

# The Errors Tray : A simulation tool for evaluating professional practices in a chemotherapy production unit

Tristan Rubin<sup>1</sup>, Clément Cappelier<sup>1</sup>, Florine Chollet<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Mitreski<sup>1</sup>, Victor Massot<sup>1</sup>, Chloé Plichon<sup>1</sup>, Virginie Andre<sup>1</sup>, Xavier Pourrat<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Oncological Clinical Biopharmacy Unit, CHRU Tours, France

<sup>2</sup>Trousseau Pharmacy, CHRU Tours, France

## INTRODUCTION

- The preparation of the trays containing the material necessary for the preparation of chemotherapy is the first step in the cytotoxic manufacturing circuit.
- This is a fundamental step in the process → A platter error could lead to a manufacturing one.
- Following a number of nonconformities in the preparation of the stage notified over the year, it was decided to create a simulation tool for the platter errors.

## THE AIM

- Evaluate staff's knowledge using this tool.
- Put in place targeted improvement actions to reduce tray nonconformities.

## METHOD

- Simulation of preparation of 9 platters in which we intentionally put between 0 and 9 errors.
- Kits are representative of different difficulty level in daily preparations.
- 3 serious errors that could have an important impact on the patient were introduced in different kits.
- Each one of them contains a scenario, a patient label, a manufacturing and preparation sheet's screenshot tray extracted from software, and equipment.

## DISCUSSION - CONCLUSION

Many undetected errors.

Implementation of actions :

- Necessary material check-lists were created for the 15 trays identified as complex.
- All material storage has been labeled to stop any risk of confusion between them.
- A « Tray Guide » for the staff is being created.
- New training support.

**FINALLY, A ROUTINE EVALUATION WILL BE SET UP AFTER THE NEW STAFF'S TRAINING BY THE ERROR TRAY METHOD.**

## RESULTS

- **31 participants** in 2 months (pharmacists, professional workers, externs, interns, pharmacy technicians).
- The average error rate per participant was **32,52%**.
- The error rate per kit ranges from **7,41% to 64,71%**.

### 3 serious errors to find :

- The outdated active principal vial was not seen in **60%** of cases → Impact on stability and efficiency.
- Luer lock intrathecal syringe error was not seen in **16%** of cases → Error in the route of administration.
- Solvent error was not seen in **47%** of cases → Decrease in stability time.

