Lausanne University Investigation of Leachable Compounds In water for injection used in hospital pharmacy



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William Bello^{1,2,3,4}, Julian Pezzatti¹, Serge Rudaz^{3,4} and Farshid Sadeghipour^{1,2,3,4}

¹Service of Pharmacy, Lausanne University Hospital; ²Center for Research and Innovation in Clinical Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne; ³Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Western Switzerland, University of Geneva, University of Lausanne; ⁴School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Geneva, CMU-Rue Michel Servet 1, 1211, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Background and Importance

Hospital

- Prefilled aqueous solutions like WFI in polymer containers: ullet
- ⇒ Co-extruded polypropylene IV bags (CEPP) and Polypropylene bottles (PP)
- Water for injection (WFI) is used for the decentralised or centralised preparations e.g. Total parenteral nutrition
- Use of packaged WFI = Potential leachable plastic additives over time
- ⇒ Potential endocrine disruptors compounds (EDC) leading to probable latent health effects Hospital pharmacy produced water for injection = alternative to packaged WFI

Conclusion and Relevance

- Means of sterilisation is an important factor: ~200 times more Fenozan-acid in CEPP IV-bag in post-autoclave
- Bisphenol A is a **non-intentionally added substance** and appears in some CEPP IV-bag in post-autoclave.
- HPP-WFI seems to be exempt of these compounds
 - ⇒ Ideal for hospital pharmacy compounding

packaging:

- Pre-autoclaving versus post-autoclaving



Due to the lack of toxicology information, more studies are required for ED assessment of this BHT derivative

Overlaid chromatograms of different WFI packagings : Fenozan-acid





