ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONAL PRODUCTS EXPIRY DATES

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BACKGROUND

Spanish legislation considers the supply of investigational medicinal products (IMP) mandatory for clinical trials (CT) sponsors, and that handling, storage and dispensing of IMP in hospitals is responsibility of pharmacy services. This involves the expiry date management by hospital pharmacists.

PURPOSE: To analyze expiry date of IMP received in our pharmacy service

METHODS

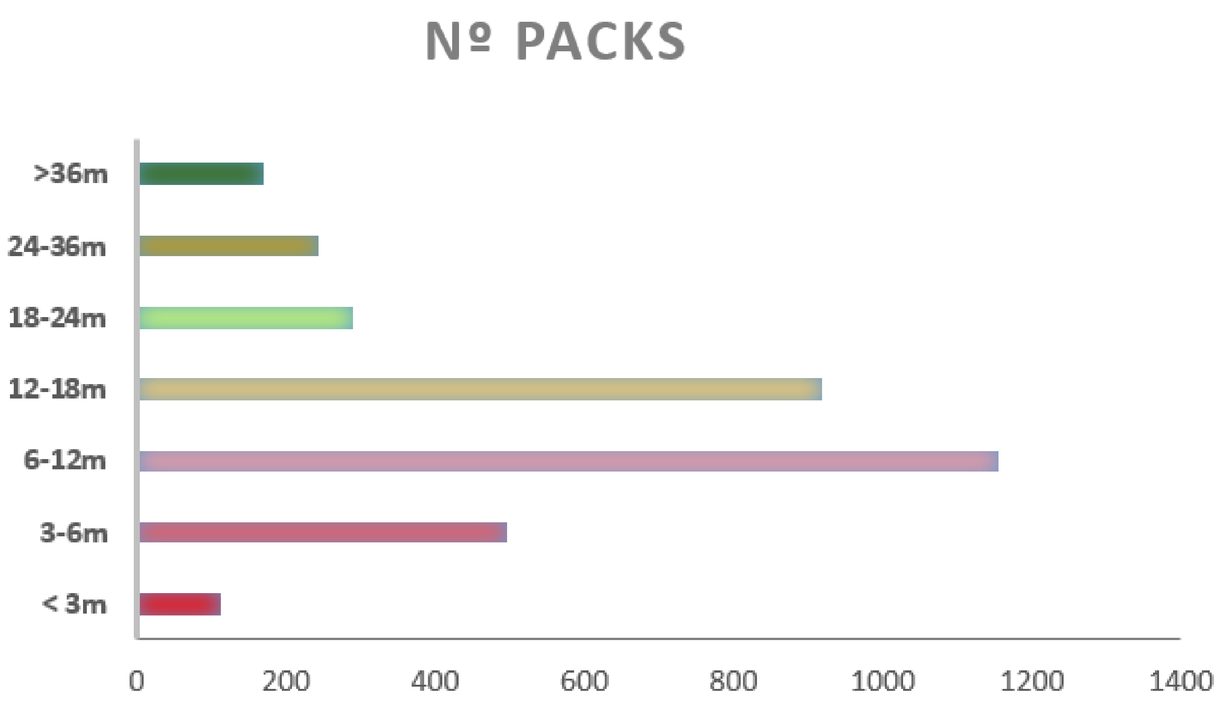
- *Retrospective observational study.*
- *Tertiary level hospital: 1,493 beds*

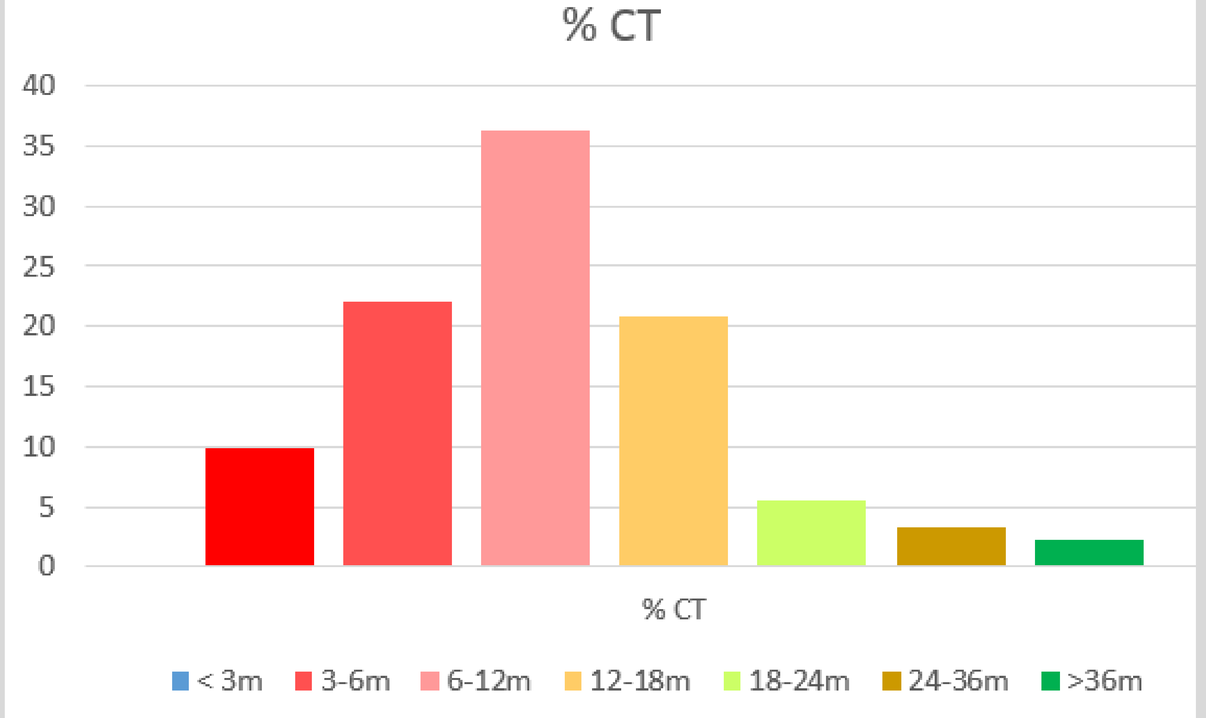
WE STUDIED:

- % CT Deliveries with an expiry date:
  - <3 months
  - 3-6 months
  - 6-12 months
  - 12-18 months
  - 18-24 months
  - 24-36 months
  - >36 months
- Number of packs included in each ranges.
- Average days between reception-expiration

RESULTS

TOTAL 3,373 packs → **224 DELIVERIES** → **182 IMP** → **91 CT**





AVERAGE DAYS BETWEEN RECEPTION UNTIL EXPIRATION

< 3 M	3 - 6 M	6 - 12 M	12 - 18 M	18 - 24 M	24 - 36M	> 36M
63 days	144 days	282 days	442 days	649 days	799 days	1336 days

CONCLUSIONS

- In 68.1% of CT were received IMP with an expiry date lower than a year, and in 46.8% of these, expiry date was lower than 6 months.
- Short expiry dates involve additional workload for pharmacy services and a continuous and systematic review of expiration date.
- Computer applications for CT management with configurable warning alerts assist to hospital pharmacists in suitable expiry date management.

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