

ARTICLE 4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

R4-23-407.1. Dispensing an Opioid Antagonist

A. As used in this Section:

1. “Community member” means a person in position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. This includes emergency first responders, peace officers or other law enforcement personnel, fire department personnel, school district employees, and personnel of a facility or center that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
2. “Opioid antagonist” means any drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that binds to opioid receptors, effectively blocking or inhibiting the receptor and preventing the body from responding to the opioid. Naloxone hydrochloride is an opioid antagonist.
3. “Opioid-related overdose” means an acute condition in which the opioid overdose triad of symptoms, decreased level of consciousness, pinpoint pupils, and respiratory depression, is present. Other symptoms may include seizures, muscle spasms, and coma or death. An opioid-related overdose requires medical assistance.

B. Before allowing an opioid antagonist to be dispensed under A.R.S. § 32-1979, a pharmacy permit holder shall have written policies and procedures regarding:

1. Documentation of opioid antagonists dispensed under A.R.S. § 32-1979. The documentation shall:
 - a. Include the information required under R4-23-407(A)(1)(a, c, d, f, and l) and (A)(2); and
 - b. Include the following:
 - i. Quantity dispensed;
 - ii. Directions for use; and
 - iii. If available, the patient’s name, address, telephone number, and birth date; or
 - iv. Name, address, telephone number, and birth date of a family member in position to assist the individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose; or
 - v. Name, address, telephone number, and entity at which employed of a community member in position to assist an individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose ; and
 - vi. Name of the individual providing the education required under subsection (B)(2);
2. Education to be provided to the individual to whom the opioid antagonist is dispensed. The education shall include:
 - a. How to prevent an opioid-related overdose;
 - b. How to recognize an opioid-related overdose;

