

Prescription Monitoring Programs: Considerations for Pharmacists, Pharmacies, and System Vendors

Heather Gray
Legislative Director
National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws
(NAMSDL)

Educational Objectives

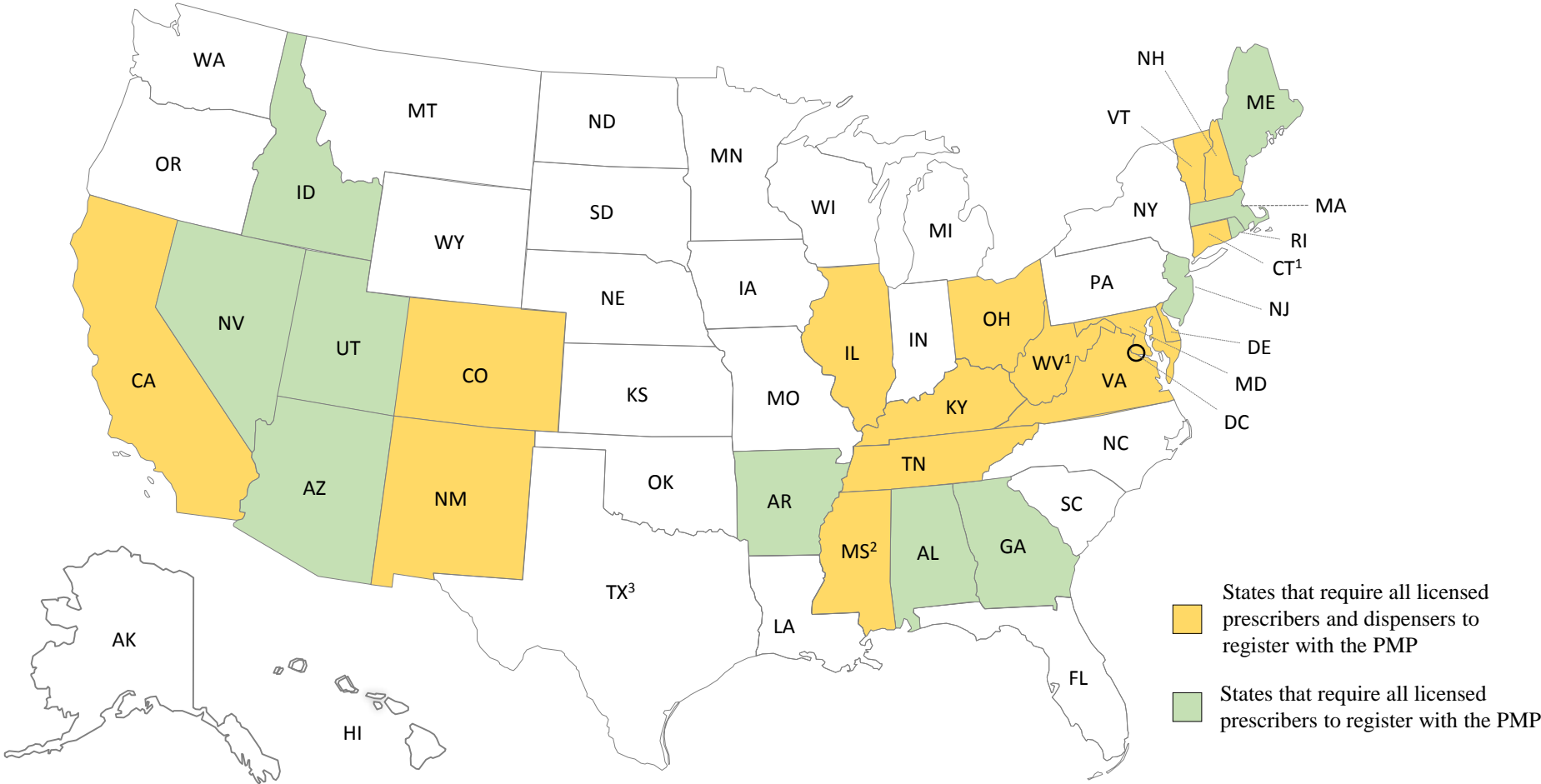
Following this presentation, attendees should be able to:

1. Compare and contrast state requirements for pharmacists to register with the PMP with prescriber requirements.
2. Discuss the circumstances in which prescribers are required to query the PMP and the corresponding responsibility of pharmacists to query the PMP.
3. Identify some common threshold requirements for states to send unsolicited reports to pharmacists and physicians.
4. Identify common trends in state PMP legislation.

Mandatory Registration Requirements

- Terminology - practitioner, prescriber, dispenser, pharmacist
- 26 total states, 11 require both prescribers and dispensers to register

Mandatory Registration Requirements

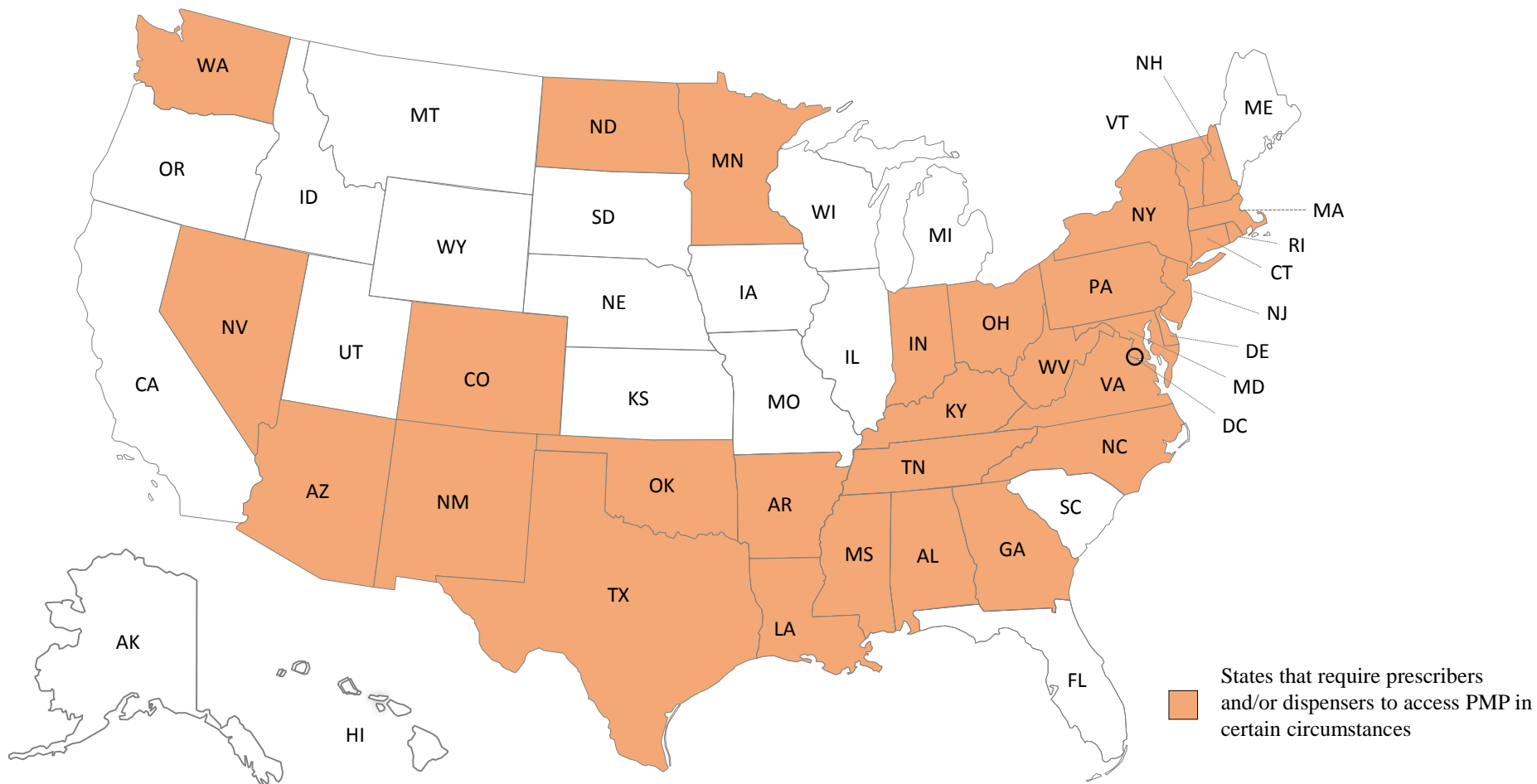


¹Connecticut and West Virginia require “dispensers” to register with the PMP, and “dispenser” includes pharmacies rather than pharmacists. ²Mississippi only requires physicians in a pain practice to register with the PMP but requires all Mississippi licensed pharmacists to register. ³Texas law allows the board to adopt rules automatically registering physicians and pharmacists with the PMP; however, no such rules have yet been proposed.

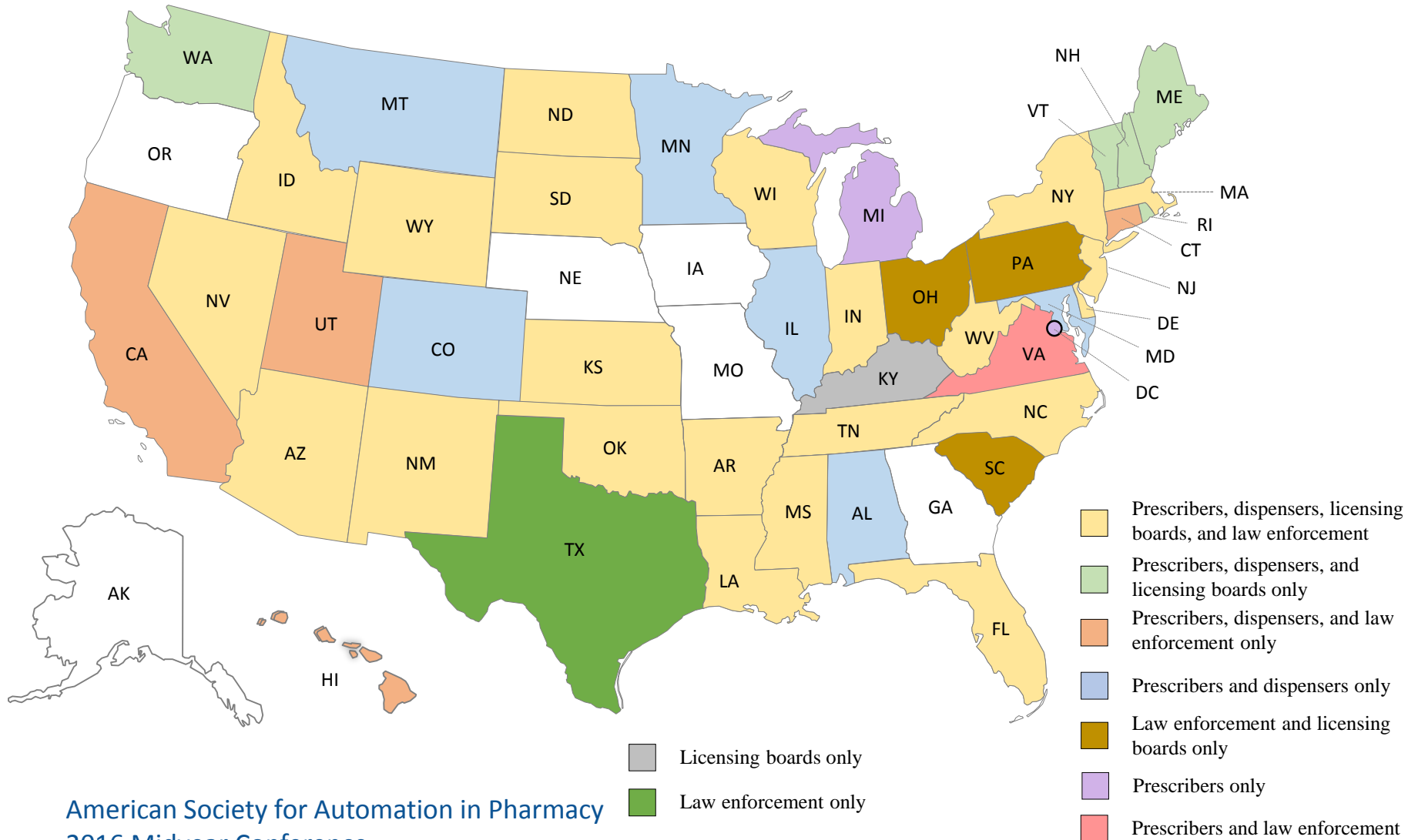
Mandatory Query Requirements

- 31 total states, 12 require pharmacists to query the PMP
- Circumstances that trigger mandatory query requirements vary from state to state

Mandatory Query Requirements

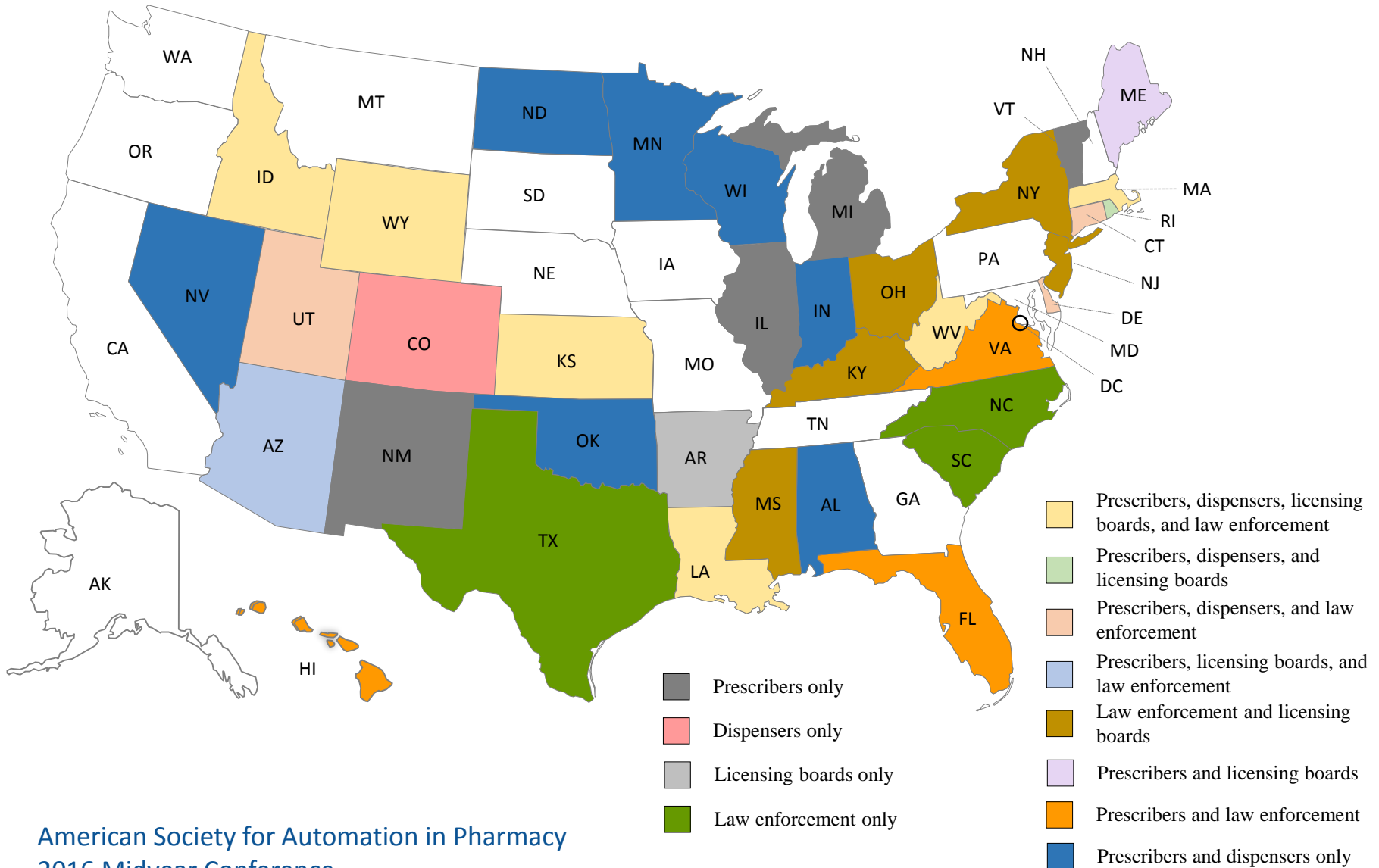


Unsolicited Reports or Alerts



American Society for Automation in Pharmacy
 2016 Midyear Conference
 June 16–18 • Louisville, Ky. • www.asapnet.org • #ASAPMidyear

Unsolicited Reports or Alerts



American Society for Automation in Pharmacy
 2016 Midyear Conference
 June 16–18 • Louisville, Ky. • www.asapnet.org • #ASAPMidyear

Unsolicited Reports or Alerts

- Sample thresholds:
 - AZ - 7 prescribers & 7 pharmacies
 - FL - more than 1 prescriber and 5 or more pharmacies in a 90-day period
 - IL - 6 prescribers/6 pharmacies/1 month
6 prescribers/6 prescriptions/1 month
6 pharmacies/6 prescriptions/1 month
 - KS - 5 prescribers or 5 dispensers in 90 days
 - NM - more than 5 prescribers and more than 5 pharmacies in 6 months

Legislative Trends

- Delegates - at least 11 states added or amended
- Mandatory query - up from 24 in Dec. 2014
- Mandatory registration - up from 21 in Dec. 2014
- Data collection interval - 27 daily/24 hours/next business day + 2 - 24 hours/real time - up from 16 in Dec. 2014
- Electronic health records integration - 2 states

Learning Assessment Questions

1. A majority of states now require that prescribers and dispensers/pharmacists register to access the PMP.

True/False

Learning Assessment Questions

2. Pharmacists must query the PMP in the following circumstance(s) in certain states:
 - a. Prior to dispensing any opioid medication;
 - b. Prior to dispensing or filling a prescription for a hydrocodone-only extended release medication in a non-abuse deterrent form;
 - c. Prior to dispensing a Schedule II substance;
 - d. If the pharmacist believes or has reason to believe that the patient may be seeking the substance for other than therapeutic purposes;
 - e. All of the above.

Learning Assessment Questions

3. The most common trend seen in PMP legislation has been:
 - a. Allowing the use of delegates/amending delegate provisions;
 - b. Mandatory query requirements for prescribers and pharmacists;
 - c. Change in data collection interval for reporting of dispensing information.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Website: www.namsdl.org

HEATHER GRAY, Legislative Director

NAMSDL Headquarters

420 Park Street

Charlottesville, VA 22902

Phone: 703-836-6100, ext. 114

Email: hgray@namsdl.org