

# IV Mixing

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## **Outlines**

- Introduction
- Important Terms & Concepts
- PPE & Handwashing
- Filters & Disinfection
- Arrangement
- Aseptic Technique
- Drugs











## Introduction

### **IV Admixture**

An IV admixture is the preparation of a pharmaceutical mixture of **two or more drugs** added to an IV fluid for administration. IV admixture must be **sterile and pyrogen**, **air bubbles**, **and particulate matter free** since it will be administered directly into the bloodstream. It is a suitable method to administer **large volume of infusion**, **TPN**.













## Introduction

### **IV Admixture**

The **IV route** of administration is used:

- To save money
- To insure purity, sterility and accuracy
- To reach appropriate drug serum levels
- To guarantee compliance
- For drugs with unreliable gastrointestinal (GI) absorption
- For patients who can have nothing by mouth
- For unconscious or uncooperative patients
- For rapid correction of fluid or electrolytes













### **ISO Class**

ISO class refers to the classification system for cleanrooms and controlled environments. Cleanrooms are specialized environments designed to minimize the presence of particulates, such as dust, microbes, and other contaminants, in order to maintain a high level of cleanliness for specific applications like manufacturing, research, or pharmaceutical production.

The ISO class designation is a numerical value that indicates the level of air cleanliness within a cleanroom. The classification is based on the maximum allowable concentration of airborne particles of a specified size within a given volume of air. The lower the ISO class number, the cleaner the air and the higher the level of cleanliness.











### **ISO Class**

The most commonly referenced ISO classes for cleanrooms are **ISO 1 to ISO 9**, with **ISO 1 being the cleanest and ISO 9 being the least clean.** ISO 1 cleanrooms have the strictest requirements, allowing the fewest particles per cubic meter of air, while ISO 9 cleanrooms have more relaxed requirements, allowing a higher concentration of particles.







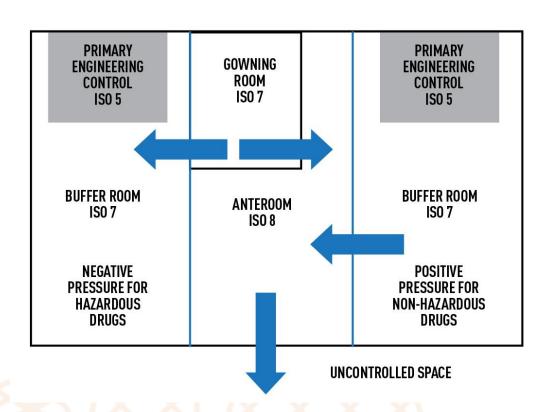






### **Ante-Area**

An ISO Class 8 or better area where personnel hand hygiene and garbing procedures, staging of components, order entry, CSP labeling, and other high-particulate-generating activities are performed. It is also a transition area that provides assurance that pressure relationships are constantly maintained so that air flows from clean to dirty areas and reduces the need for the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) control system to respond to large disturbances.







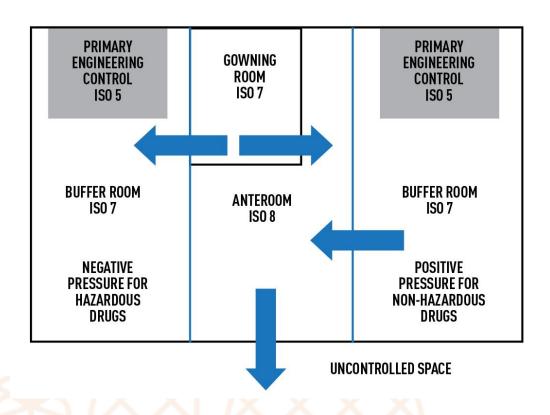






### **Buffer Area**

An area where the **primary engineering controls (PEC) is physically located;** Activities that occur in this area include the preparation and staging of components and supplies used when compounding CSPs.













## **Aseptic Processing**

A mode of processing pharmaceutical and medical products that involves the separate sterilization of the product and of the package (containers— closures or packaging material for medical devices) and the transfer of the product into the container and its closure under at least ISO Class 5 conditions.













## **Primary Engineering Control (PEC)**

A device or room that provides an ISO Class 5 environment for the exposure of critical sites when compounding CSPs. Such devices include, but may not be limited to, laminar airflow workbenches (LAFWs) and biological safety cabinets (BSCs).













## **Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC)**

A ventilated cabinet for CSPs, personnel, product, and environmental protection having an open front with inward air high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered laminar flow for personnel protection; downward airflow for product protection, and HEPA-filtered exhausted air for environmental protection.







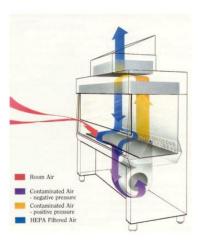








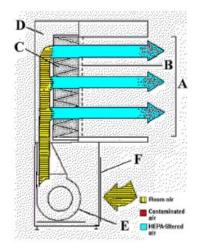
**BSC vs. LFC** 



VS

#### Biological Safety Cabinet

- HEPA filtered laminar air flow and exhaust
- personnel, environment & often product protection



#### Laminar flow hoods

- NOT biological safety cabinets
- · Vertical or horizontal laminar flow
- HEPA filtered air (intake)
- · product protection only











**Handwashing** 

## **PPE & Handwashing**

## **How to Handrub?**

**RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED** 

① Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds





Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

Rub hands palm to palm;







Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Once dry, your hands are safe.



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SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

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## **PPE & Handwashing**

### **Garbing**



## Recommended Gowning Procedure



(Class 10-100)

#### BEFORE ENTERING THE GOWNING ROOM



**Bouffant Cap:** Put on hair cover/ bouffant cap. Make sure all hair is tucked in and both ears are covered.



Beard Cover: Fasten ear loops behind ears. Ensure that mouth and any facial hair is completely concealed under beard cover.



Gloves: Pull glove over hand. Avoid touching the outside of the glove and ensure that the cuff is donned over sleeve.



Shoe Covers: Pull show coves over shoes, ensuring that all laces and tassels are contained within the shoe covers.

#### **ENTERING THE GOWNING ROOM**



Entering the Room: Step on cleanroom sticky mat and take 3-4 small steps before entering gowning room or cleanroom.





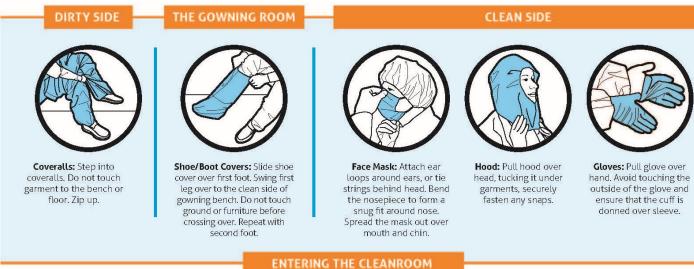






# **PPE & Handwashing**

### **Garbing**





Entering the Room: Step on cleanroom sticky mat and take 3-4 small steps before entering gowning room or cleanroom.



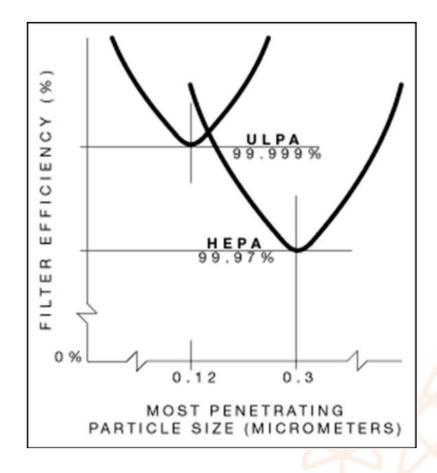








## Filters & Disinfection













## Filters & Disinfection







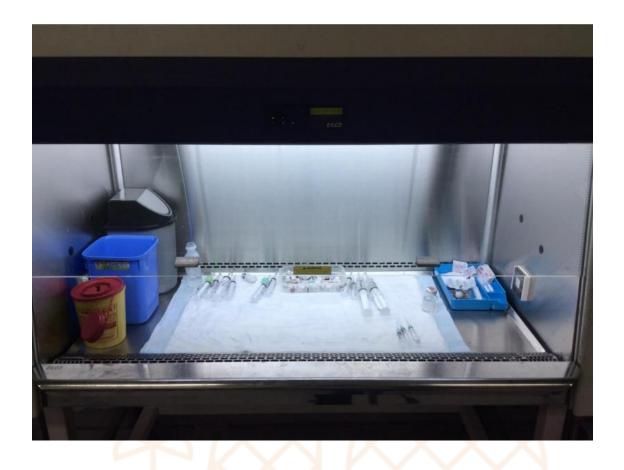






## Arrangement

Each device should separate into working area in the middle, wasting area in the left (contain two basket one for papers and the other for vials, sharp container for needle) and supply area in the right. Keep your hand 6 inch inside laminar (For BSC)













# **Aseptic Technique**

## **Non-Corking Method**







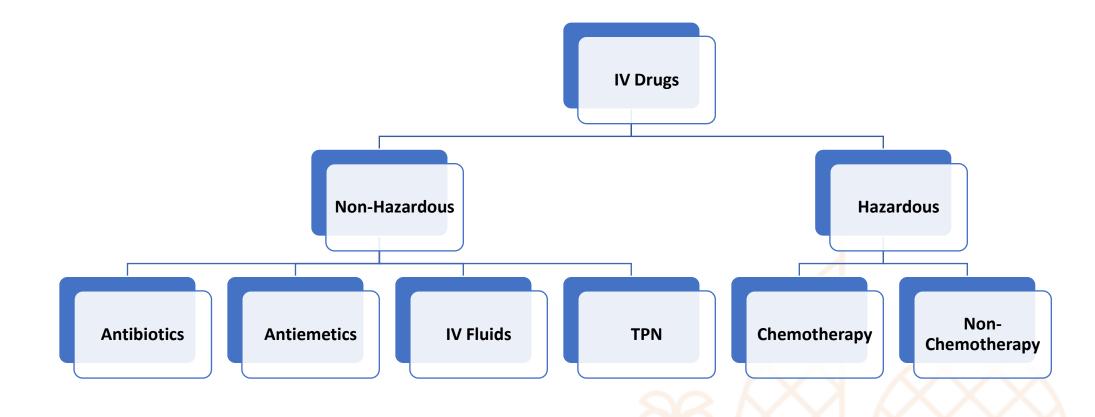








# **Drugs**













# **Thank You**

Your Feedback will be much Appreciated!













## References

- USP 797
- ASHP
- IV Mixing Manual, CCHE 57357







