

# Defining a Hazardous Agent

**TXCH Global HOPE**



Texas Children's  
Hospital®

CANCER AND  
HEMATOLOGY CENTERS

# Objectives

---

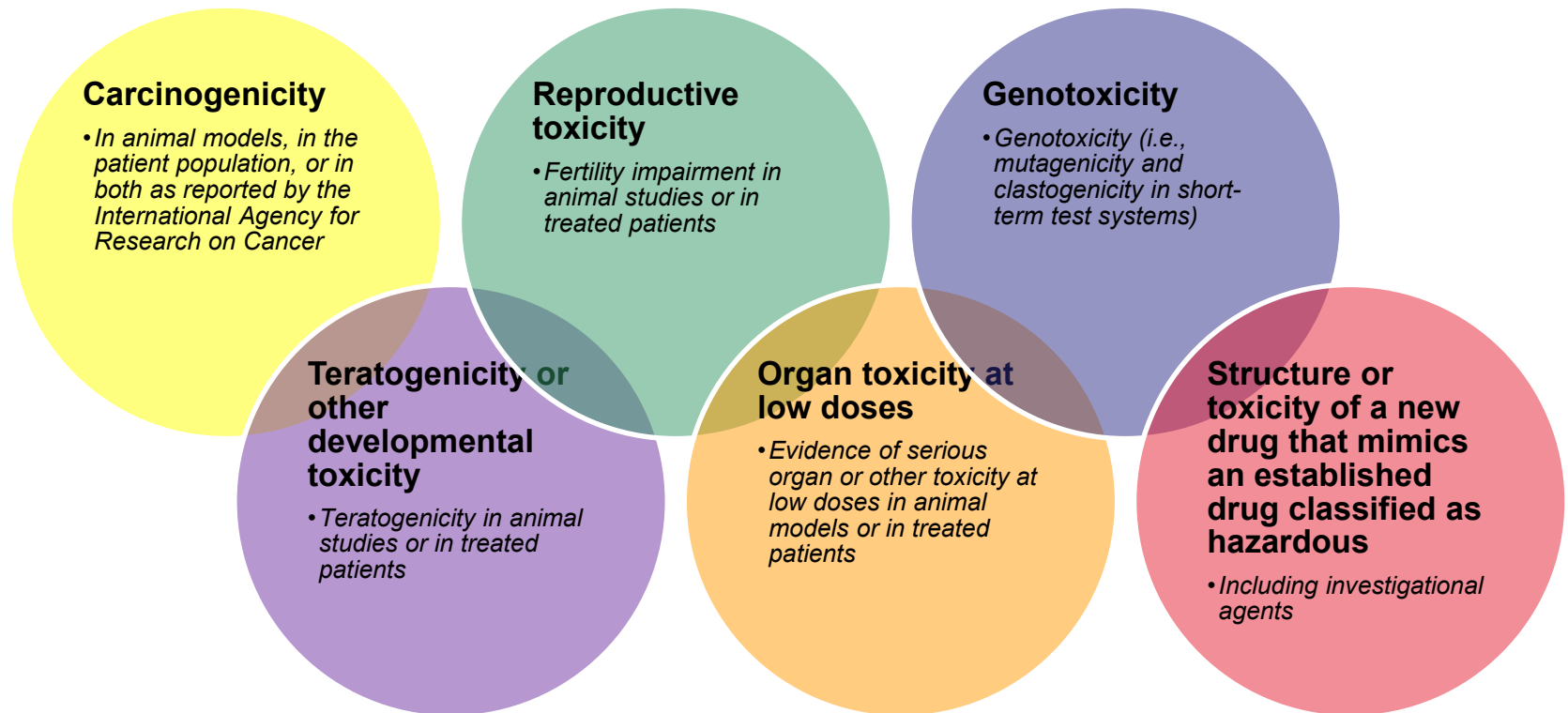
*By the end of this presentation, the participant should be able to:*

- Identify guidelines which define hazardous agents/drugs
- Describe the characteristics which classify an agent/drug as hazardous
- Design a list of agents/drugs which are considered hazardous

# Relevant International Guidelines

Guideline/Recommendation	Group; Year Updated
United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) Chapter <800>	United States Pharmacopoeia; 2019
ASHP Guidelines on Handling Hazardous Drugs	American Society of Health System Pharmacists (ASHP); 2018
OSHA technical Manual: Controlling Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Drugs	Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA); 2014
Safe Handling of Hazardous Chemotherapy Drugs in Limited-Resource Settings	Pan American Health Organization of the WHO; 2013
Chemotherapy Administration Safety Standards	American Society of Clinical Oncology & Oncology Nursing Society; 2013
ISMP International Medication Safety Self assessment for Oncology	Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP); 2012
QuapoS 4: Quality Standard for the Oncology Pharmacy Service with Commentary, DGOP e.V	German Society of Oncology Pharmacy
ISOPP Standards of practice	International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners (ISOPP); 2007
Bonnes Pratiques de préparation (BPP)	Agence française de sécurité sanitaire de produits de santé (Afssaps); 2007
Suvapro: sécurité dans l'emploi des cytostatiques	Swiss Accident Insurance Fund; 2004

# Hazardous Drug Criteria/Characteristics



**All characteristics must be considered.**

**A drug does *not* need to meet all criteria to be considered “hazardous” - it may be hazardous by only meeting 1 of the criteria above.  
The handling approach may vary based on the risk criteria.**

# USP <800> Implementation Details

---

- **A single designated person must oversee hazardous drug handling in the institution**
  - Must have proper knowledge, training, and qualifications
- **A health system must establish a hazardous drugs list**
  - Must be based on the model list by NIOSH
    - NIOSH classifies agents into one of 3 categories based on personnel risk
  - Must be updated annually
- **When implementing safe handling guidelines, the institution must also annually evaluate the following**
  - NIOSH classification of each agent
  - Dosage forms used
  - Need for manipulation based on presentation/patient population
  - Manufacturer's packaging
  - The overall risk of exposure

# NIOSH Hazardous Drugs List (2016)

## Group 1

- Antineoplastic drugs
- Identified by American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Classification 10:00

## Group 2

- Non-antineoplastic drugs that meet one or more of the 6 NIOSH criteria

## Group 3

- Drugs that pose a reproductive risk for men and women who are actively trying to conceive and women who are pregnant or breast-feeding (as some agents may be present in breast milk)

*The NIOSH list has been updated about every 2 years since first published in 2004. The next update is pending for 2019.*

# Group 1: Antineoplastic Drugs

Select agents based on Pediatric Hematology/Oncology use; not a comprehensive list

Agent	Additional Details
<b>Arsenic trioxide</b>	IARC Group 1 carcinogen; NTP*; FDA Pregnancy Cat D
<b>Bleomycin</b>	IARC Group 2B carcinogen; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Carboplatin</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Cisplatin</b>	IARC Group 2A carcinogen; NTP**; FDA Pregnancy D
<b>Cyclophosphamide</b>	IARC Group 1 carcinogen*; NTP; FDA Pregnancy Cat D
<b>Cytarabine</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Dacarbazine</b>	NTP**; FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Dactinomycin</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Daunorubicin</b>	IARC Group 2B carcinogen; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Doxorubicin</b>	IARC Group 2A carcinogen; NTP**; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Etoposide</b>	IARC Group 1 carcinogen; FDA Pregnancy Category D

Agent	Additional Details
<b>Fluorouracil</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Hydroxyurea</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Ifosfamide</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Imatinib</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Mercaptopurine</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Methotrexate</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category X
<b>Paclitaxel</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Procarbazine</b>	IARC Group 2A carcinogen; NTP**; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Temozolomide</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Vinblastine</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Vincristine</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category D

FDA: U.S. Food & Drug Administration; IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer; Group 1 = Carcinogenic, Group 2A = Probably Carcinogenic, Group 2B = Possibly Carcinogenic; NTP = National Toxicology Program \*Known or \*\*Reasonably Accepted as Human Carcinogens; MHRD = maximum recommended human dose

# Group 2: Other Drugs Meeting NIOSH Criteria

Select agents based on Pediatric Hematology/Oncology use; not a comprehensive list  
 Agents meeting  $\geq 1$  NIOSH criteria & agents with manufacturer's safe-handling guidance

Agent	Additional Details
<b>Carbamazepine</b>	Boxed warning for aplastic anemia; congenital malformations in offspring; rapid transplacental passage; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Chloramphenicol</b>	IARC Group 2A carcinogen; NTP**; FDA Pregnancy C
<b>Cidofovir</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Cyclosporine</b>	IARC Group 1 carcinogen; NTP*; FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Dexrazoxane</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category C; secondary malignancies; genotoxic in vitro and in vivo; testicular atrophy at or below human dose (in lab studies)
<b>Estrogens</b>	IARC Group 1 carcinogen; NTP*; Pregnancy Category X; (see specific agent for more details)
<b>Fosphenytoin &amp; phenytoin</b>	IARC Group 2B; NTP**; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Ganciclovir &amp; valganciclovir</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category C

Agent	Additional Details
<b>Lenalidomide</b>	Analog of thalidomide; Black Box warning/animal data for limb abnormalities; FDA Pregnancy Category X
<b>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</b>	IARC Group 2B; FDA Pregnancy Category X
<b>Mycophenolate mofetil</b>	Black Box warning for embryo fetal toxicity, malignancies, serious infections; increased risk of first trimester loss and congenital malformations; FDA Pregnancy Category D
<b>Nevirapine</b>	FDA Pregnancy Category B; hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas at doses lower than human dose
<b>Oxcarbazepine</b>	Tumors in lab studies at 1/10 the MHRD; FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Sirolimus</b>	Increased risk of lymphomas and other malignancies; embryotoxic and fetotoxic at 0.2 human dose; FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Tacrolimus</b>	Increased risk of lymphomas and other malignancies; reproductive effects in lab studies below MRHD; excreted in breast milk; FDA Pregnancy Category C
<b>Zidovudine</b>	IARC Group 2B; FDA Pregnancy Category C

FDA: U.S. Food & Drug Administration; IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer; Group 1 = Carcinogenic, Group 2A = Probably Carcinogenic, Group 2B = Possibly Carcinogenic; NTP = National Toxicology Program \*Known or \*\*Reasonably Accepted as Human Carcinogens; MHRD = maximum recommended human dose



# Group 3: Agents with Adverse Reproductive Effects

Select agents based on Pediatric Hematology/Oncology use; not a comprehensive list

Agent	Additional Details
Fluconazole	FDA Pregnancy Category C; case reports of congenital anomalies in infants exposed in utero to maternal fluconazole during the first trimester
Ribavirin	Teratogenic and embryotoxic effects in lab studies; contraindicated in women who are pregnant and male partners of women who are pregnant; FDA Pregnancy Category X
Tretinoin	Black Box warning for severe birth defects; FDA Pregnancy Category X
Valproate/valproic acid	Black Box warning for teratogenicity; congenital malformations, including neural tube defects; FDA Pregnancy Category D
Voriconazole	FDA Pregnancy Category D
Warfarin	FDA Pregnancy Category D
Zoledronic acid	Increased number of still births and decreased neonatal survival in lab studies at low doses; FDA Pregnancy Category D

# Hazardous Agents: Next Steps

---

- An institutional approach to classifying and handling hazardous agents must be established
  - *The NIOSH model list must be used as a starting point*
- The approach to safe handling will vary based on the drug dosage form, preparation approach, toxicity characteristics, and more
- Additional details on safe handling of hazardous agents are discussed in other modules

# What's Next?

---

- Complete practice questions
- Review answer file

# Welcome to Global HOPE Education

