

Chapter Phar 8

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Phar 8.01	Scope
Phar 8.02	Records
Phar 8.03	Filing prescription orders
Phar 8.04	Purpose of issue of prescription order
Phar 8.05	Dispensing
Phar 8.06	Renewing prescriptions

Phar 8.07	Partial dispensing
Phar 8.08	Labeling prescriptions
Phar 8.09	Emergency dispensing
Phar 8.10	Disclosure of suspicious orders of controlled substances
Phar 8.11	Controlled substances in emergency kits for long term care facilities

Phar 8.01 Scope. Procedures governing the manufacture, distribution and dispensing of controlled substances pursuant to ch. 161, Stats., are set forth generally by that chapter and specifically by sections of this chapter and chs. Phar 12 and 13.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.02 Records. (1) Any pharmacy, practitioner, or other federal drug enforcement administration registrant, as referenced in ch. 161, Stats., shall maintain complete and accurate records of each controlled substance received, manufactured, distributed, dispensed or disposed of in any other manner.

(2) Records required by the federal controlled substances act and ch. 161, Stats., shall be maintained at the location where the drug is received, manufactured, distributed or dispensed, and be available for inspection by authorized persons for at least 5 years from the date of such record. Financial and shipping records such as invoices and packing slips, but not executed order forms, may be kept at a central location. A complete and accurate biennial physical inventory of all schedule II, III, IV and V controlled substances pursuant to ss. 161.16, 161.18, 161.20 and 161.22, Stats., and ch. CSB 2, Wis. Adm. Code, on hand shall be made in conformance with all applicable federal and state laws.

(3) Required records shall be maintained as follows:

(a) Records of schedule II controlled substances, other than prescription orders, shall be maintained separately from all other records.

(b) Records of schedule III, IV and V controlled substances shall be maintained either separately or in such form that the information required is readily retrievable from the registrant's ordinary records.

(c) The official drug enforcement administration order forms, DEA form 222, used in the procurement and distribution of schedule II substances shall be maintained at the locations from which the drug was distributed and where it is received.

(d) Any person authorized to manufacture, distribute or dispense controlled substances shall maintain complete and accurate records with the following information:

1. The name of the substance.
2. The dosage form, strength and quantity of the substance.
3. The quantity and date of distribution as well as the name, address and DEA registration number of the person to whom distributed.
4. The number of units and date of receipt as well as the name, address and DEA registration number of the person from whom received.
5. The name and address of the person for whom dispensed, date of dispensing, quantity dispensed and name or initials of the individual who dispensed the substance.

(e) Records for dispensed schedule V substances shall be maintained as follows:

1. If a schedule V drug is dispensed pursuant to the prescription order of a practitioner, the prescription shall be labeled prop-

erly and the order filed in accordance with the requirements for schedule III and IV orders.

2. If a schedule V drug is dispensed other than pursuant to a prescription order, the dispenser shall make the record required by s. 161.23, Stats., in a bound controlled substance V register at the time of the transaction.

(f) Any pharmacy, practitioner or other drug enforcement administration registrant authorized to possess controlled substances shall notify the regional office of the drug enforcement administration, the local police, and the pharmacy examining board of the theft or loss of any controlled substances upon discovery of such theft or loss.

Note: The Drug Enforcement Administration regional office is at 1800 Dirksen Federal Building, 219 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. (3) (f), r. (4) (a) and (b), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.03 Filing prescription orders. (1) All controlled substance prescription orders shall be maintained on file, in chronological order, for a period of at least 5 years. The orders shall be readily accessible to enforcement personnel authorized by s. 161.51, Stats.

(2) Schedule II prescription orders may be filed separately from all other orders or they may be filed with those for schedule III, IV and V drugs provided all orders in the file for schedule III, IV and V drugs are stamped in red ink with the letter "C" one inch in height, in the lower right hand corner of the order. Under no circumstances may schedule II orders be filed together with those for non-controlled drugs.

(3) Schedule III, IV and V prescription orders may be filed with those for non-controlled drugs provided that orders for schedule III, IV and V drugs are stamped in red ink with the letter "C" one inch in height in the lower right hand corner of the order or orders for schedule III, IV and V substances may be filed separately.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. (2) and (3), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.04 Purpose of issue of prescription order. (1) Prescription orders for controlled substances shall be issued for a legitimate medical purpose by individual practitioners acting in the usual course of professional practice. Responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner, but a corresponding responsibility rests with the pharmacist who dispenses the prescription. An order purporting to be a prescription order not issued in the usual course of professional treatment or in legitimate and authorized research is not a prescription order within the meaning and intent of ss. 450.01 (21) and 161.38, Stats. The person knowingly dispensing pursuant to such a purported order, as well as the person issuing it, shall be subject to the penalties provided for violation of the provision of law relating to controlled substances.

(2) A prescription order issued by a practitioner to obtain controlled substances for the purpose of general dispensing or administration to patients by the practitioner is not valid.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.05 Dispensing. (1) All controlled substance prescription orders shall be dated as of, and signed on, the day issued and shall contain the full name and address of the patient, the name, address and registration number of the practitioner, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, and the directions for use. Prescription orders shall be written with ink or indelible pencil or be typewritten and shall be signed by the practitioner. Orders for controlled substances may be issued only by individual practitioners who are authorized to prescribe controlled substances by the jurisdiction in which he or she is licensed to practice and registered or exempt from registration under the federal controlled substances act.

(2) A pharmacist may dispense a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III or IV only pursuant to a prescription order issued by an individual practitioner. The order shall be initialed and dated by the dispensing pharmacist as of the date the prescription is dispensed. If the person accepting the medication pursuant to any prescription order for a schedule II controlled substance, specified in s. 161.16, Stats., is not personally known to the pharmacist, there shall be written in ink, on the reverse side, the printed name, signature and address of the person.

(3) An individual practitioner may dispense directly a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III or IV provided that the prescription container is labeled and records are maintained in accordance with the requirements of this code.

(4) A prescription containing a controlled substance listed in schedule II may be dispensed only pursuant to a written order signed by the prescribing individual practitioner, except in emergency situations. No prescription containing a controlled substance listed in schedule II shall be dispensed unless the order is presented for dispensing within 7 days following the date of its issue.

(5) No pharmacy, individual practitioner or other DEA registered dispenser may dispense at any one time, and no individual practitioner may prescribe for dispensing at any one time, a controlled substance in any quantity exceeding a 34-day supply, except that up to a 90 day supply of any schedule III or IV anticonvulsant substance, as determined by the directed dosage and frequency of dosage, may be prescribed and dispensed at one time.

(6) Prescription orders for all controlled substances shall specify dose and frequency of usage per day.

(7) Except as provided in this subsection, a prescription order for a controlled substance may not be dispensed unless the prescription order contains all of the information required in sub. (1). A pharmacist may supply any information missing from a prescription order for a schedule III, IV or V controlled substance that is verifiable and retrievable from information maintained by the pharmacist or that is obtained through consultation with a practitioner, with the exception of the practitioner's signature. A pharmacist may supply the address of the patient and the registration number of the practitioner missing from a prescription order for a schedule II controlled substance if that information is verifiable and retrievable from information maintained by the pharmacist or is obtained through consultation with the practitioner.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. (1), (2), (3) and (5), cr. (6), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91; cr. (7), Register, January, 1996, No. 481, eff. 2-1-96.

Phar 8.06 Renewing prescriptions. (1) No prescription containing a schedule II substance may be renewed.

(2) The prescribing practitioner may authorize renewals of schedule III or IV controlled substances on the original prescrip-

tion order or through a verbal renewal authorization transmitted to the pharmacist. The following conditions must be met:

(a) The pharmacist obtaining the verbal authorization shall note on the prescription order, medication profile record or readily retrievable and uniformly maintained document the following information:

1. Date authorization is received.
2. Quantity of drug authorized.
3. Number of renewals.
4. Identification of practitioner authorizing the renewals if different from the original prescriber.
5. Identification of the pharmacist who received the authorization.

(b) The quantity of each renewal authorized is equal to or less than the quantity authorized for the initial dispensing of the original prescription.

(3) No prescription containing a controlled substance listed in schedule III or IV may be dispensed or renewed more than 6 months after the date on which the prescription order was issued and no prescription authorized to be renewed may be renewed more than 5 times.

(4) A prescription containing a drug listed in schedule V may be renewed only as expressly authorized by the practitioner.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; renum. (2) and (3) to be (3) and (4) and am. (3), cr. (2), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.07 Partial dispensing. (1) A pharmacist may partially dispense a prescription containing a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV and V.

(2) The partial dispensing of a prescription containing a controlled substance listed in schedule II is permissible, if the pharmacist is unable to supply the full quantity called for in a written or emergency verbal prescription order, and the pharmacist makes a notation of the quantity supplied on the face of the written prescription order or written record of the emergency verbal prescription order. The remaining portion of the prescription may be dispensed within 72 hours of the first partial dispensing. If the remaining portion is not dispensed within the 72 hour period, the pharmacist shall so notify the prescribing individual practitioner. No further quantity may be supplied beyond the 72 hours without a new prescription order.

(3) Prescription orders for schedule II controlled substances written for patients in long term care facilities (LTCF) or for patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be dispensed in partial quantities to include individual dosage units. The prescribing practitioner may document a terminal illness by writing upon the face of the prescription order the phrase "terminal illness" or words of similar meaning. If there is any question whether a patient may be classified as having a terminal illness, the pharmacist shall contact the prescribing practitioner prior to partially dispensing the prescription. Documentation of a terminal illness, whether substantiated by the presence of an appropriate phrase written upon the face of the prescription order or through pharmacist contact with the prescribing practitioner, shall be placed within the individual medication profile record maintained under s. Phar 7.07. The pharmacist shall record on the prescription order whether the patient is "terminally ill" or an "LTCF patient." A prescription order that is partially dispensed and does not contain the notation "terminally ill" or "LTCF patient" shall be deemed to have been dispensed in violation of this section. For each partial dispensing, the dispensing pharmacist shall record on the back of the prescription order or on another appropriate record, uniformly maintained and readily retrievable, the date of the partial dispensing, quantity dispensed, remaining quantity authorized to be dispensed and the identification of the dispensing pharmacist. Subsequent partial dispensing is not permitted under this section if the patient becomes deceased, or is no longer diagnosed as terminally ill, or no longer resides within an

LTCF. The total quantity of a schedule II controlled substance dispensed by partial dispensing may not exceed the total quantity prescribed. Prescription orders for schedule II controlled substances for patients in an LTCF or patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days from the issue date unless terminated earlier by the discontinuance of medication.

(4) Information pertaining to current prescription orders for schedule II controlled substances for patients in an LTCF or for patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be maintained in a computerized system if the system has the capability to permit:

(a) Display or printout of: the original prescription order designation; date of issue; identification of prescribing practitioner; identification of patient; name and address of the LTCF or name and address of the hospital or residence of the patient; identification of medication authorized, including dosage form, strength and quantity; listing of partial quantities that have been dispensed under each prescription order and the information required in sub. (3).

(b) Immediate (real time) updating of the prescription order record each time there is partial dispensing of the prescription.

(c) Retrieval of partially dispensed schedule II prescription information identical to that required by s. Phar 7.05 (2) for all prescription renewal information.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; r. and recr. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91; am. (3), (4) (intro.) and (a), r. (5), Register, September, 1994, No. 465, eff. 10-1-94.

Phar 8.08 Labeling prescriptions. (1) The pharmacist dispensing a prescription containing a controlled substance shall affix to the immediate container a label showing the date of dispensing; the pharmacy name and address; serial number of the prescription; full name of the patient; name of the prescribing practitioner; directions for use; and cautionary statements, contained in the prescription order or required by law.

(2) Practitioners who personally dispense any controlled substance to patients in the course of their professional practice other than by prescribing or administering shall conform to ch. Med 17, standards for dispensing drugs.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.09 Emergency dispensing. (1) For the purpose of authorizing an oral prescription order for a schedule II controlled substance, the term "emergency" means those situations in which the prescribing practitioner determines that:

(a) Immediate administration of the controlled substance is necessary for proper treatment of the patient.

(b) No appropriate alternative treatment is available, including the administration of a drug which is not a schedule II controlled substance.

(c) It is not reasonably possible for the prescribing practitioner to provide a written prescription order to be presented to the pharmacist prior to dispensing.

(2) In an emergency a pharmacist may dispense a controlled substance listed in schedule II upon receiving oral authorization of a practitioner if:

(a) The quantity prescribed and dispensed is limited to the amount adequate to treat the patient during the emergency period.

(b) The prescription order is immediately reduced to writing by the pharmacist and contains all information required in s. Phar 8.05, except for the signature of the practitioner.

(3) If the practitioner is not known to the pharmacist, the pharmacist shall make a reasonable effort to determine that the oral authorization came from an authorized practitioner, which may include a call back to the prescribing practitioner using the practitioner's phone number as listed in the telephone directory and other good faith efforts to insure the practitioner's identity.

(4) Within 72 hours after authorizing an emergency oral prescription order, the practitioner shall cause a written order for the emergency quantity prescribed to be delivered to the dispensing pharmacist. In addition to conforming to the requirements of s. Phar 8.05, the order shall contain on its face "authorization for emergency dispensing" and the date of the oral order. The written order may be delivered to the pharmacist in person or by mail, but if delivered by mail it shall be postmarked within the 72 hour period. Upon receipt, the dispensing pharmacist shall attach this prescription order to the oral emergency order reduced to writing under sub. (2) (b). The pharmacist shall notify the board or department of regulation and licensing if the practitioner fails to deliver the written order. Failure of the pharmacist to provide notification shall void the authority conferred by this section to dispense without a written order of a practitioner.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; am. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.10 Disclosure of suspicious orders of controlled substances. Manufacturers and distributors of controlled substances shall disclose suspicious orders of controlled substances. Suspicious orders include, without limitation because of enumeration, orders of unusual size, orders deviating substantially from a normal pattern and orders of unusual frequency. The licensee shall notify the regional office of the DEA and the board of all suspicious orders.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.

Phar 8.11 Controlled substances in emergency kits for long term care facilities. Long term care facilities which are not registered with the DEA shall meet all of the following requirements regarding emergency kits containing controlled substances:

(1) The source of supply must be a DEA registered hospital, pharmacy or practitioner.

(2) The pharmaceutical services committee of the facility shall establish security safeguards for each emergency kit stored in the LTCF which shall include the designation of individuals who may have access to the emergency kits and a specific limitation of the type and quantity of controlled substances permitted to be placed in each emergency kit.

(3) A pharmacist shall be responsible for proper control and accountability for such emergency kits within the LTCF which includes the requirement that the LTCF and the providing DEA registered hospital, pharmacy or practitioner maintain complete and accurate records of the controlled substances placed in the emergency kits, the disposition of those controlled substances, plus the requirement to take at least monthly physical inventories.

(4) The pharmaceutical services committee will establish the emergency medical conditions under which the controlled substances may be administered to patients in the LTCF which shall include the requirement that medication be administered by authorized personnel only as expressly authorized by an individual DEA registered practitioner and in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws.

(5) Noncompliance with this rule may result in revocation, denial or suspension of the privilege of having or placing emergency kits, containing controlled substances, in LTCF.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91.