SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PREPARING A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUND

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to United States Provisional Application Serial No. 62/047,325, filed September 8, 2014, entitled "Automated Visual Documentation Feature with Minimal User Input", United States Provisional Application Serial No. 62/072,160, filed October 29, 2014, entitled "Enhanced Pharmacist Review Module for a System for Preparing a Pharmaceutical Compound", United States Provisional Application Serial No. 62/072,054, filed October 29, 2014, entitled "Aerodynamically Streamlined Enclosure for Input Devices of a Medication Preparation System", United States Provisional Application Serial No. 62/078,067, filed November 11, 2014, entitled "Aerodynamically Streamlined Enclosure for Input Devices of a Medication Preparation System", and United States Provisional Application No. 62/077,968, filed November 11, 2014, entitled "Enhanced Platen for Pharmaceutical Compounding", the entire disclosures of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present disclosure is generally directed to systems and methods for preparing and administering a prescribed fluidic pharmaceutical compound, such as a chemotherapy compound and, more specifically, to systems and methods that allow a physician to enter a prescription for a patient that is subsequently verified for accuracy, prepared based on computer-aided instruction, verified based on a measured weight, substantially automatically provided with visual documentation, and administered to a patient.

Description of Related Art

[0003] Many technical functions involving the preparation and distribution of drugs may be performed in a pharmacy by a pharmacy technician or licensed nurse. When a non-pharmacist performs such functions, a pharmacist must generally verify their work. Various systems have been developed that take images of the various steps of the preparation of a pharmaceutical compound by a non-pharmacist technician to allow a pharmacist to later review the preparation. Such systems typically require the technician to take some type of active step in order to capture an image of the drug preparation step. For instance, the user may be required to use a touch screen or foot pedal to trigger image capture.

[0004] However, since such systems require an active step by the non-pharmacist technician to capture the appropriate image, errors may occur that prevent the supervising pharmacist from

properly verifying the prescription. In addition, such prior art systems do not include any other mechanism for verifying the prescription and rely solely on the images obtained during the preparation of the prescription for verification.

[0005] In addition, systems have also been developed that utilize gravimetric information, checked by a methodology, to confirm the proper drug concentration. However, there is not a current system that combines information from an image verification system and a gravimetric verification system to ensure that a drug has been appropriately compounded.

[0006] Accordingly, a need exists for a system that triggers an image capturing step when certain criteria of the drug preparation have been met and moves to the next step of the drug preparation without any additional user input. A further need exists for a system that displays both image information and gravimetric measurements obtained during drug preparation steps to a reviewing pharmacist in a clear and easily readable manner, such that the pharmacist can quickly approve or reject a particular drug preparation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] According to one aspect of the invention, provided is a system for preparing a pharmaceutical compound. The system comprises: a computing device comprising a user interface providing an operator with instructions for preparing the pharmaceutical compound and at least one processor operatively connected to the user interface; a scale operatively connected to the at least one processor; and an image capture device operatively connected to the at least one processor and the scale and positioned to capture an image of at least one of a component used in preparing the pharmaceutical compound and the pharmaceutical compound. In one embodiment, the scale may be configured to transmit a signal to the at least one processor indicating that a weight detected thereby has changed when the at least one component is placed thereon and, based on the signal, the at least one processor triggers the image capture device to capture the image of the at least one component. Alternatively, the scale may be configured to transmit a signal to the at least one processor to verify that a correct amount of at least one component used in preparing the pharmaceutical compound has been drawn by the operator based on a weight of the at least one component and the at least one processor triggers the image capture device to capture the image of the at least one component when the at least one processor verifies the correct amount of the at least one component.

[0008] The image capture device may be triggered to capture the image of the at least one component once the weight of the at least one component on the scale has stabilized. The image of the at least one component may be displayed on the user interface for review by the operator.

A removal of the at least one component from the scale may cause the at least one processor to accept the image, associate the image with a data record, and provide instruction on the user interface to allow the operator to move to a next step of the instructions for preparing the pharmaceutical compound. The data record and images may be provided to a pharmacist for verification. If the image is deemed to be unacceptable by the operator, the user interface may be configured to provide the operator with the capability to recapture the image.

[0009] An upper surface of the scale may be provided with a visual indication to the operator of a center of an image produced by the image capture device. The visual indication may be a cross recess formed in the upper surface of the scale. A scanner may be operatively coupled to the user interface. The scanner may be configured to scan a barcode provided on the at least one component and provide the user interface with information regarding the at least one component.

[0010] According to another aspect of the invention, provided is a system for preparing a pharmaceutical compound. The system comprises: a computing device comprising a user interface providing an operator with instructions for preparing the pharmaceutical compound and at least one processor operatively connected to the user interface; a scale operatively connected to the at least one processor; and an enclosure comprising an image capture device having a field of view positioned to capture an image of an object positioned on the scale during the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound. The image capture device is operatively connected to the at least one processor. The scale transmits a signal to the at least one processor to verify a correct amount of at least one component of the pharmaceutical compound based on a weight of the at least one component. The image capture device captures an image of the object positioned on the scale when the at least one processor verifies the correct amount of the at least one component.

[0011] The enclosure may be positioned above the scale, and may further comprise a barcode scanner. The barcode scanner may be angled with respect to the scale. The barcode scanner may include a sensor that is offset with respect to the scale. The enclosure may have a streamlined shape to minimize flow disturbance within a flow hood.

[0012] Another object of the system of the present disclosure is to allow a pharmacist to accurately review the steps taken by a technician preparing a prescribed fluidic pharmaceutical compound in which the system displays both image information and gravimetric measurements obtained during drug preparation steps to the pharmacist in a clear and easily readable manner, such that the pharmacist can quickly approve or reject a particular drug preparation. Overlaying two different information types (i.e., image and gravimetric information) gives the pharmacist

valuable insights regarding the compounding procedure and the opportunity to better judge quality of preparations and technicians performing the preparations.

[0013] Such a system guides a pharmacist or technician through the different compounding steps to prepare a medication order in a pharmacy by giving step-by-step instructions on a computer screen and verifying the different compounding steps by measuring the weight of the compounded liquids with a scale. The measured weight is then analyzed with a mathematical methodology which checks if the necessary compounding accuracy has been accomplished. Every time an item is placed on the scale, a picture of the top of the scale is captured to create a visual documentation trail of the compounding process. The pictures are stored together with the recorded measurements from the scale and the methodology result in a log file. If a measured weight of a drug is not in the predefined tolerance range of the expected weight, the software generates instructions to change the amount of the drug to bring it within the acceptable tolerance range. The software will not proceed to the next compounding step as long as the required tolerance of the present step has not been accomplished.

[0014] In particular, the system includes a pharmacist review module where the pharmacist can review pictures of a particular drug preparation and either approve or disapprove the preparation for the release to the patient. The captured images are shown with the corresponding compounding instructions and an indication of whether the concentration of a drug is inside or outside of the acceptable tolerance range as determined by the mathematical methodology. Accordingly, the pharmacist review module provides visual information (i.e., the pictures of each step of the preparation) overlaid with quantitative measurements collected with the scale and verified by the mathematical methodology to adhere to predefined acceptance criteria.

[0015] More particularly, provided is a system for reviewing a verifying preparation of a pharmaceutical compound. The system comprises: a processor configured to receive information regarding the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound. The information comprises at least one image of at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and gravimetric measurement information provided by a scale during at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound. The system also includes a user interface operatively connected to the processor and configured to display, based on instructions from the processor, the at least one image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and an indication of whether a concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within an acceptable tolerance range based on the gravimetric measurement information.

[0016] The at least one image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound may include an image of each step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound, and that the user interface includes an area that displays thumbnail images of each step. A graphical indication may be overlaid onto each of the thumbnail images to identify whether the concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within the acceptable tolerance range for the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound illustrated in each of the thumbnail images. The user interface may also include an area that displays the instructions for the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that correspond to the at least one image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that is displayed.

[0017] These and other features and characteristics of the present invention, as well as the methods of operation and functions of the related elements of structures and the combination of parts and economies of manufacture, will become more apparent upon consideration of the following description and the appended claims with reference to the accompanying drawings, all of which form a part of this specification, wherein like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in the various figures. It is to be expressly understood, however, that the drawings are for the purpose of illustration and description only and are not intended as a definition of the limits of the invention. As used in the specification and the claims, the singular form of "a", "an", and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] **FIG. 1** is a flow chart of sequential computer-implemented modules for preparing and administering a prescribed fluidic pharmaceutical compound in accordance with the present disclosure;

[0019] **FIG. 2** is a perspective view of a scale and enclosure housing in a flow hood in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0020] **FIG. 3** is a perspective view of the scale and enclosure housing of **FIG. 2** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0021] **FIG. 4** is a flow chart describing the manner in which a pharmaceutical compound is prepared in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0022] **FIGS. 5A-5D**, **6A-6D**, **7A-7B**, **8A-8D**, **9A-9D**, **10A-10C**, **11A-11D**, **12A-12C**, and **13A-13C** are exemplary screen shots provided at a user interface of the system of **FIG. 3** provided during the preparation of a pharmaceutical compound;

[0023] **FIG. 14A** is a flow chart describing the manner in which a pharmaceutical compound is prepared in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0024] **FIG. 14B** is a flow chart describing the manner in which a pharmaceutical compound is prepared, which continues from **FIG. 14A**, in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0025] **FIG. 15** is a schematic diagram of a pharmacy final verification module in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0026] **FIG. 16** is an exemplary screen shot provided at the pharmacy final verification module allowing a pharmacist to review the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound in accordance with the present disclosure; and

[0027] **FIG. 17** is another exemplary screen shot provided at the pharmacy final verification module in accordance with the present disclosure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0028] For purposes of the description hereinafter, the terms "upper", "lower", "right", "left", "vertical", "horizontal", "top", "bottom", "lateral", "longitudinal", and derivatives thereof, shall relate to the invention as it is oriented in the drawing figures. However, it is to be understood that the invention may assume various alternative variations, except where expressly specified to the contrary. It is also to be understood that the specific devices illustrated in the attached drawings, and described in the following specification, are simply exemplary embodiments of the invention. Hence, specific dimensions and other physical characteristics related to the embodiments disclosed herein are not to be considered as limiting.

[0029] With reference to **FIG. 1**, the system of the present disclosure employs several sequential computer-implemented modules for preparing and administering a prescribed fluidic pharmaceutical compound, such as a chemotherapy compound. The modules each include code allowing for input from a user, generating output, and calculating and determining instructions for the preparation and administration of the pharmaceutical compound that may be implemented on one or more processor(s) **101** of one or more suitable computing device(s). More specifically, the system allows a physician to enter a prescription for a patient that is subsequently verified for accuracy, prepared based on computer-aided instruction, verified based on a measured weight, and administered to a patient. Such a system includes specific modules described in detail below. The modules include: (A) a computerized physician ordering entry (CPOE) module **100**; (B) a pharmacist verification module **200**; (C) a pharmacy preparation module **300**; (D) a pharmacy final verification module **400**; and (E) a bedside (*e.g.*,

administration) module **500**. These modules may each be implemented on a single processor or multiple processors provided on a single computing device or may each be implemented on an independent computing device having its own processor where data and information is communicated between the computing devices using any suitable wired or wireless communication protocol, such as, but not limited to Ethernet, WiFi, cellular, Bluetooth, or the like.

[0030] A. CPOE Module

[0031] The CPOE module **100** enables physicians to input prescribed treatment orders for patients that include prescribed pharmaceuticals associated with particular patients. In particular, the physician enters prescription information for a patient into a computer, and the data is transmitted over an intra-hospital network and stored for retrieval and use by the subsequent modules described herein. The prescription information can include one or more pharmaceuticals and the corresponding dosage/quantities for those pharmaceuticals. The CPOE module **100** is an optional component and may not be utilized in every instance in which the overall system is implemented.

[0032] B. Pharmacist Verification Module

[0033] The pharmacist verification module **200** of the system enables pharmacists to view the prescription information data input by the physician in the CPOE module **100** or from some other source in circumstances when the CPOE module **100** is not utilized, and manually verify the prescribed treatment for a particular patient. As discussed above, the pharmacist verification module **200** may be implemented on the same computing device as the CPOE module **100**. Alternatively, the pharmacist verification module **200** may be implemented on a computing device that is remote from the computing device that implements the CPOE module **100**.

[0034] C. Pharmacy Preparation Module

[0035] With reference to **FIGS. 2** and **3**, the pharmacy preparation module **300** includes software and associated hardware, such as pharmacy preparation system **1**, to guide a pharmacist or non-pharmacist technician through the steps of preparing a prescribed fluidic pharmaceutical compound, such as a chemotherapy compound. The pharmacy preparation system **1** assists pharmacists or non-pharmacist technicians in preparing a syringe or intravenous (IV) bag with one or more prescribed pharmaceutical compounds. The pharmacy preparation system **1** is operatively connected to a computing device **4** that includes a user interface **3** having a display **5** and a user input device **7**, such as a keyboard, mouse, etc. Optionally, the display **5** of the user interface **3** may be implemented as a small LED projector

provided on a portion of the pharmacy preparation system **1** for projecting the displayed information on a back wall of a laminar flow hood **25**, thereby removing the need of a monitor for the display **5** as shown in **FIG. 2**. A scale **9** having a scale output interface **11** may be operatively connected to the user interface **3**. The scale **9** may be implemented as any suitable device for detecting a change in mass or weight when an object is placed thereon. Accordingly, the scale **9** may simply be configured as a device that sends a signal when the mass or weight of an object is greater or less than a predetermined threshold or a high-precision scale that provides an accurate reading of the weight of an object placed thereon.

[0036] In one embodiment, a barcode scanner **13** may be operatively connected to at least one of the user interface **3** and the scale **9**, such that the barcode scanner **13** may scan a medication vial having a barcode that is placed onto a portion of the scale **9**. In another embodiment, an image capture device **15** may be operatively connected to at least one of the user interface **3** and the scale **9**, such that the image capture device **15** may take a picture of an item, such as a medication vial, IV bag, or syringe placed onto a portion of the scale **9**. In one embodiment, the image capture device **15** may capture a plurality of still images or running video of items placed onto a portion of the scale **9** throughout the medication compounding process for documentation and/or subsequent review of the medication compounding process.

[0037] In still another embodiment, at least one of the barcode scanner **13** and the image capture device **15** may be at least partially enclosed within an enclosure housing **17**. In certain configurations, the housing **17** may fully enclose the barcode scanner **13** and the image capture device **15**. Optionally, the housing **17** may include only one of the barcode scanner **13** and the image capture device **15**.

[0038] The housing **17** may be positioned above a portion of the scale **9**, such as supported by a supporting arm **19**. As shown in **FIG. 2**, the pharmacy preparation system **1** may be positioned within a laminar flow hood **25** having an inlet air source **23** and an outlet air port **27** for creating a laminar flow of air within an interior **29** of the laminar flow hood **25**. An exterior surface **21** of the housing **17** may have a streamlined shape and/or profile which is optimized to reduce disruption of the flow of air within the laminar flow hood **25**.

[0039] This aerodynamically streamlined housing **17** as shown in **FIG. 3** is designed in such a way to minimize the airflow disturbance that is created by having a device in a laminar airflow stream. This configuration allows the device to be placed in the upstream vicinity of a scale and still have an acceptable gravimetric accuracy (i.e. +/-0.05g) and stabilization time (i.e. no more than 2 additional seconds) for verifying medication preparation purposes.

[0040] The smaller and/or more streamlined housing **17** results in a smaller flow disturbance and therefore a higher likelihood of meeting accuracy and stability requirements. The streamlined housing **17** has a form that minimizes flow disruption and drag, allowing for stable and accurate gravimetric readings that are required for medication preparation purposes. In addition, housing **17** allows for required gravimetric scale accuracy and stability, while placing the input devices (i.e., image capture device **15** and barcode scanner **13**) in the upstream airflow vicinity relative to the scale **9**. Placing these objects within the scale **9** vicinity is typically the ideal area for a number of reasons. A secondary advantage to the streamlined housing **17** is to provide and maintain a clean working environment for the sterile preparation of medications. In use, the purpose of the air stream in a flow hood is to create a clean zone for sanitary reasons. A turbulent zone created by objects near, or upstream of the airflow, may result in a potential contamination hazard during medication preparation. As a result, having an aerodynamically shaped housing for input devices minimizes the amount of laminar airflow disruption and decreases the chances of any type of contamination.

[0041] With continued reference to **FIG. 3**, the scale **9** may include a platen **31**, such as a portion of the weighing surface of the scale **9**, which may provide a visual indication, such as a cross recess **35**, to the technician of a center of an image to be captured by the image capture device **15**. This allows a technician to properly position drug compounding related medications **37** and related supplies within the field of view of the image capture device **15**, such as the image capture device enclosed within the housing **17** positioned above the platen **31** of the scale **9**. An upper surface **41** of the platen **31** may define a plurality of recessed grooves **39** and/or protrusions extending from a surface of the platen **31** to frictionally restrain drug compounding related medications **37** and related supplies on the upper surface **41** of the platen **31**. In another configuration, the upper surface **41** of the platen **31** may include a tackifier or other frictionally enhancing surface to similarly restrain drug compounding related medications **37** and related supplies on the upper surface **41** of the platen **31**. The arrangement of grooves **39** and/or protrusions may easily indicate to a user the center of the platen **31** which may be arranged to coincide with the center of the field of view of the image capture device **15**.

[0042] The plurality of recessed grooves **39** and/or protrusions extending from a surface of the platen **31** may be configured to restrain any liquid material that is accidentally spilled on the upper surface **41** of the platen **31** during a drug compounding procedure. The plurality of recessed grooves **39** may define a receiving well **47** which serves to collect and restrain accidentally spilled material in a confined area within the platen **31** until proper disposal techniques may be employed. The surface of the platen **31** may be coated with a durable

composition that resists degradation caused by exposure to caustic agents, such as chemotherapy compounds and drugs, as well as cleaning agents, such as bleach, isopropyl alcohol, and the like. In certain configurations, the durable composition may be an epoxy or epoxy-based paint or coating.

[0043] With reference to **FIGS. 4**, **14A**, and **14B**, in operation, the pharmacist/technician is prompted through a series of display screens provided on the display **5** of the user interface **3** as shown in one or more of **FIGS. 5A-5D**, **6A-6D**, **7A-7B**, **8A-8D**, **9A-9D**, **10A-10C**, **11A-11D**, **12A-12C**, and **13A-13C** to take the following steps to prepare the pharmaceutical compound. **FIG. 4** provides a flow chart of a first phase of the preparation in which an active ingredient is reconstituted. First, the operator scans a first barcode with the barcode scanner **13** on a medication container including a drug to be reconstituted to prepare the prescribed pharmaceutical compound (block **301**) as shown in **FIG. 5C**. Then, the medication container is placed on the scale **9** (block **302**). A representation of this step is displayed on display **5** of user interface **3** as shown in **FIG. 6A**. Once the weight stabilizes, the system verifies that the measured weight is meeting the weight target plus/minus a predetermined tolerance. In addition, the image capture device **15** takes an image of the medication container and displays it to the user on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **304**) as shown in **FIG. 6B**. The user then removes the medication container and the image is saved to the data record of the drug preparation (block **306**).

[0044] Next, the technician scans a second barcode of a fluid container of fluid that is to be mixed with the drug to be reconstituted (block **308**) as shown in **FIG. 6C**. The fluid container is then placed on the scale **9** (block **310**) and, once the weight stabilizes, the image capture device **15** takes an image of the fluid container and displays it to the user on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **312**) as shown in **FIG. 6D**. The user then removes the fluid container and the image is saved to the data record of the drug preparation (block **314**).

[0045] Thereafter, the user mixes the drug to be reconstituted with the fluid in the fluid container by injecting the fluid from the fluid container into the medication container (block **316**) as shown in **FIG. 7A**. The medication container is then returned to the scale **9** and the weight of the medication container is verified (block **318**) as shown in **FIG. 7B**. Once the weight is stabilized and verified (block **320**), the image capture device **15** automatically takes an image of the medication container based on a signal received from the scale and displays the image on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **322**). If the technician decides the image was not meeting certain requirements, there is the option to request a new or additional image (block **324**). Requesting another picture will automatically switch the image capture

device **15** into a "live video mode" displayed at the user interface **3** (block **326**). The technician can now move the medication container on the scale **9** to a preferred position and trigger the image capture through the user interface **3** (block **328**). As before, the captured image will be shown at the user interface **3** and by removing the item from the scale **9**, the technician accepts the image and the system automatically moves to the next compounding step (block **330**).

[0046] Once the drug preparation is complete, the system prints a barcode label for placement on the reconstituted drug preparation.

[0047] With reference to **FIGS. 14A** and **14B**, a second phase of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound using the pharmacy preparation module **300** will be described. First, the operator scans a barcode with the barcode scanner **13** on the reconstituted drug preparation (block **332**) as shown in **FIG. 8A**. Then, the reconstituted drug preparation is placed on the scale **9** (block **334**) and an empty syringe is added to the scale **9** (block **336**) as shown in **FIG. 8C**. Once the weight stabilizes, the system verifies that the measured weight is meeting the weight target plus/minus a predetermined tolerance. In addition, the image capture device **15** takes an image of the medication container and displays it to the user on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **338**) as shown in **FIG. 8D**. The user then removes the reconstituted drug preparation and the empty syringe and the image is saved to the data record of the drug preparation (block **340**).

[0048] Next, the technician is instructed to withdraw a predetermined amount from the reconstituted drug preparation with the syringe (block **342**) as shown in **FIG. 9A** and places the syringe back on the scale **9** (block **344**). The weight is then verified (block **346**) and an image is captured (block **348**) as shown in **FIG. 9B**. If the weight is determined to be too low as shown in the flow chart of **FIGS. 14A** and **14B**, the technician is instructed to remove the syringe (block **350** and **FIG. 9C**) and withdraw an additional amount of the reconstituted drug preparation (block **352** and **FIG. 9D**).

[0049] Once the additional amount of the reconstituted drug preparation is withdrawn into the syringe, the syringe is placed back on the scale **9** (block **354**) as shown in **FIG. 10A**. The weight is then verified (block **356**) and an image is captured (block **358**) as shown in **FIG. 10B**. The syringe is then removed from the scale (block **360**).

[0050] The technician then scans a barcode of a fluid container having a saline solution therein, such as an IV bag (block **362**). The fluid container is then placed on the scale **9** (block **364**) and, once the weight stabilizes, the image capture device **15** takes an image of the fluid container and displays it to the user on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **366**). If the technician decides the image was not meeting certain requirements, there is the option to

request a new or additional image (block **368**). Requesting another picture will automatically switch the camera into a "live video mode" displayed at the user interface **3** (block **370**). The technician can now move the medication container on the scale **9** to a preferred position and trigger the image capture through the user interface **3** (block **372**). As before, the captured image will be shown at the user interface **3** and by removing the item from the scale **9**, the technician accepts the image (block **374**) and the system automatically awaits authorization from a pharmacist to precede (block **376**). The screen shots in **FIGS. 11A-11C** illustrate this procedure.

[0051] Once pharmacist authorization has been provided (block **378**), the user injects the contents of the syringe into the fluid container (block **380**) as shown in **FIG. 12A**. The medication container is then returned to the scale **9** and the weight of the medication container is verified (block **382**). Once the weight is stabilized and verified (block **384**) as shown in **FIG. 12B**, the image capture device **15** automatically takes an image of the medication container based on a signal received from the scale and displays the image on the display **5** of the user interface **3** (block **386**) as shown in **FIG. 12C**. As before, the captured image will be shown at the user interface **3** and by removing the item from the scale **9**, the technician accepts the image (block **388**). Once the drug preparation is complete, the system prints a barcode label for placement on the completed drug preparation that includes encoded information representing the name of the pharmaceutical and patient information.

[0052] The pharmacy preparation module **300** also includes software instructions that cause the processor of the computing device **4** to perform the following actions during the drug preparation: (i) retrieve the prescription information data input by the physician in the CPOE module **100** from the intra-hospital network; (ii) verify that the scanned barcode corresponds with the prescription information; (iii) determine if the weight of the syringe and/or IV bag is within a predetermined threshold accuracy level for the amount of the pharmaceutical to be administered; (iv) determine what adjustments must be made if the weight is not accurate; and (v) transmit data relating to the weight of the syringe and/or IV bag back to the intra-hospital network.

[0053] D. Pharmacy Final Verification Module

[0054] Subsequent to preparing the prescribed pharmaceutical, the pharmacy final verification module **400** allows the pharmacist to review the data and/or documentation created by the pharmacy preparation module **300** including the images taken by the image capture device **15** and either approve or disapprove the preparation for the release to the patient. As described hereinabove, the pharmacist final verification module **400** may be implemented on

the same computing device as the pharmacy preparation module **300**. Alternatively, the pharmacist final verification module **400** may be implemented on a computing device that is remote from the computing device of the pharmacy preparation module **300**. Such a remote configuration is illustrated schematically in **FIG. 15**. With reference to **FIG. 15**, the pharmacist final verification module **400** includes a system **401** having a processor **402** configured to receive information from the pharmacy preparation module **300** regarding the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound. The information comprises at least one image of at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and gravimetric measurement information provided by the scale **9** during at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound. The system **401** also includes a user interface **403** operatively connected to the processor **402** and configured to display, based on instructions from the processor **402**, the at least one image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and an indication of whether a concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within an acceptable tolerance range based on the gravimetric measurement information.

[0055] An exemplary screen shot provided at the pharmacy final verification module **400** is provided in **FIG. 16**. On this exemplary screen, the captured images are shown with the corresponding compounding instructions and an indication of whether the concentration of a drug is inside or outside of the acceptable tolerance range as determined by the mathematical methodology. Accordingly, the pharmacy final verification module **400** provides visual information (i.e., the pictures of each step of the preparation) overlaid with quantitative measurements collected with the scale and verified by the mathematical methodology to adhere to predefined acceptance criteria.

[0056] As illustrated in **FIGS. 16** and **17**, the pharmacy final verification module **400** includes a review window **420** having a first portion **422** that displays a selected image **424** of a particular drug preparation step, a second portion **426** that displays thumbnail images of each of the drug preparation steps, and a third portion **428** that displays the compounding instructions for the particular drug preparation step along with the result of the quantitative measurement provided by the scale, and an indication provided by the mathematical methodology that the concentration of a drug is either inside or outside of the acceptable tolerance. In addition, an icon **430** may be associated with the thumbnail of the particular drug preparation step to provide an indication to the pharmacist that the tolerance requirements of the particular drug preparation step were met. For instance, a green check mark may be provided if the tolerance requirements were met or a red exclamation point may be provided if

the tolerance requirements were not met. The review window **420** may also include a fourth portion **432** that displays icons **434** allowing the pharmacist to either confirm or reject the drug preparation.

[0057] With continued reference to **FIGS. 16** and **17**, the mouse pointer was hovering over the fifth thumbnail from the left in the second portion **426** of the review window **420**. For this particular thumbnail, the enlarged picture is shown above the thumbnail row in the first portion **422** of the review window **420** and below the thumbnails, the corresponding compounding instructions **435** along with the result of the quantitative measurement **436** and methodology check **438** (see also the exemplary screenshot provided in **FIG. 2**) are shown in the third portion **428** of the review window **420**. The third portion **428** may also include other statistical information regarding the drug preparation such as, but not limited to, how often compounding steps had to be repeated to meet tolerance targets or if particular compounding steps took more time than usual compared to other cases.

[0058] Additionally, the icon **430** in the thumbnail indicates if the tolerance requirements of the particular compounding step were met, giving the pharmacist a quick guidance to where in the compounding procedure problems occurred. A gray box (not shown) around multiple thumbnails provides an indication to the pharmacist that the image representing this compounding step was retaken.

[0059] The overlay of a captured image with verification information generated by a mathematical methodology from gravimetric data allows the pharmacist to quickly review very different types of information. The visual information content of the image allows the pharmacist to check very apparent information such as, but not limited to, the drug color, the syringe type, or whether the system was used improperly (e.g., the user used an additional object to generate the necessary weight to pass the tolerance requirements of the methodology). The icon **430** in the thumbnail representing the methodology check outcome is binary information telling the pharmacist that the amount of drug was either inside or outside of the tolerance requirements for the particular compounding step. An accumulation of icons **430** on thumbnails in the form of red exclamation marks provides a quick indication to the pharmacist that the technician needed several iterations to meet tolerance requirements and may trigger additional scrutiny when reviewing such a drug preparation.

[0060] E. Bedside Module

[0061] Prior to administering the prescribed pharmaceutical to a patient, the bedside module **500** allows for a final verification. A barcode scanner located proximate to a patient is used by a nurse or other technician to scan the barcode label on the syringe and/or IV bag. The barcode

scanner is in communication with a computer, which verifies the information encoded on the second barcode with patient information and/or prescription information retrieved from the intra-hospital network.

[0062] While specific embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various modifications and alternatives to those details could be developed in light of the overall teachings of the disclosure. Accordingly, the particular arrangements disclosed are meant to be illustrative only and not limiting as to the scope of invention which is to be given the full breadth of the claims appended and any and all equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. A system for reviewing and verifying preparation of a pharmaceutical compound comprising:

a processor configured to receive information regarding the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound, the information comprising at least one image of at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and gravimetric measurement information provided by a scale during at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound, the at least one image comprising at least one image of the pharmaceutical compound on the scale; and

a user interface operatively connected to the processor and configured to display, based on instructions from the processor, a review window, the review window comprising:

a first portion displaying a selected image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and an indication of whether a concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within an acceptable tolerance range based on the gravimetric measurement information; and

a second portion displaying one or more thumbnail images of each step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the first portion comprises a graphical overlay comprising the gravimetric measurement information provided by the scale for the selected image of the at least one step of the preparation.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein a graphical indication is overlaid onto one or more of the thumbnail images to identify whether the concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within the acceptable tolerance range for the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound illustrated in the one or more thumbnail images.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the user interface includes a third portion displaying the instructions for the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that corresponds to the selected image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that is displayed.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein a graphical indication is overlaid onto one or more of the thumbnail images to identify whether the concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within the acceptable tolerance range for the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound illustrated in the one or more thumbnail images.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the user interface includes a fourth portion displaying a plurality of icons that, when selected by a reviewer, allow the reviewer to confirm that the pharmaceutical compound was prepared correctly or reject the pharmaceutical compound.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the processor is programmed or configured to transmit data relating to confirmation or rejection of the pharmaceutical compound to a pharmacy preparation system.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the processor is programmed or configured to transmit data relating to confirmation or rejection of the pharmaceutical compound to a bedside system.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the one or more thumbnail images include an area configured to provide a graphical indication that the image representing the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound was retaken.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the graphical indication is a colored box around the one or more thumbnail images.

11. The system of claim 1, wherein the selected image comprises at least a portion of a preparation surface and one or more components used in preparation of the pharmaceutical compound.

12. A method of verifying preparation of a pharmaceutical compound, comprising:

receiving, with a processor, data regarding the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound, the data comprising at least one image of at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and gravimetric measurement information provided by a scale during

at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound, the at least one image comprising at least one image of the pharmaceutical compound on the scale;

generating, with a processor and on a display, a user interface, the user interface comprising a review window comprising:

a first portion displaying a selected image of at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound and an indication of whether a concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within an acceptable tolerance range based on the gravimetric measurement information; and

a second portion displaying one or more thumbnail images of each step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound; and

receiving, with a processor, input from a user indicating that the pharmaceutical compound is approved for release.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the first portion comprises a graphical overlay comprising the gravimetric measurement information provided by the scale for the selected image of the at least one step of the preparation.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising overlaying, with a processor, a graphical indication onto one or more of the thumbnail images to identify whether the concentration of the pharmaceutical compound is within the acceptable tolerance range for the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound illustrated in the one or more thumbnail images.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the user interface includes a third portion displaying the instructions for the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that corresponds to the selected image of the at least one step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound that is displayed.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the user interface includes a fourth portion displaying a plurality of icons that, when selected by a reviewer, allow the reviewer to confirm that the pharmaceutical compound was prepared correctly or reject the pharmaceutical compound.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the one or more thumbnail images include an area configured to provide a graphical indication that the image representing the step of the preparation of the pharmaceutical compound was retaken.

19. The method of claim 12, wherein the graphical indication is a colored box around the one or more thumbnail images.

20. The method of claim 12, wherein the selected image comprises at least a portion of a preparation surface and one or more components used in preparation of the pharmaceutical compound.