



A collaboration between University of Minnesota, University of Minnesota Physicians and Fairview Health Services.

A Closed-System Transfer Device for Compounding Hazardous Drugs: A Cost Analysis and Satisfaction Study

Jennifer Bulin, PharmD; Rebecca Miehlke, CPhT; Jean Meyer, CPhT; Kurstin Peplinski, BS, CPhT, CSPT; Emma Huepfel, PharmD, MBA, MS

BACKGROUND

- Exposure to hazardous drugs in the workplace is known to be dangerous for healthcare workers.
- Closed-system transfer devices (CSTDs) are used to prevent employee exposure to hazardous drugs.
- CSTDs have gained popularity since the release of USP Chapter 800.
- USP 800 requires the use of CSTDs while administering antineoplastic hazardous drugs, however it allows the use of CSTDs or standard safe handling techniques alone during compounding.
- After the initial release of USP 800, our health system began the process of using CSTDs for the compounding and administration of hazardous drugs.

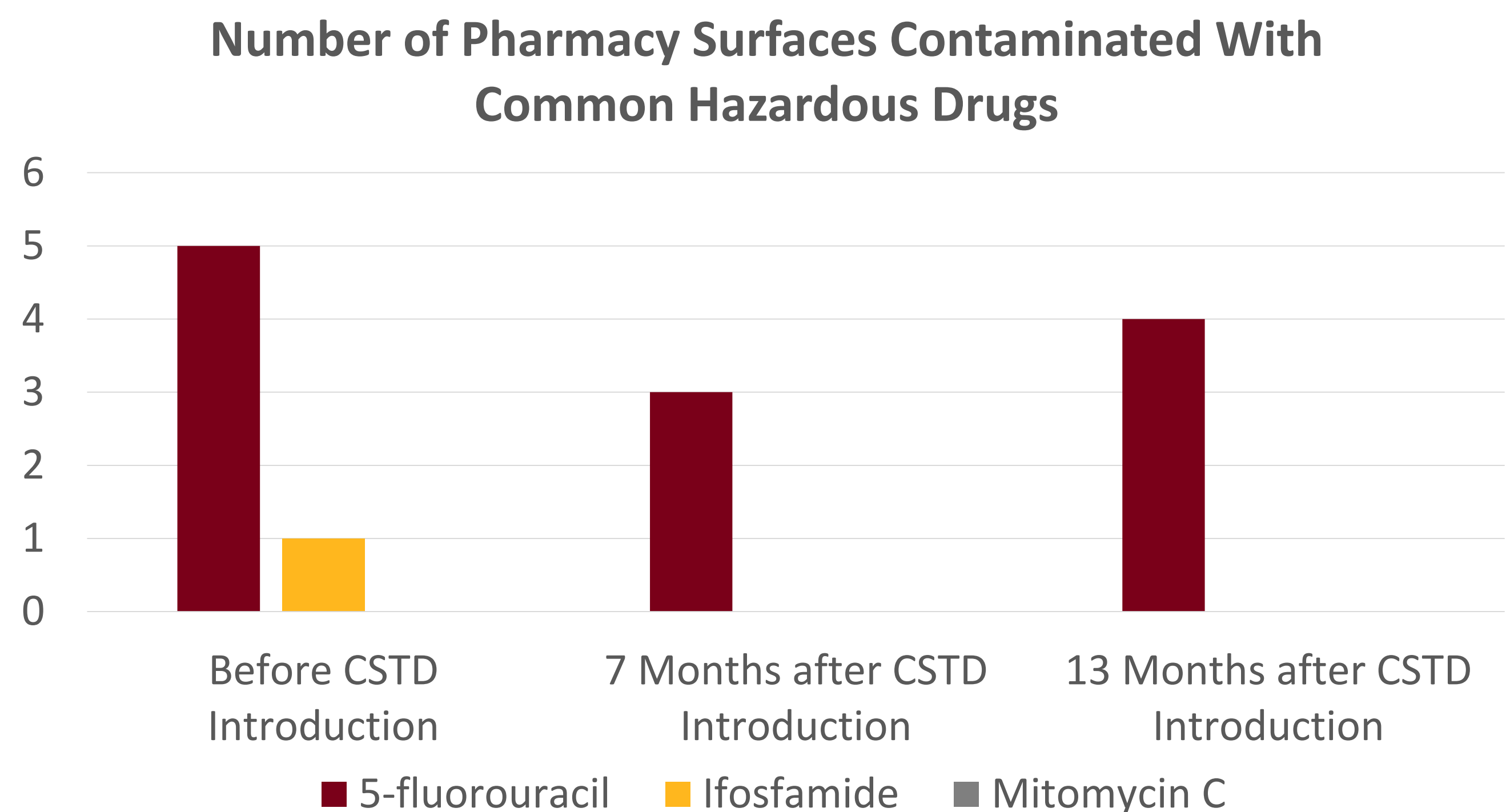
OBJECTIVE

- The primary objective of this study is to analyze the cost and employee satisfaction related to using a closed-system transfer device for the compounding of hazardous drugs.

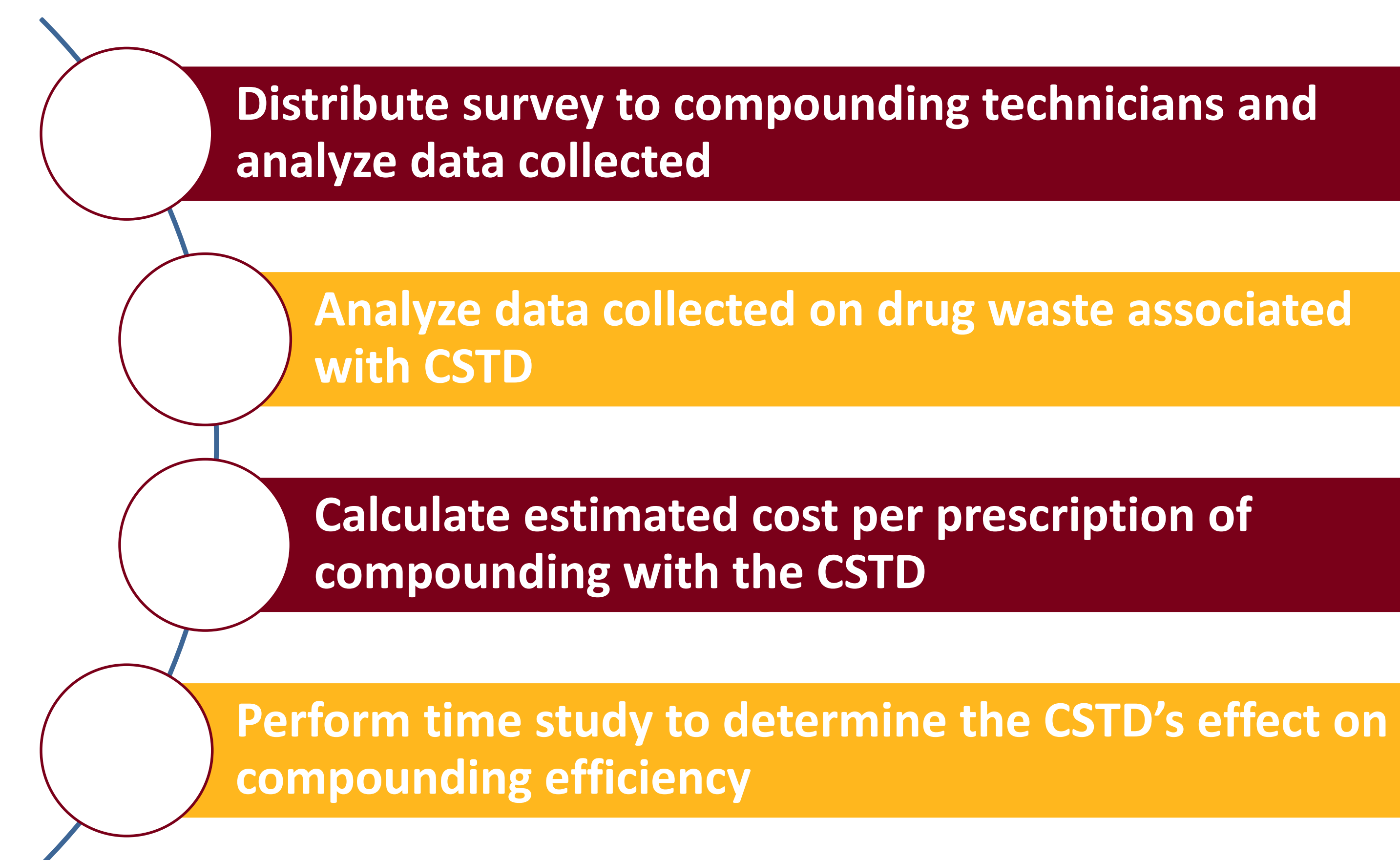
METHODS

- Literature search for CSTD background and requirements, and to identify other institutions who have conducted similar reviews.
- Likert-scale survey will be sent to all compounding technicians in our health system to obtain feedback on their experiences with the CSTD.
- Surface contamination testing to help determine the effectiveness of preventing hazardous drug exposure with our current CSTD.
- Time Study to determine the CSTD's effect on compounding efficiency
- Calculation of drug waste associated with engineering limitations of the CSTD
- Calculation of estimated CSTD cost per prescription compounded

PRELIMINARY RESULTS



NEXT STEPS



REFERENCES

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3. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention. <800> Hazardous Drugs – Handling in Healthcare Settings Revision Bulletin. 2019. https://www.uspnf.com/sites/default/files/uspnf_pdf/EN/USPNF/revisions/gc-800-rb-notice-20190531.pdf. Accessed September 15, 2020.