

## Introduction

- Context of increased production activity at URCC
- Organizational difficulties due to variations in daily activity

## Objectives

- Evaluate the feasibility of carrying out advance preparations independently, without physician approval, using a simpler process than dose banding.
- **Smoothing out activity, reducing preparation provision times**

## Materials & methods

### 1. Define compounds selection criteria

- fixed dose
- physico-chemical stability > 28 days (RCP, Stabilis) / storage conditions
- prescription frequency > 500 bags/year (batch size)
- order of administration within protocols
- manufacturing method

### 2. Retrospective analysis of 29 weeks prescriptions by extracting data from our Good Chemotherapy Practice software

### 3. Literature review on early production of anti-cancer drugs

## Results

### ✓ 9 compounds meeting the selection criteria

- ↳ 7 antibodies : atezolizumab, nivolumab, durvalumab, rituximab SC, trastuzumab SC, Phesgo ± daratumumab SC
- ↳ 2 cytotoxics : vincristine 2mg, 5-fluorouracile 4800mg

**Production coverage estimated at 10% (or 130 preparations per week)**

### Specific process points identified (not imagined) :

- edition of non-nominative manufacturing sheets
- manufacturing conditions and labeling
- nominative labeling secondary to medical prescription
- storage conditions and location
- dispensing procedures

## Discussion & conclusion

- **Sufficient** volume of anticancer preparations to initiate the project
- **The organisation required for efficient anticipated production :**
  - Off-peak production
  - Maximum campaign size to be refined
- **An *a priori* FMEA-type risk analysis is necessary :**
  - Process point distinct from the usual circuit : labeling, storage, dispensing, etc.
  - Risk of financial loss in the event of « non-compliant » campaigns
- Stability studies to be carried out