Chapter Phar 7

PHARMACY PRACTICE

Phar 7.01 Minimum procedures for compounding and dispensing. (1) Except as provided in sub. (4), a pharmacist who compounds or dispenses according to a prescription order shall follow the procedures described in this rule and other applicable procedures. The pharmacist shall:

(a) Receive oral or written prescription orders of a prescriber, review all original and renewal prescription orders, written or oral, and determine therapeutic compatability and legality of the prescription order. The review shall include, when indicated or appropriate, consultation with the prescriber.

(b) Read and interpret a prescriber's directions for use for the purpose of accurately transferring the instructions to the prescription label.

(c) Select, compound, mix, combine, measure, count and otherwise prepare drugs needed to dispense a prescription except that an agent of the pharmacist may procure, measure or count prefabricated dosage forms if a pharmacist verifies accuracy of the agent's action.

(d) Make a final check on the accuracy and correctness of the prescription. For all original and renewed prescriptions, the prescription order shall identify the pharmacist responsible for the prescription.

(e) Transfer the prescription to the patient or agent of the patient and give the patient or agent appropriate consultation relative to the prescription except that prescriptions may be delivered by an agent of the pharmacist to a patient's residence if the delivery is accompanied by appropriate directions and an indication that consultation is available by contacting the pharmacist.

(f) Obtain, when required by law and standard professional practice, permission to renew from authorized prescribers, and note on the reverse side of the prescription order or a medication profile record the following data:

1. Date renewed.

2. Name of practitioner authorizing renewal, if different from the orginial prescriber.

3. Quantity of drug dispensed.

4. Identification of the pharmacist renewing the prescription.

(2) Sub. (1) (d) and (e) does not prohibit institutional pharmacists or community pharmacists serving institutions from receiving prescription orders, dispensing and returning prescription medications consistent

with accepted inpatient institutional drug distribution systems. Sub. (1) applies to any institutional pharmacy dispensing to outpatients, including prescriptions for discharged patients.

(3) A pharmacist may supervise no more than one pharmacy intern and one non-pharmacist engaged in compounding and dispensing activities as described in sub. (1), except a higher ratio may be authorized by the board upon request to and approval by the board of a specific plan describing the manner in which additional interns or non-pharmacists shall be supervised.

(4) A system for compounding and dispensing not in conformance with subs. (1) to (3) may be used if reviewed and approved by the board.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83.

Phar 7.02 Prescription label; name of drug or drug product dispensed. No prescription drug may be dispensed unless the prescription label discloses the generic or brand name of the drug or drug product dispensed. If the product dispensed is not the brand prescribed, the label may include the statement, "substituted for prescribed brand."

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83.

Phar 7.03 Prescription renewal limitations. A prescription order for any drug other than controlled substances, which bears renewal authorization permitting the pharmacist to renew the prescription as needed by the patient, may not be renewed beyond one year from the date originally prescribed. If additional medication is needed, the original prescription order shall be voided and a new one obtained after the one-year period. No prescription order containing either specific or *pro re nata* renewal authorization is valid after the patient-physician relationship has ceased.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83.

Phar 7.04 Return or exchange of drugs prohibited. No drugs, medicines, or items of personal hygiene, after taken from a pharmacy where sold, distributed or dispensed, may be returned except a health care facility may return them to the pharmacy provided they are in their original containers and the pharmacist determines the contents are unadulterated and uncontaminated.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83.

Phar 7.05 Prescription records. (1) A record of prescriptions dispensed shall be maintained for a period of 5 years after the date of the last renewal.

(2) A record of all prescriptions renewed shall be maintained by indicating on the original prescription order or on a readily retrievable medication profile record the date and amount of the renewal.

(3) (a) The transfer of original prescription information for the purpose of refill dispensing is permissible between two pharmacies on a one-time basis pursuant to the following requirements:

1. The transfer is communicated directly between two pharmacists and the pharmacist making the transfer records the following information:

a. The word "VOID" is written on the face of the invalidated prescription.

b. The name and address of the pharmacy to which it is transferred, the name of the pharmacist receiving the prescription, the date and the name of the pharmacist transferring the information are recorded on the reverse side of the invalidated prescription.

(b) The pharmacist receiving the tranferred prescription information shall record in writing the following:

1. The word "TRANSFER" on the face of the transferred prescription.

2. The date of issuance of the original prescription order.

3. The original number of refills authorized on the original prescription.

4. The date the prescription was dispensed originally.

5. The number of valid refills remaining and the date of the last refill.

6. The pharmacy's name, address, the original prescription number from which the prescription information was transferred.

7. The name of the pharmacist making the transfer.

(c) The original and transferred prescription order shall be maintained for a period of 5 years from the date of the last refill.

(4) A written copy of any prescription order for a prescription drug provided by a pharmacist shall be identified in writing as "COPY — FOR INFORMATION ONLY". No prescription drug may be dispensed based on an information copy.

(5) A computerized system may be used for maintaining a record of prescription dispensing and transfers of original prescription order information for the purposes of renewal dispensing, as required under this section, if the system:

(a) Is capable of producing a printout of any prescription data which the user pharmacy is responsible for maintaining. The system shall be designed so that the pharmacy can receive the printout within 48 hours after requesting the printout.

(b) Is equipped with an auxiliary procedure which, during periods of down-time, shall be used for documentation of prescription dispensing. The auxiliary procedure shall ensure that prescription renewals are authorized by the original prescription order, that the maximum number of prescription renewals has not been exceeded and that all of the appropriate data are retained for on-line entry as soon as the computer system is again available for use.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83; cr. (5), Register, September, 1987, No. 381, eff. 10-1-87.

Phar 7.06 Complete pharmaceutical service. Complete pharmaceutical service, including compounded prescriptions, shall be available to the public normally served by the pharmacy.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1983, No. 325, eff. 2-1-83.

Phar 7.08 Medication profile record system. (1) Within 3 years of February 1, 1989, an individual medication profile record system shall be maintained in all pharmacies for persons for whom prescriptions, original or renewal, are dispensed for outpatient use. The system shall be capable of permitting the retrieval of information. The system need not be limited to individual medication profile records.

(2) The following minimum information shall be retrievable:

(a) Patient name, or other identifying information.

(b) Address of the patient.

(c) Birth date of the patient if obtainable.

(d) Name of the drug product dispensed.

(e) Strength of the drug product dispensed.

(f) Dosage form of the drug product dispensed.

(g) Quantity of the drug product dispensed.

(h) Directions for use.

(i) Retrieval designation assigned to the prescription order.

(j) Date of all instances of dispensing, for original and renewal prescriptions.

(k) Practitioner identification.

Note: This subsection incorporates renewal dispensing information required by federal law (21 CFR 1306.22) and state law (s. 450.11 (5), Stats.).

(3) The pharmacist shall be responsible for attempting to ascertain and record any patient allergies, adverse drug reactions, drug idiosyncrasies, and any chronic conditions which may affect drug therapy as communicated by the patient or agent of the patient. If none, this should be indicated.

(4) At the time a prescription order is reviewed by the pharmacist for dispensing, the pharmacist shall review the medication profile record of the patient for the previously dispensed medication history and shall determine whether the prescription order presented should be dispensed.

(5) Medication profile records, if used as the only documentation of renewal dispensing, shall be maintained for a period of not less than 5 years following the date of the last entry. If the profile records are not used as the only documentation of renewal dispensing they shall be maintained for a period of not less than 1 year from the date of the last entry.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.