

## **ARTICLE XIX DISPENSING OF SCHEDULE II CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

1. A pharmacist may dispense a Schedule II controlled substance only pursuant to a valid written prescription/order signed by the prescribing practitioner except as described as follows:
  - A. When a Schedule II controlled substance is needed in a situation in which a written prescription cannot reasonably be obtained, it may be considered an emergency situation and a pharmacist may dispense a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to an oral prescription of a practitioner. A Schedule II controlled substance prescription given in this manner shall be reduced to writing by the pharmacist and shall be for a quantity of medication sufficient for the emergency period, not to exceed 48 hours. Within seven (7) days of the receipt of an oral prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance, the pharmacist shall obtain a prescription signed by the prescribing practitioner for the medication dispensed. This prescription shall be attached to the copy of the prescription prepared by the pharmacist pursuant to the prescriber's oral order.
  - B. A prescription for a controlled substance in Schedule II may be transmitted from the prescribing practitioner to a pharmacy via facsimile provided the original signed prescription is presented to the pharmacist for review prior to dispensing of the controlled substance. The original prescription shall be maintained in accordance with ARTICLE XIII of these regulations.
  - C. A prescription/order written for a Schedule II controlled substance to be compounded for direct administration to the patient by parenteral, intravenous, subcutaneous or intraspinal infusion may be transmitted directly from the prescribing practitioner to a pharmacy by facsimile. The facsimile serves as the original prescription for purposes of this ARTICLE and it shall be maintained in accordance with ARTICLE XIII of these regulations.
  - D. A prescription/order written for a Schedule II controlled substance for a resident of a long term care facility or for a patient in a hospice certified by Medicare under Title XVIII or licensed by the state may be transmitted directly from the prescribing practitioner to a pharmacy by facsimile. The facsimile serves as the original prescription for purposes of this ARTICLE and should be filed in accordance with ARTICLE XIII of these regulations.
2. A prescription for a controlled substance in Schedule II may not be refilled. In accordance with current DEA requirements, a pharmacist may dispense up to a ninety (90) day supply of a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to multiple prescriptions signed on the date of issuance which indicate a "DO NOT FILL BEFORE" date listed elsewhere on the prescription document. Schedule II controlled substances shall not be dispensed for a patient with greater frequency than the approximate interval of time that the dosage regimen ordered by the prescriber would indicate unless circumstances are documented which would justify a shorter interval of time. Schedule II prescriptions shall not be filled after six (6) months from the date of issuance.