

CHAPTER 20
COMPOUNDING PRACTICES

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

657—20.1(124,126,155A) Purpose and scope. The requirements of this chapter apply to compounded preparations that are dispensed, distributed, or administered to an ultimate user in the state of Iowa, regardless of the location of the pharmacy or outsourcing facility where the preparation was compounded. This chapter applies to compounded preparations intended for humans and animals. In addition to the requirements in this chapter, all pharmacies and outsourcing facilities engaged in compounding shall comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations governing compounding and all applicable state laws, rules and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy. In the event the requirements in this chapter directly conflict with any federal law or regulation, the federal law or regulation shall supersede the requirements in this chapter. The requirements of 657—Chapter 16 apply to the compounding of radiopharmaceuticals. The requirements of 657—Chapter 41 apply to outsourcing facilities.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.2(124,126,155A) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“Anticipatory compounding” means the compounding of preparations in advance of the pharmacy’s receipt of patient-specific prescriptions.

“Batch preparation compounding” means anticipatory compounding, compounding preparations intended for multiple disbursements, or compounding preparations in a multiple-dose container for administration to more than one patient.

“Beyond-use date” means the date after which a compounded preparation should not be used, determined from the date that the preparation is compounded.

“Bulk drug substance” means any substance that is represented for use in a drug and that, when used in the manufacturing, processing, or packaging of a drug, becomes an active ingredient or a finished dosage form of the drug. The term does not include intermediates used in the synthesis of such substances.

“Compounding” means the combining, mixing, diluting, pooling, flavoring, or otherwise altering of a drug or bulk drug substance to create a drug. Compounding includes the preparation of drugs or devices in which all bulk drug substances and components are nonprescription products. Compounding does not include the use of a flavoring agent to flavor a drug pursuant to rule 657—20.13(124,126,155A), nor does it include mixing or reconstituting a drug according to the product’s manufacturer label.

“FDA” means the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“Flavoring agent” means a therapeutically inert, nonallergenic substance consisting of inactive ingredients that is added to a drug to improve the drug’s taste and palatability.

“NABP information sharing network” means the information sharing network developed by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy that collects, assesses, and allows review and sharing of pharmacy compounding information as described in the Memorandum of Understanding Addressing Certain Distributions of Compounded Human Drug Products between the board and the United States Food and Drug Administration.

“Office use” means that a compounded product has been prepared and distributed to a practitioner for administration to a patient by the practitioner in the course of the practitioner’s professional practice. A compounded product distributed to a practitioner for “office use” shall not require a patient-specific prescription and may not be further distributed to another practitioner or dispensed to a patient for self-administration, except as provided in subrule 20.15(2).

“Outsourcing facility” or *“facility”* means any compounding facility that is registered as an outsourcing facility, as defined in 21 U.S.C. Section 353b, that distributes sterile compounded human drug products without a patient-specific prescription to an authorized agent or practitioner in this state.

“USP” means United States Pharmacopeia.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 2559C, IAB 6/8/16, effective 7/13/16; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 6076C, IAB 12/15/21, effective 1/19/22; ARC 6331C, IAB 6/1/22, effective 7/6/22]

657—20.3(124,126,155A) Nonsterile compounding. Iowa-licensed pharmacies that compound nonsterile preparations for ultimate users in the state of Iowa shall follow the current revision of USP Chapter 795 standards. Additional USP chapters incorporated by reference into USP Chapter 795 shall also be followed.
[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.4(124,126,155A) Sterile compounding. Iowa-licensed pharmacies that compound sterile preparations for ultimate users in the state of Iowa shall follow the current revision of USP Chapter 797 standards. Additional USP chapters incorporated by reference into USP Chapter 797 shall also be followed.
[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.5(126,155A) Delayed compliance. A pharmacy that cannot meet the requirements for full compliance with applicable USP chapters by the enforcement date established by USP shall not engage in compounding until the pharmacy is in full compliance with all requirements or the board has approved delayed compliance for the specific requirement or requirements requested. The board may establish a committee to grant or deny requests for delayed compliance. The board or committee may grant a request for delayed compliance only if the pharmacy can demonstrate progress toward full compliance and adequate protection of the public health, safety, and welfare during the period of delayed compliance. The board or committee may only grant a request for delayed compliance of specific requirements in applicable USP chapters for a maximum of 18 months.
[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 4454C, IAB 5/22/19, effective 6/26/19]

657—20.6(126,155A) Compounding standards for outsourcing facilities. An FDA-registered outsourcing facility shall be properly licensed in Iowa pursuant to 657—Chapter 41 and shall follow the FDA's current good manufacturing practices (cGMPs) for outsourcing facilities when compounding preparations for use in Iowa.
[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.7 and 20.8 Reserved.

657—20.9(124,155A) Prescriber/patient/pharmacist relationship. All compounded preparations shall be dispensed pursuant to a patient-specific prescription unless the compounded preparation is distributed pursuant to rule 657—20.15(124,126,155A) or 657—20.16(124,126,155A). A prescription for a compounded preparation shall be authorized by the prescriber for a specific patient. Prescriptions for all compounded preparations shall be maintained on file at the dispensing pharmacy.
[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.10(126,155A) Anticipatory compounding.

20.10(1) Outsourcing facilities. Outsourcing facilities are authorized to engage in anticipatory compounding. Outsourcing facilities are not required to obtain patient-specific prescriptions in order to distribute compounded preparations.

20.10(2) Pharmacies. Pharmacies may engage in anticipatory compounding only if the anticipatory compounding is based on a history of receiving valid prescriptions generated solely within an established prescriber/patient/pharmacist relationship, so long as each compounded preparation is dispensed pursuant to a patient-specific prescription.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.11(126,155A) Prohibition on resale of compounded preparations. The sale of compounded preparations to other pharmacies, prescribers, or entities, except as explicitly authorized by this chapter, is considered manufacturing.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.12(126,155A) Compounding copies of an approved drug. A pharmacy or outsourcing facility may only compound preparations that are essentially copies of approved drugs if the compounded preparation is changed to produce for an individual patient a clinically significant difference to meet a medical need as determined and authorized by the prescriber. A pharmacy or outsourcing facility may compound a preparation that is essentially a copy of an approved drug if the approved drug is identified as currently in shortage on the FDA drug shortages database published on the FDA website, www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/drugshortages/default.cfm.

20.12(1) Essentially a copy. The board may consider the existence of the following factors as an indication that a compounded preparation is essentially a copy of an approved drug:

a. The compounded preparation has the same active pharmaceutical ingredient(s) as the commercially available drug product;

b. The active pharmaceutical ingredient(s) has the same, similar, or an easily substitutable dosage strength; and

c. The commercially available drug product can be used by the same route of administration as prescribed for the compounded preparation.

20.12(2) Clinically significant difference. The prescription for a compounded preparation that is essentially a copy of an approved drug shall clearly indicate the relevant change and the significant clinical difference produced for the patient. A prescription that identifies only a patient name and compounded preparation formulation is insufficient documentation for a pharmacy or outsourcing facility to rely upon to conclude that the prescriber made a determination regarding a clinically significant difference.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.13(124,126,155A) Use of flavoring agents. A flavoring agent may be added to a drug at the discretion of the pharmacist or upon the request of the prescriber, the patient, or the patient's agent. The pharmacist may add flavoring agents not to exceed 5 percent of the total volume of the drug to which the flavoring agents are added. The pharmacist shall label the flavored drug with a beyond-use date no greater than 14 days past the date the flavoring agent is added if the drug is required to be stored in a refrigerator. A different beyond-use date or alternate storage conditions may be indicated if such variation is supported by peer-reviewed medical literature. The pharmacist shall electronically or manually document that a flavoring agent was added to a drug, and such documentation shall be made available for inspection and copying upon the request of the board or an agent of the board.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.14 Reserved.

657—20.15(124,126,155A) Compounding for office use.

20.15(1) Human compounded preparations. Only an FDA-registered outsourcing facility properly licensed in Iowa pursuant to 657—Chapter 41 may distribute to a practitioner for office use human compounded preparations without a patient-specific prescription.

20.15(2) Veterinary compounded preparations. Veterinary compounded preparations may be sold to a practitioner for office use if the preparations are compounded by an Iowa-licensed pharmacy or outsourcing facility and sold directly to the practitioner by the pharmacy or outsourcing facility. Veterinary compounded preparations sold to a practitioner for office use may be dispensed to the owner of a veterinary patient to treat an immediate medical need when timely access to a patient-specific supply of compounded medication is not available, no commercially available product can meet the need of the patient, lack of treatment will likely result in patient harm, and the supply does not exceed 14 days.

20.15(3) Office use. Compounded preparations distributed for office use pursuant to subrule 20.15(1) or 20.15(2) and in accordance with the labeling requirements of subrule 20.15(4) do not require a patient-specific prescription but do require that the compounded preparation be administered to a patient in the course of the practitioner's professional practice. Compounded preparations distributed for office use pursuant to this rule shall not be further distributed to other practitioners or dispensed to a patient for self-administration, except as provided in subrule 20.15(2).

20.15(4) Labeling. Compounded preparations for office use, in addition to the labeling requirements specified in rule 657—20.19(124,126,155A), shall include on the prescription label the practitioner’s name in place of the patient’s name. The label shall state “For Office Use Only—Not for Resale.” If the sterility or integrity of the compounded preparation cannot be maintained after the initial opening of the container, the label shall state “Single-Dose Only.”

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 2559C, IAB 6/8/16, effective 7/13/16; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 6331C, IAB 6/1/22, effective 7/6/22]

657—20.16(124,126,155A) Compounding for hospital use. Compounded preparations distributed or dispensed to a hospital or hospital pharmacy pursuant to this rule shall be administered to an individual patient in the hospital.

20.16(1) By an FDA-registered outsourcing facility. Only an FDA-registered outsourcing facility properly licensed in Iowa pursuant to 657—Chapter 41 may distribute human compounded preparations to a hospital or hospital pharmacy in the absence of a patient-specific prescription. The compounded preparation shall be labeled in compliance with subrule 20.19(3).

20.16(2) By a pharmacy that is not an FDA-registered outsourcing facility. Human compounded preparations that are not compounded at an FDA-registered outsourcing facility may be dispensed to a hospital or hospital pharmacy by an Iowa-licensed pharmacy pursuant to a prescriber’s authorization for administration to a specific patient. The compounded preparation shall be labeled in compliance with subrule 20.19(2).

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.17 and 20.18 Reserved.

657—20.19(124,126,155A) Labeling. The label, or attached auxiliary labeling if necessary, affixed to the container of any compounded preparation dispensed or distributed into or within Iowa shall contain at least the information identified in one of the following subrules, as applicable.

20.19(1) General pharmacy or outpatient dispensing. The label shall meet the labeling requirements of 657—subrule 6.10(1) and shall include the following additional information:

- a. The name and concentration of each active ingredient.
- b. The date that the preparation was compounded.
- c. The beyond-use date of the compounded preparation.
- d. Special storage and handling instructions, if applicable.
- e. The statement “COMPOUNDED PREPARATION” or a reasonable comparable alternative statement that prominently identifies the drug as a compounded preparation.
- f. If the compounded preparation is sterile, the word “STERILE.”
- g. If the compounded preparation was prepared from batch preparation compounding, the batch identification or control number.

20.19(2) Hospital pharmacy or inpatient administration. The label shall meet the labeling requirements of 657—subrule 22.1(3) and shall include the following additional information:

- a. The name and concentration of each active ingredient.
- b. The date that the preparation was compounded.
- c. The beyond-use date of the compounded preparation.
- d. If the compounded preparation was prepared from batch preparation compounding, the batch identification or control number.
- e. Special storage and handling instructions, if applicable.

20.19(3) Outsourcing facility distribution or dispensing. The label, or auxiliary labeling if necessary, shall include the following information:

- a. The statement “THIS IS A COMPOUNDED DRUG” or a reasonable comparable alternative statement that prominently identifies the drug as a compounded preparation.
- b. The name, address, and telephone number of the outsourcing facility that compounded the preparation.
- c. The established name of the preparation.

- d. The dosage form and strength.
- e. The quantity of the preparation.
- f. The date that the preparation was compounded.
- g. The beyond-use date of the compounded preparation.
- h. Storage and handling instructions.
- i. The lot or batch identification or control number.
- j. The national drug code number, if available.
- k. The statement “Not for resale” and, if the preparation is dispensed or distributed other than pursuant to a patient-specific prescription, the statement “OFFICE USE ONLY.”
- l. The following additional information, which can be included on the labeling of a container (such as a plastic bag containing individual product syringes) from which individual units of the drug are removed for dispensing or for administration if there is not space on the label for such information:
 - (1) Directions for use including, as appropriate, dosage and administration;
 - (2) A list of the active and inactive ingredients, identified by established name and quantity or proportion of each ingredient;
 - (3) FDA contact information (www.fda.gov/medwatch and 1-800-FDA-1088 or successor website or telephone number) to facilitate adverse event reporting.
- m. If the preparation is compounded pursuant to a prescription for a specific patient, the label shall also include the label requirements in 657—subrule 6.10(1).
- n. If the preparation is compounded for office use, the label shall also include the label requirements in subrule 20.15(4).

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 3238C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

657—20.20(126,155A) Labeling for batch preparation compounding. Compounded preparations resulting from batch preparation compounding shall be labeled with the following information until such time as the preparations are labeled pursuant to rule 657—20.19(124,126,155A) for distribution to hospitals or practitioners or for dispensing or administration to patients:

- 1. The date that the preparation was compounded.
- 2. Compounded preparation name or formula.
- 3. Dosage form.
- 4. Strength.
- 5. Quantity per container.
- 6. Unique internal batch identification or control number.
- 7. Beyond-use date.
- 8. Special storage and handling instructions, if applicable.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—20.21 and 20.22 Reserved.

657—20.23(124,126,155A) Records.

20.23(1) Retention. All records required by this chapter shall be retained as original records of the pharmacy or outsourcing facility and shall be readily available for inspection and photocopying by agents of the board or other authorized authorities for at least two years following the date of the record.

20.23(2) Required elements. Records shall allow for the identification of the following:

- a. All ingredients used in compounding, including manufacturer or National Drug Code (NDC), lot number, and expiration date.
- b. The compounding steps involved in the preparation.
- c. All personnel involved in compounding.
- d. All personnel involved in reviewing compounded preparations.

20.23(3) Batch disbursements. The pharmacy or outsourcing facility shall maintain records documenting the disbursements from each batch of a compounded preparation.

[ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 6522C, IAB 9/21/22, effective 10/26/22]

657—20.24(155A) Annual reporting of interstate distribution of compounded preparations.

20.24(1) No later than April 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, each licensed pharmacy located in Iowa that distributed compounded preparations for human use interstate in the previous calendar year shall report compounding data to the NABP information sharing network.

20.24(2) Compounding data may include, but not be limited to:

- a.* Whether the pharmacy engaged in the following activities during the identified calendar year:
 - (1) Sterile human drug compounding;
 - (2) Nonsterile human drug compounding;
 - (3) Patient-specific compounding; and
 - (4) Non-patient-specific compounding.
- b.* The number of prescription orders for compounded human drugs sent out from the pharmacy.
- c.* The number of prescription orders for compounded human drugs dispensed at the pharmacy.
- d.* The total number of prescription orders for compounded human drugs distributed interstate.
- e.* The number of prescription orders for sterile compounded human drugs distributed interstate.
- f.* The names of states into which the pharmacy distributed compounded human drugs during the identified calendar year.
- g.* Whether compounded human drugs are distributed without patient-specific prescriptions.

[ARC 6076C, IAB 12/15/21, effective 1/19/22]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.302, 124.303, 124.306, 124.308, 124.501, 126.9, 126.10, 126.18, 155A.2, 155A.13, 155A.13C, 155A.28, 155A.33, and 155A.35.

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