COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Meeting of the Board of Pharmacy

Perimeter Center, 9960 Mayland Dr., Second Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23230

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Tentative Agenda of Meeting
Ad Hoc Committee for Continuous Quality Improvement Program

August 25, 2011

10:00AM

TOPIC	PAGE(S)
Call to Order: Gill Abernathy • Welcome and Introductions • Reading of emergency evacuation script • Approval of Agenda	
Review HB2220	**1-2**
Review minutes from May 18, 2011 meeting	**3-5**
Develop draft regulations to be presented to full board for adoption on September 20, 2011*	**6-12**

Adjourn: The committee will adjourn at approximately noon.

*** The date of the full board meeting has been changed to September 20, 2011.**

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact § 54.1-3434.1 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Article 2 of Chapter 34 of Title 54.1 a section numbered 54.1-3434.03, relating to continuous quality improvement of pharmacies.

[H 2220]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 54.1-3434.1 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Article 2 of Chapter 34 of Title 54.1 a section numbered 54.1-3434.03 as follows:

§ 54.1-3434.03. Continuous quality improvement program.

Each pharmacy shall implement a program for continuous quality improvement, according to regulations of the Board. Such program shall provide for a systematic, ongoing process of analysis of dispensing errors that uses findings to formulate an appropriate response and to develop or improve pharmacy systems and workflow processes designed to prevent or reduce future errors. The Board shall promulgate regulations to further define the required elements of such program.

Any pharmacy that actively reports to a patient safety organization that has as its primary mission continuous quality improvement under the Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-41), shall be deemed in compliance with this section.

§ 54.1-3434.1. Nonresident pharmacies to register with Board.

A. Any pharmacy located outside the Commonwealth that ships, mails, or delivers, in any manner, Schedule II through VI drugs or devices pursuant to a prescription into the Commonwealth shall be considered a nonresident pharmacy, shall be registered with the Board, shall designate a pharmacist in charge who is licensed as a pharmacist in Virginia and is responsible for the pharmacy's compliance with this chapter, and shall disclose to the Board all of the following:

1. The location, names, and titles of all principal corporate officers and the name and Virginia license number of the designated pharmacist in charge, if applicable. A report containing this information shall be made on an annual basis and within 30 days after any change of office, corporate officer, or pharmacist in charge.

2. That it maintains, at all times, a current unrestricted license, permit, certificate, or registration to conduct the pharmacy in compliance with the laws of the jurisdiction, within the United States or within another jurisdiction that may lawfully deliver prescription drugs directly or indirectly to consumers within the United States, in which it is a resident. The pharmacy shall also certify that it complies with all lawful directions and requests for information from the regulatory or licensing agency of the jurisdiction in which it is licensed as well as with all requests for information made by the Board pursuant to this section.

3. As a prerequisite to registering with the Board, the nonresident pharmacy shall submit a copy of the most recent inspection report resulting from an inspection conducted by the regulatory or licensing agency of the jurisdiction in which it is located. The inspection report shall be deemed current if the inspection was conducted within the past five years. However, if the nonresident pharmacy has not been inspected by the regulatory or licensing agency of the jurisdiction in which it is licensed within the past five years, the Board may accept an inspection report or other documentation from another entity that is satisfactory to the Board or the Board may cause an inspection to be conducted by its duly authorized agent and may charge an inspection fee in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of the inspection.

4. For a nonresident pharmacy that dispenses more than 50 percent of its total prescription volume pursuant to an original prescription order received as a result of solicitation on the Internet, including the solicitation by electronic mail, that it is credentialed and has been inspected and that it has received certification from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy that it is a Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Site, or has received certification from a substantially similar program approved by the Board. The Board may, in its discretion, waive the requirements of this subdivision for a nonresident pharmacy that only does business within the Commonwealth in limited transactions.

5. That it maintains its records of prescription drugs or dangerous drugs or devices dispensed to patients in the Commonwealth so that the records are readily retrievable from the records of other drugs dispensed and provides a copy or report of such dispensing records to the Board, its authorized agents, or any agent designated by the Superintendent of the Department of State Police upon request within seven days of receipt of a request.

6. That its pharmacists do not knowingly fill or dispense a prescription for a patient in Virginia in violation of § 54.1-3303 and that it has informed its pharmacists that a pharmacist who dispenses a prescription that he knows or should have known was not written pursuant to a bona fide practitioner-patient relationship is guilty of unlawful distribution of a controlled substance in violation of § 18.2-248.

7. That it maintains a continuous quality improvement program as required of resident pharmacies, pursuant to § 54.1-3434.03.

The requirement that a nonresident pharmacy have a Virginia licensed pharmacist in charge shall not apply to a registered nonresident pharmacy that provides services as a pharmacy benefits administrator.

B. Any pharmacy subject to this section shall, during its regular hours of operation, but not less than six days per week, and for a minimum of 40 hours per week, provide a toll-free telephone service to facilitate communication between patients in the Commonwealth and a pharmacist at the pharmacy who has access to the patient's records. This toll-free number shall be disclosed on a label affixed to each container of drugs dispensed to patients in the Commonwealth.

C. Pharmacies subject to this section shall comply with the reporting requirements of the Prescription Monitoring Program as set forth in § 54.1-2521.

D. The registration fee shall be the fee specified for pharmacies within Virginia.

E. A nonresident pharmacy shall only deliver controlled substances that are dispensed pursuant to a prescription, directly to the consumer or his designated agent, or directly to a pharmacy located in Virginia pursuant to regulations of the Board.

2. That the Board of Pharmacy shall promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this act to be effective within 280 days of its enactment.

3. That the Board of Pharmacy shall work cooperatively with pharmacists representing all areas of pharmacy practice in implementing the requirements of this act.

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FINAL/APPROVED

VIRGINIA BOARD OF PHARMACY
MINUTES OF AD HOC COMMITTEE REGARDING CQI PROGRAMS

May 18, 2011
Second Floor
Conference Center

Perimeter Center
9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23233-1463

CALL TO ORDER:	The meeting was called to order at 11:45AM.
PRESIDING:	Brandon Yi, Chairman
MEMBERS PRESENT:	John O. Beckner Gill Abernathy Ellen Shinaberry Rick Baxter Tim Musselman Anila Xhixho
MEMBERS ABSENT:	Michelle Lincoln
STAFF PRESENT:	Caroline D. Juran, Executive Director J. Samuel Johnson, Jr., Deputy Executive Director
PUBLIC COMMENTS:	Hunter Jamerson representing EPIC pharmacies stated he would review the committee's decisions with his client, specifically the broad definition for "dispensing error", and offer comment during the regulatory process.
DRAFT REGULATIONS REGARDING CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS:	A committee representing various fields of pharmacy practice reviewed information contained in the agenda packet and concluded that HB 2220 requires the drafting of regulations for pharmacies to either implement a continuous quality improvement program or actively report to a patient safety organization. Discussion primarily focused on answering the questions, prepared by staff, regarding possible subject matter for inclusion in the regulations. It was determined that staff will prepare a draft of regulations to be presented to the Committee at a future date that will incorporate any identified subject matter resulting from the discussion. Final draft regulations will be presented to the full Board for consideration on September 22, 2011. The Committee determined the following concepts shall be included in the draft regulations: • Definition of "dispensing error" to mean 1. a variation from the prescriber's prescription drug order, including, but not limited to: ▪ Incorrect drug; ▪ Incorrect drug strength;

- Incorrect dosage form;
- Incorrect patient; or
- inadequate or incorrect packaging, labeling, or directions;

2. a failure to identify and manage:
   - therapeutic duplication;
   - drug-disease contraindications, if known;
   - drug-drug interactions, if known;
   - incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment;
   - drug-allergy interactions; or
   - a clinically significant delay in therapy;
3. a delivery of a medication to the wrong patient or unit, and the failure to detect and appropriately manage a significant actual or potential problem with a patient's drug therapy; and
4. a variation in bulk repackaging or filling of automated counting devices, including, but not limited to:
   - Incorrect drug;
   - Incorrect drug strength;
   - Incorrect dosage form; or
   - Inadequate or incorrect packaging or labeling;

- An immediate requirement to report a dispensing error to the pharmacist on-duty;
- A requirement to initiate documentation of the dispensing error as soon as possible, not to exceed 3 days from determining their occurrence;
- A requirement that the documentation shall include, at a minimum, a description of the event that is sufficient to permit categorization and analysis of the event;
- A requirement that the pharmacist-in-charge or designee shall review each reportable dispensing error, analyze data collected and documented, assess the cause and any factors contributing to the dispensing error, to include any recommendations for remedial changes;
- A requirement to notify patient and prescriber when a patient has self-administered or been administered an incorrect drug;
- Language required for protection from discovery;
- An allowance to rid of the documentation regarding a dispensing error after the quality assurance analysis has been performed;
- A requirement to maintain a record indicating dates when the quality assurance analyses were performed, names of participants, general description of dispensing error, and

corrective actions taken, if any;

- A requirement that the patient safety organization must be credentialed by the Agency for Healthcare Research Quality; and
- A definition of the term "actively reports" means documenting a dispensing error as soon as possible, not to exceed 3 days from determining their occurrence and reporting all reportable dispensing errors to the patient safety organization weekly.

ADJOURN: With all business concluded, the meeting adjourned at approximately 2:30PM.

Caroline D. Juran
Executive Director

Brandon Yi, Chairman

6/8/2011
Date

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

18VAC110-20-10. Definitions.

In addition to words and terms defined in §§54.1-3300 and 54.1-3401 of the Code of Virginia, the following words and terms when used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"ACPE" means the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education.

"Acquisition" of an existing entity permitted, registered or licensed by the board means (i) the purchase or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of the entity or of any corporation that owns or controls the entity; (ii) the creation of a partnership by a sole proprietor or change in partnership composition; (iii) the acquiring of 50% or more of the outstanding shares of voting stock of a corporation owning the entity or of the parent corporation of a wholly owned subsidiary owning the entity, except that this shall not apply to any corporation the voting stock of which is actively traded on any securities exchange or in any over-the-counter market; or (iv) the merger of a corporation owning the entity, or of the parent corporation of a wholly owned subsidiary owning the entity, with another business or corporation.

"Actively reports" means reporting all dispensing errors to a patient safety organization within one week of identifying the error.

"Alternate delivery site" means a location authorized in 18VAC110-20-275 to receive dispensed prescriptions on behalf of and for further delivery or administration to a patient.

"Beyond-use date" means the date beyond which the integrity of a compounded, repackaged, or dispensed drug can no longer be assured and as such is deemed to be adulterated or misbranded as defined in §§54.1-3461 and 54.1-3462 of the Code of Virginia.

"Board" means the Virginia Board of Pharmacy.

"CE" means continuing education as required for renewal of licensure by the Board of Pharmacy.

"CEU" means a continuing education unit awarded for credit as the equivalent of 10 contact hours.

"Chart order" means a lawful order for a drug or device entered on the chart or in a medical record of a patient by a prescriber or his designated agent.

"Compliance packaging" means packaging for dispensed drugs which is comprised of a series of containers for solid oral dosage forms and which is designed to assist the user in administering or self-administering the drugs in accordance with directions for use.

"Contact hour" means the amount of credit awarded for 60 minutes of participation in and successful completion of a continuing education program.

"Correctional facility" means any prison, penitentiary, penal facility, jail, detention unit, or other facility in which persons are incarcerated by government officials.

"DEA" means the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

"Dispensing error" means

1. a variation from the prescriber's prescription drug order, including, but not limited to:
    1. Incorrect drug;
    2. Incorrect drug strength;
    3. Incorrect dosage form;
    4. Incorrect patient; or
    5. inadequate or incorrect packaging, labeling, or directions;
2. a failure to identify and manage:
    1. therapeutic duplication;
    2. drug-disease contraindications, if known;
    3. drug-drug interactions, if known;
    4. incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment;
    5. drug-allergy interactions; or
    6. a clinically significant delay in therapy;
3. a delivery of a medication to the wrong patient or unit, and the failure to detect and appropriately manage a significant actual or potential problem with a patient's drug therapy; and
4. a variation in bulk repackaging or filling of automated counting devices, including, but not limited to:
    1. Incorrect drug;
    2. Incorrect drug strength;
    3. Incorrect dosage form; or
    4. Inadequate or incorrect packaging or labeling.

"Drug donation site" means a permitted pharmacy that specifically registers with the board for the purpose of receiving or redispensing eligible donated prescription drugs pursuant to § 54.1-3411.1 of the Code of Virginia.

"Electronic prescription" means a written prescription that is generated on an electronic application in accordance with 21 CFR Part 1300 and is transmitted to a pharmacy as an electronic data file.

"Expiration date" means that date placed on a drug package by the manufacturer or repacker beyond which the product may not be dispensed or used.

"Facsimile (FAX) prescription" means a written prescription or order which is transmitted by an electronic device over telephone lines which sends the exact image to the receiver (pharmacy) in a hard copy form.

"FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.

"Floor stock" means a supply of drugs which have been distributed for the purpose of general administration by a prescriber or other authorized person pursuant to a valid order of a prescriber.

"Foreign school of pharmacy" means a school outside the United States and its territories offering a course of study in basic sciences, pharmacology, and pharmacy of at least four years in duration resulting in a degree that qualifies a person to practice pharmacy in that country.

"Forgery" means a prescription that was falsely created, falsely signed, or altered.

"FPGEC certificate" means the certificate given by the Foreign Pharmacy Equivalency Committee of NABP that certifies that the holder of such certificate has passed the Foreign Pharmacy Equivalency Examination and a credential review of foreign training to establish educational equivalency to board approved schools of pharmacy, and has passed approved examinations establishing proficiency in
English.

"Generic drug name" means the nonproprietary name listed in the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary (USP-NF) or in the USAN and the USP Dictionary of Drug Names.

"Hospital" or "nursing home" means those facilities as defined in Title 32.1 of the Code of Virginia or as defined in regulations by the Virginia Department of Health.

"Inactive license" means a license which is registered with the Commonwealth but does not entitle the licensee to practice, the holder of which is not required to submit documentation of CE necessary to hold an active license.

"Long-term care facility" means a nursing home, retirement care, mental care or other facility or institution which provides extended health care to resident patients.

"NABP" means the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

"Nuclear pharmacy" means a pharmacy providing radiopharmaceutical services.

"On duty" means that a pharmacist is on the premises at the address of the permitted pharmacy and is available as needed.

<u>"Patient safety organization" means an organization that has as its primary mission continuous quality improvement under the Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-41) and is credentialed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.</u>

"Permitted physician" means a physician who is licensed pursuant to §54.1-3304 of the Code of Virginia to dispense drugs to persons to whom or for whom pharmacy services are not reasonably available.

"Perpetual inventory" means an ongoing system for recording quantities of drugs received, dispensed or otherwise distributed by a pharmacy.

"Personal supervision" means the pharmacist must be physically present and render direct, personal control over the entire service being rendered or act being performed. Neither prior nor future instructions shall be sufficient nor, shall supervision rendered by telephone, written instructions, or by any mechanical or electronic methods be sufficient.

"Pharmacy closing" means that the permitted pharmacy ceases pharmacy services or fails to provide for continuity of pharmacy services or lawful access to patient prescription records or other required patient records for the purpose of continued pharmacy services to patients.

"Pharmacy technician trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled in an approved pharmacy technician training program and is performing duties restricted to pharmacy technicians for the purpose of obtaining practical experience in accordance with § 54.1-3321 D of the Code of Virginia.

"PIC" means the pharmacist-in-charge of a permitted pharmacy.

"Practice location" means any location in which a prescriber evaluates or treats a patient.

"Prescription department" means any contiguous or noncontiguous areas used for the compounding, dispensing and storage of all Schedule II through VI drugs and devices and any Schedule I investigational drugs.

"PTCB" means the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board, co-founded by the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Society of Health System Pharmacists, as the national organization for voluntary examination and certification of pharmacy technicians.

"Quality assurance plan" means a plan approved by the board for on-going monitoring, measuring, evaluating, and, if necessary, improving the performance of a pharmacy function or system.

"Radiopharmaceutical" means any drug that exhibits spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei with the emission of nuclear particles or photons and includes any nonradioactive reagent kit or radionuclide generator that is intended to be used in the preparation of any such substance, but does not include drugs such as carbon-containing compounds or potassium-containing salts that include trace quantities of naturally occurring radionuclides. The term also includes any biological product that is labeled with a radionuclide or intended solely to be labeled with a radionuclide.

"Repackaged drug" means any drug removed from the manufacturer's original package and placed in different packaging.

"Robotic pharmacy system" means a mechanical system controlled by a computer that performs operations or activities relative to the storage, packaging, labeling, dispensing, or distribution of medications, and collects, controls, and maintains all transaction information.

"Safety closure container" means a container which meets the requirements of the federal Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 USC §§1471-1476), i.e., in testing such containers, that 85% of a test group of 200 children of ages 41-52 months are unable to open the container in a five-minute period and that 80% fail in another five minutes after a demonstration of how to open it and that 90% of a test group of 100 adults must be able to open and close the container.

"Satellite pharmacy" means a pharmacy which is noncontiguous to the centrally permitted pharmacy of a hospital but at the location designated on the pharmacy permit.

"Special packaging" means packaging that is designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open to obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the drug contained therein within a reasonable time and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but does not mean packaging which all such children cannot open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount within a reasonable time.

"Special use permit" means a permit issued to conduct a pharmacy of a special scope of service that varies in any way from the provisions of any board regulation.

"Storage temperature" means those specific directions stated in some monographs with respect to the temperatures at which pharmaceutical articles shall be stored, where it is considered that storage at a lower or higher temperature may produce undesirable results. The conditions are defined by the following terms:

1. "Cold" means any temperature not exceeding 8°C (46°F). A refrigerator is a cold place in which temperature is maintained thermostatically between 2° and 8°C (36° and 46°F). A freezer is a cold place in which the temperature is maintained thermostatically between -20° and -10°C (-4° and 14°F).

2. "Room temperature" means the temperature prevailing in a working area.

3. "Controlled room temperature" is a temperature maintained thermostatically that encompasses the usual and customary working environment of 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); that results in a mean kinetic temperature calculated to be not more than 25°C; and that allows for excursions between 15° and 30°C (59° and 86°F) that are experienced in pharmacies, hospitals, and warehouses.

4. "Warm" means any temperature between 30° and 40°C (86° and 104°F).

5. "Excessive heat" means any temperature above 40°C (104°F).

6. "Protection from freezing" means where, in addition to the risk of breakage of the container, freezing subjects a product to loss of strength or potency, or to the destructive alteration of its characteristics, the container label bears an appropriate instruction to protect the product from freezing.

7. "Cool" means any temperature between 8° and 15°C (46° and 59°F).

"Terminally ill" means a patient with a terminal condition as defined in §54.1-2982 of the Code of Virginia.

"Unit dose container" means a container that is a single-unit container, as defined in United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary, for articles intended for administration by other than the parenteral route as a single dose, direct from the container.

"Unit dose package" means a container that contains a particular dose ordered for a patient.

"Unit dose system" means a system in which multiple drugs in unit dose packaging are dispensed in a single container, such as a medication drawer or bin, labeled only with patient name and location. Directions for administration are not provided by the pharmacy on the drug packaging or container but are obtained by the person administering directly from a prescriber's order or medication administration record.

"USP-NF" means the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary.

"Well-closed container" means a container that protects the contents from extraneous solids and from loss of the drug under the ordinary or customary conditions of handling, shipment, storage, and distribution.

18VAC110-20-417 Continuous quality improvement program

A. Notwithstanding practices constituting unprofessional practice indicated in 18VAC110-20-25, any pharmacy that actively reports dispensing errors to a patient safety organization consistent with §54.1-3434.03 and 18VAC110-20-10 shall be deemed in compliance with this section.
B. Pharmacies not actively reporting to patient safety organizations, consistent with §54.1-3434.03 and 18VAC110-20-10, shall implement a program for continuous quality improvement in compliance with this section.
    1. Notification requirements:
    a. A pharmacy intern or pharmacy technician who identifies or learns of a dispensing error shall immediately notify the pharmacist on-duty of the dispensing error.
    b. The pharmacist on-duty shall appropriately respond to the dispensing error in a manner that protects the health and safety of the patient.
    c. The pharmacist on-duty shall immediately notify the patient and communicate steps to avoid injury or mitigate the error if the patient is in receipt of a drug

involving a dispensing error which may cause patient harm or affect the efficacy of the drug therapy. Additionally, reasonable efforts shall be made to determine if the patient self-administered or was administered the drug involving the dispensing error. If it is known or reasonable to believe the patient self-administered or was administered the drug involving the dispensing error, the pharmacist shall immediately notify the prescriber.

2. Documentation and record requirements; remedial action:

a. Documentation of the dispensing error must be initiated as soon as possible, not to exceed three days from identifying the error. Documentation shall include, at a minimum, a description of the event that is sufficient to allow categorization and analysis of the event.

b. The pharmacist-in-charge or designee shall perform a systematic analysis by reviewing each dispensing error, analyzing findings collected and documented, assessing the cause and any factors contributing to the dispensing error, and recommending remedial action to improve pharmacy systems and workflow processes to prevent or reduce future errors.

c. The pharmacist-in-charge shall inform pharmacy personnel of changes made to pharmacy policy, procedure, systems, or processes as a result of the analysis.

d. Documentation associated with the analysis of the dispensing error need only to be maintained until the systematic analysis has been completed. Prescriptions, dispensing information, and other records required by federal or state law shall be maintained accordingly.

e. A separate record shall be maintained for one year from the date of the quality assurance analysis of a dispensing error which shall include the following information:

    a. Dates the quality assurance analysis was initiated and completed;
    b. Names of the participants in the quality assurance analysis;
    c. General description of the dispensing error;
    d. General description of remedial action taken to prevent or reduce future errors.

f. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a pharmacy from contracting or otherwise arranging for the provision of personnel or other resources, by a third party or administrative offices, with such skill or expertise as the pharmacy believes to be necessary to satisfy the requirements of this section.