

Preparation and Handling

Pharmaceutical Waste (0903)

Source: Council on Pharmacy Practice

To collaborate with regulatory bodies and appropriate organizations to develop standards for the disposal of pharmaceutical hazardous waste as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), for the purpose of simplifying the disposal of these substances by health systems; further,

To encourage pharmaceutical manufacturers and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide guidance and assistance to hospitals and health systems in proper pharmaceutical waste disposal and destruction efforts; further,

To advocate that EPA update the list of hazardous substances under RCRA and establish a process for maintaining a current list; further,

To urge federal, state, and local governments to harmonize regulations regarding disposal of hazardous pharmaceutical waste; further,

To advocate that the Food and Drug Administration standardize labeling of drug products with information relating to appropriate disposal; further,

To promote awareness within hospitals and health systems of pharmaceutical waste regulations; further,

To encourage research on the environmental and public health impacts of drug products and metabolites excreted in human waste; further,

To encourage pharmaceutical manufacturers to streamline packaging of drug products to reduce waste materials.

This policy supersedes ASHP policy 0231.

Safe Disposal of Patients' Home Medications (0614)

Source: Council on Professional Affairs

To minimize the patient safety consequences and public health impact of inappropriate disposal of patients' home medications by working collaboratively with other interested organizations to (1) develop models for patient-oriented medication disposal programs that will minimize accidental poisoning, drug diversion, and potential environmental impact, (2) advocate that the pharmaceutical industry and regulatory bodies support the development and implementa-

tion of such models, and (3) educate health professionals, regulatory bodies, and the public regarding safe disposal of unused home medications.

Safe and Effective Extemporaneous Compounding (0616)

Source: Council on Professional Affairs

To affirm that extemporaneous compounding of medications, when done to meet immediate or anticipatory patient needs, is part of the practice of pharmacy and is not manufacturing; further,

To support the principle that medications should not be extemporaneously compounded when they are commercially and readily available in the form necessary to meet patient needs; further,

To encourage pharmacists who compound medications to use only drug substances that have been manufactured in Food and Drug Administration-approved facilities and that meet official United States Pharmacopeia (USP) compendial requirements where those exist; further,

To support the principle that pharmacists be adequately trained and have sufficient facilities and equipment that meet technical and professional standards to ensure the quality of compounded medications; further,

To encourage USP to develop drug monographs for commonly compounded preparations; further,

To educate prescribers and other health care professionals about the potential risks associated with the use of extemporaneously compounded preparations.

This policy supersedes ASHP policy 0225.

Accreditation of Compounding Facilities (0617)

Source: Council on Professional Affairs

To encourage unaccredited facilities where extemporaneous compounding of medications occurs to seek accreditation by a nationally credible accreditation body.