



Medicines & Healthcare products  
Regulatory Agency



# FDA/IMSN Joint Summit on Labelling and Packaging – Special Warnings

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June 2018







# CHM Labelling Group – Key findings

- No substitute for reading the label
- Certain information critical for safe use
- Presentation of information is important
- Similarity in packaging
- Look alike/sound alike names
- Medicines labelling can be improved
- BPGLPM 2012

# Best Practice Guidance on the Labelling & Packaging of Medicines

Available on [MHRA Website](https://www.mhra.gov.uk/consultations-licences-and-regulatory-affairs/consultations/consultation-on-the-labelling-and-packaging-of-medicines)



## **BEST PRACTICE GUIDANCE ON THE LABELLING AND PACKAGING OF MEDICINES**

### **EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

As part of a move towards an increase in self-regulation of medicines labelling and packaging, this document has been developed to aid those responsible for the origination of labelling and packaging artwork. It sets out the legal framework for labelling and packaging as described in UK and EU legislation. In addition it describes best practice in the area of labelling and packaging to ensure that medicines can be used safely by all patients, the public and healthcare professionals alike. It also reflects the expectations of healthcare professionals, patients and regulators with respect to reduction in medication errors, and safe selection and use of medicines by all users

This document is guidance and does not constitute a legal interpretation of the requirements on medicines labelling and packaging as set down within the medicines directives.

# Critical Information

Name of medicinal product

- followed by common name(s)

Strength

Route of Administration

Posology

Warnings

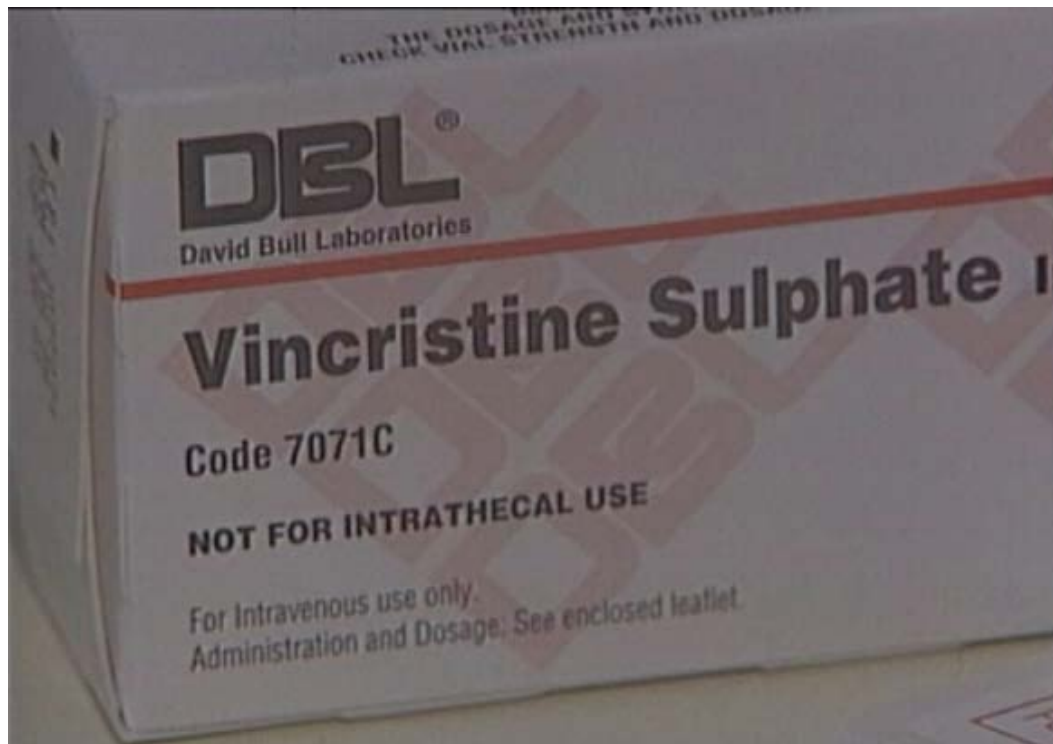
# Case study – Vinca alkaloids

- Patient prescribed cytosine ***intrathecally*** and vincristine ***intravenously*** as part of chemotherapy course.
- Drugs were prepared ready for administration by the pharmacy department.
- Both syringes were sent to the ward in the same clear plastic bag.
- Syringes were labelled with the patient's name, the drug name, and the dose.
- Clinician gave both drugs via the intrathecal route instead of administering the vincristine intravenously as prescribed.
- The patient subsequently died.

Source: Toft 2001









ONCO-TAIN®



# Vincristine Sulphate

1 mg per ml Injection

**For Intravenous Use Only**

**FATAL IF GIVEN BY OTHER ROUTES**

Dosage and Administration:  
Read the package leaflet before use




Vincristine Sulphate  
1 mg per ml Injection

**1 mg in 1 ml**

For Intravenous Use Only  
**FATAL IF GIVEN BY OTHER ROUTES**

PL 04515/0008  
Hospira UK  
Limited

507600075





ONCO-TAIN™



# Vinblastine Sulphate

1 mg per ml Injection

**For Intravenous Use Only**

**Fatal if given by other routes**

Dosage and Administration: Read the package leaflet before use



**Vinblastine Sulphate**

1 mg per ml Injection

**10 mg in 10 ml**

**For Intravenous Use Only**

**Fatal if given by other routes**

PL 04515/0051

**Hospira UK Limited**

073320

6 mm

# Other Risk Minimisation Measures

- Intrathecal medicines require different considerations in supply, dispensing, storage and administration
- Clinical staff should be accredited if administering via the intrathecal route
- Spinal needles should not be able to connect to IV syringes
- Concentration of vinca solutions to be reviewed



*National Patient Safety Agency*

# Rapid Response Report

NPSA/2008/RRR004

From reporting to learning

11 August 2008

**Using Vinca Alkaloid Minibags (Adult/Adolescent Units)**

# Case Study – Strong Potassium Chloride

[illegible]

Nurse was suspended after pensioner died from poisonous dose of potassium

# Patient 'unlawfully killed'

# Patient given fatal injection in <sup>ACCDS +</sup> error

**R. B. Lee, Dallas Health Commission Staff**

# Nurse fixed a lethal jab

**Baxter**

FKE1134

**1000 ml****Potassium Chloride 0.15% w/v  
and Glucose 5% w/v**

Solution for Infusion BP

Contains UN-55-01-069  
**20 mmol  
potassium  
in 1000 ml**

600	pH 3.5 – 6.5 (approx)	Isotonic	600
	Osmolarity 318 mOsm/l (approx)		
	Formula per 1000 ml	mmol per 1000 ml (approx)	
	Glucose (as monohydrate) 50.0 g	Potassium 20	
700	Potassium Chloride 1.5 g	Chloride 20	700
	Hydrochloric acid		
	Water for Injections qs		
	<b>IV administration</b>		
800	Read package leaflet before use		800
	Keep out of the reach and sight of children		
	Do not remove from overwrap until ready for use		
	Do not administer simultaneously with blood through the same infusion equipment		
	Do not use unless solution is clear without visible particles and container undamaged		
900	Do not reconnect partially used bags		900

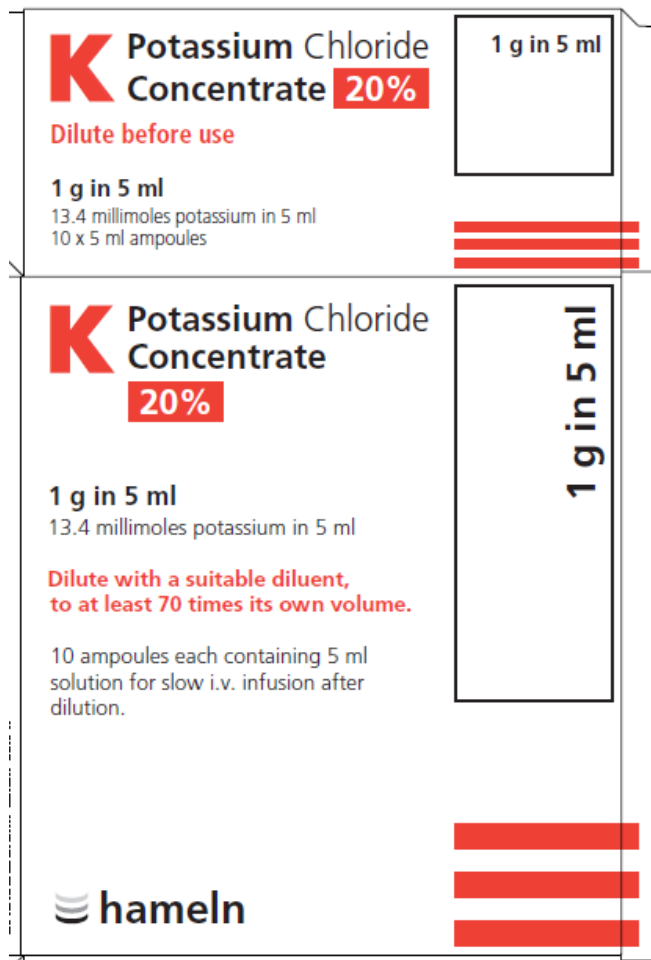
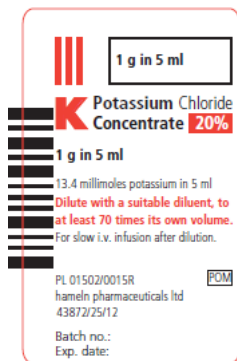
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Baxter Healthcare Ltd  
Thetford Norfolk IP24 3SE  
United Kingdom



LOT



EXP





# Other Risk Minimisation Measures

- Strong KCl only held in certain clinical areas
- Accredited prescribers only
- Treated as a controlled drug
- Second check

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Evaluation of the implementation of the alert issued by the UK National Patient Safety Agency on the storage and handling of potassium chloride concentrate solution

A J Lankshear, T A Sheldon, K V Lowson, I S Watt, J Wright

*Qual Saf Health Care* 2005;14:196-201. doi: 10.1136/qshc.2004.011874

See end of article for  
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Accepted for publication  
5 April 2005

**Objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of the response of NHS hospital trusts to an alert issued by the National Patient Safety Agency designed to limit the availability of concentrated potassium chloride in hospitals in England and Wales, and to determine the nature of any unintended consequences.

**Design:** Multi-method study involving interviews and a physical inspection of clinical areas.

**Setting:** 207 clinical areas in 20 randomly selected acute NHS trusts in England and Wales between 31 October 2002 and 31 January 2003.

**Participants:** Senior managers and ward based medical and nursing staff.

**Main outcome measures:** Degree of staff awareness of and compliance with the requirements of the national alert, withdrawal of concentrated potassium chloride solutions from non-critical areas, provision of pre-diluted alternatives, storage and recording in accordance with controlled drug legislation.

**Results:** All trusts required that potassium chloride concentrate be stored in a separate locked cupboard from common injectable diluents (100% compliance). Unauthorised stocks of potassium chloride were found in five clinical areas not authorised by the trust (98% compliance). All trusts required documentation control of potassium chloride concentrate in clinical areas, but errors were recorded in 20 of the 207 clinical areas visited (90% compliance). Of those interviewed, 78% of nurses and 30% of junior doctors were aware of the alert.

**Conclusions:** The NPSA alert was effective and resulted in rapid development and implementation of local policies to reduce the availability of concentrated potassium chloride solutions. The success is likely to be partly due to the nature of the proposed changes and it cannot be assumed that future alerts will be equally effective. Continued vigilance will be necessary to help sustain the changes.

# Case Study - penicillins

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Health

**Severe allergic reactions in surgery  
'caused by antibiotics'**

14 May 2018

f t b e Share



Antibiotics are the main cause of life-threatening allergic reactions during surgery, a new report suggests.

## Piperacillin/ Tazobactam

**4 g/0.5 g**

**Powder for Solution  
for Infusion**

**CONTAINS PENICILLIN**

Do not mix or co-administer  
with any aminoglycosides.  
Do not reconstitute or dilute  
with Lactated Ringer's  
(Hartmann's) Solution.

**1 bottle**

**SANDOZ**  
a Novartis company

## Co-fluampicil **250mg/250mg**

*Hard Capsules*  
ampicillin/flucloxacillin

**Contains Penicillin**  
**For oral use**

**28 Capsules**

**WOCKHARDT**

**125 mg /  
31.25 mg**

## Co-Amoxiclav 125 mg / 31.25 mg

**Powder for oral suspension  
(amoxicillin/clavulanic acid)**

**100 ml when reconstituted**

**CONTAINS PENICILLIN**

**Mylan**

# Other Risk Minimisation Measures

- Patients should carry an 'alert card'
- Clinicians to take a full history
- Confirmed allergy to be documented








# Future work

News > Health

## **NHS medication errors contribute to as many as 22,000 deaths a year, major report shows**

'The long lasting solution to this is a properly funded NHS with enough staff to deliver safe patient care,' NHS leaders say

Alex Matthews-King Health Correspondent | Friday 23 February 2018 01:16 |  15 comments



## Medication errors in England

# 237 million

drug mistakes are made each year

**28%** could cause moderate or severe harm

**700** deaths caused by errors

**22,300** more deaths could be related to mistakes

Source: Manchester, York and Sheffield Universities





Department  
of Health &  
Social Care

## The Report of the Short Life Working Group on reducing medication-related harm

February 2018

- Patients – shared decision-making, improved information and empowerment
- Medicines – labelling to contribute to safer use
- Healthcare professionals – reporting and learning; repository of good practice; training
- Systems and practice – e-prescribing; primary care interventions; metrics; research

# Questions



# Back-up slides

# Look- alike packaging - Before



# **Diamorphine Hydrochloride**

**5mg**

**for Injection BP**

5 ampoules

Do not store above 25°C.  
Keep container in the outer carton,  
in order to protect from light.  
Keep out of the reach of children.



CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd Wrexham UK

# **Diamorphine Hydrochloride**

**10mg**

**for Injection BP**

5 ampoules

Do not store above 25°C.  
Keep container in the outer carton,  
in order to protect from light.  
Keep out of the reach of children.



CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd Wrexham UK

# **Diamorphine Hydrochloride**

**30mg**

**for Injection BP**

5 ampoules

Do not store above 25°C.  
Keep container in the outer carton,  
in order to protect from light.  
Keep out of the reach of children.



CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd Wrexham UK

# After

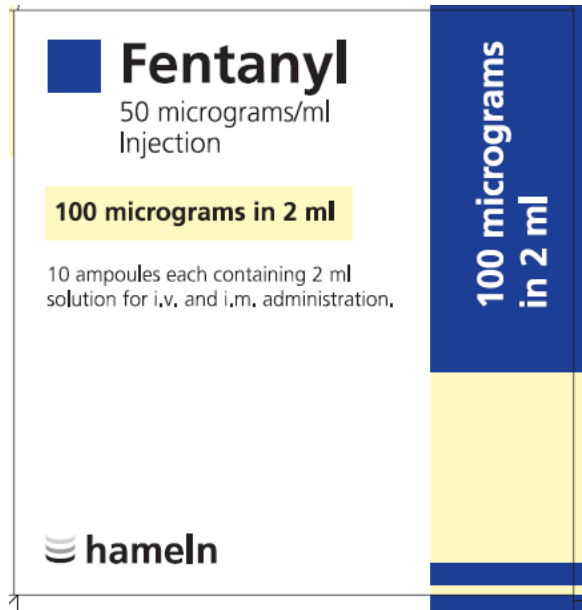








# Total strength in total volume



The diagram shows a box of Fentanyl Injection. The box is white with a blue vertical band on the right side. The top left corner has a blue square logo. The text on the box includes the product name, concentration, and volume. A yellow band on the left side highlights the total strength. The bottom left corner features the hameln logo.

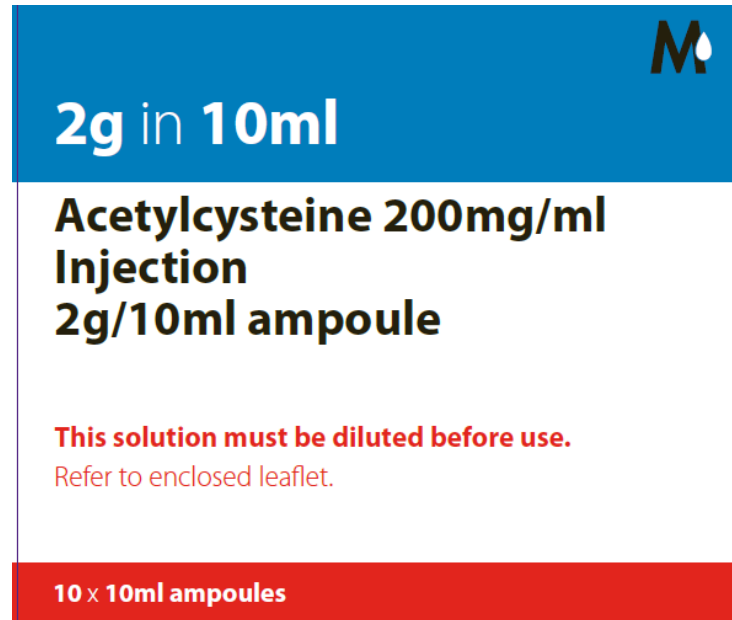
**Fentanyl**  
50 micrograms/ml  
Injection

**100 micrograms in 2 ml**

10 ampoules each containing 2 ml  
solution for i.v. and i.m. administration.

**100 micrograms  
in 2 ml**

**hameln**



The diagram shows a box of Acetylcysteine Injection. The box has a blue top section with a white 'M' logo. The text on the box includes the product name, concentration, and volume. A red band at the bottom indicates the number of ampoules. The text is in black and red.

**2g in 10ml**

**Acetylcysteine 200mg/ml  
Injection  
2g/10ml ampoule**

**This solution must be diluted before use.**  
Refer to enclosed leaflet.

**10 x 10ml ampoules**

# Colour-coding – NO!

Judicious use of colour to help differentiate products in a portfolio.

Exception - warfarin

