Ro	ard of Pharmacy Linda	to
DU	ard of Pharmacy Upda	ile
	Presented by Starla Blank, PharmD, BCPS	

Learning Objectives

- ► Given a citation from Montana law, identify if it is a rule or a statute
- ► List a proposed change to pharmacy rules approved by the Board in October 2017
- ▶ List the critical steps in the rule making process

Board of Pharmacy

- 7 members appointed by the governor
 - 5 year term, may be reappointed for a 2nd 5 year term
 - Apply on-line to be considered
 - Letter of interest and resume/CV
- Pharmacist members
 - ▶ Tony King
 - Paul BrandMike Bertanolli
 - Starla Blank
- Technician member
 - Rebecca Matovich
- Public membersMarian Jensen
 - Charmell Owens

Licensing Statistics September 2017 Individuals Facilities ▶ Pharmacists: 2,034 ▶ Community: 264 ▶ Interns: 359 ► Telepharmacy 17 ► Certified Techs: 1,244 ▶ Institutional: 97 Mail Order: 661 ► Tech-in-Training: 351 ► Dangerous Drug Researchers: 13 ▶ Limited Services: 5 ▶ OP Surgical Centers: 19 Clinical Pharmacist Practitioners: 22 ▶ Wholesalers: 1,367 ▶ In state: 102

Adjusted Fee Schedule Effective October 2017 License Type Fee Pharmacist renewal \$65 (\$110) Technician renewal \$30 (\$50) Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner application \$25 (\$25) Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner renewal \$25 (\$25) Pharmacy renewal \$150 Technician Utilization Plan renewal \$75 Dispenser of Dangerous Drugs renewal \$75

Legislative and Rule Making Process Statutes = laws = Montana Code Annotated (MCA) New statutes or changes to existing statutes (amendments) must be passed by the legislature Rule making authority is delegated to Boards in statute. Rules also = law Rules may be proposed, adopted, and amended by Boards without the legislature Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM)

Rule Making Process

- New rule or change to an existing rule proposed
- ▶ Rule proposal approved by the Board
- ▶ Rule notice published
- ▶ Public comment period minimum of 28 days allowed
- ▶ Rule hearing minimum of 20 days between notice and hearing
- ▶ Board responds to comments
- ▶ Rules may be revised by Board based on comments
- ▶ Rule adoption notice published maximum 6 months between rule notice and adoption

Changes to Rules or Statutes

- Changes to existing rules or statutes are indicated with a strike through for text to be removed and with an underline for new text
- Example:
 - ► This indicates text to be removed
 - ▶ This indicates new next to be added

Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner

- Effective July 1, 2017 Montana Medicaid covers Collaborative Practice Drug Therapy Management provided by a Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner (CPP).
- Requirements
 - ► CPP must meet the requirements outlined in ARM 24.174.526
 - ▶ CPP must manage a member's drug therapy by providing face-to-face, direct
 - CPP must provide care through employment or contract within a physical practice of a medical practitioner or facility.
- ▶ Enrollment
 - ▶ CPP must enroll with Montana Medicaid utilizing the full Medicaid provider enrollment application as a rendering only provider
- Blue Cross Blue Shield of Montana is also covering services provided by a CPP

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Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner Medicaid Fee Schedule Code Description Rate 99605 initial 15 minutes, new patient \$58.45 99606 initial 15 minutes, established patient \$39.75 99607 each additional 15 minutes \$16.04

Clinical Pharmacist Practitioner

- ► ARM 24.174.526 REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME A CLINICAL PHARMACIST PRACTITIONER
- ▶ Active MT RPh license, application, fee
- ▶ 5 years of clinical experience OR residency and 2 years of clinical experience
- ▶ BPS certified or other nationally recognized certification
- ► Collaborative practice agreement
- ▶ Approval of Boards of Pharmacy and Medical Examiners
- ► Endorsement on Pharmacist License (CPP)

	CPP Rule Change Approved by
E	Board of Pharmacy October 2017
Ę	board of Pharmacy October 2017
	Action Item: Amend
	24.174.526 REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME A CLINICAL PHARMACIST
	PRACTITIONER (1) An applicant for a clinical pharmacist practitioner registration shall:
	 (a) submit an application on a form prescribed by the board;
	(b) pay a registration fee as prescribed by the board;
	(c) hold an active, unrestricted Montana pharmacist license;
	(d) have completed five years of the years of clinical practice experience that meet the
	requirements for Board of Pharmacy Specialties (BPS) certification or other equivalent national
	<u>certification</u> or have completed a pharmacy residency two years clinical practice experience and hold one of the following active certifications:
	noid one of the following active certifications: (i) BPS certification: or
	(ii) nationally recognized certification equivalent to BPS in an area of practice as
	approved by the board and Board of Medical Examiners (BME).
	(e) submit a signed collaborative practice agreement to the board that includes a
	description of the type of supervision the collaborating physician practitioner will exercise over
	the clinical pharmacist practitioner;
	(f) following approval of the board, submit the application and collaborative practice
	agreement to the BME for approval; and
	(g) appear before the board and/or BME if requested.
	(2) Within ten days of discontinuing work under an approved collaborative drug therapy
	agreement, the pharmacist shall notify the board and the clinical pharmacist practitioner's registration shall be inactive, until such time as a new application is approved.

Rule Making Process

- ▶ New rule or change to an existing rule proposed
- ▶ Rule proposal approved by the Board of Pharmacy
- Rule proposal will be presented to the Board of Medical Examiners on November 17, 2017
- ▶ Rule notice published Target December 2017
- ▶ Public comment period minimum of 28 days
 - ► Comments must be in writing
 - Comments may support, oppose, or offer suggestions for changes

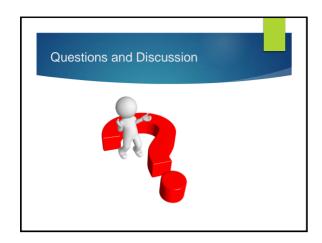
Rule Making Process

- ▶ Rule hearing minimum of 20 days between notice and hearing
 - ▶ Comments supporting, opposing, or offering suggestions for changes may be done in person at hearing
- ▶ Board responds to comments
 - ▶ Rules may be revised by Board based on comments
 - ▶ Minor revisions vs. major revisions
- ▶ Rule adoption notice published maximum 6 months between rule notice and adoption

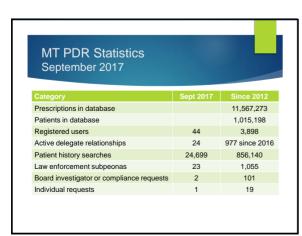
CPP Rule Change Timeline

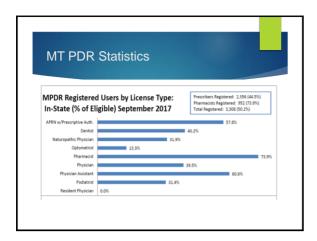
- ▶ Proposed rule change approved by Board of Pharmacy October 2017
- ► Proposed rule change to be presented to Board of Medical Examiners for approval 11/17/17
- ▶ Rule notice published December 2017
- ▶ Public comment and hearing January 2017
- ▶ Board response January 2018
- ▶ Notice of adoption March 2018

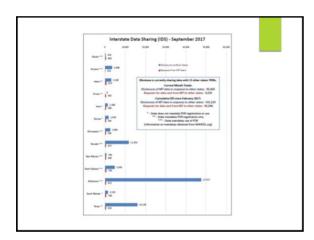
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M	ΓPDR Rule Change
Ne	ext Day Reporting
	Action horse, Amend 2.114.Tut REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITING PRESCRIPTION REGISTRY NOTOMATION TO THE SUBSECT (1) And prescription drug order information for controlled 1.2.1 A phrases plant slunds a prescription drug order information for controlled substacts to the board no later than agent stays close of the later than the controlled substacts on the board not later than agent stays close of the later than the controlled substacts on the board not later than agent stays close of the later than the controlled substacts and the later than the later tha
	AUTH: 37-7-1512, MCA MP: 37-7-1503, 37-7-1512, MCA







Naloxone Laws 2017 Legislature HB 333, Help Save Lives from Overdose Act Defines "eligible recipient" and provides authority for facilities such as police/fire departments, crime lab, investigators to be identified as a patient for the purpose of obtaining a prescription for naloxone Allows a state-wide standing order through DPHHS in addition to private collaborative practice agreements for pharmacists to dispense naloxone Naloxone remains an prescription product. It is NOT available OTC

Naloxone Laws 2017 Legislature

- ► HB 323, Authorize Emergency Use of Opioid Antagonists in a School Setting
 - ▶ Identifies the school as a patient for the purpose of obtaining a naloxone prescription.

Prescription Drug Registry 2017 Legislature

- SB 56, Revise Sunset Dates Related to Funding of the MPDR
- ► Extends authority for the Board to collect a \$30 MPDR fee from licensees authorized to prescribe or dispense controlled substances until June 30, 2019.
- ► Fee are collected at the time of license renewal for all affected licensees.

Immunization Laws 2017 Legislature

- ▶ HB 177, Revise Administration of Immunizations
 - Clarifies the list of immunizations that pharmacists can independently prescribe and administer without a collaborative practice agreement.
 - Allows for any pneumococcal vaccine
 - ▶ Previously limited to pneumococcal 23 valent vaccine

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Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) Laws - 2017 Legislature

- ▶ HB 276, Revise Reimbursement for Pharmacies
 - Montana Pharmacy Association bill that directs PBMs to provide greater price transparency when claims are reimbursed at less than the acquisition cost of a drug
 - ▶ Effective date: January 1, 2018

Biosimilars 2017 Legislature

- ▶ HB 233, Drug Product Selection Act for Biosimilars
 - Provides definitions for biologic interchangeable products as approved by the FDA
 - ▶ Includes post-dispensing communication requirements

Montana Professional Assistance Program (MPAP)

- Board of Pharmacy has hired a new contractor to provide assistance to pharmacists and technicians
- ▶ MPAP is also the contractor for the Boards of Medicine, Dentistry, and Nursing
- ▶ Phone: 406-245-4300
- ▶ https://www.montanaprofessionalassistance.com



