

Virginia Board of Veterinary Medicine

Use of Compounded Drugs in Veterinary Practice

Guidance

Q: May a veterinarian prescribe a compounded drug product?

A: A Virginia licensed veterinarian may prescribe a compounded drug product by preparing a valid prescription pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations for an individual patient with which there exists a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship. The client may obtain the compounded drug product from a pharmacy of their choice that is properly licensed by the Virginia Board of Pharmacy. The payment arrangements for a prescribed compounded drug product are not under the purview of the Board of Veterinary Medicine. However, a pharmacist must be compliant with the Virginia Board of Pharmacy regulation, 18VAC110-20-390(A), which states “*A pharmacist shall not solicit or foster prescription practice with a prescriber of drugs or any other person providing for rebates, ‘kickbacks,’ fee-splitting, or special charges in exchange for prescription orders unless fully disclosed in writing to the patient and any third party payor.*”

Q: May a veterinarian obtain compounded drug products from a pharmacy for administration in his/her office?

A: Yes, a Virginia licensed veterinarian may obtain compounded drug products from a pharmacy that is properly licensed by the Virginia Board of Pharmacy for *administration* in the course of their professional practice.

Q: May a veterinarian *dispense* a compounded drug product?

A: A veterinarian may dispense a compounded drug product as follows:

Drug Compounded by Veterinarian in Veterinary Facility

A veterinarian may dispense a compounded drug produce *if it is compounded by the veterinarian* pursuant to Virginia Code § 54.1-3410.2(J).

Drug Compounded by Pharmacy and Purchased by Veterinarian

A veterinarian may only dispense a compounded drug obtained from a pharmacy under the conditions set forth in § 54.1-3301(2) which states “... a veterinarian shall only be authorized to dispense a compounded drug, distributed from a pharmacy, when (i) the animal is his own patient, (ii) the animal is a companion animal as defined in regulations promulgated by the Board of Veterinary Medicine, (iii) the quantity dispensed is no more than a seven-day supply, (iv) the compounded drug is for the treatment of an emergency condition, and (v) timely access to a compounding pharmacy is not available, as determined by the prescribing veterinarian;...”

Q: What is the penalty for a licensee of the Virginia Board of Veterinary Medicine who is found to be dispensing compounded drug product not in accordance with federal law or the Virginia Drug Control Act?

A: The licensee may be subject to disciplinary action.

Applicable Laws

§ 54.1-3301. Exceptions.

This chapter shall not be construed to:

- 1. Interfere with any legally qualified practitioner of dentistry, or veterinary medicine or any physician acting on behalf of the Virginia Department of Health or local health departments, in the compounding of his prescriptions or the purchase and possession of drugs as he may require;*
- 2. Prevent any legally qualified practitioner of dentistry, or veterinary medicine or any prescriber, as defined in § 54.1-3401, acting on behalf of the Virginia Department of Health or local health departments, from administering or supplying to his patients the medicines that he deems proper under the conditions of § 54.1-3303 or from causing drugs to be administered or dispensed pursuant to §§ 32.1-42.1 and 54.1-3408, except that a veterinarian shall only be authorized to dispense a compounded drug, distributed from a pharmacy, when (i) the animal is his own patient, (ii) the animal is a companion animal as defined in regulations promulgated by the Board of Veterinary Medicine, (iii) the quantity dispensed is no more than a seven-day supply, (iv) the compounded drug is for the treatment of an emergency condition, and (v) timely access to a compounding pharmacy is not available, as determined by the prescribing veterinarian;*

§ 54.1-3401. Definitions.

"Compounding" means the combining of two or more ingredients to fabricate such ingredients into a single preparation and includes the mixing, assembling, packaging, or labeling of a drug or device (i) by a pharmacist, or within a permitted pharmacy, pursuant to a valid prescription issued for a medicinal or therapeutic purpose in the context of a bona fide practitioner-patient-pharmacist relationship, or in expectation of receiving a valid prescription based on observed historical patterns of prescribing and dispensing; (ii) by a practitioner of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, dentistry, or veterinary medicine as an incident to his administering or dispensing, if authorized to dispense, a controlled substance in the course of his professional practice; or (iii) for the purpose of, or as incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale or for dispensing. The mixing, diluting, or reconstituting of a manufacturer's product drugs for the purpose of administration to a patient, when performed by a practitioner of medicine or osteopathy licensed under Chapter 29 (§ 54.1-2900 et seq.), a person supervised by such practitioner pursuant to subdivision A 6 or A 19 of § 54.1-2901, or a person supervised by such practitioner or a licensed nurse practitioner or physician assistant pursuant to subdivision A 4 of § 54.1-2901 shall not be considered compounding.

§ 54.1-3410.2. Compounding; pharmacists' authority to compound under certain conditions; labeling and record maintenance requirements.

A. A pharmacist may engage in compounding of drug products when the dispensing of such compounded products is (i) pursuant to valid prescriptions for specific patients and (ii) consistent with the provisions of § 54.1-3303 relating to the issuance of prescriptions and the dispensing of drugs.

Pharmacists shall label all compounded drug products that are dispensed pursuant to a prescription in accordance with this chapter and the Board's [Pharmacy] regulations, and shall include on the labeling an appropriate beyond-use date as determined by the pharmacist in compliance with USP-NF standards for pharmacy compounding.

B. A pharmacist may also engage in compounding of drug products in anticipation of receipt of prescriptions based on a routine, regularly observed prescribing pattern.

Pharmacists shall label all products compounded prior to dispensing with (i) the name and strength of the compounded medication or a list of the active ingredients and strengths; (ii) the pharmacy's assigned control number that corresponds with the compounding record; (iii) an appropriate beyond-use date as determined by the pharmacist in compliance with USP-NF standards for pharmacy compounding; and (iv) the quantity.

C. In accordance with the conditions set forth in subsections A and B, pharmacists shall not distribute compounded drug products for subsequent distribution or sale to other persons or to commercial entities, including distribution to pharmacies or other entities under common ownership or control with the facility in which such compounding takes place; however, a pharmacist may distribute to a veterinarian in accordance with federal law.

Compounded products for companion animals, as defined in regulations promulgated by the Board of Veterinary Medicine, and distributed by a pharmacy to a veterinarian for further distribution or sale to his own patients shall be limited to drugs necessary to treat an emergent condition when timely access to a compounding pharmacy is not available as determined by the prescribing veterinarian.

A pharmacist may, however, deliver compounded products dispensed pursuant to valid prescriptions to alternate delivery locations pursuant to § [54.1-3420.2](#).

A pharmacist may provide a reasonable amount of compounded products to practitioners of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or dentistry to administer to their patients, either personally or under their direct and immediate supervision, if there is a critical need to treat an emergency condition, or as allowed by federal law or regulations. A pharmacist may also provide compounded products to practitioners of veterinary medicine for office-based administration to their patients.

Pharmacists who provide compounded products for office-based administration for treatment of an emergency condition or as allowed by federal law or regulations shall label all compounded products distributed to practitioners other than veterinarians for administration to their patients with (i) the statement "For Administering in Prescriber Practice Location Only"; (ii) the name and strength of the compounded medication or list of the active ingredients and strengths; (iii) the facility's control number; (iv) an appropriate beyond-use date as determined by the pharmacist in compliance with USP-NF standards for pharmacy compounding; (v) the name and address of the pharmacy; and (vi) the quantity. Pharmacists shall label all compounded products for companion animals, as defined in regulations promulgated by the Board of Veterinary Medicine, and distributed to a veterinarian for either further distribution or sale to his own patient or administration to his own patient with (a) the name and strength of the compounded medication or list of the active ingredients and strengths; (b) the facility's control number; (c) an appropriate beyond-use date as determined by the pharmacist in compliance with USP-NF standards for pharmacy compounding; (d) the name and address of the pharmacy; and (e) the quantity.

E. Pharmacists shall ensure compliance with USP-NF standards for both sterile and non-sterile compounding.

J. Practitioners who may lawfully compound drugs for administering or dispensing to their own patients pursuant to §§ [54.1-3301](#), [54.1-3304](#), and [54.1-3304.1](#) shall comply with all provisions of this section and the relevant Board regulations.