In our medical center, the production of injectable antineoplastic rose 20% between 2015 and 2017. As a consequence the dispensing delay increased. It has therefore been decided to implement dose-banding. In order to guarantee the sterility of preparations after storage, we did a preliminary study of microbiological stability 28 days after making the preparation.

**Objectives**

The study of microbiological stability of injectable chemotherapy produced at oncological pharmacy after 28 days of storage.

**Material and Methods**

We simulated the production of antineoplastic preparation with dextrose 5% to avoid chemotherapy contamination at the hygiene laboratory.

- Liquid medias used are thioglycolate and trypticase.
- Fertility and sterility of these medias was checked. American Type Culture Collection strains were used to test the fertility of these medias.
- Liquids medias were incubated at the hygiene laboratory for 14 days at 22°C and 34°C.
- Thepositivity of the liquid medias was observed by the appearance of a turbidity, visible to the naked eye.

**Results**

Fertility and sterility controls were validated. After 14 days of incubation, no microbiological growths were observed. The main limit of this study is the decision to use 1 media per bag, to avoid accidental contamination at sampling time. According to a previous study (1) carried out in our medical center, the majority of the centers that use “dose-banding”, have only achieved a chemicophysical stability study. Since sterility control can’t be performed systematically, it seemed important to us to prove the microbiological stability of these preparations.

**Conclusion**

This preliminary study proves the sterility of chemotherapy bags after 28 days of storage. It allows dose banding in order to shorten waiting periods for dispensation.