

**Order of Adoption
Board of Pharmacy
California Code of Regulations**

Amend Section 1735.1 in Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1735.1. Compounding Definitions.

(a) "Equipment" means items that must be calibrated, maintained or periodically certified.

~~(a)~~ (b) "Integrity" means retention of potency until the expiration date noted on the label.

~~(b)~~ (c) "Potency" means active ingredient strength within +/- 10% of the labeled amount.

~~(c)~~ (d) "Quality" means the absence of harmful levels of contaminants, including filth, putrid, or decomposed substances, and absence of active ingredients other than those noted on the label.

~~(d)~~ (e) "Strength" means amount of active ingredient per unit of a compounded drug product.

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

Amend Section 1735.2 in Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1735.2. Compounding Limitations and Requirements; Self-Assessment.

(a) Except as specified in (b) and (c), no drug product shall be compounded prior to receipt by a pharmacy of a valid prescription for an individual patient where the prescriber has approved use of a compounded drug product either orally or in writing. Where approval is given orally, that approval shall be noted on the prescription prior to compounding.

(b) A pharmacy may prepare and store a limited quantity of a compounded drug product in advance of receipt of a patient-specific prescription where and solely in such quantity as is necessary to ensure continuity of care for an identified population of

patients of the pharmacy based on a documented history of prescriptions for that patient population.

(c) A "reasonable quantity" as used in Business and Professions Code section 4052(a)(1) means that amount of compounded drug product that:

(1) is sufficient for administration or application to patients in the prescriber's office, or for distribution of not more than a 72-hour supply to the prescriber's patients, as estimated by the prescriber; and

(2) is reasonable considering the intended use of the compounded medication and the nature of the prescriber's practice; and

(3) for any individual prescriber and for all prescribers taken as a whole, is an amount which the pharmacy is capable of compounding in compliance with pharmaceutical standards for integrity, potency, quality and strength of the compounded drug product.

(d) A drug product shall not be compounded until the pharmacy has first prepared a written master formula record that includes at least the following elements:

(1) Active ingredients to be used.

(2) Equipment to be used.

(3) Expiration dating requirements.

~~(2)~~ (4) Inactive ingredients to be used.

~~(3)~~ (5) Process and/or procedure used to prepare the drug.

~~(4)~~ (6) Quality reviews required at each step in preparation of the drug.

~~(5)~~ (7) Post-compounding process or procedures required, if any.

~~(6)~~ Expiration dating requirements.

(e) Where a pharmacy does not routinely compound a particular drug product, the master formula record for that product may be recorded on the prescription document itself.

(f) The pharmacist performing or supervising compounding is responsible for the integrity, potency, quality, and labeled strength of a compounded drug product until it is dispensed.

(g) All chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, and other components used for drug compounding shall be stored and used according to compendial and other applicable requirements to maintain their integrity, potency, quality, and labeled strength.

(h) Every compounded drug product shall be given an expiration date representing the date beyond which, in the professional judgment of the pharmacist performing or supervising the compounding, it should not be used. This "beyond use date" of the compounded drug product shall not exceed 180 days from preparation or the shortest expiration date of any component in the compounded drug product, unless a longer date is supported by stability studies of finished drugs or compounded drug products using the same components and packaging. Shorter dating than set forth in this subsection may be used if it is deemed appropriate in the professional judgment of the responsible pharmacist.

(i) The pharmacist performing or supervising compounding is responsible for the proper preparation, labeling, storage, and delivery of the compounded drug product.

(j) Prior to allowing any drug product to be compounded in a pharmacy, the pharmacist-in-charge shall complete a self-assessment for compounding pharmacies developed by the board. (Incorporated by reference is "Community Pharmacy & Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy Compounding Self-Assessment" Form 17M-39 Rev. ~~01/11~~ 02/12.) That form contains a first section applicable to all compounding, and a second section applicable to sterile injectable compounding. The first section must be completed by the pharmacist-in-charge before any compounding is performed in the pharmacy. The second section must be completed by the pharmacist-in-charge before any sterile injectable compounding is performed in the pharmacy. The applicable sections of the self-assessment shall subsequently be completed before July 1 of each odd-numbered year, within 30 days of the start of a new pharmacist-in-charge, and within 30 days of the issuance of a new pharmacy license. The primary purpose of the self-assessment is to promote compliance through self-examination and education.

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

To Amend Section 1735.3 of Article 4.5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1735.3. Records of Compounded Drug Products.

(a) For each compounded drug product, the pharmacy records shall include:

- (1) The master formula record.
- (2) The date the drug product was compounded.
- (3) The identity of the pharmacy personnel who compounded the drug product.
- (4) The identity of the pharmacist reviewing the final drug product.
- (5) The quantity of each component used in compounding the drug product.
- (6) The manufacturer, expiration date and lot number of each component. If the manufacturer name is demonstrably unavailable, the name of the supplier may be substituted. Exempt from the requirements in this paragraph are sterile products compounded on a one-time basis for administration within ~~twenty-four~~ seventy-two (72) hours and stored in accordance with standards for "Redispensed CSPs" found in Chapter 797 of the United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) (35th Revision, Effective May 1, 2012), hereby incorporated by reference, to an inpatient in a health care facility licensed under section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.
- ~~(7) The equipment used in compounding the drug product.~~
- ~~(8) (7) A pharmacy assigned reference or lot number for the compounded drug product.~~
- ~~(9) (8) The expiration date of the final compounded drug product.~~
- ~~(10) (9) The quantity or amount of drug product compounded.~~

(b) Pharmacies shall maintain records of the proper acquisition, storage, and destruction of chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, and components used in compounding.

(c) Chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, and components used to compound drug products shall be obtained from reliable suppliers. The pharmacy shall acquire and retain any available certificates of purity or analysis for chemicals, bulk drug substances, drug products, and components used in compounding. Certificates of purity or analysis are not required for drug products that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

(d) Pharmacies shall maintain and retain all records required by this article in the pharmacy in a readily retrievable form for at least three years from the date the record was created.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005, 4127 and 4169, Business and Professions Code.
Reference: Sections 4005, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052 and 4127, Business and Professions Code.

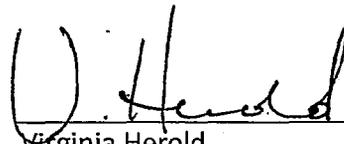
To Amend Section 1751.2 of Article 7 of Division 17 of Title 16 to read as follows:

§ 1751.2. Sterile Injectable Labeling Requirements.

In addition to the labeling information required under Business and Professions Code section 4076 and section 1735.4, a pharmacy which compounds sterile injectable products shall include the following information on the labels for those products:

- (a) Telephone number of the pharmacy, except for sterile injectable products dispensed for inpatients of a hospital pharmacy.
- (b) Name and concentrations of ingredients contained in the sterile injectable product.
- (c) Instructions for storage and handling.
- (d) All cytotoxic agents shall bear a special label which states "Chemotherapy - Dispose of Properly-" or "Cytotoxic - Dispose of Properly."

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4127, Business and Professions Code.
Reference: Sections 4005, 4036, 4037, 4051, 4052, 4076 and 4127, Business and Professions Code.



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