



Arizona State Board of Pharmacy
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**NOTICE AND AGENDA OF A TELEPHONIC COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE ARIZONA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY – Opioid Antagonist
Proposed Rulemaking**

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) Committee and to the general public that the Board will hold a telephonic committee meeting open to the public on:

**October 13, 2016
1:30 P.M.**

**Arizona State Board of Pharmacy Meeting
Arizona State Board of Pharmacy Office
1616 W. Adams, First Floor Board Room
Phoenix, AZ 85007**

One or more members of the Board Committee may participate in the meeting by telephone.

Title 2 of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) prohibits the Board from discriminating on the basis of disability in its public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation by contacting Cheryl Frush, Deputy Director at (602-771-2727). Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

During the course of the meeting, the Committee, upon a majority vote of a quorum of the members, may hold an executive session for the purposes of obtaining legal advice from the Board's attorney on any matter listed on the agenda pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03 (A) (3). The executive session will be held immediately after the vote and will not be open to the public.

The agenda is subject to change up to 24 hours prior to the meeting. The Committee Chairperson reserves the right to change the order of the items on the agenda, except for matters set for a specific time.

AGENDA

October 13, 2016

The Agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**
3. **Opioid Antagonist Rules for Dispensing without a prescription** – Discussion and possible recommendations to the Board concerning the proposed language to dispense an opioid antagonist without a prescription
4. **Call to the Public**
The Board (Committee) may make an open call to the public during the meeting, subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions, to allow individuals to address the Board (committee) on any issue within its jurisdiction. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.91 (G), members of the Board (committee) are not allowed to discuss or take legal action on matters raised during an open call to the public unless the matters are properly noticed for discussion and legal action. However, the Board may ask staff to review a matter or may ask that a matter be placed on a future agenda.

Prepared and Posted 10/5/2016 CF

Definitions:

"Caregiver" means a family member, friend, person in a position to have recurring contact with a person at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose, or a community member that provides services to persons who are at risk of an opioid-related overdose.

"community member" means first responders (law enforcement, EMT), School district employees, community center employees, rehab facility employees,

"Opioid antagonist" means any drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or disinhibits the effects of opioids acting on those receptors. The term includes, without limitation, naloxone hydrochloride.

"Opioid-related drug overdose" means a condition including, without limitation, extreme physical illness, a decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid, or another substance with which an opioid was combined, or that an ordinary layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

"Opioid overdose prevention and treatment training program" means any program operated by a local health jurisdiction or that is registered by a local health jurisdiction to train individuals to prevent, recognize, and respond to an opiate overdose, and that provides, at a minimum, training in all of the following:

- (A) The causes of an opiate overdose.
- (B) Mouth to mouth resuscitation.
- (C) How to contact appropriate emergency medical services.
- (D) How to administer an opioid antagonist.

Rules:

*A licensed pharmacist shall dispense opioid antagonist without a prescription if:

1. The pharmacist has successfully completed an opioid prevention and treatment training program
 - a. Maintain knowledge on opioid-related drug overdose via 2 CE credit per license renewal cycle
2. Permit holder has policy and procedures that shall include:
 - a. Dispensing documentation procedures
 - i. Records for opioid antagonist dispensed by a pharmacist shall be maintained separately from prescription records.
 - b. What to do if a person is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose on permit holders place of business
 - c. Education for person purchasing opioid antagonist

*Pharmacist may dispense opioid antagonist without a prescription as outlined in 32-1979 (A).

- A. Before dispensing an opioid antagonist without a prescription, the dispensing pharmacist shall request in writing a factual basis from the person receiving the opioid antagonist showing that the person meets the description in subsection A of 32-1979.

*Pharmacist dispensing opioid antagonist shall document the transaction as described in R4-23-407

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1. Quantity dispensed, and
2. Directions for use, and
3. Patient's name, address, phone number, date of birth or
4. Caregiver's name, address, phone number date of birth, and
5. Counseling / Education to purchaser

*Pharmacist dispensing Opioid antagonist shall ensure that a person receives education before dispensing an opioid antagonist. The education shall include, without limitation:

- (a) Information concerning the prevention and recognition of and responses to opioid-related drug overdoses;
- (b) Methods for the safe administration of opioid antagonists to a person experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose;
- (c) Potential side effects and adverse events connected with the administration of opioid antagonists;
- (d) The importance of seeking emergency medical assistance for a person experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose before or after the administration of an opioid antagonist;

*A pharmacist that has undergone Opioid overdose and treatment training program may administer an opioid antagonist to a person who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose. A pharmacist that has undergone opioid overdose and treatment training program who in good faith and without compensation administers an opioid antagonist to a person who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose is not liable for any civil or other damages as the result of any act of omission by the person rendering the care or as the result of any act or failure to act to arrange for further medical treatment or care acts with gross negligence, willful misconduct or intentional wrongdoing.