I. POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of LPCH that investigational drugs and biologics used in human subject’s research be stored, handled, and dispensed in full compliance with State and Federal regulations and in accordance with applicable Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital (LPCH) and Stanford University policies and guidelines. This policy does not cover radiopharmaceuticals.

A. Distribution of Test Articles (Investigational Drugs or Biologics)
   1. It is the responsibility of the Principal Investigator to comply with all Institutional, State and Federal regulations in regards to distribution of investigational drugs and biologics.
   2. An Administrative Panel on Human Subjects (IRB) must approve the use of an investigational drug and biologic prior to distribution, except in the case of an Emergency Use.

B. Investigational Drugs and Biologic Accountability
   1. Records of receipt (shipping documents), disposition, destruction and/or return must be kept to document that the investigational drug or biologic has been used according to the protocol.

C. Storage of Investigational Drugs and Biologics
   1. Investigational drugs or biologics used in the context of research may be stored in appropriate areas in another facility other than the Pharmacy under the direct supervision of the Principal Investigator and in accordance with the sponsor, if applicable.
   2. Investigational drugs and biologics will be stored under appropriate environmental control in limited access areas separate from routine drug stock.
   3. Storage facilities for investigational drugs and biologics must be in compliance with Institutional, State, Federal [Food and Drug Administration (FDA)], and Joint Commission standards. If the investigational drug or biologic is subject to the Controlled Substances Act, the item must be stored using a double lock system (e.g. double locked cabinet or single locked cabinet in a secured room), where access is limited to authorized personnel.
   4. Investigational drugs subject to the Controlled Substances Act for use in inpatients will be stored and distributed by the LPCH Hospital Pharmacy in accordance with the LPCH Controlled Drug Policy.

D. Dispensing of Investigational Drugs and Biologics
1. All investigational drugs or biologics must be dispensed thru the Pharmacy, unless the Principal Investigator assumes responsibility for this function as outlined in item # 3 below.

2. Patients who are admitted to the inpatient or ambulatory nursing units who are enrolled in an investigational trial at another institution, handling of the investigational trial agent will be governed by LPCH’s Patient Own Medications Policy and will be administered under that policy by the treating physician.

3. If the Pharmacy is not utilized for the dispensing of investigational drugs or biologics, it is the responsibility of the Principal Investigator to assure that dispensing is in accordance with all Institutional, State, Federal, and JCAHO requirements.

4. Only authorized licensed personnel will dispense and/or administer investigational drugs.

5. Dispensing of investigational drugs and biologics must be in accordance with applicable California law for dispensing drugs.

E. The Pharmacy will contact the LPCH Chief of Staff and/or the Chairman of the P&T Committee in situations where guidance is required in administering this policy.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. **Investigational New Drug (IND):** FDA granting of permission that a new drug or biologic may be used in humans prior to FDA review of clinical data that has determined that a particular product is safe and effective for a specific use. Assignment of an IND number or the granting on an IND exemption by the FDA is evidence of such permission.

B. **Drug:** Any chemical compound that may be used on or administered to humans as an aid in the diagnosis, treatment, cure, mitigation or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition. Drugs will include biologics as defined below.

C. **Biologic:** Any therapeutic serum, toxin, anti-toxin, or analogous microbial product applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of disease or injury.

D. **Investigational:** A non-FDA approved article or an FDA-approved article used for a non-FDA approved indication, or any other item or placebo permitted by the FDA to be tested in humans but not yet determined to be safe and effective for a particular use in the general population and not yet licensed for marketing. This includes those that are already approved by the FDA as safe and effective for specific indications that are being studied for new indications (or doses, strengths, frequency, or uses). Off-label use of an approved drug for therapeutic (non-research) purposes is not considered investigational.
E. **Investigational Drug**: A pharmaceutical form of an active ingredient or placebo being tested or used as a reference in a clinical trial. This includes products with a marketing authorization when used or assembled (formulated or packaged) in a way different from the approved form, or products used to gain further information about an approved use.

F. **Administration**: The direct application of a drug to the body of a patient or research subject by injection, inhalation, ingestion or other means.

G. **Dispense**: To prepare, label, and provide test articles to those who are to use them.

H. **Distribution**: Receipt, storage, and dispensing of investigational drug or biologics.

I. **Emergency Use**: Use of a test article on a human subject in a life-threatening situation where no standard acceptable treatment is available and in which there is not sufficient time to obtain IRB approval.

J. **Security and Controlled Access Plan**: A plan prepared by the Principal Investigator (PI) that demonstrates adequate control, security and handling of the investigational drugs and biologics including all of the following:

1. Ensuring the drug or biologic is controlled, used and disposed of in accordance with the IRB approved protocol, any sponsor agreement, applicable FDA regulations (particular 21 CFR 312), applicable JCAHO requirements, applicable State licensing requirements, and this Policy,
2. Administration of the drug or biologic only to participants under the direct personal supervision of the PI or under the supervision of another individual listed on the IRB approved protocol directly responsible to the PI,
3. Furnishing of the drug or biologic only to eligible participants under the IRB approved protocol,
4. Maintaining accurate, complete and current records (see example of worksheet attached as Exhibit A) of receipt, use or disposition of drugs or biologics, including: (i) the dates of receipt, (ii) dates of dispensing, (iii) quantity currently maintained for dispensing, (iv) name of participant and amount dispensed received, (iv) amounts remaining and method of disposition,
5. Providing that if the investigation is terminated, discontinued, or completed, that any unused drugs or biologics are returned to the sponsor or disposed of as directed by the sponsor.

III. **PROCESS**

A. Responsibilities of the Principal Investigator
1. The Principal Investigator will provide the Pharmacy with proof of signed Informed Consent (IC) (a copy of the signature page of the IC is acceptable) before the Pharmacy can dispense the investigational drug or biologic.

2. The Principal Investigator will provide the Pharmacy with a copy of the FDA Form 1572 or the Stanford Human Subjects protocol face sheet. An alternative method of authenticating co-investigators and other study personnel will by obtaining the information from the online Stanford Human Subjects Protocol Application Form.

3. The Principal Investigator is responsible for placing a copy of the signed IRB-approved IC form in the patient’s chart prior to administration of the first dose of the investigational agent or biologic (for inpatients).

4. The Principal Investigator is responsible for the education of co-investigators, study personnel, and LPCH personnel who prescribe, distribute, or administer the investigational drug or biologic.

5. The Principal Investigator will work with the Pharmacy regarding the appropriate storage, handling (compounding), and dispensing of investigational drugs and biologics.

6. When receipt or storage or dispensing of investigational drugs or biologics occurs outside of the Pharmacy or its monitoring (e.g., auditing of drugs in outpatient clinics), it is the Principal Investigator’s responsibility to: (a) file a satisfactory Security and Controlled Access Plan (see definitions) with the IRB and provide a copy to the Pharmacy, and (b) work with the Pharmacy and IRB to assure that the storage, handling, and dispensing of the investigational drug or biologic is in compliance with such Plan and applicable FDA regulations (particularly 21 CFR 812), applicable Joint Commission standards, applicable State licensing requirements.

7. The Principal Investigator is responsible for working directly with the Pharmacy regarding the costs for the storage, handling (compounding), and dispensing of investigational drugs and biologics. The Principal Investigator and the Pharmacy will work in conjunction to assure adequate funding for these pharmacy costs is incorporated into the grant, contract proposal, or from other internal sources.

8. The Principal Investigator will provide the Pharmacy with a current copy of the protocol, including all revisions or amendments, and the Principal Investigator’s Brochure, if applicable, and will keep the Pharmacy informed of any protocol modifications that affect drug therapy or distribution of the investigational drug or biologic.

9. The Principal Investigator will notify the Pharmacy when the treatment phase of the study has been completed and when the study is terminated.
10. The Principal Investigator is responsible for the return of unused supplies of the drug to the sponsor, or otherwise provide for disposition of the unused supplies.

11. The Principal Investigator is responsible for reporting all adverse events related to the administration of investigational drugs in accordance with IRB and FDA policy.

B. Responsibilities of LPCH Staff

1. Responsibilities of the Pharmacy
   a. For each study that drug inventory is managed by the Pharmacy, the Pharmacy will maintain a protocol specific binder which will be utilized by Pharmacy staff when dispensing the drug or biologic. The binder will contain:
      (1) Copy of the current protocol
      (2) The Investigator’s Brochure, if applicable
      (3) Proof of Consent
      (4) FDA 1572 or IRB Protocol Submission Face Sheet
      (5) Drug Accountability Records
      (6) Receipt, Return, Transfer, and Destruction Records
      (7) Any other information necessary for the Pharmacy to distribute the drug or biologic in accordance with requirements of the sponsor and LPCH.

   b. The Pharmacy will maintain a drug accountability record for each investigational drug stored in the pharmacy. To the extent permitted by the study design, this record shall contain the drug’s name, dosage form, strength, lot number, and expiration date. This record shall contain dated information regarding the disposition of drug or biologic (amounts received, transferred, wasted, dispensed, returned to sponsor or sent for destruction per LPCH Chemical Waste Management Program). Names or codes of patients receiving the drug and the name of the Principal Investigator shall be documented and each entry shall be initialed by a Pharmacy staff member.

   c. Prior to dispensing the first dose of drug, the pharmacist will verify that a signed consent is on file in the Medical Record or that a copy of the signature page is on file in the Pharmacy.

   d. The Pharmacy will dispense the investigational drug or biologic only on the order of the Principal Investigator or co-investigator as listed on the FDA Form 1572 or the IRB Protocol Application Face Sheet.

   e. The Pharmacy will attach a label stating “CAUTION—NEW DRUG LIMITED BY FEDERAL LAW TO INVESTIGATIONAL USE” to all investigational drugs and
biologics dispensed by the Pharmacy. Prescription labels must contain all information currently required by state and federal laws and LPCH policies.

f. The Pharmacy will monitor the storage and distribution of investigational drugs stored outside the pharmacy and dispensed in the outpatient clinics (i.e., LPCH Clinics) in accordance with the LPCH Nursing Unit Inspection Policy. The pharmacist must ensure that storage, dispensing, accountability, and security comply with federal and state laws and LPCH policies. Deficiencies will be documented and reported to the Director of Pharmacy and corrected appropriately. For PI controlled drugs/biologics outside the Pharmacy, the Pharmacy will issue further guidance on the components of a “Security and Controlled Access Plan” for PI’s to use in preparing such a Plan and the IRB to use in reviewing such a Plan. The Pharmacy will also assist and coordinate on the monitoring of PI’s compliance with their Security and Controlled Access Plan with the University’s Research Compliance Office, which will have the primary responsibility for designing and implementing such monitoring.

g. Quality Assurance
   (1) Good Clinical Practice guidelines of the International Committee for Harmonization (ICH) will be followed by the Pharmacy when distributing investigational drugs and biologics.
   (2) Pharmacy dispensing errors or protocol violations, or drug inventory discrepancies will be reported in detail to the Director of Pharmacy, the sponsor, and the Principal Investigator or study coordinator, along with a description of steps taken to prevent a reoccurrence.
   (3) The Pharmacy will record the evaluations of monitoring agencies of Pharmacy performance. The data will be evaluated quarterly to assist with quality improvement.

2. Responsibilities of Authorized Licensed LPCH Staff administering an Investigational Drug or Biologic
   a. Verify that a signed informed consent is in the patient’s medical record before administering the first dose. If the investigational drug or biologic is from another institution, refer to the “Investigational Drugs or Biologics from Other Institutions” section of this policy and procedure.
   b. Prior to administering an investigational drug or biologic for the first time, the staff member will demonstrate his/her knowledge of the agent to his/her supervisor or their designee.
c. Document the administration of the drug or biologic in the patient’s medical record.

d. Document adverse events according to LPCH policy and report serious adverse events immediately to the on-call physician or Principal Investigator.

C. Emergency Use of Investigational Drug or Biologic

1. The emergency use of an unapproved investigational drug or biologic requires an IND. If the intended subject does not meet the criteria of an existing study protocol, or if an approved study protocol does not exist, the usual procedure is to contact the manufacturer and determine if the drug or biologic can be made available for the emergency use under the company’s IND. The need for an investigational drug or biologic may arise in an emergency situation that does not allow time for submission of an IND. In such a case, FDA may authorize shipment of the test article in advance of the IND submission. Requests for such authorization may be made by telephone or other rapid communication means.

2. The Principal Investigator will notify the Pharmacy of the intent to use the drug or biologic and arrange for shipping of emergency supply of the drug or biologic directly to the Pharmacy along with any pertinent information regarding the pharmacology and preparation of the drug.

3. The Principal Investigator will obtain informed consent from the patient or his/her legal representative and place in the patient’s medical record.

4. If written informed consent is not feasible, the Principal Investigator will obtain the concurrence by an independent physician who is not involved with the clinical investigation and to certify in writing all of the following:

   a. The subject is confronted by a life-threatening situation necessitating the use of the test article.

   b. Informed consent cannot be obtained because of an inability to communicate with, or obtain legally effective consent from, the subject.

   c. Time is not sufficient to obtain consent from the subject’s legal representative.

   d. No alternative method of approved or generally recognized therapy is available that provides an equal or greater likelihood of saving the subject’s life.

5. If, in the Principal Investigator’s opinion, immediate use of the test article is required to preserve the subject’s life, and if time is not sufficient to obtain an independent physician’s determination that the four conditions above apply, the clinical Principal Investigator should make the determination and, within 5 working days after the use of
the article, have the determination reviewed and evaluated in writing by a physician who is not participating in the clinical investigation.

6. The Principal Investigator must notify the IRB within 10 working days after the use of the test article if an EIND has been issued, or within 5 days if no EIND has been issued and where the IND for compassionate use is held by the sponsor.

7. The Principal Investigator will provide drug information to the LPCH staff treating and monitoring the patient.

8. FDA regulations allow for one emergency use of a test article without prospective IRB review. The regulations require that any subsequent use of the investigational product at LPCH have prospective IRB review and approval.

D. Investigational Drug or Biologic from another Institution

1. Investigational Drugs from other Institutions will be handled according to the LPCH Patient’s Own Medication Policy.

2. The LPCH physician or pharmacist will obtain a summary or copy of the approved investigational protocol which will be placed in the patient’s medical record. Another copy will be filed in the Pharmacy.

3. The LPCH physician or pharmacist will obtain a copy of the informed consent and place it in the medical record. Another copy will be filed in the Pharmacy.

4. The LPCH attending physician or delegate will contact the Principal Investigator to assure that the patient is appropriately followed, and that all relative information is provided regarding the investigational drug or biologic, its effects, contraindications, drug interactions, etc.

E. Emergency Breaking of Blind in an Investigational Study

1. In a medical emergency during a randomized and blinded trial, a mechanism shall be in place to allow the pharmacist to break the blinding code and reveal the identity of the study drug to health care professionals involved with the patient’s care. Approval of this process must be provided during protocol creation or upon verbal / written approval by the principal investigator.

IV. RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. **Patient’s Own Medications Policy**

B. **Controlled Substances Policy-Non-Pyxis**


D. **Pharmacy Manual: QI: Nursing Unit Inspections**
V. DOCUMENT INFORMATION

A. References

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B. Author/Original Date

R. Poole PharmD, 12/88

C. Distribution and Training Requirements

This policy resides in the Pharmacy Manual of Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital Stanford.

D. Review and Renewal Requirements

This policy will be reviewed and/or revised every three years or as required by change of law or practice.

E. Review and Revision History

R. Poole PharmD, 2/98, 3/03, 3/04
P. Wong PharmD, F. Nishioka PharmD & R. Poole PharmD, 8/05
F. Nishioka PharmD, 7/06
P. Wong PharmD, 8/11
S. Chinn, 11/14
S. Nimmagadda, 1/18

F. Approvals

Department of Pharmacy, 4/04, 8/05, 7/06, 8/11, 11/14, 1/18
Clinical Practice Committee, 8/05
Pharmacy & Therapeutics, 4/04, 8/05, 7/06, 8/11, 11/14, 1/18
Medical Executive Committee, 6/04, 8/05, 8/06, 9/11, 1/15, 2/18
Board of Directors, 6/04, 8/05, 8/06, 9/11, 1/15, 2/18

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