

Chapter Phar 2

NURSING HOMES

Phar 2.01	Dangerous drug (prescription) medication	Phar 2.04	Narcotic medication
Phar 2.02	Labeling medication	Phar 2.05	Destruction of medication
Phar 2.03	Storage of dispensed medication		

History: Chapter Phar 2 as it existed on June 30, 1965 was repealed and a new chapter Phar 2 was created effective July 1, 1966.

Phar 2.01 Dangerous drug (prescription) medication. (1) A nursing home shall not handle dangerous drug (prescription) medication in bulk supply unless the medication is under the control of a pharmacist or physician. A nursing home may handle non-prescription medication in bulk supply.

(2) All bulk prescription medication shall be stored in a locked drug room in the original containers bearing the original labels and available only to a pharmacist or physician.

(3) Accurate records shall be kept of all medication received and dispensed, including the name and quantity of the medication received and dispensed.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1966, No. 12, eff. 1-1-67; r. and recr. Register, June, 1966, No. 114, eff. 7-1-66.

Phar 2.02 Labeling medication. (1) A pharmacist when dispensing medication for use in a nursing home shall place on the label of the medication, in addition to the information required by s. 151.07 (4), Stats., the name and strength of the medication dispensed unless instructed otherwise, in writing, by the prescriber.

(2) Directions for use on labels of medication may be changed only by a physician or pharmacist acting on instructions from a physician.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1966, No. 12, eff. 1-1-67; r. and recr. Register, June, 1966, No. 114, eff. 7-1-66.

Phar 2.03 Storage of dispensed medication. (1) A medicine cabinet, closet or storeroom shall be of sufficient size for the storage of all dispensed medication. It shall be conveniently located and provided with illumination adequate for easy reading of labels.

(2) Medicine cabinets, closets or storerooms shall be kept locked. The key shall be under control of the person on duty responsible and assigned to give the medication.

(3) Each patient's medication shall be kept separated within the cabinet, closet or storeroom.

(4) Medication requiring refrigeration shall be kept in a covered box, properly labeled, in the refrigerator.

(5) Poisons and medication marked "for external use only" shall be kept separated from other medication and shall be kept in a separate locked cabinet.

(6) All medication shall be kept in their original prescription containers unless transferred by a licensed physician or pharmacist and properly labeled.

(7) No medication shall be kept by a patient on his person or in his room except for emergency drugs on the written order of a physician.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1956, No. 12, eff. 1-1-57; r. and recr. Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65.

Phar 2.04 Narcotic medication. (1) Narcotic medication shall be kept in a locked box or cabinet fastened within the general medicine cabinet, closet or storeroom. No other drugs or articles shall be kept in the narcotic box or cabinet.

(2) Narcotic medication shall be accessible only to the registered nurse in charge and the key to the narcotic cabinet kept on her person.

(3) A narcotic book shall be kept and the nurse administering narcotic medication shall be responsible for recording the proper notation. A record shall be kept of all narcotic medication administered.

(4) Any residual narcotic medication shall be surrendered to the District Supervisor, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 1836 Federal Office Building, 219 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604. In returning narcotics, the label shall indicate the kind of preparation, i.e. morphine, codeine, demerol, etc. Instructions and forms to be utilized in returning residual narcotic medication to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics may be obtained from the State Board of Pharmacy.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1956, No. 12, eff. 1-1-57; r. and recr. Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65.

Phar 2.05 Destruction of medication. All medication provided by a physician or a pharmacist on prescription of a physician shall be destroyed when the physician orders that its use be discontinued or when the patient has been discharged or is deceased. The physician shall write an order if he wishes medication to be sent home or transferred with the patient.

History: Cr. Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65.