

QUESTIONS CH 13

NONSTERILE COMPOUNDING AND REPACKAGING



Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, you will be able to

- Define compounding.
- Describe the steps involved in the nonsterile compounding process.
- Describe the equipment commonly used when compounding nonsterile preparations.
- Identify the types of nonsterile preparations commonly compounded.
- Explain the concept of and reasons for repackaging medications.
- Explain the importance of record keeping for compounding and repackaging.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. Compounding is often associated with several specialty practice areas, including:
- Veterinary medicine
 - Dermatology
 - Hormone replacement therapy
 - All of the above
- _____ 2. Which of the following is TRUE regarding nonsterile compounding?
- Nonsterile compounding requires a separate pharmacy license.
 - An estimated 1-3% of all prescriptions filled in community pharmacies are compounded.
 - Compounding is frequently performed because it is cheaper than using a commercially available product.
 - Compounding is the same as manufacturing and must meet the same standards.
- _____ 3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding the compounding environment?
- Must have adequate space for the orderly placement and storage of equipment and support materials.
 - Must have carpet or cushioned mats to prevent fatigue.
 - Must have controlled temperature and lighting.
 - Must be kept clean to prevent cross contamination.
- _____ 4. Examples of container choices for compounded preparations to maximize stability should take into consideration the following, EXCEPT:
- If the container is translucent so you can see the quantity remaining
 - Whether the medication is light sensitive
 - If the medication binds to the container
 - If the container is tight closing to protect from moisture and humidity
- _____ 5. Things to consider for determining beyond-use dates include whether:
- The medication is aqueous or nonaqueous
 - A technician or a pharmacist compounded the mixture
 - The medication is comprised of legend medications
 - If the medication is a controlled substance
- _____ 6. Each step of the compounding process should be documented in order to:
- Allow another individual to subsequently reproduce the same formulation.
 - Accurately calculate charges for billing.
 - Look for ways to improve efficiency.
 - Use the documentation instead of performing a final verification before dispensing.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is TRUE regarding safety?
- As long as you're wearing gloves, you do not need to refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the ingredients.
 - Using garb such as gloves, facemask, and head covering is only necessary to protect the product from contamination.
 - You only need a clean lab coat and gloves if you are compounding a hazardous drug.
 - SDS must be readily available to all employees in the pharmacy.