

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

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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.