

Hospital Surfaces Contamination With Antineoplastic Drugs: Influence of Cleaning Procedures

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Introduction



Antineoplastic Drugs
Workplace Surface Contamination

- Cancer cell growth inhibition
- DNA damage
- DNA synthesis inhibition

In addition to the therapeutic effect, most antineoplastic drugs also have mutagenic, teratogenic and/or carcinogenic properties



- Acute effects
- Cardiovascular toxicity
- Defects in reproduction
- DNA damage



IARC



Introduction



- Inhalation
- Ingestion
- Accidental Injection
- **Skin Absorption**



Occupational exposure to antineoplastic drugs





Introduction

ALARA

- Prevention
- Control



Cleaning Protocols

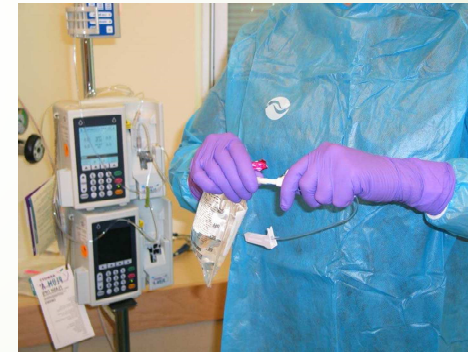


Environmental
Contamination
Exposure

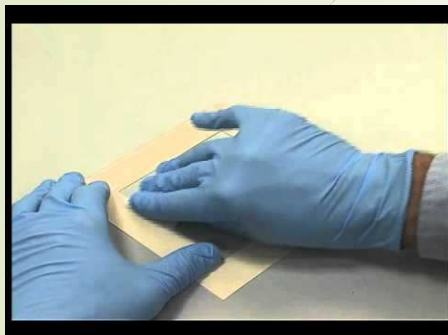


Aim

Assess surfaces contamination in a Portuguese chemotherapy unit before and during drug administration, in both preparation and administration facilities.



Methods



- Cyclophosphamide
- 5-Fluorouracil
- Paclitaxel



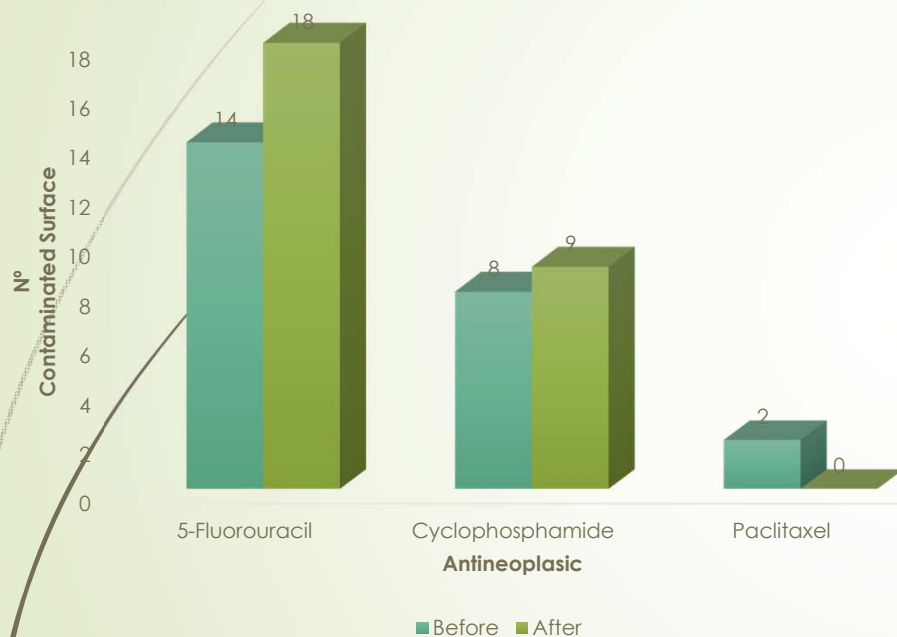
Results

- We've collected 34 samples before any activity and 37 samples after several hours of drugs preparation and administration.
- The total screening comprehended 71 samples obtained from both preparation and administration sites in the oncology service.
- The total screening showed that 45 (63%) of the samples analyzed presented some contamination level and 9 (13%) were contaminated by more than one drug.

	Contamination Level	More than 1 drug detected
Before	20 (59%)	5 (15%)
After	25 (68%)	4 (11%)

Results

Total Screening



5-Fluorouracil					
Total		Before		After	
n=71		n=34		n=37	
>LOQ	32 45%	>LOQ	14 41%	>LOQ	18 49%
LOD<Traces<LOQ	2 3%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	1 3%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	1 3%
ND	37 52%	ND	19 56%	ND	18 49%
Maximum	88.72	Maximum	84.7	Máximo	88.72
Minimum	1.86	Minimum	4.28	Minimum	1.86
Median	21.00	Median	24.48	Median	17.90
*LOD=0.55ng/LOQ=1.67ng					
Cyclophosphamide					
Total		Before		After	
n=71		n=34		n=37	
>LOQ	17 24%	>LOQ	8 24%	>LOQ	9 24%
LOD<Traces<LOQ	0 0%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	0 0%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	0 0%
ND	54 76%	ND	26 76%	ND	28 76%
Maximum	139.55	Maximum	139.55	Máximo	93.92
Minimum	11.98	Minimum	19.83	Minimum	11.98
Median	32.01	Median	40.75	Median	13.15
*LOD=LOD=0.41µg/LOQ=1.24µg					
Paclitaxel					
Total		Before		After	
n=71		n=34		n=37	
>LOQ	2 3%	>LOQ	2 6%	>LOQ	0 0%
LOD<Traces<LOQ	6 8%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	3 8%	LOD<Traces<LOQ	3 8%
ND	63 89%	ND	29 85%	ND	34 92%
Maximum	3.67	Maximum	3.67		
Minimum	1.98	Minimum	1.98		
*LOD=0.61ng/LOQ=1.85ng					

Discussion

- This study allowed to characterize surfaces antineoplastic drugs contamination in this oncology service.
- The contamination observed can lead to occupational exposure by dermal absorption, since we detected an elevated amount of contaminated samples that are correspondent to surfaces manipulated most frequently and without the use of personal protection equipment, such as gloves (ex: telephones).
- Antineoplastic drug production and administration procedures may not be efficient, which may lead to surface contamination.
- Contamination before the beginning of any activity suggests that cleaning procedures are not appropriated (way, frequency, cleaning points, materials and decontamination products).

Discussion

- Common cleaning techniques and reagents may dilute and spread antineoplastic drugs.
- Dispersion of organic compound (spilling ethanol for disinfection) can induce cross contamination.
- It's important to adequate the cleaning procedures to the chemicals used in these services.



False sense of Safety



Conclusions

- The contamination level found in the surfaces, both before and after the beginning of any activity in the oncology center, suggests that there is a probable exposure to these drugs
- This is well in accordance to other studies that showed how the type of cleaning procedures and products used can be determinant for surfaces decontamination.
- Need to examine the effectiveness of the various cleaning protocols used in the oncology centers in these Portuguese Hospitals.

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