**Rules Revisions Proposed and in the Works**

The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy filed changes to three series of its rules with the secretary of state and the Legislative Rulemaking Review Committee for consideration in the 2012 Regular Legislative Session. The Board revised Title 15, Series 2, dealing with controlled substances, to ensure that e-prescribing of controlled substances in this state is in line with federal law, and placing a prohibition against refills more than three days early without documenting the special circumstances requiring an earlier refill. The Board revised Series 3 concerning continuing pharmacy education to modernize the language and bring it more in line with Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education guidelines. Finally, the Board revised Series 5 to bring the rules on licensure of wholesale drug distributors in line with federal requirements, and to clarify that manufacturers who use others to distribute their product (third-party logistics providers or 3PLs) must still get a wholesale distributor license from the Board if the manufacturer retains its title to the drug through distribution to the customer. In addition, the Board has been working with the Boards of Medicine and Osteopathy to expand the vaccines/immunizations that a properly certified pharmacist may give. Current law limits them to flu and pneumonia, and requires the three boards to do any expansion through joint rulemaking. The three boards have agreed to permit expansion of the rules to allow Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, herpes zoster, and tetanus (including the combinations of TD and TDaP). The Board will keep you posted on their progress.

**The Pharmacy Practice Act: Coming Up Again During the 2012 Regular Legislative Session?**

The Pharmacy Practice Act went through a substantial rewrite over the course of 2010, and was taken up by the Legislature during the 2011 Regular Legislative Session. The rewrite was mainly a blend of current code and parts of the Model State Pharmacy Act and Model Rules of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. The aim of the Board was to keep the current state of the law, but to update the language and organization. The legislature, of course, controls the process. One of their goals is to create more consistency among all of the Chapter 30 licensing boards in procedural operation, and to look at the scope of practice of the health care-related boards. In working through the process, a collaborative effort was made among a variety of stakeholder representatives, the Board of Pharmacy, the Boards of Medicine and Osteopathy, and others, coordinated by the House of Delegates Government Organization Committee. A product was produced that everyone involved agreed was workable and supported for passage. Unfortunately, one snag was left open, involving the language on pricing and savings from the dispensing of generic substitutes. So, after passing in both the House and the Senate, but with differing language on the generic substitutions pricing, the bill died in conference committee. As you would expect, though, the Board has been informed by staff to the Legislature’s Joint Committee on Government Organizations that they are ready to take it up again in the next regular session. This is something to keep your eyes on so that we can work together as we move forward.

**Congratulations in Order for New Licensees! Reciprocity**

The following pharmacists have successfully completed the Law examination (Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination® (MPJE®)), and the Errors and Omission examination to become licensed in the state of West Virginia by reciprocity: Ken Akers, Samantha Arrington, Chadena Veronica Barmum-Parker, Kathleen Bosse, Kathleen Burda, Amanda Carpenter, Jessica L. Cowan, Christine Corsberg, Dwight Eplin, Kristen M. Engel, Howard M. Fass, Melissa A. Fritz, Jeffrey Garavaglia, Jesse Haines, Christopher Hale, Deidre Ann Holeman, Terri H. Johnson, Helena Kim, Lindsey Maybrier, Stacey Means, Ana Negrete, Marc Phillips, Jeremy Prunty, Trisha Reddy, David Tate, Stephanie Beth Taylor, Danyan Wang, and Ryan Wineland.

**North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination**

The following individuals successfully passed the North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination®, completed the Law examination (MPJE), and the Errors and Omission examination and received their license in the state of West Virginia as their original state of licensure: Bobbi Addair, Patricia Ohene Agye...
Pharmacists Provide Feedback at APhA: ‘It’s About Time! What a Great Tool’

Since the March 2011 launch of the new CPE Monitor® service, more than 10,000 pharmacists and technicians have created their National Association of Boards of Pharmacy® (NABP®) e-Profile and obtained their permanent identification number. In its effort to educate licensees, NABP answered questions about CPE Monitor during the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) Annual Meeting and Exposition on March 25-28, 2011, in Seattle, WA, in which pharmacists shared with NABP staff positive feedback about the new service. Visitors to the booth noted that they are looking forward to using the new tool to track their continuing pharmacy education (CPE).

Beginning in the latter part of 2011, the CPE Monitor service will allow pharmacists and technicians to easily track their Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE)-accredited CPE credits. The service will also provide a streamlined reporting and compliance verification process for participating state boards of pharmacy, a capability scheduled for availability in 2012. In the latter part of 2011, the e-Profile ID and birth date (MMDD) will be required to receive credit for any CPE activities taken from ACPE-accredited providers. Providers will ask CPE participants to provide the ID either when registering for CPE or when submitting participation data to the provider.

Pharmacists whose names have changed since the last time they interacted with NABP will need to go through the name change process before beginning their CPE Monitor registration. Name changes can be made in the licensee’s NABP e-Profile by submitting a photocopy of the document granting your name change and completing the correct NABP name change form. These downloadable forms are available on the NABP Web site at www.nabp.net/programs/cpe-monitor/cpe-monitor-service in the frequently asked questions section. One form pertains to those who have had their name change granted by a United States government agency, and the other form pertains to those who have had their name change granted by a foreign government agency. In addition to the form, licensees must submit a photocopy of the documentation noting the name change, which includes marriage license or certificate, divorce decree, or court ordered name change document.

Pharmacists and technicians may access additional information about CPE Monitor in the Programs section on the NABP Web site at www.nabp.net/programs or at www.MyCPEmonitor.net. CPE Monitor is a collaborative effort between NABP, ACPE, and ACPE providers.

Protecting Yourself from Identity Theft

Being asked for your Social Security number (SSN) when applying for a loan or credit card, or even when setting up an account with a business for a service, is now commonplace. With this increased use of SSNs comes the increased risk of identity theft, and reputable businesses have been diligent in taking measures to implement security protocols to protect their customers.

Although some may believe that non-governmental organizations are prohibited from obtaining SSNs, in fact there is no law banning private organizations, such as NABP, from collecting this information. In recent years, a federal government task force recognized the importance of SSN use by private entities and preservation of such use. In addition, many states’ laws specifically permit private entities to collect and use individual SSNs for purposes of application and enrollment processes, to confirm SSN accuracy, or for internal verification or administrative purposes.

For many decades, NABP has supported the boards of pharmacy in their licensure processes and the Association adheres to state and federal laws when collecting SSNs for purposes of internal data verification and board of pharmacy licensure processes. In addition, NABP has high security protocols and utilizes required technologies and protections, including encryption technologies, to protect sensitive information.

Some pharmacists have asked about using the National Provider Identifier (NPI) number from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) as an alternative to providing their SSN. However, applying for an NPI number requires candidates to disclose their SSN to CMS, and may not address candidate concerns about providing their SSN to third parties. In addition, this excludes pharmacy technicians, who are not eligible for an NPI number.

A verification process using the SSN is the best way for organizations like NABP to help ensure the accuracy of data within its systems. NABP collects and reports data such as examination scores and continuing education records to the boards of pharmacy and having incorrect data could create serious adverse consequences for licensees. The use of the full nine-digit SSN, along with other demographic information such as license number(s), will help NABP internally verify that each profile created within its systems is unique, contains accurate information, and will match state board licensure records. The SSN is not used for any other purposes and is not shared with other entities except for the purposes of delivering requested services.

Reputable organizations use secure collection, storage, and disposal procedures, such as SSL encryption, access restriction and monitoring, firewalls, and shredding to protect customers information and thwart would-be hackers and identity thieves. Nevertheless, understanding how identity thieves steal your information will help you protect yourself from identity theft. According to the Social Security Administration thieves acquire your personal information by:

♦ Stealing wallets, purses, and your mail (bank and credit card statements, pre-approved credit offers, new checks, and tax information);
♦ Stealing personal information you provide to an unsecured site on the Internet, from business or personnel records at work, and personal information in your home;
♦ Rummaging through your trash, the trash of businesses, and public trash dumps for personal data;
♦ Posing by phone or e-mail as someone who legitimately needs information about you, such as employers or landlords; or
♦ Buying personal information from “inside” sources. For example, an identity thief may pay a store employee for information about you that appears on an application for goods, services, or credit.

Contaminated TPN Spurs ISMP Call for Action

In response to the infections of 19 Alabama patients by contaminated total parenteral nutrition (TPN), the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) called upon Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to take several actions, including collaborating with boards of pharmacy in enforcing compounding standards. An investigation led by Alabama Department of Public Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) determined that a failure in a step of the sterilization process for the compounded TPN most likely led to its contamination with Serratia marcescens bacteria. Of the 19 cases of infection that resulted for the compounded TPN most likely led to its contamination with Serratia marcescens bacteria. Of the 19 cases of infection that resulted in Birmingham, AL, area hospitals, nine were fatal. An investigation revealed that TPN produced by Meds IV was the common source of the infections and that a container and stirrer, and a tap water spigot at Meds IV are likely the sources of the bacteria. The product was recalled by Meds IV on March 24, 2011.

ISMP has expressed support for the provision of additional resources to boards of pharmacy so that boards can survey compounding pharma-
ISMP Provides Strategies to Enhance Safety Procedures in Pharmacies

This column was prepared by ISMP. ISMP is an independent nonprofit agency that analyzes medication errors, near misses, and potentially hazardous conditions as reported by pharmacists and other practitioners. ISMP then makes appropriate contacts with companies and regulators, gathers expert opinion about prevention measures, and publishes its recommendations. To read about the risk reduction strategies that you can put into practice today, subscribe to ISMP Medication Safety Alert!® Community/Ambulatory Care Edition by visiting www.ismp.org. ISMP is a federally certified patient safety organization, providing legal protection and confidentiality for submitted patient safety data and error reports. ISMP is also an FDA MedWatch partner. Call 1-800/FAIL-SAF(E) to report medication errors to the ISMP Medication Errors Reporting Program or online at www.ismp.org. ISMP address: 200 Lakeside Dr, Suite 200, Horsham, PA 19044. Phone: 215/947-7797. E-mail: ismpinfo@ismp.org.

When investigating errors, look for contributing factors and then apply prevention recommendations that make sense for your organization. Use a variety of the strategies listed below to focus on system issues and human factors, to continually enhance safety procedures in your pharmacy. Share this information with colleagues at your site and within your greater organization.

Fail-safes and constraints involve true system changes in the design of products or how individuals interact within the system. For instance, when the pharmacy computer system is integrated with the cash register, a fail-safe would prevent the clerk from “ringing up” the prescription unless final verification by a pharmacist had occurred.

Forcing functions are procedures that create a “hard stop” during a process to help ensure that important information is provided before proceeding. For example, a pharmacy computer system is integrated with the cash register and requires the patient’s date of birth be asked and entered at the point of sale.

Automation and computerization of medication-use processes can reduce reliance on memory. Examples include true electronic systems that can receive electronic prescriptions from a prescriber, thus eliminating data entry misinterpretation at the pharmacy and robotic dispensing devices with bar coding.

Standardization creates a uniform model to adhere to when performing various functions and to reduce the complexity and variation of a specific process. For example, create standardized processes to guide the pharmacist’s final verification of a medication.

Redundancies incorporate duplicate steps or add another individual to a process, to force additional checks in the system. Involving two individuals in a process reduces the likelihood that both will make the same error with the same medication for the same patient. Examples include use of both brand and generic names when communicating medication information. Patient counseling is often an underutilized redundancy that can detect many errors.

Reminders and checklists help make important information readily available. For example, prescription blanks that include prompts for important information (eg, medication indication, allergies, patient birth date).

Rules and policies are useful and necessary in organizations. Effective rules and policies should guide staff toward an intended positive outcome. However, some may add unnecessary complexity and may be met with resistance, especially when implemented in haste in response to an error. Because their use relies on memory, they should be used as a foundation to support other strategies that target system issues.

Education and information are important tactics when combined with other strategies that strengthen the medication-use system. The effectiveness of these tactics relies on an individual’s ability to remember what has been presented. Thus, on their own, they offer little leverage to prevent errors. An example of an education strategy would be having pharmacy personnel read and review policies and procedures on how to correctly perform a function such as prescription verification.

FDA Warning on Benzocaine Use

FDA has issued a warning to consumers and health care providers regarding the use of benzocaine and its association with a rare, but serious condition, methemoglobinemia. FDA also stresses that benzocaine products should not be used on children less than two (2) years of age, except under the advise of a health care provider. Methemoglobinemia results in the amount of oxygen carried through the bloodstream being greatly reduced, and in the most severe cases, can result in death. Benzocaine gels and liquids are sold over-the-counter under different brand names—such as Anbesol®, Hurricane®, Orajel®, Baby Orajel, Orabase®, and store brands—and are used to relieve pain from a variety of conditions including teething, canker sores, and irritation of the mouth and gums. Benzocaine is also sold in other forms such as lozenges and spray solutions.

FDA notes that methemoglobinemia has been reported with all strengths of benzocaine gels and liquids, including concentrations as low as 7.5%. Further, the cases occurred mainly in children aged two years or younger who were treated with benzocaine gel for teething. Symptoms include pale, gray, or blue colored skin, lips, and nail beds; shortness of breath; fatigue; confusion; headache; lightheadedness; and rapid heart rate and usually appear within minutes to hours of applying benzocaine. Symptoms may occur with the first application of benzocaine or after additional use. FDA advises that if consumers or their children experience any of these symptoms after taking benzocaine, they should seek medical attention immediately. The FDA safety warning is available at www.fda.gov.

FDA Reminder About Pradaxa Storage/Handling

FDA issued a safety alert regarding special handling instructions for Pradaxa® due to concerns that these requirements are not commonly known. FDA advises that Pradaxa, an anticoagulant medication known as a direct thrombin inhibitor, should only be dispensed and stored in the original bottle or blister package due to the potential for product breakdown from moisture and loss of potency.

Specifically, FDA advises pharmacists that Pradaxa should only be dispensed in the original manufacturer bottle with the original dessicant cap. Pradaxa should not be repackaged. Patients should be advised to store the medication in the original container and avoid using pill boxes or other containers for storage. Also, once a bottle is opened, the product must be used within 30 days to ensure potency. The Pradaxa label and medication guide contain more information about these storage and handling requirements. The FDA safety alert is available on the FDA Web site at www.fda.gov.
continued from page 1


Score Transfer

The following pharmacists have successfully completed the Law examination (MPJE) and the Errors and Omission examination, and had their other scores transferred to be licensed in the state of West Virginia: Justin Hoppes, Sarah McDowell, and Benjamin Stahl.

West Virginia Board of Pharmacy Upcoming Calendar of Dates

Board Meeting

Sunday, September 18, 2011, 5 PM. (Executive Session), Residence Inn by Marriott, Conference Room, Morgantown, WV, and continued Monday, September 19, 2011, 8 AM, West Virginia University School of Pharmacy, Dean’s Conference Room, Morgantown, WV.

Pharmacy Technician Examinations

♦ Morgantown, WV: September 20, 2011, 10:30 AM, West Virginia University School of Pharmacy.

♦ Charleston, WV: October 14, 2011, 1:30 PM, University of Charleston School of Pharmacy.

All applications must be received in the Board office at least two weeks prior to the examination date to ensure time to process them. You may contact BJ Knoth to ask about paying an additional fee to take the exam on a special date in the Board office. Applications can be printed at www.wvbop.com.

Final Chance to Renew: Grace Period for 2011 Closing Fast

West Virginia Code Section 30-5-10 and Section 15-1-5 of the Board’s Rules state that every pharmacist or pharmacy technician whose license expired on June 30, 2011, has a 60-day grace period. That grace period expired on August 30, 2011. So, if you failed to renew, the Board will provide you a final 30-day window to renew, with a notice sent to your last known address on record with the Board. After that, your license will be considered lapsed.