated pharmacies that send the medications to the hospitals and clinics
 - Source of medication and temperature stability cannot be verified
- Medications needed for urgent treatment are unavailable
- Medications that require dose changes cannot be made resulting in delays in care
- Patients do not know that these medications, primarily being given intravenously, and at times, by an injection, aren't being dispensed from the hospital or clinic where they receive care
- Medications need to be prescribed twice: once in the electronic health record and then another time to be sent to the outside pharmacy.

The Whitebagging Process One bag for each patient

Whitebagging At-a-Glance

Daily Patient Schedule
Approx. 200 cancer and infusion patients/day across
4 sites



200

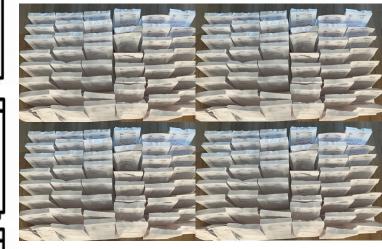
white-bagged, patientspecific medications DAILY; many required refrigeration



6,000

white-bagged, patientspecific medications MONTHLY











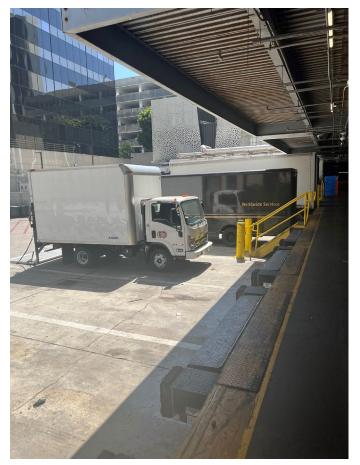


Behind-the-Scenes: Step 1

Locating the medication

Patient has a white-bagged medication sent for treatment at a health-system

Shipment Arrival



Loading Dock



Delivery



Step 2: Tracking down the medication

Tracking Information

- 10AM: Package was delivered to loading dock without pharmacy point of contact indicated on the package (only patient name).
- 3PM: Pharmacy staff searched through boxes at loading dock to find the medication
- <u>Impact</u>: 5-hour delay

This is a refrigerated medication. How do we verify this was refrigerated as required during transit?



How do we know this contains a medication for a patient? The recipient on the bag is patient's name!



Step 3: Inventory Management

Manual daily inventory tracking to ensure drugs available for treatment.

Need to open each bag to determine:

- expiration date
- recalls
- storage requirements

June 17th, 2022 Appointment Supply Tracker

Site	Patient	Drug	Dose	Vial Size	QTY Received	QTY Pending Delivery
THO	John Doe	Pembro- lizumab	400mg	100mg	4 vials	0 vial
SOCCI	Jane Doe	Pembro- lizumab	200mg	100mg	0 vial	2 vials
THO	Alex Doe	Pembro- lizumab	400mg	100mg	2 vials	2 vials
SOCCI	Tee Nee	Pembro- lizumab	200mg	100mg	2 vials	0 vial

Patient JW has advanced kidney cell cancer being treated with bevacizumab infusion

- 1. JW checks-in at clinic's front desk
- 2. JW undergoes same-day clinical assessment (labs evaluation, etc.):
 - JW's weight has significantly increased since last treatment, necessitating a higher dose
- 3. JW's final medication dose needs to be **increased** (weight-based dosing)
- 4. Pharmacist look for JW's white-bagged medication to sterile compound
- 5. Specialty pharmacy had sent vials based on JW's previously documented weight/dose.
- 6. Reschedule JW for later infusion date to obtain additional vials of medication for her newly calculated dose

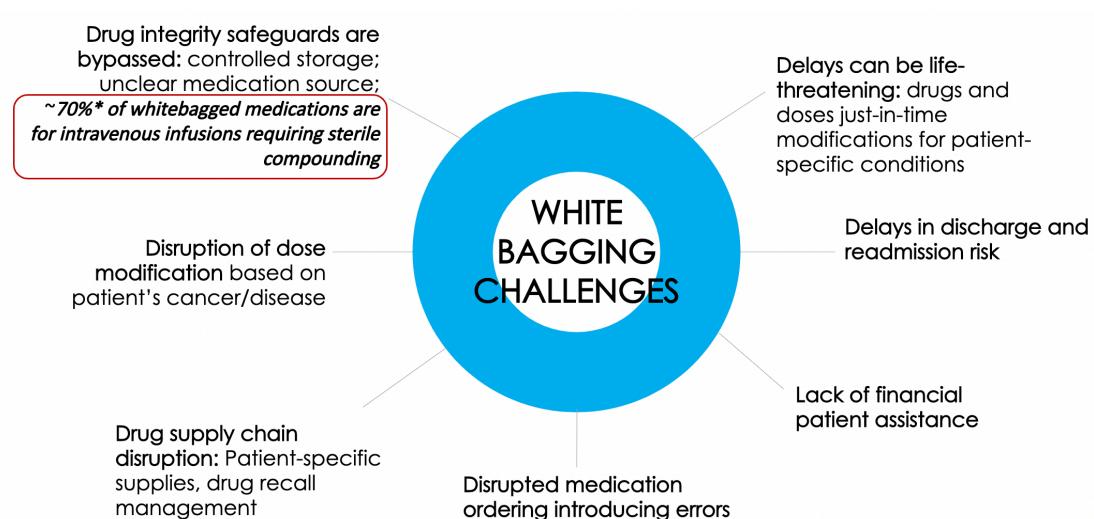
Unclear if drugs were refrigerated during transit



Approx. **70%** of white bagged drugs require sterile compounding



Whitebagging practice adds additional operational burdens on health systems and compromises patient safety



*Estimates based on 3 payers: Anthem, UHC, and Cigna

https://www.anthem.com/docs/public/inline/MSP Drug List.pdf (Accessed 3/8/2022)

https://www.uhcprovider.com/content/dam/provider/docs/public/resources/pharmacy/UHC-Admin-Drug-Chart.pdf (Accessed 3/8/2022) https://www.uhcprovider.com/content/dam/provider/docs/public/resources/pharmacy/UHC-Admin-Drug-Chart.pdf (Accessed 3/8/2022)