

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Manufacturer and
Compendium Abbreviations

APPENDIX B: Glossary of Terms

APPENDIX A: MANUFACTURER AND COMPENDIUM ABBREVIATIONS⁷

A			
AAB	Apoteket AB	ASH	Ash-Stevens
AAP	AAPER Alcohol & Chemical Co	ASM	AstraMedica
AB	Abbott	ASN	Aspen Pharmacare Holdings
ABI	Abic Ltd.	ASP	Astellas Pharma
ABV	AbbVie	AST	Astra
ABX	Abraxis	ASZ	AstraZeneca
ACC	American Critical Care	AT	Alpha Therapeutic
ACD	Accord Healthcare	AUB	Aurobindo
ACN	Actelion	AUR	Auromedics
ACT	Actavis	AVD	Avadel Legacy Pharmaceuticals
AD	Adria	AVE	Aventis
ADM	ADMA Biologics, Inc.	AVG	Alvogen
AGT	Aguettant	AW	Asta Werke
AH	Allen & Hanburys	AY	Ayerst
AHP	Ascot Hospital Pharmaceuticals	B	
AKN	Akorn	BA	Baxter
ALP	Alpharma	BAN	Banyu Pharmaceuticals
ALT	Altana-Nycomed	BAX	Baxalta, Inc.
ALV	Alveda Pharma	BAY	Bayer
ALZ	Alza	BB	B & B Pharmaceuticals
AM	ASTA Medica	BC	Bencard
AMB	Amneal Biosciences	BCT	BioCryst Pharmaceuticals
AMD	Amdipharm	BD	Becton, Dickinson and Company
AMG	Amgen	BE	Beecham
AMP	Amphastar	BED	Bedford
AMR	American Regent	BEH	Behring
AMS	Amerisource	BEL	R. Bellon
AND	Andromaco	BFM	Bieffe Medital
ANT	Antigen	BGD	Biogen-Idec
AP	Asta-Pharma	BI	Boehringer Ingelheim
APC	Apothecon	BIO	Bioniche Pharma
APO	Apotex	BK	Berk
APP	American Pharmaceutical Partners	BKN	Baker Norton
APT	Aspen Triton	BM	Boehringer Mannheim
AQ	American Quinine	BMS	Bristol-Myers Squibb
AR	Armour	BN	Breon
ARD	Ardeapharm	BP	British Pharmacopeia
AS	Arnar-Stone	BPC	British Pharmaceutical Codex
ASC	Ascot	BPH	Biotest Pharmaceuticals

BPL	Bio Products Laboratories	CTI	Cell Therapeutics Inc.
BR	Bristol	CU	Cutter
BRD	Bracco Diagnostics	CUB	Cubist
BRK	Breckenridge Pharmaceutical, Inc.	CUP	Cura Pharmaceuticals
BRN	B. Braun	CUR	Curomed
BRT	Britianna	CY	Cyanamid
BT	Boots		
BTK	Biotika	D	
BV	Ben Venue	DAK	Dakota
BW	Burroughs Wellcome	DB	David Bull Laboratories
BX	Berlex	DCC	Dupont Critical Care
		DI	Dista
C		DIA	Diamant
CA	Calmic	DIO	Diosynth
CAD	Cadence Pharmaceuticals	DM	Dome
CAN	Cangene bioPharma, Inc.	DME	Dupont Merck Pharma
CAR	Cardinal Health	DMX	Dumex
CBH	CSL Behring	DRA	Dr. Rentschler Arzneimittel
CE	Carlo Erba	DRT	Durata Therapeutics
CEL	Celltrion	DRX	Draxis
CEN	Centocor	DSM	DSM Pharmaceuticals
CER	Cerenex	DU	DuPont
CET	Cetus	DUR	Dura
CG	Ciba Geigy	DVL	David Vult Laboratories
CGC	Ciba Geigy Canada, LTD	DW	Delta West
CH	Lab. Choay Societe Anonyme		
CHI	Chiron	E	
CHS	Chiesi	EA	Eaton
CI	Ciba	EBE	Ebewe
CIS	CIS US	ECL	Éclat
CL	Clintec	EI	Eisai
CLA	Claris Lifesciences	EL	Enzon, Inc.
CMB	Cumberland	ELN	Elan
CN	Cannought	EN	Endo
CNF	Centrafarm	ENZ	Enzon
CO	Cole	ERF	Erfa
COM	CommScope	ERM	Erempharma
COR	COR Therapeutics	ERS	E. R. Squibb & Sons, LLC.
COV	Covis	ES	Elkins-Sinn
CP	Continental Pharma	ESL	ESI Lederie
CPF	Coop. Pharmaceutique Francaise	ESP	ESP Pharma
CPP	CP Pharmaceuticals	EST	Esteve
CR	Critikon	EV	Evans
CRC	Caraco	EX	Essex
CSL	CSL Ltd.	EXL	Exela
CSP	CSP Benelux		

F			
FA	Farmitalia	HOS	Hospira
FAN	Fandre Laboratories	HP	Hisun Pharmaceuticals
FAU	Faulding	HQS	HQ Specialty Pharma
FC	Frosst & Cie	HR	Horner
FED	Federa	HY	Hyland
FER	Ferring	I	
FGN	Fagron	ICI	ICI Pharmaceuticals
FI	Fisons	ICN	ICN Pharmaceuticals
FL	Funk Labs	ICU	ICU Medical, Inc.
FLU	Fluka Co.	IDX	Interstate Drug Exchange, Inc.
FOR	Forest Laboratories	IMM	Immunex
FP	Faro Pharma	IMS	IMS Ltd.
FRE	Fresenius	IN	Intra
FRK	Fresenius Kabi	INT	Intermune
FUJ	Fujisawa	IV	Ives
G		IVX	Ivex
GAL	Galenova, Inc.	IX	Invenex
GEI	Geistlich Pharma	J	
GEM	Geneva-Marsam	JAZ	Jazz
GEN	Genentech	JC	Janssen-Cilag
GG	Geigy	JHP	JHP Pharmaceuticals
GIL	Gilead	JIH	Jiangsu Henfrui Medicine
GIU	Giulini	JJ	Johnson & Johnson
GL	Glaxo	JN	Janssen
GNS	Gensia-Sicor	JP	Jones Pharma
GO	Goedecke	K	
GRI	Grifols	KA	Kabi
GRP	Gruppo	KED	Kedrion
GRU	Grunenthal S.A. Sint-Stevens-Woluwe	KEY	Key Pharmaceuticals
GSK	GlaxoSmithKline	KN	Knoll Pharmaceutical Company
GVA	Geneva	KP	Kabi Pharmacia
GW	Glaxo Wellcome	KV	Kabi-Vitrum
GZ	Genzyme	KY	Kyowa
H		L	
HAE	Haemonetics	LA	Lagap
HAG	Hanseler AG	LAV	Lavoisier Pharmaceutical
HB	Hoechst-Biotika	LB	Leadiant Biosciences
HC	Hillcross	LE	Lederle
HE	Hengrui Medicine Co.	LEI	Leiras, Finland
HER	Heritage	LEM	Lemmon
HIK	Hikma	LEO	Leo Laboratories
HMR	Hoechst Marion Roussel	LFB	Laboratoire Français du Fractionnement et des Biotechnologies
HO	Hoechst-Roussel		

LI Lilly
 LME Laboratoire Meram
 LUN Lundbeck
 LY Lyphomed
 LZ Labaz Laboratories

M

MA Mallinckrodt
 MAC Maco Pharma
 MAR Marsam
 MAY Mayne Pharma
 MB May & Baker
 MCD Merck Chibret Dohme
 MCO Monico spa
 MDI Medimmune
 MDX Medex
 ME Merck
 MED Medac Pharma, Inc.
 MEL Melinta Therapeutics
 MG McGaw
 MGI MGI Pharma
 MI Miles
 MIL Millimed
 MJ Mead Johnson
 MM Merrimack
 MMD Marion Merrell Dow
 MMT Meridian Medical Technologies
 MN McNeil
 MOL Molteni Farmaceutici
 MON Monarch
 MRD Merrell-Dow
 MRN Merrell-National
 MSD Merck Sharp & Dohme
 MTN Marathon
 MUN Mundi Pharma
 MY Maney
 MYL Mylan
 MYR Mayrhofer Pharmazeutika

N

NA National
 NAB Nabi
 NAP NAPP Pharmaceuticals
 NCI National Cancer Institute
 NE Norwich-Eaton
 NF National Formulary

NIN Ningbo Team
 NL Normon Laboratories
 NO Nordic
 NOP Novopharm
 NOV Novo Pharm
 NP Nycomed-Pharma
 NVA Novartis
 NVC Novocol Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc.
 NVN Novo Nordisk
 NVP Nova Plus
 NVX Novex Pharma
 NYC Nycomed

O

OB Ortho Biotech
 OCT Octapharma
 OHM Ohmeda
 OM Omega
 OMJ OMJ Pharmaceuticals
 OMN Ortho-McNeil
 ON Orion
 OR Organon
 ORC Orchid
 ORP Orphan Medical
 ORT Ortho
 OTS Otsuka

P

PAD Paddock
 PAL Paladin
 PAN Panpharma Laboratory
 PAR Par
 PB Pohl-Boskamp
 PCC Piramal Critical Care, Inc.
 PD Parke-Davis
 PE Pentagone
 PF Pfizer
 PFM Pfrimmer
 PH Pharmacia
 PHC Pharmachemie
 PHS Pharmascience
 PHT Pharma-Tek
 PHU Pharmacia & Upjohn
 PHX Phoenix
 PNN Pantheon
 PNT Parenta

PO	Poulenc	SCI	Scios
PP	Pharmaceutical Partners	SCN	Schein
PPC	Pharmaceutical Partners of Canada	SCS	SCS Pharmaceuticals
PPR	Premier Pro Rx	SE	Searle
PR	Pasadena Research	SEQ	Sequus
PRF	Pierre Fabre	SER	Servier
PRK	Parkfields	SGS	SangStat
PRM	Premier	SGT	Sagent
PRP	Premier Pro	SH	Spectrum Healthcare
PS	ProStrakan Pharmaceuticals	SHI	Shionogi
PUR	Purdue Pharma, LP	SHN	Shyndec Pharmaceutical Co.
PX	Pharmax	SHP	Shanghai Harvest Pharma
Q		SI	Sigma
QI	Qilu	SIA	Siam Pharmaceutical
QLM	Qualimed Labs	SIC	Sicor
QU	Quad	SIG	Sigma Tau
R		SJN	Samjin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
RB	Robins	SKB	SmithKline Beecham
RBP	Ribosepharm	SKF	Smith Kline & French
RC	Roche	SM	Smith
REC	Recordati	SMX	SteriMax
REN	Renaudin	SN	Smith + Nephew
RI	Riker	SO	SoloPak
RKB	Reckitt & Benckhiser	SP	Spectrum Pharmaceuticals
RKC	Reckitt & Colman	SQ	Squibb
RMS	Repro-Med Systems	SS	Sanofi-Synthelabo
RNB	Ranbaxy Laboratories	ST	Sterilab
ROR	Rorer	STE	Stella
ROX	Roxane Labs	STP	Sterop
RP	Rhône-Poulenc	STR	Sterling
RPR	Rhône-Poulenc-Rorer	STS	Steris
RR	Roerig	STU	Stuart
RS	Roussel	SUN	Sun
RU	Rugby	SV	Savage
S		SW	Sanofi Winthrop
SA	Sankyo	SX	Sabex
SAA	Sanofi Aventis	SY	Syntex
SAB	Sabex	SYN	Synergen
SAG	Sageant	SYO	Synthelabo
SAN	Sanofi	SZ	Sandoz
SAO	Saol Therapeutics	T	
SB	Sintetica Bioren	TAK	Takeda
SC	Schering	TAL	Talon Therapeutics
		TAP	TAP Holdings
		TAR	Targanta Therapeutics

TAS	Talecris
TAY	Taylor
TE	Teva
TEC	Teclapharm
TES	Tesaro
TL	Tillotts
TLP	Therabel Lucien Pharma
TMC	The Medicines Company
TO	Torigian
TPI	Tetraphase Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
TR	Travenol
TYS	Tayside Pharmaceuticals

U

UCB	UCB
UN	Unknown
UP	Upjohn
USB	US Bioscience
USP	United States Pharmacopeia
USV	USV Pharmaceuticals
UT	United Therapeutics

V

VFP	Vifor Pharma
VHA	VHA Plus
VI	Vitarine
VIC	Vicuron Pharmaceuticals
VT	Vitrum

W

WAS	Wasserman
WAT	Watson
WAY	Wyeth-Ayerst
WB	Winthrop-Breon
WC	Warner-Chilcott
WED	Weddel
WEL	Wellcome
WG	WG Critical Care
WI	Winthrop
WL	Warner Lambert
WOC	Wockhardt
WW	West-Ward
WY	Wyeth

X

XGN	X-Gen
XU	Xudong Pharmaceutical Co.

Y

YAM	Yamanouchi
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Z

ZEN	Zeneca
ZLB	ZLB Biopharma
ZNS	Zeneus Pharma
ZY	ZyGenerics

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Absorption: Form of sorption where there is diffusion and retention of a drug molecule within the matrix of the container or administration set material.⁶

Accuracy: A measure of the volume or weight of an ingredient to determine that the correct quantities of nutrients, electrolytes, or other components are delivered.³

Adsorption: Form of sorption where there is a weak and reversible interaction between a drug in solution and the container surface that causes the drug to bind to the surface of the container or administration set.

Aggregation: Process by which dispersed droplets come together but do not fuse. May be redispersed with gentle agitation.

Agitation: Mixing to evenly disperse a drug or solution.

Antibiotic lock technique (ALT): Instillation of a high concentration of antibiotic, usually at least 1000-times higher than the pathogen minimum inhibitory concentration, as a means to penetrate or disrupt biofilms and eradicate or prevent the growth of bacteria in a central venous catheter.

Beyond-use date: The date, or the hour and date, beyond which the preparation must not be used and must be discarded. The beyond-use date or BUD is determined from the date/time that preparation of the CSP is initiated. The BUD is not intended to limit the time during which the CSP is administered (e.g., infused).¹

Central venous access device (CVAD): A central venous access device (CVAD) is a catheter whose tip terminates in the lower segment of the superior vena cava. CVADs may be utilized for administration of any type of infusion therapy. The large diameter and high flow of blood permits administration of medications with high osmolality, concentration and/or viscosity, parenteral nutrition, chemotherapy, blood products, and medications with vesicant properties.

Closure: Seal on a sterile container that prevents leakage, tampering, or entry of contaminants. A closure is part of a container.³

Coalescence: The fusion of droplets leading to a decreased number of droplets and an increase in droplet size.

Commercial product: A drug product manufactured in large quantities intended for commercial sale.

Compounded sterile preparation (CSP): A preparation intended to be sterile that is created by combining, admixing, diluting, pooling, reconstituting, repackaging, or otherwise altering a drug product or bulk drug substance.¹

Compounding record: A detailed record that provides specific compounding instructions, describes how the CSP was prepared, and documents the entire process. Compounding records are specific to each compounding event.

Concentration: Amount of active ingredient in a volume of solution (e.g., mg/mL).

Container: That which holds the preparation and is or may be in direct contact with the preparation. The closure is part of the container.³

Cracking: Coalescence of an emulsion continues to a point of complete separation and an oily layer is seen at the top.

Creaming: Formation of a layer of aggregates at the emulsion surface.

Degradation: Chemical and physical changes of a drug during storage resulting in modified pharmacological outcomes, altering the therapeutic or toxic profile.

Diluent: Ingredient in a compounded sterile preparation that lacks pharmacologic activity but is necessary for the dissolution of drug(s) to be administered parenterally.

Dissolution: The process of dissolving one substance into another. A dissolution test measures the amount of drug that goes into solution over time.

Elastomeric container: Containers made of materials obtained by vulcanization (cross-linking) polymerization, polyaddition, or polycondensation of macromolecular organic substances (elastomers). Formulations contain natural or synthetic elastomers and inorganic and organic additives to aid or control vulcanization, impart physical and chemical properties or color, or stabilize the container formulation.²

Emulsion: A dosage form consisting of a two-phase system composed of at least two immiscible liquids, one of which is dispersed as droplets with the other liquid, generally stabilized with one or more emulsifying agents.⁵ Oil-in-water mixture requiring an emulsifying agent to disperse the oil phase into the aqueous phase.

Evaporation: Loss of water through the container material.

Expiration date: Date that identifies the time during which a conventionally manufactured drug product, active ingredient, or added substance can be expected to meet the requirements of a compendial monograph, if one exists, or maintain expected quality provided it is kept under the specified storage conditions. Expiration dates are assigned by manufacturers and are not the same as beyond-use dates (BUDs).¹

- Extended stability:** The maximum time period in which 90% or greater of a labeled active ingredient is measurable in the solution and container specified, under the stated storage conditions. An exception applies to coagulation factors, which are considered stable when at least 80% of the factor activity is retained.
- Extrapolation:** The prediction or estimation of a variable beyond the given data set by observing its relation with other variables in the existing data set.
- Flocculation:** Process by which dispersed droplets come together, but do not fuse, and may be redispersed with gentle agitation.
- Hydrolysis:** The chemical process of drug degradation by water. For aqueous solutions, pH, presence of acids or bases, drug concentration, and temperature are all factors that could affect the rate of hydrolysis.
- Inert:** Chemically inactive, and does not contain additives or other compounds that may potentially migrate into the finished preparation.
- Infusate:** A fluid given parenterally for a therapeutic purpose.
- Leaching:** Components of the plastic formulation (such as from a container) migrate into the infusate, contaminating the drug solution.
- Lipophilic:** The ability of a compound to dissolve in lipid-containing solutions.
- Lock:** The final step in intravenous therapy administration when the vascular access device (VAD) will remain in place for future therapy to prevent occlusion or infection of a catheter between uses.
- Master formulation record:** A detailed record that provides specific compounding instructions and describes how the CSP was prepared. Master formulation records should contain sufficient detail to be used on their own without additional verbal explanation.
- Microbial contamination:** Introduction of infectious material into a sterile solution.
- Midline catheter:** Midline catheters measure 38 inches with the tip terminating in veins located between the elbow and shoulder. Midline catheter duration of therapy is typically 1 to 4 weeks. This type of catheter is an alternative to PICCs for certain indications, and intravenous solutions appropriate for administration into the peripheral vasculature.
- Osmolality:** The measure of particles of solute per kilogram of solvent (mOsm/kg), and contributes to the osmotic pressure of a solution.
- Osmolarity:** The measure of particles of solute per liter of solution (mOsm/L), and contributes to the osmotic pressure of a solution.
- Overfill:** Addition of a sufficient amount of excess solution to allow for water vapor transmission losses out of the container over the shelf life of the product, and to account for the variation in the amount of solution dispensed by compounding or administration devices. USP <1151>, *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, recommends an excess volume of 2% of the labeled container size for mobile liquids.⁵
- Oxidation:** The chemical process of drug degradation by oxygen. Factors that affect the rate of oxidation include the presence of oxygen, light, heavy metal ions, temperature, pH, and the presence of other drugs or chemicals that act as oxidizing agents.
- Parenteral nutrition:** Intravenous administration of nutrition, which may include protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, electrolytes, and vitamins.
- Peripheral catheter:** Peripheral catheters are usually 1 to 1.5 inches in length with the tip terminating in a peripheral vein. This type of catheter should not be used for continuous infusions of vesicants, parenteral nutrition, or infusates > 900 mOsm/L. The anticipated duration of therapy is generally less than 6 days.
- Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC):** A peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) is a type of non-tunneled CVAD that is inserted in the antecubital space into the basilic, brachial, or cephalic veins and advanced within the blood vessel to achieve central placement.
- Permeation:** Loss of container contents by allowing vapor, water, or drug molecules to migrate through the wall of the container.
- Peroxidation:** Peroxidation of lipids occurs as a free radical-mediated chain of reactions that results in an oxidative degradation of lipid emulsions.
- Plasticizer:** Component added to a plastic material to make it softer and more flexible.
- Precipitation:** Reaction upon mixing of drugs or solutions resulting in insoluble particulates that may be observed as crystals, haziness, or turbidity.
- Preservative:** A substance added to inhibit microbial growth.¹
- Product:** A commercially manufactured sterile drug or nutrient that has been evaluated for safety and efficacy by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Products are accompanied by full prescribing information, which is commonly known as the FDA-approved manufacturer's labeling or product package insert.
- Ready-to-use (RTU):** Commercially manufactured product that does not require additional compounding prior to administration.
- Reconstitution:** The process of adding a diluent to a conventionally manufactured product to prepare a sterile solution or suspension.¹
- Shearing:** Occurs from differences of fluid velocity in moving liquids between the solution and the surface, such as a solution going through syringes

and administration sets. It may promote interfacial reactions for solid-liquid (adsorption, leaching), gas-liquid (air-bubble entrapment), and oil-water (silicon lubricants).

Sorption: Drug loss from a solution intended to be administered by adsorption to the surface or absorption into the matrix of the container material, administration set, or filter.³

Stability: The extent to which a product or preparation retains physical and chemical properties and characteristics within specified limits throughout its expiration or BUD.¹

Standard operating procedure (SOP): Written procedures describing operations, testing, sampling, interpretation of results, and corrective actions that relate to the operations that are taking place.⁴

Sterility: The absence of viable microorganisms.¹

Temperature excursion: Occurs when a temperature reading is outside the recommended range for the medication as defined in the manufacturer's package insert.

Turbidity: Cloudiness or haziness of a solution caused by large numbers of individual particles.

Vascular access device (VAD): Vascular access devices are flexible catheters inserted into a vein to deliver infusion therapy.

Vial-bag connector: Specialized point-of-care activated devices and bags that allow for the connection of a vial of medication to a small volume infusion container.

Visual inspection: Immediately after compounding, and as a condition of release, each CSP unit, where possible, should be inspected against a lighted white or black

background or both for evidence of visible particulates or other foreign matter. Prerelease inspection also includes container-closure integrity and any other apparent visual defect. When CSPs are not distributed promptly after preparation, a pre-distribution inspection is conducted to ensure that a CSP with defects, such as precipitation, cloudiness, and leakage, which may develop between the time of release and the time of distribution, is not released.

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