Prescriptions 1306

- **KNOW THIS SECTION OF DEA RULES!**
- How do controlled substances get to patients?
  - Prescription
  - Direct administration by practitioner
  - Dispensing by practitioner
  - Hospital medication order

Prescriptions 1306 continued

- Who may issue prescription?
  - DEA Registered Practitioner or exempt from registration AND authorized by State
  - Within course of TX AND scope of practice
- Use of physician’s agents
  - Nurse, clerk, etc. may COMMUNICATE Rx or refill authorization at the prescriber’s request
  - MUST be FROM prescriber -Get name for the record.
  - Written Rx NOT valid if nurse signs doc's name & her initials.

Prescriptions continued

- **CASES**
    - Methadone Rx’s not in course of prof. practice
  - U.S. v. Hayes 595 F.2d 258 (5th Cir 1979)
    - Corresponding responsibility for pharmacist knew Rx’s had false names, MD= alcoholic etc
  - U.S. v. Lawson 682 F2d 480 (4th Cir 1982)
    - 1 doc, 1 presenter, multiple “patients”
Prescriptions continued

- CASES, cont.
- Vermont & 110th Medical Arts Pharmacy 177 Cal Rptr 807
- 10,000 Rx’s in 45 days 748,000 doses!!!
- Patients: Henry Ford, Edsel Ford, Glenn Ford, Fairlane Ford, Pearl Harbor, etc.

Prescriptions continued

- 1306.05(a) Format - Issuance of Rx
- Dated as of and signed on date of issue
- Full name & address of Patient
- Directions for use
- Name, address, DEA number of prescriber
- Manually signed by prescriber (like check)
- Sched. II in ink, indelible pencil or typed
- Can be prepared by clerk SIGNED by MD

Prescriptions continued

- Can NOT write post-dated Rx
- How do you handle if 30 day limit by insurance company but visits every 90 days?
  - Date 3 prescriptions with today’s date
  - Write “Do not fill before ___”
  - Each Rx may then be filled at 30 day intervals.

Prescriptions continued

- Can NOT write post-dated Rx
- How do you handle if 30 day limit by insurance company but visits every 90 days?
Schedule II limitations

With DEA and State approval practitioners WERE doing this:
- Date 3 prescriptions with today's date
- Write “Do not fill before _____”
- Each Rx may then be filled at 30 day intervals.
- HOWEVER DEA no longer approves this procedure

NOW DEA says the following:
- For a physician to prepare multiple prescriptions for a schedule II controlled substance on the same day with instructions to fill on different dates is tantamount to writing a prescription authorizing refills of a schedule II controlled substance. To do so conflicts with the provisions of the CS Act which provides: “No prescription for a controlled substance in schedule II may be refilled.”

DEA’s suggestions:
- 1. Could see patient more frequently
- 2. Could mail Rx to patient or pharmacy
- 3. Could Fax Rx to pharmacy to facilitate filling BUT pharmacy must have original Rx in hand before dispensing the Rx to the patient.

Who may fill CS prescriptions?
- Only a pharmacist or pharmacy intern in a registered location
- (Pharmacy technicians may assist)
- Nurses in ER’s can not fill Rx’s
- See state rules (WAC 246-873-060(7)) for rural hospitals
Prescriptions - DEA Numbers

- Consist of 2 letters and seven numbers
- First letter A, B, or M (for midlevel)
- Second letter = First letter of last name
- Numbers may be verified by following formula:
  Add 1st, 3rd, & 5th digits = x then add 2nd, 4th & 6th digits = y. When add x + 2 times y, the last digit should equal last digit of DEA Number

Verification of DEA Numbers

- Sample DEA # for Dr James Brown: AB 1234563
  - Add 1+3+5=9
  - Add 2+4+6=12x2= 24
  - Add 9+24=33
  - Terminal digits (3) are the same therefore this number is valid

Prescriptions continued

- Schedule II Emergency Oral Rx's
- Emergency - defined 21CFR290.10
  - Immediate administration necessary
  - No alternative treatment available
  - Not reasonably possible for prescriber to get written Rx to dispenser
- Cover emergency period ONLY
- Get signed Rx in 7 days (Was 72 hours)
- Must notify DEA if do not get signed Rx in 7 days

Prescriptions continued

- Long Term Care, Hospice or Terminally Ill Patients
- Partial dispensing Schedule II OK up to limit on Rx and within 60 days
- Must record partial dispensing on back of Rx or some other uniform record
  - Quantity disp, quantity left, dispensing RPh
  - Record if LTCF or Terminally Ill patient
Prescriptions continued

- Schedule III, IV & V
- Partial dispensing
  - May partially dispense up to amount authorized on Rx and within 6 months.
  - (e.g., Rx for 30 tabs + 3 refills = 120 tablets)
  - Could dispense 30, 10, 10, 10, 30, 20, 10 = 120
  - Must record quantity at each dispensing otherwise DEA assumes you dispensed 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30 & 30 = 210

Prescriptions - Faxing

- OK to FAX Schedule II to any Pharmacy BUT RPh must receive and review Original signed Rx before dispensing. EXCEPT:
  - OK to FAX Schedule II to Home IV pharmacy may use as original Rx ONLY IV, IM, etc. (NO ORAL DRUGS)
  - Also OK for LTC (incl. AFH, BH)
  - Eliminates need for most “emergency Rx”
  - NOTE: Faxed Rx must be a signed Rx not a transcribed telephone order

Prescriptions - Faxing, Continued

- Schedules III-IV
- May FAX to any pharmacy and may use as the original if signed by prescriber.
- May FAX order to hospital for administration

Prescriptions Schedule II

- What may a pharmacist change on a Schedule II?
  - Almost anything!!!
  - EXCEPT
    - The Drug
    - The patient name
    - The prescriber’s Signature
Prescriptions Schedule II

- If Rx unsigned must send back to doctor
- If Wrote patient name “John Smith” but meant “Jim Smith” must return for new Rx
- If strength ordered is not in stock
  - OK to change and change directions & quantity.
  - Must document changes

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Prescription labeling

- Date of filling
- Pharmacy name and address
- Serial number
- Patient name
- Prescriber name
- Directions for use
- Transfer “caution” label

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Prescription labeling continued

- THINGS NOT NEEDED ON Rx LABELS
  - Pharmacy DEA number
  - Prescriber DEA number
  - Patient address
  - Prescriber address

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Prescriptions Computer Records

- Must use EITHER manual or computer may NOT use mixed system
- Computerized system MUST provide:
  - All information about the Rx
  - On-line retrieval of refill history of Rx including dates/quantities of refills, ID of RPh filling/refilling

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Prescriptions Computer Records

- Must document that RPh verified accuracy of data entered into computer system
- If daily hard copy printout is provided, it must be verified, dated, & signed by RPh(s)
- If no daily printout MUST use bound book or separate file- Must be verified as correct by RPh(s)

Prescriptions Computer Records

- Must be able to provide printout of any refill data.
- Detailed Audit Trail - Any drug, generic or brand, strength, dosage form, quantity dispensed, RPh, Patient, Practitioner
- Backup system required for computer failure. Enter data when system is up.

Prescriptions - Institutional Label

- Usual label information NOT required in hospitals, nursing homes, etc IF
- 1. Not more than 7 days supply of II’s
- 2. Not more than 34 day supply or 100 doses of Sched. III or IV is supplied
- 3. Drugs not in possession of patient
- 4. Institution provides control/records
- 5. System ID’s Phcy, Patient, Drug
- 6. May return to pharmacy in hospitals but NOT from NH’s

Prescription Transfer (1306.25)

- No transfer of Schedule II
- III-V Transfer once only UNLESS common database (3/97)
- (Non-CS OK to transfer more than once)
- Communicate information between 2 RPh’s
  - Intern OK
  - (See BOP FAX transfer guidelines)
Prescription Transfer of Information

- **Transferor** Pharmacist
- Write “VOID” on Rx
- Write name, address, DEA # of receiving pharmacy on reverse of Rx
- Record name of receiving RPh
- Record name of transferor RPh
- Date of Transfer

Prescription Transfer of Information Continued

- **Receiving** Pharmacist
- Write “Transfer” on Rx
- Record Patient, MD, drug, etc (1306.05) like information on verbal Rx from MD
- Record orig. date prescribed, date dispensed No. of refills, remaining refills, date & location(s) of ALL refills (3/97).
- Information on Transferor RPh

Prescriptions Transfer of Info.

- IF have common electronic database
- **May transfer more than once (3/97)**
- Must satisfy all information requirements of manual system
- Must be able to audit
  - Where were refills done?
  - Can’t exceed refill or time limits

Schedule V OTC Sales – DEA 1306.26

- Quantity limits
  - Opium products 240 ml or 48 dosage units
  - Other CS 120 ml or 24 dosage units
- Only RPh or Intern may dispense (clerk may complete the sale, take $ etc.)
- One sale per 48 hours, Age 18 or over
- Record details in Bound book.
Schedule V OTC Sales - WA

- Sell only for labeled "medical" purpose
- 120 ml for cough, 240 ml for Antidiarrheal
- NO solid dosage forms
- C-V's Not accessible to public
- Show purchaser copy of rule re: Purchases
- Purchaser (Age 21 or older) must sign C-V book
- 1 sale/96 hrs then 60 days

Schedule V OTC Sales WA cont.

- Name & address of pharmacy on bottle
- Initials of RPh or Intern, date of sale on label at time of sale
- Bound book 8 1/2” x 11”, consecutively numbered pages.
- Send NCR copy to board
  - End of page OR End of month if ANY sales during that month

Schedule V OTC Sales - The Washington Experience

- 1982
- 14,000 x 120 ml bottles/month
- 7,000 bot. from 25 of 1000 pharmacies
- Sales from the 25 ranged from 100 up to 1000 per month from one pharmacy
- One sold only on Wednesdays
- 1995 - 2000/month for 1200 pharmacies

Miscellaneous 1307

- May sell CS to practitioner
- May NOT exceed 5% of total dosage UNITS
  - (If >5% must be wholesaler)
- May return CS to supplier
Misc. 1307

- Discontinuance or Transfer of Business
- Send Registration and Unused 222's to DEA in Washington DC
- CS's transferred to new owner OR disposed (see 1307.21)
- Transfer - Notify DEA 14 days in advance provide details, including date of transfer
- Inventory - both parties retain copies- Keep record

Misc. 1307 Disposal of CS

- Transfer to another registrant
- Return outdates to supplier
- Use Reverse Distribution Companies
- Advise DEA of plans to destroy so that they can send an observer. Specific date/time. Blanket approval available from DEA.
- NOTE: Dept of Ecology concerns Re: disposal
- OK to destroy (waste) small quantities during administration.

Misc. 1307

- Peyote Exemption
- OK for use by Native American Church for bona fide religious activities

Narcotic Treatment Issues

- Only registered NTP may use narcotics to detox or maintain narcotic addicts
- Only use Methadone Must administer onsite or limited "take home" supply
- May NOT prescribe for addiction
- Methadone may be prescribed for PAIN
- OK to continue Methadone for NT in Hospital NOT in nursing home
- Mobile NTP Van operated by Evergreen Tx
- HMC Branch office of a NTP
Narcotic Treatment

- 2003 Changes
- Physician office treatment
  - Buprenorphine SL (Suboxone)
  - Buprenorphine SL with Naloxone (Subutex)
- 30 patient limit per practice
- MD must be Qualified & Notify DHHS/DEA
- May prescribe or dispense – Pharmacy may fill Rx

Misc. Issues, Exemptions

- Some CS are exempt from control
- Butalbital & Aspirin (Fiorinal IS a CS)
- Butalbital & APAP (Fioricet is NOT a CS)
- DEA calculated the ratio of CS to total contents and determined that one should be controlled and the other not.
- Go figure
- Actually more Fioricet shows up in DAWN!
- Both forms are controlled if Codeine is added

Misc. Issues, Exemptions, cont.

- Phenobarbital combos (TEP, etc)
- Laboratory Reagents
- Steroid-Estrogen combos
- Steroids for Vet implants
  - Unless they are injected into humans

DEA CS Schedules 1308.01 - .15

- DEA 21CFR 1308.01(15)
- See also RCW 69.50.203 to 212
  - RCW has not been updated since Legislature gave the Board authority to schedule.
- See also WAC 246-887
  - Board website should be the most current list.
Domestic Chemical Diversion and Control Act

- Controls distribution of essential chemicals and precursors used to make illicit drugs. Also tableting or encapsulating machines
- If deal in Ephedrine, etc. must report BUT pharmacy records will suffice if have info. (See 1310.06(d))
- Also see State law and rules - discuss later

CSA Administrative

- DEA Inspections
- State purpose of inspection
- Show credentials
- Provide written notice of inspection
- Receive informed consent
- OR use Administrative Inspection Warrant

CSA Administrative

- Administrative Inspection Warrant
- Name & Address of premises
- Statutory authority
- Nature of inspection
- Establishment
  - not previously inspected or
  - last inspected on (date)

CSA Administrative

- Administrative Inspection Warrants
- Regular business hours
- Reasonable manner (don't Toss the place)
- Refusal = Arrest & Inspection continues
- Frequency
  - Manufacturer or Distributor - Annually
  - Pharmacy /Practitioner every 3 years
DEA Rules -Summary

- We discussed the manner in which the DEA regulates the distribution of C.S.
- We described the registration process, security, record keeping requirements, use of order forms, regulation of prescribing & dispensing and DEA inspection authority.

Additional Resources

- DEA website: www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov
- Board of Pharmacy website: https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/hpga1/HPS4/Pharmacy/default.htm
- Also: www.doh.wa.gov
- Click on licensing and then P for pharmacy etc.