



Formulações magistrais orais líquidas

Aspectos técnicos, regulatórios e importância em tempos de COVID-19

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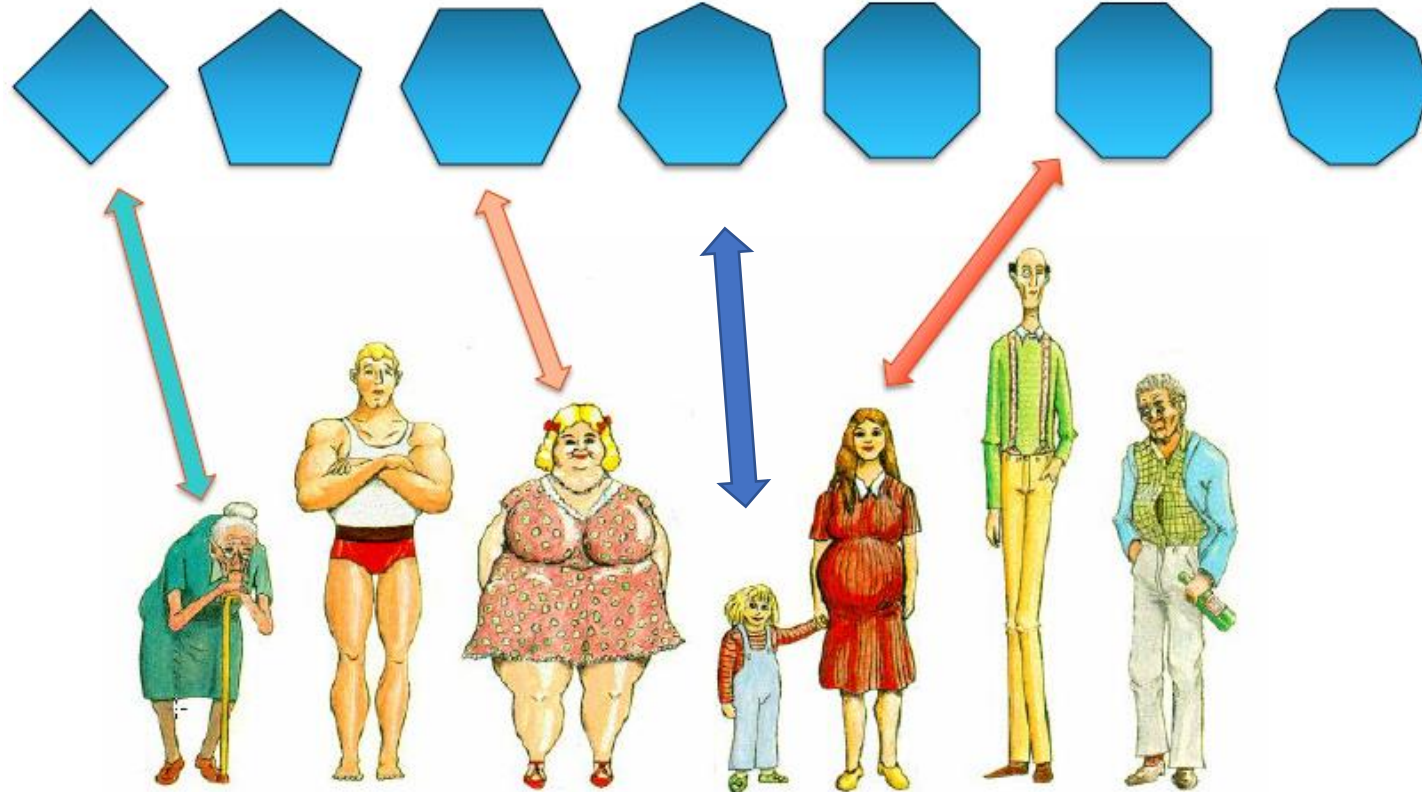
Na crise emerge a importância do que necessário !

Importância estratégica da Farmácia Magistral

- **Importância da farmacoterapia individualizada:** pacientes de diversas faixas etárias, fatores genéticos, comorbidades, severidade e eventuais limitações para administração de medicamentos.
- Necessidade de **customização dos tratamentos *off-label*** .
- **Reserva estratégica para suprimento de IFAs & medicamentos**, com alta capilaridade logística para pronto atendimento em momentos de crise.
- **Versatilidade para o preparo de diferentes doses e formas farmacêuticas.**

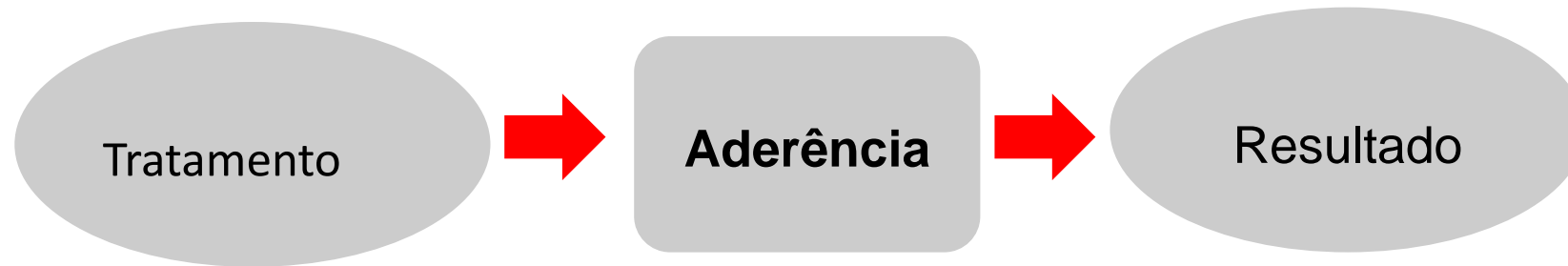
Desenvolvimento de medicamentos - *Patient-centered*

As necessidades são diferentes !



Os pacientes são diferentes !

Aderência Terapêutica



“ Medicamentos não funcionam em pacientes que não os tomam.”

C. Everett Koop (*N Engl J Med* 2005;353(5):487-497)

Necessidades especiais de subpopulações de pacientes

Necessidades	Idosos	Pediátricos	Disfágicos	Doentes mentais
Facilidade de deglutição	++++	++++	++++	++++ (<i>dose cheeking</i>)
Redução da carga de medicamentos (ex. no. de comprimidos ingeridos)	++++	++	++	++
FF conveniente (ex. oral x injetável)	++	++++	+	+
Sabor agradável	++	++++	+	+
Identificação (prevenção da confusão na administração)	++++	++	+	++

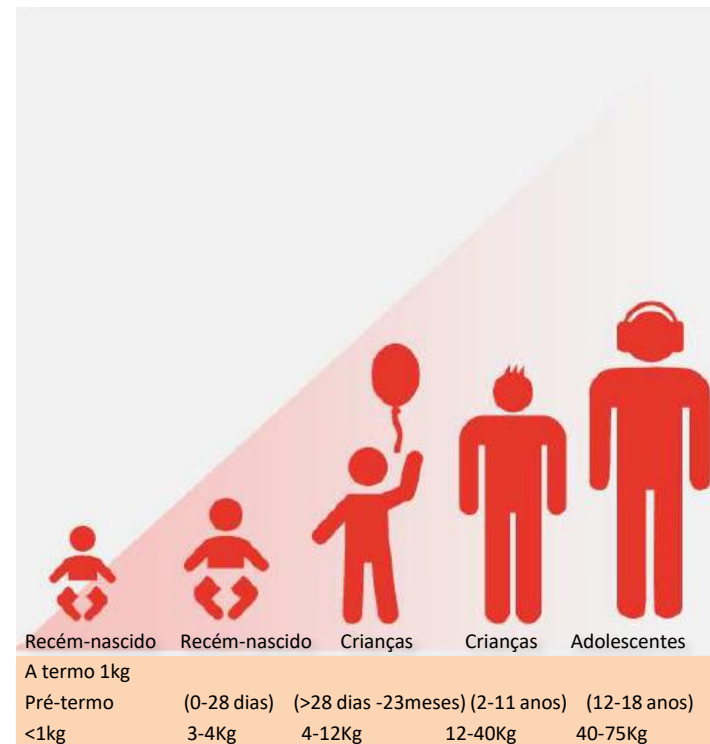
Fonte: Maynihan H, Crean, A. Chapter 1. *Physicochemical Basis Of Pharmaceuticals*, 2009.

Vulnerabilidade do paciente pediátrico



- Informação limitada sobre medicamentos pediátricos.
- Diferenças no desenvolvimento infantil. Rápido desenvolvimento resulta em alterações de peso e metabolismo.
- Capacidade limitada frente ao risco de erros de doses.
- Falta de FF comercialmente disponíveis.

Preparações extemporâneas/ magistrais



(BENAVIDES; NAHATA, 2013)

Vulnerabilidade do paciente geriátrico

Ajustes de doses são frequentemente necessários em pacientes idosos

- alteração da composição corporal
- deficiência metabólica
- aumento da susceptibilidade de efeitos adversos
- dificuldades de deglutição (presbifagia)
- diminuição na percepção de sabores (disgeusia)



(STEGEMANN, 2016)

Falta de medicamentos pediátricos

- Falta de medicamentos pediátricos deixa 40% da população global com o risco aumentado de RAMs contornáveis, subdose, não-aderência e falta de acesso a novos medicamentos (*Clin Ther.* 2008;30:2133-2145).



Falta de medicamentos pediátricos

- 75% dos medicamentos disponíveis nos EUA não são rotulados ou disponíveis na FF líquida para uso em recém-nascidos e crianças, embora sejam também necessários para esta população (ex.gabapentina, lamotrigina, sildenafil).

(Pharmacophore 2011; 3(2) 86-103).

- 5 milhões de mortes anuais de crianças < 5 anos, poderiam ser prevenidas com farmacoterapia efetiva e acessível.

(Pediatr Drugs 2009; 11(1):55-56).

- Previsão de mercado de maior crescimento em países em desenvolvimento para os próximos 10 anos.

(PLG Business Development & Licensing Journal, 2013).

Falta de medicamentos pediátricos

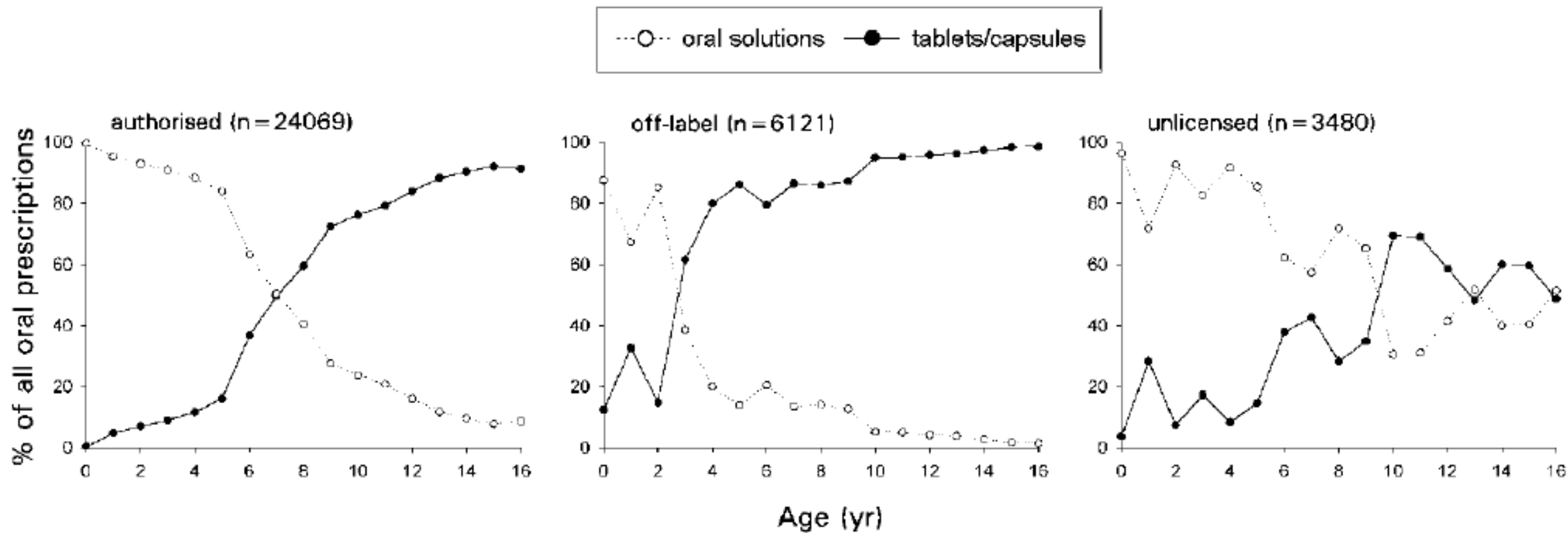
Exemplos de IFAs não disponíveis FF adequadas (ex. líquida oral) para crianças menores (EUA/Holanda)			
Acetazolamida	Enalapril	Metilfenidato	Piridoxina
Albendazol	Escopolamina	Minoxidil	Riboflavina
Amiodarona	Espironolactona	Neomicina	Escopolamina
Amitriptilina	Famciclovir	Nimodipina	Sertralina
Asp.arginina	Gabapentina	Furosemida	Ivermectina*
Benzoato de sódio	Glutamina	Oxcarbazepina	Nitrofurantoína
Biotina	Hidroxiureia	Ofloxacina	Sildenafil*
Bupropiona	Leucovorina (ácido folínico)	Pancrealipase (pancreatina)	Sotalol
Captopril	Lisinopril	Fenobarbital	Tacrolimo
Clindamicina	Metimazol	Hidroclorotiazida	Tinidazol
Dexametasona*	Metotrexato	Fenoxibenzamina	Topiramato
Cloroquina*	Hidroxicloroquina*	Prazosina	Ursodiol
		Primidona	Varfarina
		Propafenona	Zinco (sulfato)

Fontes:
Pediatrics 1999; 104(3Pt2):607-9.
Acta Paediatr 92:1486-1489.2003

➤ O uso *off-label* e não licenciado de medicamentos é frequente em pacientes pediátricos

- > 22%% de todas medicações p/ crianças no mundo. *J Post grad Med* 2005; 51(4):249-52.
- Até 90% para neonatos em UTIs neonatais (Europa). *Drug Safety* 2002; 25(1):1-5.
- 62-85% (EUA) *JAMA Pediatr.* 2019; 173(1):68-74

Falta de medicamentos em pediatria



Acta Pædiatr 92: 1486-1489. 2003

Principais lacunas farmacoterapêutica em pediatria que requerem soluções individualizadas



- Partição e derivação de apresentações comerciais.
- Dificuldade de deglutição de FFS (<6 anos).
- Impacto da palatabilidade na aderência.
- Necessidade de veículos de baixa osmolalidade (ex. neonatos).
- Toxicidade de excipientes.
- Administração de medicamentos via tubos de alimentação enteral (SNG).

Partição de comprimidos ?



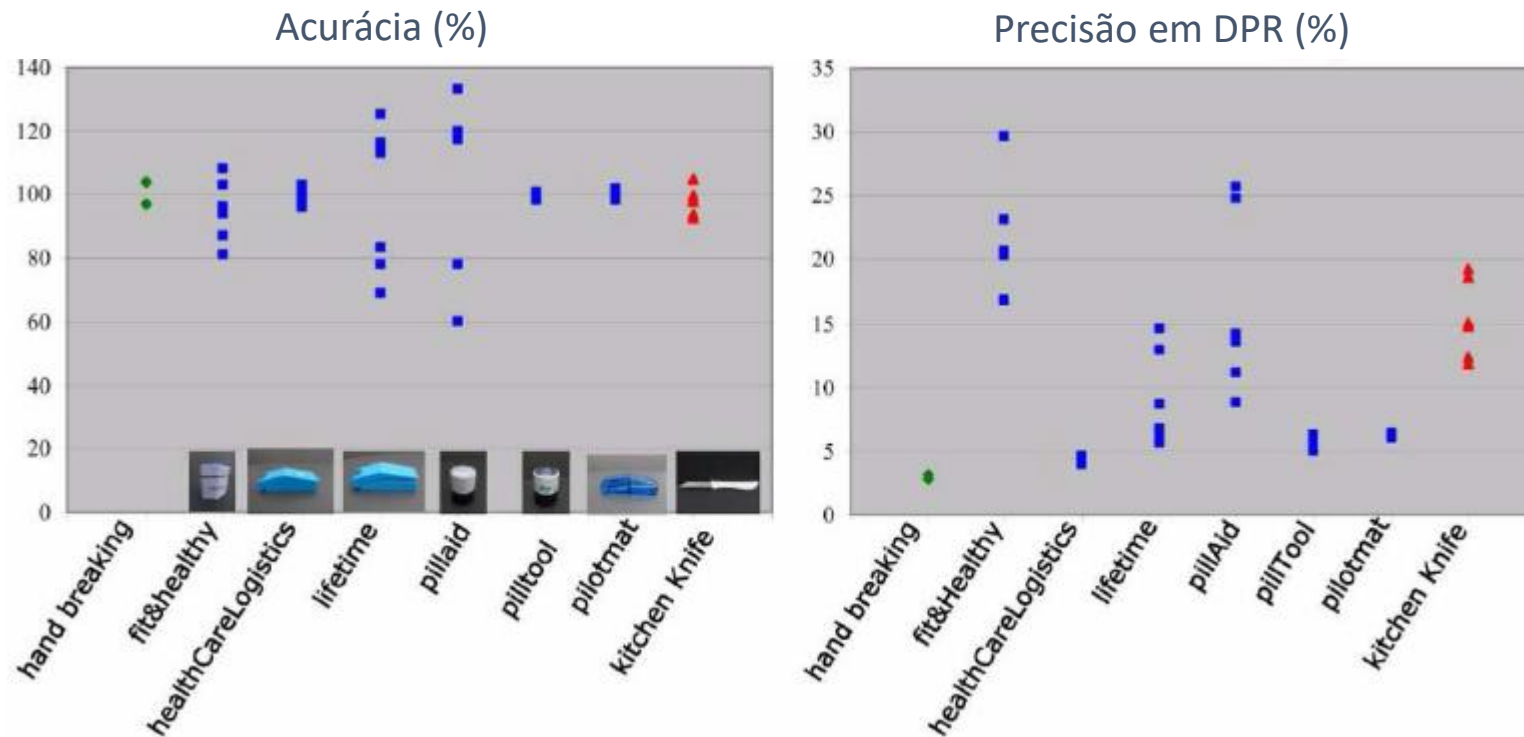
Disfagia (prevalência)

- Afeta 1/3 dos pacientes idosos (ex. abertura de cápsulas, trituração de comprimidos). (*International Journal of Pharmaceutics* 456 (2013) 251-257)
- ~50% da população é afetada por esse problema, resultando em **não-aderência e ineficácia terapêutica**. (*J Pharm Pharmacol.* 1998 Apr;50(4):375-82)
- Pesquisa realizada c/ 6158 pessoas na Noruega constatou que cerca de 26% da população pesquisada tinha dificuldade de deglutição de comprimidos. (*Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen.* 1995 Mar 20;115(8):947-9)
- Taxa em idosos: 22% > 50 anos; 40% em pacientes institucionalizados e 48% naqueles em cuidados paliativos.

(*PLG Business Development & Licensing Journal*, 2013)

Partição de comprimidos ?

Acurácia e precisão de 3 técnicas para subdivisão de comprimidos: quebra com as mãos, uso de partidores de comprimidos ou faca de cozinha



Transformação de FF em hospitais e erros

Distribuição das doses prescritas dos Medicamentos Adaptados comparada às doses recomendadas na literatura
(Total de 89 prescrições com adaptação, Fortaleza-CE, dez 2004-jan 2005)

Medicamento prescrito	Total de prescrições com adaptação (%)	N (%) de doses fora do padrão	Intensidade da sub ou sobredosagem (%)
Captopril	11	5 (45,45)	-3,47 a -80,77
		6 (54,54)	+2,89 a +50
Espironolactona	20	11(55)	-28,57 a -80,42
		3 (15)	+1,63 a +86,57
Furosemida	9	4 (44,44)	-50 a -53,85
		2 (22,22)	+263,63 a +277,36
Digoxina	6	1 (16,7)	- 17,69
		4 (66,7)	+6,83 a 1125
Hidroclorotiazida	2	1 (50)	+1,63
Prednisona	5	4 (80)	+8,7 a +100
Ácido fólico	11	11(100)	+25 a 200
Carbonato de cálcio	8	5 (62,5%)	+50 a + 500
Carbamazepina	9	7 (77,78)	+50 a +92,31
		1 (33,3)	+20,19
Prometazina	3	2 (66,67)	-20,89 a +47,92
		1 (33,3)	
Fenobarbital	2	2 (100)	+38,27 a -40,48
Dexametasona	5	1 (20)	-16,67
Isoniazida	3	1(33,3)	+4,21
Ranitidina	2	1(50)	+76,89
Ácido ursodesoxicólico	2	1(50)	+49,25

Fonte: *BJPS*, 2009; 45(1):57-66

Falta de medicamentos pediátricos em hospitais e erros de dosagens

TABELA III - Problemas observados durante o preparo dos MP sólidos, em posto de enfermagem (Fortaleza-CE, dezembro/2004 a janeiro/2005)

Problemas observados referentes ao uso de	Descrição	N (%)	Total de observações
Instrumentos de partição dos comprimidos	Mãos e luvas	12 (13,95%)	86 (100)
	Mãos e unhas	60 (69,77%)	
	Mãos e lâminas	14 (16,28%)	
	Cabo da colher	19 (20,88%)	
Utensílios utilizados na trituração	Seringa plástica	20 (21,99%)	91 (100)
	Embolo da seringa	21 (23,06%)	
	Pistilo de ferro	31 (34,07%)	
	Copo descartável	30 (32,97%)	
	Copo medida	21 (23,07%)	
Recipientes utilizados na trituração	Embalagem plástica da seringa	09 (9,89%)	91 (100)
	Pilão de ferro	31 (34,07%)	

Dificuldade de deglutição



➤ Maioria das criança não conseguem deglutir comprimidos ou cápsulas até a idade de seis anos.

Osmolalidade

Hiperosmolalidade de POLs e formulações p/SNG podem irritar e causar danos na mucosa gastrointestinal em recém-nascidos.

- > risco na enterocolite necrosante neonatal.
- Outros efeitos: náuseas, vômitos ou diarreia, resultado de esvaziamento gástrico retardado, síndrome de Dumping e trânsito intestinal rápido.



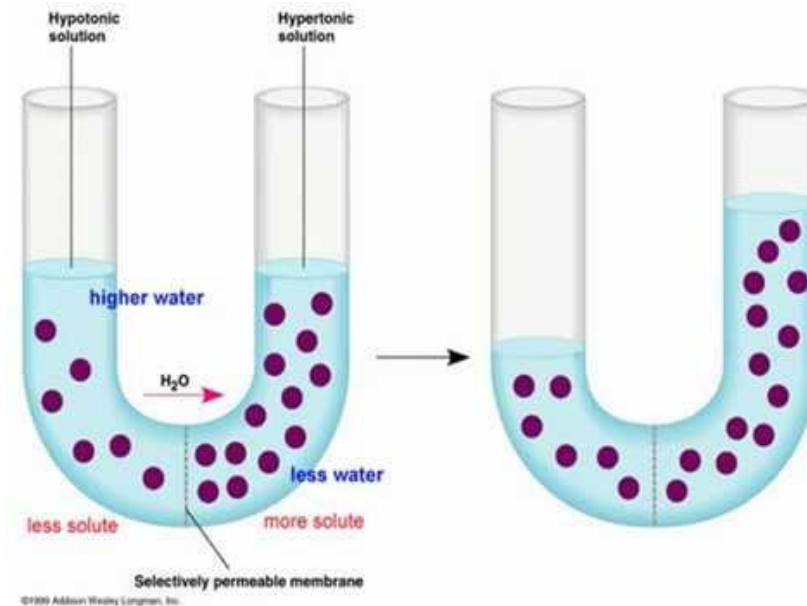
https://www.mypacs.net/repos/mpv3_repo/viz/full/0/18/46/18922071.jpg

Farm.Hosp 2007; 31:311-314.

Clin Pediatr (Phila). 1984 Sep;23(9):487-91..

Osmolalidade

Corresponde a pressão osmótica exercida por solução real através de uma membrana semi-permeável em miliosmoles por kg de água.



<http://i.ytimg.com/vi/D8xb1T6ibmY/hqdefault.jpg>

- 👉 Limite máximo seguro para neonatos (American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Nutrition): 400mOsm/kg (ideal < 350mOsm/kg).

Osmolalidade

Osmolalidade de algumas preparações orais líquidas

Active ingredient	Trade name	Pharmaceutical form	mOsm/kg H ₂ O	Concentration*	Recommended dilution to total maximum volume = 5 ml		
					Volume of oral liquid dosage forms (ml)	Volume of API (ml)	Osmolality obtained (mOsm/kg/H ₂ O)
Acyclovir	Zovirax®	Susp	3,419	80 mg/ml	1	4	680
Amoxicillin	Clamoxyl®	Susp	1,044	250 mg/ml	1	3	260
Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	Augmentin®	Susp	224	100/12.5 mg/ml	–	No dilution necessary	224
Caffeine	Caffeine sol. (MF) ¹²	Sol	1,550	10 mg/ml	0.5	1.5	390
Calcium, pidolate	Ibercal®	Sol	2,915	100 mg/ml	1	4	580
Captopril	Captopril sol. (MF) ¹³	Sol	1,177	2 mg/ml	0.5	1	390
Carnitine	Carnitor® oral solution	Sol	1,450	0.1 g/ml	0.5	1.5	360
Diazepam	Diazepam prodes® drops	Sol	8,258	2 mg/ml (1 ml = 40 drops)**	2 drops (0.05 ml)	1	420
Digoxin	Lanacortin paediatric®	Sol	3,583	0.05 mg/ml	0.5	4.5	360
Dipiridamol	Dipiridamol susp (MF) ¹⁴	Susp	1,782	10 mg/ml	1	4	355
Spironolactone	Spironolactone susp (MF) ¹⁵	Sol	1,780	5 mg/ml	1	4	355
Ferroglycin, sulphate	Fer-in-sol drops®	Sol	4,270	8 mgFe/ml (0.2 ml = 5 drops)**	5 drops (0.2 ml)	2	390
Furosemide	Furosemide sol (MF) ¹⁶	Sol	1,737	2 mg/ml	1	4	350
Chloral hydrate	Chloral hydrate sol (MF) ¹⁹	Sol	2,161	50 mg/ml	0.5	2.5	370
Chloral hydrate	Chloral hydrate sol (MF) ¹⁹	Sol	3,552	200 mg/ml	0.5	4.5	355
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrochlorothiazide sol (MF) ¹⁵	Susp	1,837	10 mg/ml	1	4	370
Loperamide	Fortasec solution®	Sol	8,788	0.2 mg/ml	1	4	1,757
Magnesium, pidolate	Actimag®	Sol	6,786	0.4 g/ml	1	4	1,357
Nystatin	Mycostatin®	Susp	3,001	100,000 U/ml	1	4	600
Paracetamol	Apiretal® drops	Sol	7,276	100 mg/ml (1 ml/25 drops)**	15 drops (0.6 ml)	4.5	850
Paracetamol	Gelocatil®	Sol	11,088	100 mg/ml	0.5	4.5	1,110
Multivitamin	Protovit® drops	Sol	8,950	1 ml/24 drops	6 drops (0.2 ml)	4.5	390
Potassium, glucoheptonate	Potasion®	Sol	1,998	1 meq K/ml (1 spoon = 5 ml)**	1	4	400
Ranitidine	Ranitidine sol (MF) ¹⁸	Sol	2,911	50 mg/ml	1	4	580
Sucralfate	Urbal®	Susp	1,805	1 g/sachet	1	4	360
Valproic acid	Depakine solution®	Sol	1,398	200 mg/ml	1	3	350

Fonte: *Farm.Hosp* 2007; 31:311-314.

Sol: solution; Susp: suspension; MF: magistral formula prepared by the pharmacy service. *Concentrations according to the products prescribing information. **Equivalent drops/ml according to the products prescribing information.

Palatabilidade



De acordo com um acompanhamento realizado em 2003 pela *American Association of Pediatrics*, o sabor desagradável foi a maior barreira para se completar o tratamento medicamentoso em pacientes pediátricos .

(Recent Patent on Drug Delivery & Formulation 2009, 3, 26-39)

Um estudo dinamarquês relatou que cerca de 50% dos pais reportaram dificuldade na administração de formulações líquidas e sólidas orais para suas crianças .

(Ugeskr Laeger. 1998 Apr 6;160(15):2249-52)

Neonatos e crianças pequenas (até 2 anos) reagem adversamente aos sabores amargos e salgados.

(Expert Opin Drug Deliv. (2007)4(1).

Toxicidade de excipientes

www.bmc-pediatrics.com/content/12/1/136
http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2875-12-136

RESEARCH ARTICLE **Open Access**

Hospitalised neonates in Estonia commonly receive potentially harmful excipients

Anda Laid^{1,2*}, Oona Kõrgepp¹, Upe Oja¹, Kati Kõrre¹, Marko Vessil¹, Mark A. Turner³ and Rõu Lõrdal¹

Abstract

Background: Information on the neonatal exposure to excipients is limited. Our aim was to describe the receipt of excipients in Estonia neonates to classify the excipients according to potential neonatal toxicity and thereby to measure the extent of exposure to potentially harmful excipients.

Methods: A prospective cohort study that included all neonates, admitted to patients aged below 28 days admitted to Tartu University Hospital from 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010 and to Tartu Children's Hospital from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011 was conducted. Excipients were collected from summaries of medical charts entered and classified according to toxicity following a literature review.

Results: 1061 prescriptions containing 157 excipients were written for 24649 neonates admitted. A total of 132 excipients were found in 1320 (5.3%) prescriptions and 23 494 excipients of 2390 of these excipients were classified as potentially or known to be harmful to neonates. Most neonates (87%) received at least one medicine (median number 2) with potentially or known to be harmful excipient. Patients were the most commonly used known to be harmful excipients and sodium metabisulfite in the most commonly used potentially harmful compound, contained by 340 (9.9%) and 237 (6.6%) of these prescriptions, respectively.

Conclusions: Hospitalised neonates in Estonia are commonly receiving a wide range of excipients with their medication. Quantitative information about excipients, including toxicity, available to physicians and pharmacologists helping them to take individual excipient loads when selecting medicines and to measure the adverse effects of administration of medicines containing excipients is unavailable.

Keywords: neonatal excipients, neonates

Background

Excipients are essential components of marketed products required for manufacturing processes to ensure several properties such as solubility, bioavailability and stability of the final dosage form. Concerns about the safety of pharmaceutical excipients are growing due to the increasing number of adverse events, especially in neonates [1-6]. According to regulatory requirements, excipients have to be appropriately evaluated for safety [5-7]. Studies on some pharmaceutical excipients, at least document the safety data of excipients in adult or adult population. Thus, information about their developmental safety or toxicity in the age and developmental status of the child is often lacking [8].

Neonates are the most vulnerable patient population since, unlike matured of excipients are considered. This is mainly due to organ immaturity and differences in pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) profiles compared to adults [9]. The existence of neonatal specific excipients in products used in neonates has resulted in major safety concerns. Excipients include over 30 classes that after receiving administered, various effects including polypharmacy [10]. The potential for neonatal adverse reactions of excipients are of particular concern in patient infants due to the immaturity of hepatic and renal functions [11,12].

The use of potentially harmful excipients in combination with neonates is not rare [13], as they are present in many commonly used drug products [14,15]. However, neonatal exposure to excipients is still poorly studied. Previous studies have been conducted in terms of population

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BioMed Central

Fatal outcomes in the past

There have been various fatal outcomes of the administration of pharmaceutical excipients documented in the medical literature, including benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol^{3,5}. Neurotoxicity with seizures and in some cases with lethal outcome was reported for oral administration of licensed medicinal products containing the preservative benzyl alcohol and the diluents ethanol and propylene glycol¹. Predominantly, neonates and infants below six months of age were affected. Some small patients were born pre-term and some show reduced kidney function, which might have reduced metabolic capacity. Toxic metabolites, namely benzaldehyde or acetaldehyde passing the blood-brain barrier and cumulating in the central nervous system with fatal outcome. There have been other excipients linked to adverse drug effects

Drug Development

Specific Requirements for Excipients in Paediatric Medicines

Abstract

Some pharmaceutical excipients which are safe for adults have shown toxicity in paediatric patients. Being aware of preservative types and examples for adequate processing of children, paediatric excipients may cause allergic reactions, which are due to intolerance rather than to a true allergic response. Patients with allergic reactions to excipients should be aware of the potential of allergic reactions, including, and more so, antibodies, as they are treated. The results of analysis of excipients are appropriate to be used by the European regulatory authorities (EMA) in 2007. The ATMP database compiled by National Poison Centre indicates that 107 and 153 children have been harmed due to neonatal toxicity of pharmaceutical excipients.

Introduction

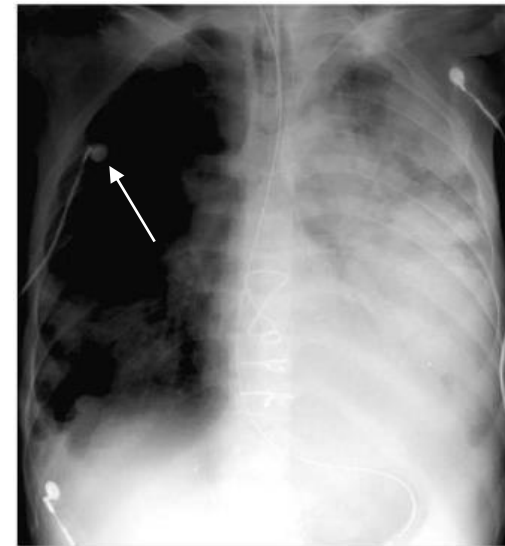
Pharmaceutical excipients are substances used to stabilize medicinal products. They are used to stabilize the active ingredients in various drug formulations, including oral, parenteral, and topical formulations, and to improve drug administration and stability. Excipients are used in many ways, including as fillers, binders, and diluents. They are also used to improve the appearance and taste of medicines. Excipients are used in many ways, including as fillers, binders, and diluents. They are also used to improve the appearance and taste of medicines. Excipients are used in many ways, including as fillers, binders, and diluents. They are also used to improve the appearance and taste of medicines.

Conclusion

Excipients are used in many ways, including as fillers, binders, and diluents. They are also used to improve the appearance and taste of medicines. Excipients are used in many ways, including as fillers, binders, and diluents. They are also used to improve the appearance and taste of medicines.

Sondas nasogástricas

- ❖ Bloqueio (obstrução) da sonda nasogástrica
 - ❖ Alto impacto na doença
 - ❖ Aumento dos riscos de complicação (ex. pneumonia por aspiração)
 - ❖ Problema na dosagem da medicação
- ❖ Falta de informação de compatibilidade e estabilidade.
- ❖ Falta de padronização no preparo.



PREPARAÇÕES LÍQUIDAS: Aspectos críticos

- ✎ Estabilidade (química, física e microbiológica).
- ✎ pH.
- ✎ Palatabilidade.
- ✎ Osmolalidade.
- ✎ Padronização.
- ✎ Exatidão de dose (suspensões).
- ✎ Intolerância e/ou sensibilidade aos ingredientes inertes.
- ✎ Preparações extemporâneas: falta de estudos de estabilidade.
(GIBSON, 2001; PATEL; DESAI; CHAVDA et al., 2011)



<https://www.vetrxdirect.com/images/9442-0-fluoxetine-suspension-compounded-for-dogs-and-cats-rx.jpg>

Fatores críticos

- ❖ Instabilidade química, física e microbiológica (dados de estabilidade e compatibilidade).
- ❖ pH.
- ❖ Características organolépticas: palatabilidade, cheiro e sensação bucal.
- ❖ Osmolalidade.
- ❖ Padronização.
- ❖ Acurácia de dose (suspensões*).
- ❖ Intolerância e/ou sensibilidade aos ingredientes inertes (segurança)
 - ❖ Edulcorantes e flavorizantes.
 - ❖ Conservantes.
 - ❖ Solventes.
 - ❖ Corantes.

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

- Preparação extemporânea de **formulações pediátricas** podem ser requeridas.
- Necessidade de preparações líquidas com **dados de estabilidade** confiáveis.
- **Ajustes de doses** são frequentemente necessários.
- **Preparações nasogástricas** podem ser necessárias.
- Preparação a partir de **trituração de comprimidos** podem afetar a eficácia.

The screenshot shows a webpage from the Council of Europe, specifically the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM). The page title is "Products and extemporaneous preparation of paediatric formulations that may be useful in the treatment of COVID-19". The page content includes an introduction to the initiative, a list of products (starting with Chloroquine), and an agenda of webinars. The agenda lists events from July 2020 to October 2020, including a webinar on the implementation of the ICH Q3D Guideline and a postponed webinar on keeping up with reality. Training resources are also listed on the right side of the page.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare

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Home > About us > Newsroom > Products and extemporaneous preparation of paediatric formulations that may be useful in the treatment of COVID-19

Products and extemporaneous preparation of paediatric formulations that may be useful in the treatment of COVID-19

PAEDIATRIC FORMULARY NEWS 17 APRIL 2020 STRASBOURG, FRANCE

During the COVID-19 pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2, clinical trials aimed at demonstrating the safety and efficacy of established active substances in this new indication are currently ongoing and medicinal products are also being used experimentally in clinical practice. Reference is made to the WHO information on "Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when COVID-19 disease is suspected."

The European Paediatric Formulary (PaedF) Working Party, in this exceptional situation, wishes to serve pharmacists by compiling existing knowledge on paediatric formulations for active substances under investigation as well as known authorised medicinal products. Information on paediatric formulations of active substances used in clinical trials but also experimentally in clinical practice throughout the world will therefore be gathered and published in tables on the EDQM website, by the PaedF Working Party. These tables will be continuously updated and will be living documents.

In view of the exceptional circumstances and the emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the PaedF Working Party is not in a position to verify the quality of the listed formulations as per the usual working procedures of the Working Party (see texts on Introduction to the Formulary and on General Principles).

We kindly ask all stakeholders to support this initiative and to submit additional safe and reliable information on formulations and products to the PaedF Working Party (paedform@edqm.eu).

The tables will be deleted when the pandemic crisis is over and might subsequently be used as the basis for the elaboration of new monographs.

Neither the PaedF Working Party nor the EDQM make any recommendation to use the drugs listed below for experimental treatment of COVID-19. Available knowledge is limited. The prescriber remains responsible for making individual assessments of the risks and benefits for each patient.

Information on products and extemporaneous preparation of paediatric formulations that may be useful in the treatment of COVID-19 for:

- Chloroquine (updated 03/04/2020)

AGENDA

07 JULY 2020 TO 08 JULY 2020
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Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporâneas com cloroquina

R Difosfato de cloroquina 15mg*/mL Suspensão Oral Validade: 90 dias (20-25° C)

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Difosfato de cloroquina	1,5g
Syrspend SF PH 4	qsp 100mL

*15mg de difosfato de cloroquina = 9,33mg de cloroquina base

Referência:

Ferreira AO, Polonini HC, Silva S, Patrício FB, Brandão MAF, Raposo, NRB. **Feasibility of amlodipine besylate, chloroquine phosphate, dapson, phenytoin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, sulfadiazine, sulfasalazine, tetracycline hydrochloride, trimethoprim and zonisamide in SySPend SF PH4 Oral Suspensions.** *J Pharm Biomed Anal.* 2016;118:105-12.

Product	Strength	How to Formulate	Excipients†	Comments
Oral suspension				
Extemporaneous preparation (Ferreira AO, Polonini HC, Silva S, et al. J Pharm Biomed Anal. 2016;118:105-12)	15 mg/mL Chloroquine phosphate, eq. to 9.33 mg Chloroquine (base)	4.5 g Chloroquine phosphate powder (Fagron US) are weighed and triturated in a mortar; small amount of SyrSpend® SF PH4 liquid cherry (Fagron) is added and mixed to a uniform paste; SyrSpend® SF PH4 liquid cherry is added in geometric portions up to 300 mL and mixed well; fill into low-actinic prescription bottles	SyrSpend® SF PH4 liquid cherry 473 mL: Modified starch, sucralose, artificial cherry flavor, sodium benzoate (0.09 %), sodium citrate, citric acid, malic acid, simethicone, purified water	Storage: up to 3 months in amber glass bottle; stable in fridge (2-8 °C) and at room temperature (20-25 °C); no data on microbiological stability
Extemporaneous preparation (USP-NF)	15 mg/mL Chloroquine phosphate, eq. to 9.33 mg Chloroquine (base)	Comminute 3x 500 mg Aralen® tablets; add 15 mL vehicle and mix to a paste; add vehicle stepwise up to 100 mL, filled into tight, light-protected containers	Aralen® tablets + OraSweet® : OraPlus® 1:1	Storage: 60 d stability at controlled room temperature or in the fridge
Extemporaneous preparation (USP-NF; Allen, Erickson. Am J Health Syst Pharm. 1998; 55(18):1915-20)	15 mg/mL Chloroquine phosphate, eq. to 9.33 mg Chloroquine (base)	Comminute 3x 500 mg Aralen® tablets; add 15 mL vehicle and mix to a paste; add vehicle stepwise up to 100 mL, filled into amber plastic vials	Aralen® tablets + 1) OraSweet® : OraPlus® 1:1, 2) OraSweet SF® : OraPlus® 1:1, 3) Cherry syrup : Simple syrup NF 1:4	Protect from light; Shake well before use; 60 d stability at 20°C (also stable at 5°C); no data on microbiological stability
Extemporaneous preparation (Nahata, Pai. Pediatric Drug Formulations, 7th ed)	16.67 mg/mL Chloroquine phosphate, eq. to 10 mg/mL Chloroquine (base)	Remove film-coating from 4x 500 mg Aralen® tablets by wet paper towel; comminute tablet cores, add small volume of sterile water and mix to a paste; add vehicle stepwise up to 120 mL	Aralen® tablets + sterile water q.s., cherry syrup NF	No stability data
Extemporaneous preparation (Mirochnik M, et al. Pediatr Infect Dis. 1994; 13(9): 827-8)	16.67 mg/mL Chloroquine phosphate, eq. to 10 mg/mL Chloroquine (base)	Remove film-coating from 2x 500 mg Aralen® tablets and comminute tablet cores; remove film-coating, add small volume of sterile water and mix to a paste; add vehicle stepwise up to 60 mL; filled into amber glass bottles	Aralen® tablets + Sterile water for irrigation NF, cherry syrup q.s.	Storage: up to 4 weeks in amber glass bottle; stable in fridge at 5°C, at room temperature and at 29°C (poor justification by data)

API=active pharmaceutical ingredient. BCS=biopharmaceutical classification system

†Excipients raising concern for children in bold

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporânea com sulfato de hidroxiclороquina

**R Sulfato de hidroxiclороquina 25-50mg/mL
 Suspensão Oral
 (Validade: 72 dias a 25°C)**

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Sulfato de hidroxiclороquina	0,1g
Syrspend SF PH 4	qsp 100mL

**R Sulfato de hidroxiclороquina 25-50mg/mL
 Suspensão Oral
 (Validade: 30 dias a 25°C)**

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/120mL)
Sulfato de hidroxiclороquina	0,1g
Veículo suspensor Oral	60mL
Água purificada	Qsp 120mL

Product	Strength	How to Formulate	Excipients†	Comments
Oral suspension				
Extemporaneous preparation (Nahata MC, Paj VB. Pediatric Drug Formulations. 7th Edition; Pesko LJ. Am Druggist 1993;207(4):57)	25 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine sulphate, eq. to 19.35 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine (base)	Remove film-coating from 15x 200 mg coated tablets and comminute tablet cores; add 15 mL Ora-Plus and levigate to a fine paste. Add the remaining 45 mL Ora-Plus, rinse the mortar with water for irrigation and mix to 120 mL; fill into amber glass bottles.	200 mg coated tablets + OraPlus* 60 mL, Sterile water for irrigation NF q.s. up to 120 mL	Storage: up to 30 days in amber glass bottle; store in fridge (poor justification by data), no data on microbiological stability
Extemporaneous preparation (McHenry AR, Wempe MF, Rice PJ. Int J Pharm Compd 2017;21(3):251-4; Allen Loyd V Jr. Int J Pharm Compd 2017;21(6):494)	25 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine sulphate, eq. to 19.35 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine (base)	Crush Plaquenil 200 mg tablets into fine powder. Mix with small quantities of Oral Mix* or Oral Mix SF* to form a smooth paste. Add additional Oral Mix* or Oral Mix SF* geometrically to final volume and mix well.	200 mg coated tablets + Oral Mix* : Oral Mix SF* 1:1 (Medisca)	Storage: up to 16 weeks in amber plastic bottle at 4 °C and 25 °C, no data on microbiological stability
Oral solution				
Extemporaneous preparation (Formulário Galénico Português (FGP): 2007, Publicações Farmácia Portuguesa. ANF, 2008)	15 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine sulfate, eq. to 11.61 mg/mL Hydroxychloroquine (base)	Dissolve 1.5 g hydroxychloroquine sulphate in 20 mL purified water and mix. Add FGP B.12 vehicle* and mix well by stirring (manually or mechanically with 500 rpm for 10 sec). Adjust the pH to 4-6 with 25% citric acid solution or 25% sodium citrate solution. Fill up to the target value (100 mL) with FGP B.12 vehicle* and mix well.	Citric acid sodium citrate FGP B.12 vehicle*	Storage: up to 1 month in amber glass bottle at 2 – 8 °C Contains propylparaben. It may also be preserved with sodium benzoate or potassium sorbate at 0.2 % (m/V).

API=active pharmaceutical ingredient. BCS=biopharmaceutical classification system

†Excipients raising concern for children in bold

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

➤ Preparação extemporânea com sulfato de hidroxicloroquina 15mg/mL

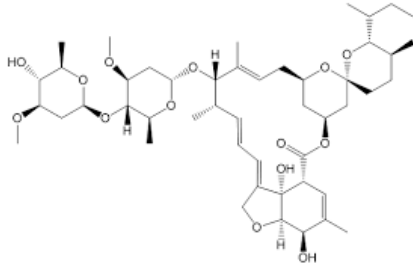
Formulário Galênico Português 2007

Matéria-prima	Quantidade	Função
Sulfato de Hidroxicloroquina	1,5 g	Substância activa
Água purificada	20 ml	Solvente
Ácido cítrico	0,1 g	Conservante
Citrato de sódio	0,35 g	Conservante
Solução citrato de sódio a 25% ou Solução de ácido cítrico a 25%	Qbp pH 4-6	Ajuste de pH
Concentrado de parabenos (FGP B.8) ⁷	1,0 g	Conservante
Solução aquosa de essência de banana a 10% (FGP B. 17) ⁷	1,0 g	Edulcorante
Xarope Simples (FGP B.7) ⁷	Qbp 100 ml	Veículo

(Validade 30 dias sob refrigeração ou 14 dias sem conservantes sob refrigeração)

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporânea com Ivermectina



Ivermectina – Pré-formulação

- Instável em solução ácida e alcalina (hidrólise)
- pH ótimo de estabilidade: 6,3**
- SCB:** classe II
- Solubilidade:** insolúvel em água, solúvel em solventes orgânicos (EtOH 95%: 97mg/mL, DMSO: 220mg/mL) .

Referência:

Florey K. *Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances*. Vol.17.San Diego: Academic Press, INC.1988.

R Ivermectina 2mg/mL - Solução Oral (pH~ 6,3)

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Ivermectina	0,2g
Propilenoglicol	5mL
Álcool 96°GL	20 mL
Polisorbato 80	5g
Fosfato de sódio dibásico anidro	0,13g
Fosfato de sódio monobásico anidro	0,783g
Água purificada	qsp 100mL

30 dias sob refrigeração (USP BUD guidelines)

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporâneas com Antivirais

Neither the PaedF working party nor the EDQM make any recommendation to use the below listed drugs for experimental treatment of COVID-19. Available knowledge is limited. The prescriber remains responsible to make an individual assessment of risks and benefits for each patient.

Product	Strength	How to Formulate	Excipients†	Comments
Tablets				
Kaletra 100 / 25 mg film-coated tablets (AbbVie, EU)	100 mg Lopinavir /25 mg Ritonavir	Warning: Crushing of tablets reduces AUC by approx. 45% (Best BM, Capparelli EV, Diep H, et al. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2011;58(4):385-91)	Copovidone sorbitan laurate colloidal anhydrous silica sodium stearyl fumarate polyvinyl alcohol titanium dioxide talcmacrogol 3350 yellow iron oxide	Store below 25 °C; intake with food to increase bioavailability
Lopinavir/Ritonavir 100 / 25 mg film-coated tablets (Mylan, EU)	100 mg Lopinavir /25 mg Ritonavir	Warning: Crushing of tablets reduces AUC by approx. 45% (Best BM, Capparelli EV, Diep H, et al. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2011;58(4):385-91)	Copovidone sorbitan laurate colloidal anhydrous silica sodium stearyl fumarate hypromellose titanium dioxide talc macrogol polysorbate 80	Store below 25 °C; intake with food to increase bioavailability

Product	Strength	How to Formulate	Excipients†	Comments
Lopinavir/Ritonavir				
Expert opinion for extemporaneous preparation: Both Lopinavir and Ritonavir have a very low aqueous solubility (BCS class IV (Intra-Agency agreement between NICHD and FDA)) which is reflected in the <u>use of organic co-solvents (propylene glycol and ethanol) for the Kaletra liquid and the complexity of the tablet formulation.</u>				
For the liquid, the recommended maximum daily intake of propylene glycol is easily exceeded with administration of the daily dose and its use has been related with <u>significant clinical toxicity, especially in neonates</u> (Boxwell D, Cao K, Lewis L, et al. Presented at: CROI 2011: 18th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections; Boston, MA, USA. 2011). Toxicity due to the excipients should be monitored (EMA Excipients in the labelling and package leaflet of medicinal products for human use).				
<u>Crushing of tablets should be avoided as it drastically reduces bioavailability (45% lower AUC in children</u> (Best BM, Capparelli EV, Diep H, et al. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2011;58(4):385-91)). The administration of crushed tablets would require higher (preferably more frequent) doses and therapeutic drug monitoring to ensure adequate lopinavir exposure in patients requiring this practice.				

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporâneas com Antivirais

Data in Brief 30 (2020) 105552



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Data Article

Data on the stability of darunavir/cobicistat suspension after tablet manipulation



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Table 1

Data on the chemical stability of darunavir and cobicistat in Syrspend[®]-based extemporaneous suspension when stored through one week at 4 °C or at room temperature (RT; ≈25 °C) expressed as mean percentage and relative standard deviation (RSD%).

Storage condition	Sampling times (days)	Drug assay (%)		RSD (%)	
		Darunavir	Cobicistat	Darunavir	Cobicistat
at 4 °C	0	100.0	100.0	7.4%	7.0%
	3	120.2	121.8	12.5%	7.8%
	7	120.4	120.0	8.5%	8.2%
at RT	0	100.0	100.0	7.4%	7.0%
	3	112.5	111.4	17.9%	9.0%
	7	104.3	104.6	1.9%	2.1%

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

👉 Preparações extemporânea com Dexametasona (0,15mg/kg 1x/dia, máx. 6mg)

R Dexametasona 1mg/mL Solução Oral (Validade: 26 semanas)

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Dexametasona	0,1g
Álcool etílico 96oGL	15mL
Propilenoglicol	20mL
Glicerina	50mL
Flavorizante de Framboesa	0,5mL
Sacarina sódica	0,3g
Água purificada	Qsp 100mL

R Dexametasona 1mg/mL Suspensão Oral (alcohol free) (Validade: 6 meses)

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Dexametasona	0,1g
Syrspend SF PH 4	qsp 100mL

Referência:

Polonini HC, Loures S, Lima LC, Ferreira AO, Brandão MAF. **Stability of Atenolol, Clonazepam, Dexamethasone, Diclofenac Sodium, Diltiazem, Enalapril Maleate, Ketorofen, Lamotrigine, Penicillamine-D, and Thiamine in SySPend SF PH4 Oral Suspensions.** *Int J Pharm Compd* 2016;20(2):167-74.

Referência:

Accordino A, Chambers R, Thompson B. **A short-term stability study of an oral solution of dexamethasone.** *Aust J Hosp Pharm.* 1994;24:312-6.

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

Preparações extemporânea com Sildenafil

- Treatment with nitric oxide and/or sildenafil (0.5–2 mg/kg/dose each 4–6 hours with a maximum of 20 mg/dose each 8 hours) for patients with persistent hypoxemia. Venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) can be used in patients with $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 70\text{--}80$ mmHg in whom conventional treatment (protective mechanical ventilation, prone positioning, nitric oxide/sildenafil) was not successful, according to its availability in the hospital.

Referência:

CARLOTTI APCP et al. COVID-19 Diagnostic and Management Protocol for Pediatric Patients. *Clinics* 2020;75:e1894

R Sildenafil (citrato) 2,5mg/mL Suspensão Oral Validade: 91 dias (25°C)

Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Sildenafil (citrato)	0,250g*
Veículo para solução oral <i>sugar free</i> + Veículo suspensor oral (1:1)	qsp 100mL

Referência:

Nahata MC, Morosco RS, Zuacha J. **Stability of sildenafil citrate in two extemporaneously prepared oral dosage forms stored under refrigeration and at room temperature.** Paper presented at the ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting, 2007.

Necessidade de preparações orais líquidas na COVID-19

R. Veículo para Solução oral <i>Sugar free</i> USP		R. Veículo para Suspensão oral <i>Sugar free</i> USP	
Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)	Ingredientes	Qtde. (p/100mL)
Goma xantana	0,05g	Celulose microcristalina	0,8g
Glicerina	10mL	Goma xantana	0,2g
Sorbitol 70%	25mL	Goma carragena	0,15g
Sacarina sódica	0,1g	CMC-Na	0,025g
Ácido cítrico mono-hidratado	1,5g	Fosfato sódico dibásico	0,12g
Citrato de sódio di-hidratado	1g	Ácido cítrico mono-hidratado	0,25g
Sorbato de potássio	0,1g	Simeticona 30% emulsão	1mL
Metilparabeno	0,1g	Sorbato de potássio	0,1g
Água purificada	qsp 10mL	Metilparabeno	0,1g
		Água purificada	qsp 10mL

Referência:

Thompson JE (2004). A Practical Guide to Contemporary Pharmacy Practice, 2nd ed. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.p.217.

Obrigado!