

Powders, PPE, and Protection

Safeguarding staff in nonsterile HD compounding

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| Learning objectives

- Summarize how USP <795> and <800> overlap in guiding nonsterile hazardous drug compounding practices.
- Assess facility and equipment design needs, including containment hoods, SCAs, and surface materials.
- Select appropriate PPE for nonsterile HD compounding based on task and exposure risk.
- Recognize cleaning and decontamination challenges and apply best practices for managing HD powder residues.

USP <795> and <800>

Examples of HDs and dosage forms used in non-sterile compounding

NIOSH Table 1

Azathioprine
Chlorambucil
Chloramphenicol
Cidofovir
Cyclosporine
Fluorouracil
Hydroxyurea
Mycophenolate mofetil

Dosage forms

Capsules
Tablet
Creams
Ointments
Liquids
Suppository
Troche
Treat

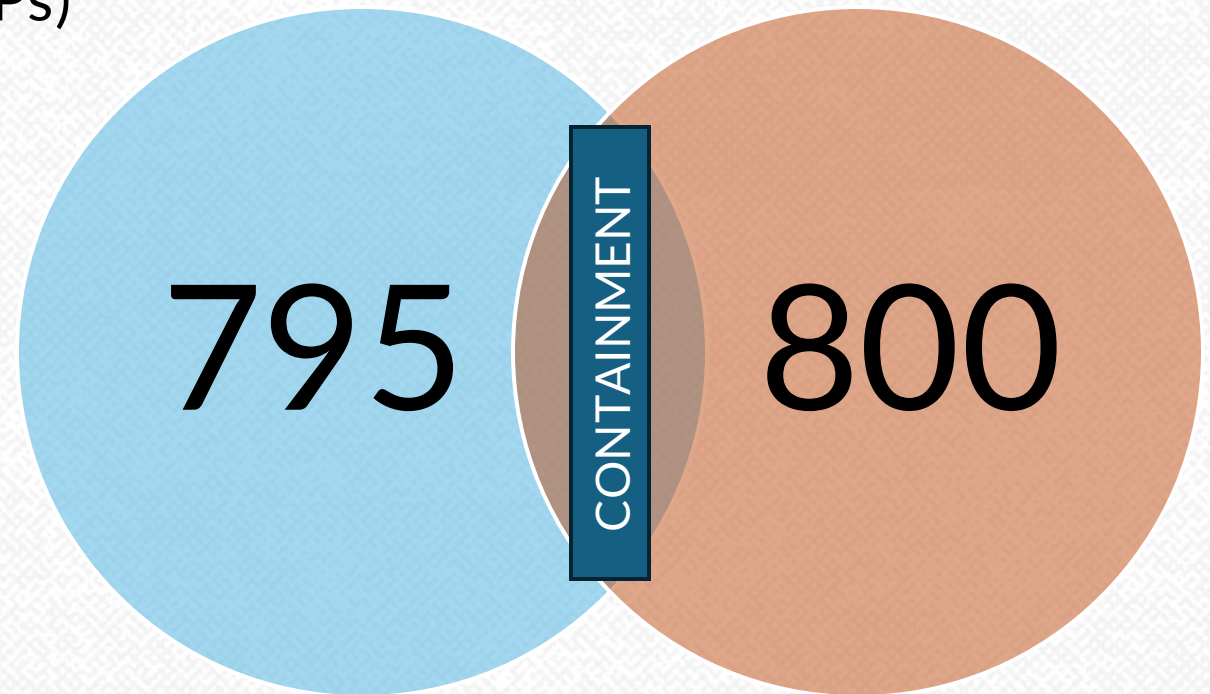
NIOSH Table 2

Anastrozole	Tacrolimus
Carbamazepine	Tamoxifen
Clonazepam	Testosterone
Colchicine	Topiramate
Dutasteride	Tretinoin
Estradiol	Valproate sodium
Finasteride	Zonisamide
Fluconazole	
Leflunomide	
Letrozole	
Methimazole	
Oxytocin	
Paroxetine	
Phenytoin	
Progesterone	
Spironolactone	
Sirolimus	

| Overlap of <795> and <800>

These concepts or requirements appear in both Chapters:

- Designated Person (DP)
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Training and competency
- PPE requirements
- Cleaning and spill control
- Documentation



Unique requirements of USP <795> and <800>

USP <795>

Ingredient quality
MFR and CR
Release inspections and testing
BUDs
Labeling
QA/QC



USP <800>

C-PEC and C-SEC
More PPE
Assessment of risk
Receiving
Hazard identification
Decontamination
QA/QC recs e.g., wipe sampling



<795> Key Principles



PATIENT FOCUS

Process of compounding
Quality and safety for the patient

<800> Key Principles



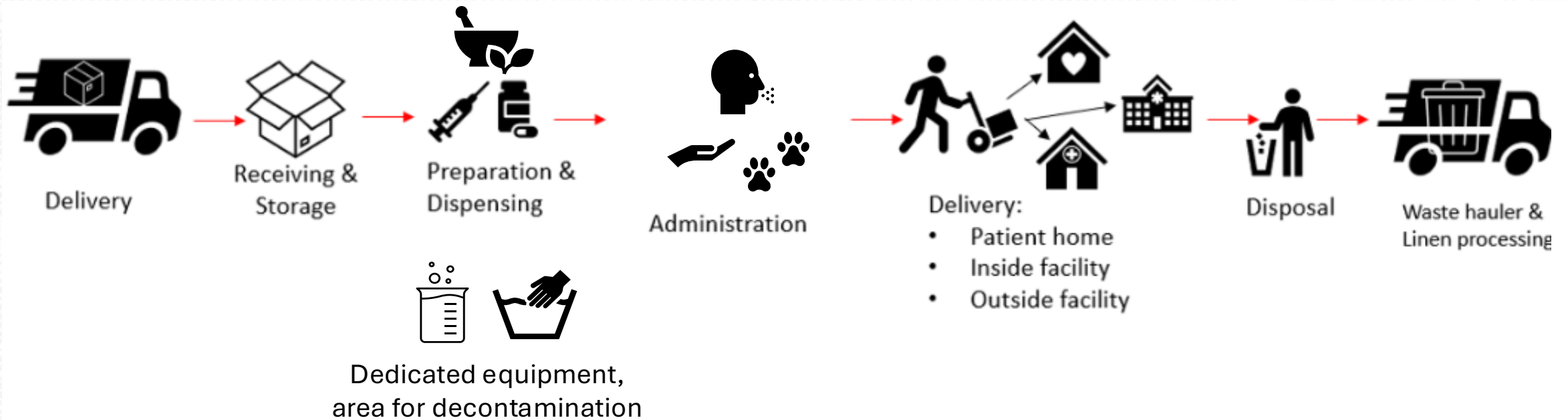
PERSONNEL FOCUS

HD identification, containment,
and protection of workers

Facility Design and Equipment

HD CNSP Process

Compounding starts at the loading dock...



...and ends at disposal.

Facility requirements of USP <795> and <800>

USP <795>

Compounding Area

- Designated area
- Monitored storage area
- Sink

PEC

- Particle generating assessment
- CVE, BSC, or glovebag
- Certification every 12 months

USP <800>

Receipt

- Neutral or negative pressure

Storage

- Negative pressure
- Externally vented
- 12 ACPH
- HD API and Table 1 antineoplastics

USP <800>

Nonsterile Compounding

C-SEC (or C-SCA)

- -0.01 to -0.03" w.c. negative pressure
- Externally vented
- 12 ACPH
- Sink and eye wash

C-PEC (CVE, BSC, or CACI)

- Externally vented or redundant HEPA filtered in series
- Not ISO classified

Facility design workflow considerations

HD Receiving

- Proximity to storage area

HD Storage

- OK to store nonsterile and sterile items together, but not in sterile area
- OK to store in compounding area, but consider temperature

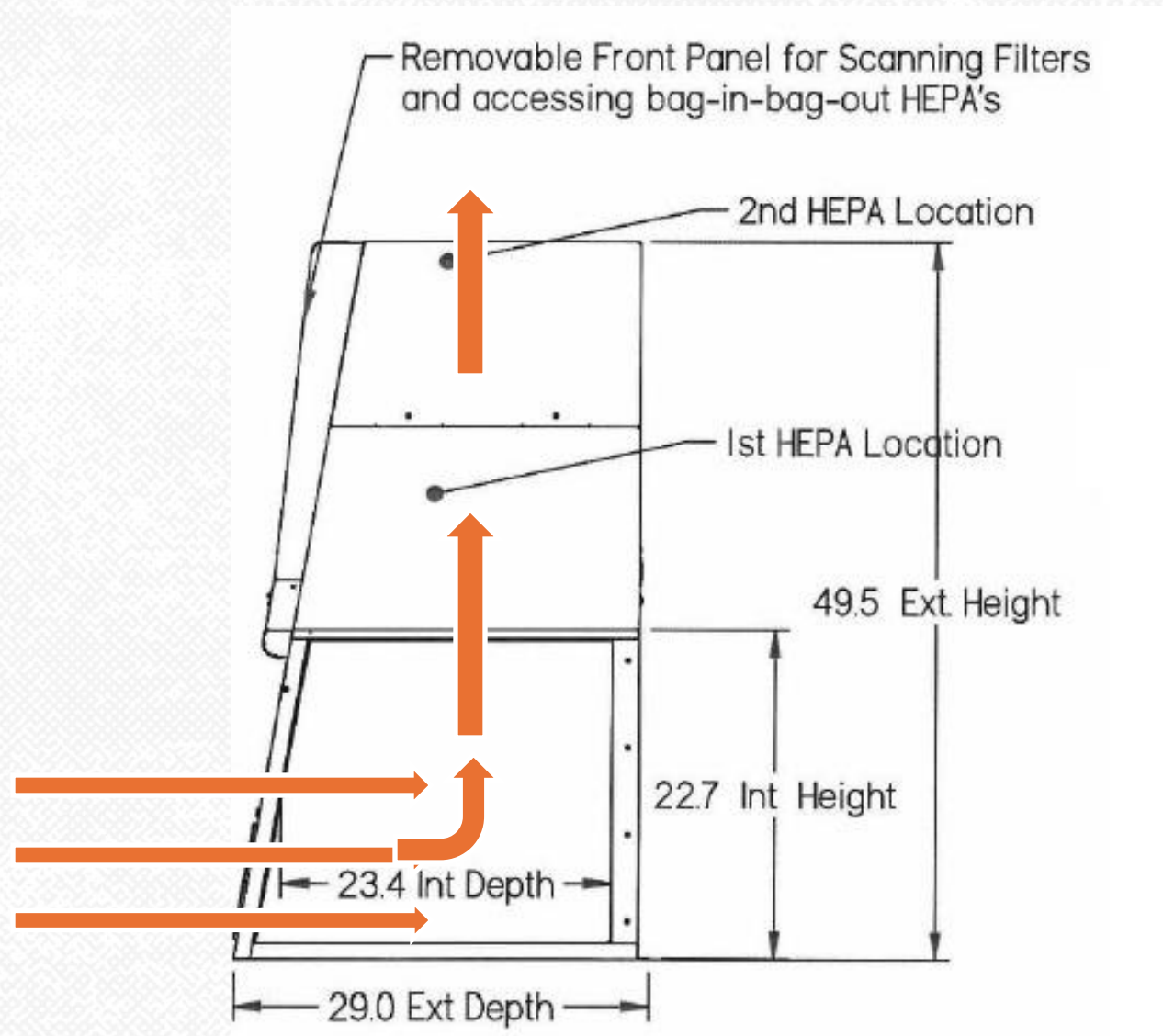
HD Compounding

- OK to do HD CNSPs in a sterile area, but C-SEC must maintain ISO 7 and C-PEC must be decontaminated, cleaned and disinfected before use for sterile compounding

Equipment

- Dedicated HD equipment
- Sink placement for cleaning of dirty equipment

HEPA filter in series Containment ventilated enclosure (CVE)



Workflow considerations

Assessment of Risk

Manipulation required:

Weighing or measuring
Dilution
Pouring
Repackaging

Packaging:

Ointment jar
Syringe
Tube
Pump
Wrapped unit dose
Dispensing vial

Exposure risk:

Consider based on the
compounding process

Drug:	Dosage Form:
Progesterone, USP micronized	Bulk API powder
Type of review: ☐ Initial x Annual	
Date of review: 10/1/2025 Reviewed by: A. Lambert, DP	
Type of HD: ☐ Table 1 Antineoplastic ☐ Table 1 Non-antineoplastic ☒ Table 2	
Additional HD Risk Information: ☐ MSHI ☐ IARC or NTP carcinogen ☐ Only developmental or reproductive risk	
Does another non-HD therapeutic alternative exist? ☒ No ☐ Yes: _____	
Manipulation required: ☐ NONE ☐ Crushing ☐ Opening capsules ☒ Compounding ☐ Pouring Other: _____	
Packaging: ☐ Unit dose ☐ Unit of use ☐ Bulk ☐ Other: _____	
Risk of exposure: ☐ Ingestion ☐ Inhalation ☐ Contact ☐ Vapor ☐ Other: _____	
Other applicable standards: ☐ NONE ☐ USP <797> ☒ USP <795> ☐ Other: _____	

Cleaning and Decontamination

Cleaning requirements of USP <795> and <800>

USP <795>

Cleaning and sanitizing

Work surface

- Daily when compounding occurs and between diff CNSPs

CVE/BSC

- Beginning and end of shift

Floors – daily

Walls/ceilings – when visibly soiled

Cleanovators



USP <800>

Deactivation, decontamination, and cleaning (DDC)

C-PEC Work surface

- Daily when compounding occurs and between diff HDs

Floors/walls/ceilings

- Not defined

Cleaning consistent with USP <795>
Per facility SOP

CONTEC
HEALTHCARE

Powders and...DDC

MAY REQUIRE MULTIPLE
PRODUCTS TO GET THE
JOB DONE.

Compounding components

- Creams & ointments

Agent selection

- No spray bottles!
- Frequency of use, impact to staff
- PPE

Process points

- In and out
- Between compounds
- Wet or dry

Equipment

- Tools – wet or dry wipe
- Sink location
- Compatibility
- Manufacturer's instructions

Personal Protective Equipment

Garbing requirements of USP <795> and <800>

USP <795>

Gloves

All other garb appropriate per type of compounding performed and per facility SOPs.



USP <800>

Chemo gloves

Chemo gown

Shoe covers

Head and hair covers

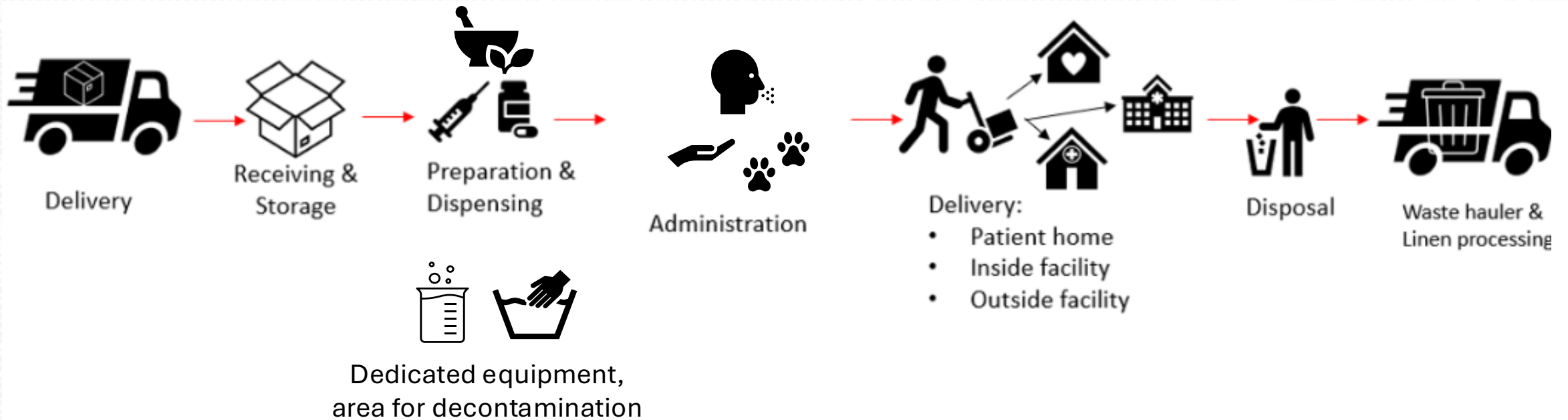
Protective sleeves

Eye and face protection by task

Respiratory protection per task

Other PPE Considerations

Protection starts at the loading dock...



...and ends at disposal.

Key Takeaways

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- USP <795> and <800> align on containment to protect both patients and employees.
- Cleaning and decontamination agents should match the task. Mind compatibility with equipment and staff exposure.
- Containment and protection begin before compounding and continue beyond—from receipt and storage to compounding and decontamination.