



Guidance document: 150-13

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Virginia Board of Veterinary Medicine

Controlled Substances (Schedule II-VI) in Veterinary Practice

Veterinarians are allowed to prescribe, administer, and dispense controlled substances in keeping with the requirements of the Virginia Drug Control Act, specifically § [54.1-3409](#) of the *Code of Virginia*, and the statutes and regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine. A bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) as set forth in § [54.1-3303](#) of the Code of Virginia, must first exist before drugs may be prescribed by a veterinarian.

Veterinary prescriptions

The Board of Veterinary Medicine often receives questions regarding what is required of a veterinarian in prescribing or dispensing a prescription for controlled substances. **In Virginia, the term “controlled substances” is defined as any prescription drug including Schedule VI drugs.** The most frequently asked questions are the following:

1. What authority does a veterinarian have to prescribe?
2. Does a veterinarian have a right to refuse to provide a prescription?
3. May a veterinarian charge a fee for writing the prescription?
4. What information is required on a prescription and in what format?
5. Are there any prescription requirements specific to a Schedule II drug?
6. Does a veterinarian have to honor a prescription request by a pharmacy sent via telephone or fax?
7. What is required of a pharmacist in filling a prescription?
8. May one veterinary establishment “fill a prescription” for a patient seen by a veterinarian at another establishment?
9. May a veterinarian purchase controlled substances for the purpose of reselling?
10. May a veterinarian or veterinary establishment donate an expired or unexpired controlled substance (Schedule II – VI)?
11. May an owner return or donate an unused Schedule II – V drug to a veterinarian that was dispensed to an animal or a human?
12. May an owner return or donate an unused Schedule VI drug to a veterinarian that was dispensed to an animal or a human?
13. May a veterinarian provide a general stock of controlled drugs (Schedule II – VI) for administering or dispensing by a pet store establishment or boarding kennel?
14. May a veterinarian prescribe cannabis oil?
15. May a veterinarian prescribe opioids?
16. Does a veterinarian have a requirement to report to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) when controlled substances are dispensed from a veterinary establishment?
17. Are there special recordkeeping requirements for feline buprenorphine and canine butorphanol?
18. What schedule is gabapentin?
19. Does the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) have guidance documents?



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1. What authority does a veterinarian have to prescribe?

Veterinarians are authorized to prescribe Schedule II through VI drugs by federal and state law. While not a comprehensive listing of all relevant federal and state law, the Virginia Drug Control Act provides:

§ 54.1-3409. Professional use by veterinarians.

A veterinarian may not prescribe controlled substances for human use and shall only prescribe, dispense or administer a controlled substance in good faith for use by animals within the course of his professional practice. He may prescribe, on a written prescription or on oral prescription as authorized by § [54.1-3410](#). . . Such a prescription shall be dated and signed by the person prescribing on the day when issued, and shall bear the full name and address of the owner of the animal, and the species of the animal for which the drug is prescribed and the full name, address and registry number, under the federal laws of the person prescribing, if he is required by those laws to be so registered.

However, the following portions of §§54.1-3408 and 54.1-3303 also apply, and they detail what is required to render a **valid** prescription.

§ 54.1-3408. Professional use by practitioners.

A. A practitioner of ... veterinary medicine... shall only prescribe, dispense, or administer controlled substances in good faith for medicinal or therapeutic purposes within the course of his professional practice.

B. The prescribing practitioner's order may be on a written prescription or pursuant to an oral prescription as authorized by this chapter...

§ 54.1-3303. Prescriptions to be issued and drugs to be dispensed for medical or therapeutic purposes only.

A. A prescription for a controlled substance may be issued only by a practitioner of . . . veterinary medicine who is authorized to prescribe controlled substances...

B. A prescription shall be issued only to persons or animals with whom the practitioner has a bona fide practitioner-patient relationship or veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

For purposes of this section, a bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship is one in which a veterinarian, another veterinarian within the group in which he practices, or a veterinarian with whom he is consulting has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of and providing medical treatment to an animal as defined in § [3.2-6500](#), other than an equine as defined in § [3.2-6200](#), a group of agricultural animals as defined in § [3.2-6500](#), or bees as defined in § [3.2-4400](#), and a client who is the owner or other caretaker of the animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees has consented to such treatment and agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian. Evidence that a veterinarian has assumed responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of and providing medical



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treatment to an animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees shall include evidence that the veterinarian (A) has sufficient knowledge of the animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees to provide a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees; (B) has made an examination of the animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees, either physically or by the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment through which images and medical records may be transmitted electronically or has become familiar with the care and keeping of that species of animal or bee on the premises of the client, including other premises within the same operation or production system of the client, through medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises at which the animal, group of agricultural animals, or bees are kept; and (C) is available to provide follow-up care.

2. Does the veterinarian have the right to refuse to provide a prescription?

The *Regulations Governing the Practice of Veterinary Medicine*, 18VAC150-20-140(6) and (12), provide that it is unprofessional conduct to violate any state law, federal law, or board regulation pertaining to the practice of veterinary medicine and to refuse to release a copy of a valid prescription upon request from a client. **The Board has held consistently that it is unprofessional conduct for a veterinarian to refuse to provide a prescription to a client if he would have dispensed the medication for the patient from his own animal facility.** This does not mean that the veterinarian is compelled to release a prescription when requested if there are medical reasons for not releasing it and he would not dispense the medication from his own practice.

Prior to issuance of a refill authorization of a prescription, the decision to require an examination of the animal is at the discretion of the professional judgment of the treating veterinarian.

3. May a veterinarian charge a fee for writing the prescription?

There is nothing in statute or regulation to prohibit a practitioner from charging a reasonable fee for writing the prescription if he so chooses.

4. What information is required on a prescription and in what format?

§ 54.1-3408.01. Requirements for prescriptions.

A. The written prescription referred to in § 54.1-3408 shall be written with ink or individually typed or printed. The prescription shall contain the name, address, and telephone number of the prescriber. A prescription for a controlled substance other than one controlled in Schedule VI shall also contain the federal controlled substances registration number assigned to the prescriber. The prescriber's information shall be either preprinted upon the prescription blank, electronically printed, typewritten, rubber stamped, or printed by hand.

The written prescription shall contain the first and last name of the patient for whom the drug is prescribed. The address of the patient shall either be placed upon the written prescription by the prescriber or his agent, or by the dispenser of the prescription...If not otherwise prohibited by law, the dispenser may record the address of the patient in an electronic prescription dispensing record for that patient in lieu of recording it on the prescription. Each written prescription shall be dated



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as of, and signed by the prescriber on, the day when issued. The prescription may be prepared by an agent for the prescriber's signature.

This section shall not prohibit a prescriber from using preprinted prescriptions for drugs classified in Schedule VI if all requirements concerning dates, signatures, and other information specified above are otherwise fulfilled.

No written prescription order form shall include more than one prescription. . .

C. The oral prescription referred to in [§54.1-3408](#) shall be transmitted to the pharmacy of the patient's choice by the prescriber or his authorized agent. For the purposes of this section, an authorized agent of the prescriber shall be an employee of the prescriber who is under his immediate and personal supervision, or if not an employee, an individual who holds a valid license allowing the administration or dispensing of drugs and who is specifically directed by the prescriber.

§ 54.1-3409. Professional use by veterinarians.

He may prescribe, on a written prescription or on oral prescription as authorized by [§ 54.1-3410](#)...Such a prescription shall be dated and signed by the person prescribing on the day when issued, and shall bear the full name and address of the owner of the animal, and the species of the animal for which the drug is prescribed and the full name, address and registry number, under the federal laws of the person prescribing, if he is required by those laws to be so registered.

5. Are there any prescription requirements specific to a Schedule II drug?

In addition to the prescription requirements found in the response to Question 4 above, the following information is provided for writing prescriptions for Schedule II drugs:

§ 54.1-3411. When prescriptions may be refilled.

Prescriptions may be refilled as follows:

- 1. A prescription for a drug in Schedule II may not be refilled.*

§ 54.1-3408.02. Transmission of prescriptions.

B. Any prescription for a controlled substance that contains an opioid shall be issued as an electronic prescription.

C. The requirements of subsection B shall not apply if:

- 5. The prescription is issued by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of an animal;*



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6. Does a veterinarian have to honor a prescription request by a pharmacy sent via telephone or fax?

A veterinarian may honor such a request if a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists as described previously and the veterinarian is sure that the client has requested it. However, the veterinarian is not compelled to do so. Section 54.1-3408.02 allows the transmission of faxed prescriptions.

§ 54.1-3408.02. Transmission of prescriptions.

A. Consistent with federal law and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board, prescriptions may be transmitted to a pharmacy as an electronic prescription or by facsimile machine and shall be treated as valid original prescriptions.

B. Any prescription for a controlled substance that contains an opioid shall be issued as an electronic prescription.

C. The requirements of subsection B shall not apply if:

5. The prescription is issued by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of an animal;

7. What is required of a pharmacist in filling a prescription?

§ 54.1-3410. When pharmacist may sell and dispense drugs.

A. A pharmacist, acting in good faith, may sell and dispense drugs and devices to any person pursuant to a prescription of a prescriber as follows:

1. A drug listed in Schedule II shall be dispensed only upon receipt of a written prescription that is properly executed, dated and signed by the person prescribing on the day when issued and bearing the full name and address of the patient for whom, or of the owner of the animal for which, the drug is dispensed, and the full name, address, and registry number under the federal laws of the person prescribing, if he is required by those laws to be so registered. If the prescription is for an animal, it shall state the species of animal for which the drug is prescribed;

2. In emergency situations, Schedule II drugs may be dispensed pursuant to an oral prescription in accordance with the Board's [of Pharmacy] regulations;

3. Whenever a pharmacist dispenses any drug listed within Schedule II on a prescription issued by a prescriber, he shall affix to the container in which such drug is dispensed, a label showing the prescription serial number or name of the drug; the date of initial filling; his name and address, or the name and address of the pharmacy; the name of the patient or, if the patient is an animal, the name of the owner of the animal and the species of the animal; the name of the prescriber by whom the prescription was written; ...and such directions as may be stated on the prescription.



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B. A drug controlled by Schedules III through VI or a device controlled by Schedule VI shall be dispensed upon receipt of a written or oral prescription as follows:

1. If the prescription is written, it shall be properly executed, dated and signed by the person prescribing on the day when issued and bear the full name and address of the patient for whom, or of the owner of the animal for which, the drug is dispensed, and the full name and address of the person prescribing. If the prescription is for an animal, it shall state the species of animal for which the drug is prescribed...

2. If the prescription is oral, the prescriber shall furnish the pharmacist with the same information as is required by law in the case of a written prescription for drugs and devices, except for the signature of the prescriber.

A pharmacist who dispenses a Schedule III through VI drug or device shall label the drug or device as required in subdivision A 3 of this section...

C. A drug controlled by Schedule VI may be refilled without authorization from the prescriber if, after reasonable effort has been made to contact him, the pharmacist ascertains that he is not available and the patient's health would be in imminent danger without the benefits of the drug. The refill shall be made in compliance with the provisions of § [54.1-3411](#).

If the written or oral prescription is for a Schedule VI drug or device and does not contain the address or registry number of the prescriber, or the address of the patient, the pharmacist need not reduce such information to writing if such information is readily retrievable within the pharmacy...

D. Pursuant to authorization of the prescriber, an agent of the prescriber on his behalf may orally transmit a prescription for a drug classified in Schedules III through VI if, in such cases, the written record of the prescription required by this subsection specifies the full name of the agent of the prescriber transmitting the prescription.

E. A dispenser who receives a non-electronic prescription for a controlled substance containing an opioid is not required to verify that one of the exceptions set forth in § [54.1-3408.02](#) applies and may dispense such controlled substance pursuant to such prescription and applicable law.

8. May one veterinary establishment “fill a prescription” for a patient seen by a veterinarian at another establishment?

No. There is no provision in Virginia law that allows for veterinary establishments or any other establishment not duly permitted by the Board of Pharmacy to dispense controlled substances to fill a prescription.

9. May a veterinarian purchase controlled substances (including Schedule VI drugs and devices) for the purpose of reselling?



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No. A veterinarian does not have statutory authority to purchase controlled drugs for the purpose of wholesaling to a pharmacy, another practitioner, a veterinary establishment or commercial entity.

10. May a veterinarian or veterinary establishment donate an expired or unexpired controlled substance (Schedule II – VI)?

The meaning of “donation” in this context refers to the transferring of controlled substances without a prescription. A veterinarian may opt to not charge for a properly dispensed controlled substance.

Expired Schedule II – VI Controlled Substances. There is no authority to donate expired substances because they may be considered adulterated and must be destroyed in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.

Unexpired Schedule II-VI Controlled Substances

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) only permits the transfer of a Schedule II-V drug from one DEA registrant to another DEA registrant regardless of payment method.

11. May an owner return or donate an unused Schedule II – V drug to a veterinarian that was dispensed to a pet or human?

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) only permits the transfer of Schedule II-V drug from one DEA registrant to another DEA registrant. Because the patient/client is not a DEA registrant, he may not transfer a Schedule II-V drug to anyone except during a drug take-back event wherein law enforcement receives the drug from the patient/client for destruction purposes only. Violations of this requirement can result in DEA imposing on the veterinarian a \$10,000 fine per incident.

§ 54.1-3411.1. Prohibition on returns, exchanges, or re-dispensing of drugs; exceptions.

A. Drugs dispensed to persons pursuant to a prescription shall not be accepted for return or exchange for the purpose of re-dispensing by any pharmacist or pharmacy after such drugs have been removed from the pharmacy premises from which they were dispensed except:

1. In a hospital with an on-site hospital pharmacy wherein drugs may be returned to the pharmacy in accordance with practice standards;

2. In such cases where official compendium storage requirements are assured and the drugs are in manufacturers' original sealed containers or in sealed individual dose or unit dose packaging that meets official compendium class A or B container requirements, or better, and such return or exchange is consistent with federal law; or

3. When a dispensed drug has not been out of the possession of a delivery agent of the pharmacy.

B. The Board of Pharmacy shall promulgate regulations to establish a Prescription Drug Donation Program for accepting unused previously dispensed prescription drugs that meet the criteria set forth in



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subdivision A 2, for the purpose of re-dispensing such drugs to indigent patients, either through hospitals, or through clinics organized in whole or in part for the delivery of health care services to the indigent. Such program shall not authorize the donation of Schedule II-V controlled substances if so prohibited by federal law. No drugs shall be re-dispensed unless the integrity of the drug can be assured. Such program shall accept eligible prescription drugs from individuals, including those residing in nursing homes, assisted living facilities, or intermediate care facilities established for individuals with intellectual disability (ICF/IID), licensed hospitals, or any facility operated by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. Additionally, such program shall accept eligible prescription drugs from an agent pursuant to a power of attorney, a decedent's personal representative, a legal guardian of an incapacitated person, or a guardian ad litem donated on behalf of the represented individual.

C. Unused prescription drugs dispensed for use by persons eligible for coverage under Title XIX or Title XXI of the Social Security Act, as amended, may be donated pursuant to this section unless such donation is prohibited.

D. A pharmaceutical manufacturer shall not be liable for any claim or injury arising from the storage, donation, acceptance, transfer, or dispensing of any drug provided to a patient, or any other activity undertaken in accordance with a drug distribution program established pursuant to this section.

E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create any new or additional liability, or to abrogate any liability that may exist, applicable to a pharmaceutical manufacturer for its products separately from the storage, donation, acceptance, transfer, or dispensing of any drug provided to a patient in accordance with a drug distribution program established pursuant to this section.

F. In the absence of bad faith or gross negligence, no person that donates, accepts, or dispenses unused prescription drugs in accordance with this section and Board regulations shall be subject to criminal or civil liability for matters arising from the donation, acceptance, or dispensing of such unused prescription drugs.

12. May an owner return or donate an unused Schedule VI drug to a veterinarian that was dispensed to a pet or a human?

While state law does not prohibit a veterinarian from receiving back an already dispensed Scheduled VI drug for destruction purposes, there is no provision in law for a veterinarian to re-dispense this returned drug.

13. May a veterinarian provide a general stock of controlled drugs (Schedule II – VI) for administering or dispensing by a pet store establishment or boarding kennel?

There is no allowance in law for a veterinarian to provide a pet store establishment or boarding kennel with a general stock of controlled substances to be given to animals, either by donation or for a fee. **In Virginia, the term “controlled substances” is defined as any prescription drug including Schedule VI drugs.** The meaning of “donation” in this context refers to the transferring of controlled substances without a prescription. However, a veterinarian may opt to not charge for a properly dispensed controlled substance. A veterinarian is allowed to



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prescribe, administer, and dispense controlled substances in keeping with the requirements of the Virginia Drug Control Act, specifically § [54.1-3409](#) of the *Code of Virginia*, and the statutes and regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine. A veterinarian may prescribe, label and dispense a drug for the treatment of a specific animal after establishing a bona_fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

14. May a veterinarian issue a written certification for cannabis oil?

Pursuant to the Code of Virginia, a veterinarian is not included in the definition of a “practitioner” who is authorized to issue written certification for possession and use of cannabidiol oil or THC-A oil.

In 2018, legislation was passed amending §§ 54.1-3408.3 and 18.2-250.1, relating to cannabidiol oil or THC-A oil and possession of marijuana.

§ 54.1-3408.3. Certification for use of cannabis oil for treatment.

A. As used in this section:

"Cannabis oil" means any formulation of processed Cannabis plant extract, which may include oil from industrial hemp extract acquired by a pharmaceutical processor pursuant to § [54.1-3442.6](#), or a dilution of the resin of the Cannabis plant that contains at least five milligrams of cannabidiol (CBD) or tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THC-A) and no more than 10 milligrams of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol per dose. "Cannabis oil" does not include industrial hemp, as defined in § [3.2-4112](#), that is grown, dealt, or processed in compliance with state or federal law, unless it has been acquired and formulated with cannabis plant extract by a pharmaceutical processor.

"Practitioner" means a practitioner of medicine or osteopathy licensed by the Board of Medicine, a physician assistant licensed by the Board of Medicine, or a nurse practitioner jointly licensed by the Board of Medicine and the Board of Nursing.

"Registered agent" means an individual designated by a patient who has been issued a written certification, or, if such patient is a minor or an incapacitated adult as defined in § [18.2-369](#), designated by such patient's parent or legal guardian, and registered with the Board pursuant to subsection G.

B. A practitioner in the course of his professional practice may issue a written certification for the use of cannabis oil for treatment or to alleviate the symptoms of any diagnosed condition or disease determined by the practitioner to benefit from such use. The practitioner shall use his professional judgment to determine the manner and frequency of patient care and evaluation and may employ the use of telemedicine consistent with federal requirements for the prescribing of Schedule II through V controlled substances.

15. May a veterinarian prescribe opioids?



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Pursuant to 18VAC150-20-180 of the *Regulations Governing the Practice of Veterinary Medicine*, a veterinarian may prescribe Schedule II-V drugs that contains an opioid, to include tramadol and buprenorphine.

18VAC150-20-174. Prescribing of controlled substances for pain or chronic conditions.

A. Evaluation of the patient and need for prescribing a controlled substance for pain.

1. For the purposes of this section, a controlled substance shall be a Schedules II through V drug, as set forth in the Drug Control Act (§ [54.1-3400](#) et seq. of the Code of Virginia), which contains an opioid, to include tramadol and buprenorphine.

2. Nonpharmacologic and non-opioid treatment for pain shall be given consideration prior to treatment with opioids. Prior to initiating treatment with a controlled substance, as defined, the prescriber shall perform a history and physical examination appropriate to the complaint and conduct an assessment of the patient's history as part of the initial evaluation.

3. If a controlled substance is necessary for treatment of acute pain, the veterinarian shall prescribe it in the lowest effective dose appropriate to the size and species of the animal for the least amount of time. The initial dose shall not exceed a 14-day supply.

B. If the prescribing is within the accepted standard of care, a veterinarian may prescribe a controlled substance containing an opioid for management of chronic pain, terminal illnesses, or certain chronic conditions, such as chronic heart failure, chronic bronchitis, osteoarthritis, collapsing trachea, or related conditions.

1. For prescribing a controlled substance for management of pain after the initial 14-day prescription referenced in subsection A of this section, the patient shall be seen and evaluated for the continued need for an opioid. For the prescribing of a controlled substance for terminal illnesses or certain chronic conditions, it is not required to see and reevaluate the patient for prescribing beyond 14 days.

2. For any prescribing of a controlled substance beyond 14 days, the veterinarian shall develop a treatment plan for the patient, which shall include measures to be used to determine progress in treatment, further diagnostic evaluations or modalities that might be necessary, and the extent to which the pain or condition is associated with physical impairment.

3. For continued prescribing of a controlled substance, the patient shall be seen and reevaluated at least every six months, and the justification for such prescribing documented in the patient record.

C. Prior to prescribing or dispensing a controlled substance, the veterinarian shall document a discussion with the owner about the known risks and benefits of opioid therapy, the responsibility for the security of the drug and proper disposal of any unused drug.

D. Continuation of treatment with controlled substances shall be supported by documentation of continued benefit from the prescribing. If the patient's progress is unsatisfactory, the veterinarian shall assess the appropriateness of continued use of the current treatment plan and consider the use of other therapeutic modalities.

E. The medical record for prescribing controlled substances shall include signs or presentation of the pain or condition, a presumptive diagnosis for the origin of the pain or condition, an examination appropriate to



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the complaint, a treatment plan, and the medication prescribed to include the date, type, dosage, and quantity prescribed.

16. Does a veterinarian have a requirement to report to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) when controlled substance are dispensed from a veterinary establishment?

The 2018 General Assembly passed [SB226](#) requiring all veterinarians to report the dispensing of covered substances for a course of treatment to last more than seven days. The 2019 Virginia General Assembly passed [SB1653](#), amending the PMP exemption from reporting to include dispensing of feline buprenorphine and canine butorphanol. Please review Guidance Document [150-21](#) **Frequently asked questions about reporting to the Prescription Monitoring Program** for more information on reporting requirements.

17. Are there special recordkeeping requirements for feline buprenorphine and canine butorphanol?

SB1653 of the 2019 General Assembly included an enactment clause that states the following:

2. That every veterinary establishment licensed by the Board of Veterinary Medicine shall maintain records of the dispensing of feline buprenorphine and canine butorphanol, reconcile such records monthly, and make such records available for inspection upon request.

The [Regulations Governing the Practice of Veterinary Medicine](#) state the following:

18VAC150-20-190. Requirements for drug storage, dispensing, destruction, and records for all establishments.

L. Veterinary establishments shall (i) maintain records of the dispensing of feline buprenorphine and canine butorphanol, (ii) reconcile such records monthly, and (iii) make such records available for inspection upon request.

In the [Regulations Governing the Practice of Veterinary Medicine](#), there is a similar requirement for Schedule II controlled substances which states the following:

18VAC150-20-190. Requirements for drug storage, dispensing, destruction, and records for all establishments.

K. Inventories and records, including original invoices, of Schedule II drugs shall be maintained separately from all other records, and the establishment shall maintain a continuous inventory of all Schedule II drugs received, administered, or dispensed, with reconciliation at least monthly. Reconciliation requires an explanation noted on the inventory for any difference between the actual physical count and the theoretical count indicated by the distribution record. A continuous inventory shall accurately indicate the physical count of each Schedule II drug in the general and working stocks at the time of performing the inventory.



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Although the requirements are similar, the regulations state that Schedule II records shall be maintained separately. Therefore, the reconciliation records for feline buprenorphine (Schedule III) and canine butorphanol (Schedule IV) cannot be combined with the Schedule II records.

18. What schedule is gabapentin?

The 2019 Virginia General Assembly passed [HB2557](#) which classified gabapentin as a Schedule V controlled substance as of July 1, 2019. Until then, gabapentin was a Schedule VI controlled substance but was a drug of concern, reportable to the PMP.

As of July 1, 2019, veterinary establishments that possess or dispense gabapentin must comply with board regulations in [18VAC150-20-190](#) for a Schedule V controlled substance.

As of July 1, 2019, pharmacies dispensing and refilling gabapentin are required to comply with the requirements of the *Regulations Governing the Practice of Pharmacy*, [18VAC110-20-320](#), which provide that a Schedule V controlled substance cannot be dispensed or refilled more than six months after the date on which such prescription was issued, nor may it be refilled more than five times. Active prescriptions on file with a dispenser that have a date of issuance greater than six months or that have been refilled five times or more will be considered expired. After July 1, 2019, if a pharmacist receives a prescription authorizing more than five refills, the prescription will still expire six months after the date of issuance or after five refills, whichever occurs first.

This scheduling action occurred under Virginia law; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has not yet scheduled gabapentin. Therefore, a prescriber is not required to hold a DEA registration in order to possess or prescribe gabapentin.

19. Does the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) have guidance documents?

[DEA Guidance Documents](#) are available for review on its [website](#).