SEPTEMBER 2026

NEW MEXICO BOARD OF PHARMACY

Newsletter to Promote Pharmacy and Drug Law Compliance.

Significant Adverse Drug Events

1) A 50-year-old patient was prescribed rosuvastatin 40 mg tablets, to take one tablet by mouth daily. The patient was dispensed a different patient's medication, atorvastatin 40 mg tablets, because the technician did not obtain patient identifiers at the drive-through window. Per the pharmacist's root cause analysis, the technician may have confused the patient with another patient and did not check for their date of birth or name. A language barrier may also have been a factor, as the patient was Spanish speaking. The patient took the incorrect statin and reported adverse effects, including tiredness, bone pain, and not feeling well. She had been on other statins in the past and had similar adverse effects. Per the policy and procedure, staff was to identify patients using two identifiers, obtain the bag, scan labels, then check for identifiers again at pickup. The staff member was retrained on the process and acknowledged their understanding.

2) A 79-year-old patient was prescribed warfarin 5 mg tablets, with directions to take five tablets by mouth once daily at 4 PM. The pharmacist filled the prescription correctly but did not identify the high dose. The patient reported to her doctor, who sent her to the emergency room with an elevated International Normalized Ratio. Per the pharmacist, she typically typed and verified her own prescriptions, was on her second long shift, and had

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Significant Adverse Drug Events *(cont)*

overwritten the drug utilization review (DUR). Per the corrective action, the pharmacist was to slow down and pay closer attention to all DURs.

3) A 42-year-old patient with a history of epilepsy was prescribed divalproex delayed-release 125 mg capsules, with directions to take three capsules by mouth twice daily. The pharmacy dispensed an incorrect blister card for fluoxetine 40 mg capsules, with instructions to take three capsules by mouth twice daily. The patient took eight doses of fluoxetine before having a seizure and being admitted to the hospital. Per the pharmacist's root cause analysis, the pharmacy had received a different National Drug Code (NDC) of fluoxetine, which looked similar to divalproex. The technician did not perform the NDC verification/safety check for each blister card, and the pharmacist did not catch the error. Per the pharmacist's corrective action, the pharmacy will no longer order that NDC of fluoxetine to prevent future errors, and all pharmacists and technicians were to be retrained on safety procedures at their next staff meeting.

4) An 80-year-old patient with psoriasis was prescribed methotrexate 2.5 mg tablets, to take six tablets by mouth every week, compounded into liquid form. While changing the prescription into a compound, the pharmacist incorrectly changed the dosing frequency from weekly to daily. After two weeks, the patient called the pharmacy to report the error. The patient reported feeling chills, headache, and nausea. Per the pharmacist's root cause analysis, the pharmacy was training new staff, and staff members were exhausted from trying to catch up on prescriptions. Per the root cause analysis, a checklist was added to the compounding logs with sig codes to be checked by a technician and then verified by the pharmacist. Since the incident, staffing issues have been resolved, allowing the pharmacists more time to verify prescriptions.

Disclaimer: These suggestions are made by the pharmacists submitting the Significant Adverse Drug Event reports. The publication of recommendations is not an indication of endorsement by the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy.

Disciplinary Actions

The Board took the following actions during its July meeting:

Echo Health, LLC, dba Nova Specialty Pharmacy – Default order of denial

Allen de Somer, RP00009569 – Pharmacist, voluntary surrender

US Specialty Formulations, LLC, OF00000062 – Pre-Notice of Contemplated Action (Pre-NCA) settlement agreement

Shayla Romero – Pharmacy technician application, default denial

Barbara Cordova – Pharmacy technician application, default denial

Arthur Lopez III, RP00005111 – Pharmacist, default revocation

Safe Chain Solutions, WD00011409, CS00221512, WD00012612 – Wholesaler, default revocation

Accutome, Inc, dba Keeler USA, WD20220541 – Wholesaler, Pre-NCA settlement agreement

Pulse by NABP Now Available to Dispensers

Dispensers can now create accounts with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy® (NABP®) platform, Pulse by NABP™. Dispensers can also communicate with trading partners and respond to regulator requests. Pulse helps protect patients from counterfeit or substandard prescription medications in the drug supply chain. The platform simplifies the process of achieving compliance with the Drug Supply Chain Security Act. Distributors will be invited to create accounts in the fall. With Pulse tools, dispensers and their trading partners can check Authorized Trading Partner status, share preferred contacts to streamline interoperability and communication, search for Global Location Numbers and state licenses, and interact with trading partners through a trusted, secure network.

FDA Clarifies 503A and 503B Compounding Policies

NABP's July 1, 2026 news update: For 503A compounding pharmacies, a drug product is compounded for an individual patient based on receipt of a prescription, and the compounder does not compound regularly or in inordinate amounts any drug products that are essentially copies of commercially available drug products. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) stated that it does not intend to take action against 503A compounders for compounding a drug product that is essentially a copy of a commercially available drug product if the compounder fills four or fewer prescriptions of that compounded drug per calendar month. For 503B pharmacies, FDA stated that outsourcing facilities may not use bulk drug substances or active pharmaceutical ingredients for compounds unless the bulk drug substance appears on a list identifying bulk drug substances for which there is a clinical need (ie, the 503B bulks list) or if the drug compounded from the bulk substances is on FDA's drug shortage list at the time of compounding, distribution, and dispensing. FDA reminded compounders that tirzepatide and semaglutide are not currently on its drug shortage list or the 503B bulks list.

2026 Rules Update

Repackaging for Medically Monitored Withdrawal Management:

- Allowance for a contracted pharmacy to distribute repackaged dangerous drugs for medically monitored withdrawal management or directly related supportive care to a custodial care facility pursuant to 16.19.11.9 New Mexico Administrative Code

Industrial and Public Health Clinics:

- Updates throughout, to contemporize, correct, and remove unnecessary provisions, as well as minimize administrative burden

Temporary Business Licenses:

- Authorizes the Board to delegate its authority to the executive director to issue temporary licenses as provided in Subsection H of Section 61-11-14 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978
- This rule was repealed and replaced to contemporize, correct, and address nonresident facilities.

Pre-2026 Rules Revisited

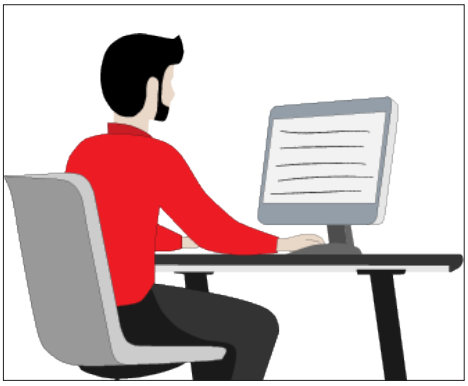
Expedited Pharmacist License Through Reciprocity:

As a reminder, expedited licenses will be issued no more than 30 days after a complete application meeting all requirements for licensure. The expedited licensee shall be subject to discipline in the same manner as those holding a full license and shall be subject to immediate suspension upon reasonable evidence of false or incorrect statements in the documents submitted or if found not to be in good standing in other states. The expedited license shall not be renewed or extended as a provisional license, except as allowed by Section 16 of this part. Before the end of the expedited license term and upon application, a board may renew the license as a regular license after applicant passes the New Mexico-specific Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination® (MPJE®).

Service Member Reciprocity

Service members, as defined in 50 United States Code §3911, and their spouses who relocate to New Mexico due to military orders may apply for and be issued a provisional pharmacist license by reciprocity, without taking the NM MPJE, for the duration of those orders, if the applicant:

- holds a license in good standing with the issuing authority;
- has actively practiced under that license during the two years immediately preceding relocation;
- meets all requirements of this part;
- completes the NABP reciprocity application;
- submits a reciprocity application to the board; and
- remains in good standing throughout the duration of the provisional license.



2026 Pharmacy Law Update: Webinars, 2-4 PM

Registration instructions and webinar information are available at Pharmacy Exam and Education Schedule | NMRLD.

- September 4, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on September 2, 2026

2026 Pharmacy Law Update: Webinars, 2-4 PM *(cont)*

- September 8, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on September 4, 2026
- October 2, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on September 30, 2026
- November 6, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on November 4, 2026
- November 10, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on November 6, 2026
- December 4, 2026 webinar
  Registration closes on December 2, 2026

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