INSPECTION GUIDE

Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs

Veterinary Clinic

Updated 3/10/2022

To review updates, please see the update history section at the end of this document.

This document is reference material for licensees and applicants. The document does not bind the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, and does not confer any rights, privileges, benefits, or immunities for or on any person, applicant or licensee.

Applicability

This guide applies only to locations licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs that meet the following definition of a "veterinary clinic" in rule 4729:5-20-01 of the Ohio Administrative Code:

> *"Veterinary clinic" or "clinic" means a facility licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs in accordance with section 4729.54 of the Revised Code where a licensed veterinarian serves as the responsible person on the license and drugs are possessed on-site for administration or to personally furnish.*

REMINDER: This inspection guide **does not apply** to pharmacies, institutional facilities, or any of the following license types that have their own corresponding chapter of the Ohio Administrative Code:

- Pain Management Clinics – 4729:5-11
- First Aid Departments – 4729:5-13
- Animal Shelters – 4729:5-15
- Laboratories – 4729:5-16
- Office-Based Opioid Treatment Facilities – 4729:5-18
- Clinics and Prescriber Offices – 4729:5-19
- Opioid Treatment Programs – 4729:5-21
- Non-limited Facilities – 4729:5-22
- Limited Facilities – 4729:5-23

Inspection Authority

Pursuant to section 3719.13 of the Revised Code and rule 4729:5-3-03 of the Administrative Code, a location licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs is subject to an on-site inspection by the Board. An authorized Board agent may, without notice, carry out an on-site inspection or investigation of an entity licensed by the Board.

Upon verification of the Board agent's credentials, the agent shall be permitted to enter the licensed entity.

Submission of an application for a license as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs with the State Board of Pharmacy constitutes permission for entry and on-site inspection by an authorized Board agent.

After the completion of the inspection, the authorized Board agent will provide an inspection report for review and any corrective actions required. If the inspection report requires a written response, responses must be mailed within 30 days of the inspection to writtenresponse@pharmacy.ohio.gov.

Applicable Rules

The following provides a general list of rule chapters that apply to veterinary clinics licensed as terminal distributor of dangerous drugs:

- **4729:5-1 – Definitions**
- **4729:5-2 – Licensing**
- **4729:5-3 – General Terminal Distributor Provisions**
- **4729:5-4 – Disciplinary Actions**
- **4729:5-20 – Veterinary Clinics**
    - 4729:5-20-01 – Veterinary Clinics - Definitions.
    - 4729:5-20-02 – Personally furnishing dangerous drugs.
    - 4729:5-20-03 – Security and control of dangerous drugs.
    - 4729:5-20-04 – Record Keeping.

Positive Identification Guidance

"Positive identification" means a method of identifying a person that does not rely on the use of a private personal identifier such as a password, but must use a secure means of identification that includes any of the following:

(1) A manual signature on a hard copy record;

(2) A magnetic card reader;

(3) A bar code reader;

(4) A biometric method;

(5) A proximity badge reader;

(6) A board approved system of randomly generated personal questions;

(7) A printout of every transaction that is verified and manually signed within a reasonable period of time by the individual who performed the action requiring positive identification. The printout must be maintained for three years and made readily retrievable; or

(8) Other effective methods for identifying individuals that have been approved by the board.

NOTE: A method relying on a magnetic card reader, a bar code reader, a proximity badge reader, or randomly generated questions for identification must also include a private personal identifier, such as a password, for entry into a secure mechanical or electronic system.

REMINDER: Positive identification should be at the conclusion of a drug transaction. For electronic systems, positive identification required at log-in does not document the specific drug transaction and causes other security problems. For example, a nurse does not document the administration of a medication when they log in to an electronic drug record keeping system.

Personally Furnishing Compounded Drugs Obtained from an Outsourcing Facility

An outsourcing facility is permitted to provide non-patient specific compounded sterile drug products to healthcare professionals. These products are compounded under current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) requirements and the facilities are inspected by the FDA on a risk-based schedule. For more information on outsourcing facilities, including how to find those licensed by the Board of Pharmacy, visit: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/outsourcing

The Board has confirmed with the FDA that non-patient specific drugs purchased directly from an outsourcing facility may be further prescribed and personally furnished to a patient. Please be advised that the 7-day supply limitation that applies to personally furnishing compounded drugs provided by a pharmacy (see 4729:7-2-05 (E)) does not apply to compounded drugs purchased from an outsourcing facility.

Required Notifications or Document Submissions

Links to instructions and forms can be found in the table below and can also be accessed on the Board's terminal distributor licensing page: https://www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/Licensing/TDDD.aspx

State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy rules require the following notifications to the Board:

Notification/Submission Requirement	How to Submit
Change in Business Description *OAC 4729:5-2-03* Any change in the ownership, business or trade name, category, or address of a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs requires a new application, required fee, and license. The new application and required fee shall be submitted **within thirty days** of any change in the ownership, business or trade name, category, or address.	A change of business description must be completed online using Ohio's eLicense system. Instructions on submitting this information can be accessed **here**.
Discontinuation of Business *OAC 4729:5-2-04* A terminal distributor of dangerous drugs who plans to discontinue business activities shall file a notice with the Board of Pharmacy. The notice shall be submitted, in a manner determined by the Board, **at least thirty days in advance** of the proposed date of discontinuing business, unless waived by the Board's Executive Director or the Director's Designee due to extraordinary circumstances beyond the licensee's control.	Requires submission of a **Written Notice of Discontinuing Business Form**.
Change of Responsible Person *OAC 4729:5-2-01* A location licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs must have a responsible person at all times. When there is a change of responsible person, the Board must be notified **within ten days** of the effective date of the appointment of the new responsible person.	Requires submission of a **Change of Responsible Person Form**.
Notification of Off-Site Records Storage *OAC 4729:5-20-04* A terminal distributor intending to maintain records at a location other than the location licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy must notify the Board.	Requires submission of an **Off-Site Records Notification Form**.
Theft or Significant Loss of Dangerous Drugs and Drug Documents *OAC 4729:5-3-02* Licensees are required to report the theft or significant loss of dangerous drugs (controlled and non-controlled prescription drugs) and drug documents.	For more information on this requirement, the Board developed this guidance document.

Important Terms

- **"Dangerous drug"** means any of the following:

  (1) Any drug to which either of the following applies:

  (a) Under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, the drug is required to bear a label containing the legend "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription" or "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian" or any similar restrictive statement, or the drug may be dispensed only upon a prescription;

  (b) Under Chapter 3715. or 3719. of the Revised Code, the drug may be dispensed only upon a prescription.

  (2) Any drug that contains a schedule V controlled substance and that is exempt from Chapter 3719. of the Revised Code or to which that chapter does not apply;

  (3) Any drug intended for administration by injection into the human body other than through a natural orifice of the human body;

  (4) Any drug that is a biological product, as defined in section 3715.01 of the Revised Code.

  IMPORTANT: Animal vaccines are NOT considered a dangerous drug.

- **"Distributor of dangerous drugs"** or "drug distributor " means the following persons licensed in accordance with section 4729.52 of the Revised Code:

  (1) Wholesale distributors of dangerous drugs, including:

  (a) Brokers; and

  (b) Virtual wholesalers.

  (2) Manufacturers of dangerous drugs.

  (3) Outsourcing facilities.

  (4) Third-party logistics providers.

  (5) Repackagers of dangerous drugs.

- **"Readily retrievable"** means that records maintained in accordance with this division shall be kept in such a manner that, upon request, they can be produced for review no later than three business days to an agent, officer or inspector of the Board.

- **"Personal supervision"** means the person specified in rule shall be physically present at the licensed location to deter and detect the diversion of dangerous drugs.

- **"Personally furnish"** or "personally furnishing" means the distribution of dangerous drugs by a prescriber to the prescriber's patients for use outside the prescriber's practice setting. For the purposes of this chapter, the prescriber shall be a veterinarian.

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OAC = Ohio Administrative Code / ORC = Ohio Revised Code / CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

Licensing and Responsible Person

Question	Description / Guidance	Law/Rule
Have there been any changes in the facility's ownership, business name or trade name, category, or address without submitting a new application to the Board?	Any change in the ownership, business or trade name, category, or address of a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs requires a new application, required fee, and license. The new application and required fee shall be submitted within thirty days of any change in the ownership, business or trade name, category, or address.	OAC 4729:5-2-03
Does the responsible person match what is indicated in eLicense?	A location licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs must have a responsible person at all times. When there is a change of responsible person, the Board must be notified within ten days of the effective date of the appointment of the new responsible person. A change of responsible person form is available on the Board's website: https://www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/Licensing/TDDD.aspx.	OAC 4729:5-2-01

Personnel

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Have any licensed/registered employees at the facility with access to drug stock ever been disciplined by an Ohio licensing agency?	"Access to drug stock" includes not only physical access, but also any influence over the handling of dangerous drugs such as purchases, inventories, issuance of medical orders, etc. It does not include employees or contractors such as maintenance, janitorial, IT or other staff that may need limited supervised access to areas where dangerous drugs or D.E.A. controlled substance order forms are kept. Disciplinary action means any of the following, regardless of whether the action occurred by formal proceeding, consent, settlement, or other agreement: (1) An action to revoke, suspend, restrict, limit, or refuse to grant or renew a license, registration, or certification; (2) A summary or emergency suspension of a license, registration or certification, of any length, and any subsequent revision to the action; (3) An administrative fine or money penalty, taken as a result of a formal proceeding, to include any fine or money penalty connected to the delivery of health care services or taken in conjunction with other adverse licensure, registration or certification actions, such as revocation, suspension, censure, reprimand, or probation; (4) An action to reprimand or place the license, registration, or certification holder on probation; (5) The issuance of a corrective action plan only if such issuance is in conjunction with other adverse licensure, registration or certification actions, such as revocation, suspension, reprimand, probation, or surrender; (6) The withdrawal of a renewal application for licensure, registration or certification while under investigation;	OAC 4729:5-1-01 OAC 4729:5-4-01

	(7) The non-renewal of a license, registration or certification while under investigation or to avoid an investigation; (8) The surrender or other relinquishment of a license, registration or certification in lieu of a formal sanction against a person's license, registration or certificate, whether permanent or temporary; (9) In lieu of an adverse licensure, registration or certification action, a licensing agency issues a consent order in which a person agrees not to re-apply for a license, registration, or certification in the future; (10) An enforceable agreement not to practice or to be placed into inactive or other equivalent status while under investigation or in exchange for not conducting an investigation. **NOTE:** Licensee will be asked to provide the names of Ohio licensed/registered employees with access to drug stock to assist Board staff with verification.	

Patient Records and Drug Administration

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Does this site use a manual, computerized or combination of both to maintain drug records?	Describe what type of system (manual, electronic or both).	
If using a computerized record keeping system, does the system have effective security controls to prevent unauthorized access?	All computerized systems must contain security features to prevent unauthorized access. Such features may include unique user names and passwords, biometrics (i.e. fingerprint), or any other method that ensures only authorized users may obtain access. All methods for accessing electronic records must be user-specific (i.e. no shared user names or passwords).	OAC 4729:5-20-04
If using a computerized system, are records backed up daily to prevent against record loss?	Licensee should provide documentation demonstrating that computerized records are backed up daily.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
If using computerized record keeping system, is it stand-alone or able to be shared or accessed by another location?	If shared access, confirm that security features are in place to prevent unauthorized access from other locations.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Does the licensee maintain records of drug administration containing the required information?	Records of drug administration must be maintained for at least three years. Records of administration shall contain the name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the dangerous drugs administered, the name or identification of the animal or animals to whom or for whose use the dangerous drugs were administered, and the date of administration. For controlled substance dangerous drugs, the administration record shall also include the positive identification of the licensed or registered health care professional administering the drug.	OAC 4729:5-20-04

	Records of dangerous drugs administered which become a permanent part of the patient's medical record meet the requirements of the rule. **NOTE:** Board staff will review drug records to determine compliance.	
Are orders for the administration of controlled substances properly documented?	Records of controlled substances administered by a health care professional, acting within the professional's scope of practice, who is not a prescriber must include documentation of an order issued by a prescriber or protocol authorizing the administration of the drug. Orders for the administration of controlled substances shall be documented using positive identification. An order that is a permanent part of the patient's medical record shall be deemed to meet the requirements of the rule. **NOTE:** Board staff will review drug records to determine compliance.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Are animal aides being used to administer drugs?	If yes, Board staff will confirm that	OAC 4741-1-14
Are protocols being used to administer dangerous drugs?	Protocols may only be used as follows: (1) The provision of medical services to individuals in an emergency situation when the services of a prescriber authorized by the revised code to prescribe dangerous drugs as part of their professional practice are not immediately available. An emergency situation may manifest itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity that an authorized individual providing medical services under this paragraph could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in placing the health of the individual or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child, in serious jeopardy; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part. Examples of emergency situations includes cases such as heart attacks, severe burns, extravasation, overdoses, cyanide poisonings, electrocutions, or severe asthmatic attacks; (2) The administration of biologicals or vaccines to individuals for the purpose of preventing diseases;	OAC 4729:5-3-12

	(3) The administration of vitamin K for prevention of vitamin K deficient bleeding in newborns; (4) The administration of erythromycin for prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum; and (5) The administration of influenza antiviral treatment and chemoprophylaxis to residents and health care personnel at an institutional facility, as defined in agency 4729 of the Administrative Code, according to current guidance issued by the United States center for disease control and prevention. If yes, Board staff will review protocols to ensure they meet the allowed uses and comply with the following: (1) Includes a description of the intended recipients to whom the drugs are to be administered; drug name and strength; instructions of how to administer the drug, dosage, and frequency; signature of a prescriber or some other form of positive identification; and date of signature. (2) Are maintained by the terminal distributor of dangerous drugs for a period of three years from the date of authorization or reauthorization following any modification or amendment.	
Are pre-printed orders used for the administration of dangerous drugs?	A "pre-printed order" means a patient specific and dose specific order for the administration of a specific drug or drugs prescribed by a licensed health care professional authorized to prescribe drugs. If yes, Board staff will confirm the following: (1) A prescriber completes an assessment and make a diagnosis prior to initiating a pre-printed order in accordance with the prescriber's scope of practice. (2) The order contains the following information: the name of the patient; drug name and strength; specific instructions of how to administer the drug, dosage, and frequency; instructions of any patient specified dosage range based on objective measures such as calculations and patient physiologic data; signature of the prescriber or some other form of positive identification of the prescriber; and date of signature.	OAC 4729:5-3-12

Drug and Hypodermic Security

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Are controlled substances stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet or safe?	The cabinet or safe must meet the following requirements: (1) The cabinet or safe shall be placed in an area that is not readily accessible to the public (ex. waiting areas or areas where the public are allowed without supervision by staff). (2) During non-business hours, the cabinet or safe is stored in an area secured by a physical barrier with suitable locks, which may include a locked room or secured facility. (3) The cabinet or safe is locked and secured when not in use. (4) In the case of a combination lock or access code, the combination or access code is changed upon termination of employment of an employee having knowledge of the combination or access code.	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Do the methods utilized for accessing the cabinet or safe containing controlled substances prevent unauthorized access?	Access to the cabinet or safe must comply with the following: (1) In the case of a key lock, all locks are kept in good working order with keys removed therefrom. All keys shall be maintained in a secure place that is inaccessible to anyone other than a veterinarian if not being used by a veterinarian (or by a veterinary technician - see #2 and #3 below). (2) A veterinarian may provide a veterinary technician with a temporary key for the purposes of accessing the cabinet or safe. A veterinary technician must return the key to the veterinarian or to a secured location with restricted access (such as a lockbox) no later than the end of the veterinary technician's shift or if there is no longer a veterinarian available to provide personal supervision. (3) A veterinarian may provide a veterinary technician with a key, combination or access code for the purposes of accessing the cabinet or safe, if all the following conditions apply:	OAC 4729:5-20-03

	(a) The cabinet or safe is maintained in a room secured by a physical barrier with suitable locks that can only be unlocked by a veterinarian; and (b) The room is locked during non-business hours or when there is no longer a veterinarian available to provide personal supervision. **NOTE:** If a licensee proposes an alternate security plan for accessing the controlled substance safe or cabinet, that plan must be submitted and approved by the Director of Compliance and Enforcement [see OAC 4729:5-20-03 (B)(6)(c)]. **REMINDER:** A veterinary technician may have access to controlled substances only under the personal supervision of a veterinarian.	
Are patient-specific controlled substances maintained under appropriate security and control?	A registered veterinary technician, may have unsupervised access to controlled substances in accordance with the following: (1) The drugs have been personally furnished by a veterinarian and are intended for administration to patients undergoing treatment and/or boarding within the veterinary clinic. (2) The drugs must be stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet or safe with access that is limited to veterinarians and veterinary technicians. The cabinet or safe must be separate from those required for non-patient specific controlled substance medications. (a) The cabinet or safe shall be placed in an area that is not readily accessible to the public. (b) The cabinet or safe shall remain locked and secured when not in use. (c) In the case of a combination lock or access code, the combination or access code shall be changed upon termination of employment of an employee having knowledge of the combination or access code.	Authorized by Board Resolution. OAC 4729:5-20-03 will be updated to incorporate resolution text.

	(d) In the case of a key lock, all keys shall be maintained in a secure place that is inaccessible to anyone other than a veterinarian and veterinary technician. (e) During non-business hours, the cabinet or safe shall be maintained in an area secured by a physical barrier with suitable locks, which may include a locked room or secure facility. **REMINDER:** A record of drug administration must be maintained for the on-site administration of patient-specific controlled substances in accordance with the requirements of OAC 4729:5-20-04 (E). The record shall also include the date and time the drugs are accessed from the cabinet or safe. Additionally, the veterinary clinic's responsible person is responsible for reporting any theft or significant loss of controlled substances maintained for patient administration.	
Does the licensee comply with the security requirements for storing thiafentanil, carfentanil, etorphine hydrochloride, and diprenorphine?	Thiafentanil, carfentanil, etorphine hydrochloride and diprenorphine shall be stored in a separate safe or steel cabinet equivalent to a U.S. Government Class V security container from all other controlled substances. See OAC 4729:5-20-03 (F) for additional information on the storage of thiafentanil, carfentanil, etorphine hydrochloride and diprenorphine.	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are non-controlled dangerous drugs maintained under appropriate supervision and control?	During normal business hours, non-controlled dangerous drugs shall not be stored in areas where members of the public are not supervised by individuals authorized to administer such drugs. During non-business hours, non-controlled dangerous drugs shall be stored in an area secured by a physical barrier with suitable locks, which may include a substantially constructed cabinet, locked room, or secured facility. **NOTE:** Generally, non-controlled dangerous drugs must be maintained under the supervision of staff (i.e. patients and the general public should not have unsupervised access to dangerous drugs).	OAC 4729:5-20-03 OAC 4729:5-3-14

	By law, staff (i.e. animal aides) are permitted to administer most dangerous drugs. Exclusions to this include anesthetics and controlled substances. If dangerous drugs cannot be maintained under the supervision of staff authorized to administer such drugs during normal business hours, the drugs must be secured to prevent unauthorized access. Effective controls to secure non-controlled drugs from unauthorized access may include any of the following: a locked drawer, filing cabinet, safe, lock box, or any other method that can be locked to prevent unauthorized access. For non-business hours, the goal is to ensure the facility can be secured to prevent unauthorized access (i.e. individuals who are not employed by the licensee).	
Are hypodermics maintained under appropriate supervision and control?	During normal business hours, hypodermics shall not be stored in areas where members of the public are not supervised by individuals authorized to administer injections. During non-business hours, hypodermics must be stored in an area secured by a physical barrier with suitable locks, which may include a substantially constructed cabinet, locked room, or secured facility. **NOTE:** Generally, hypodermics should be maintained under the supervision of staff. By law, staff (i.e. animal aides) are permitted to administer injections. For non-business hours, the goal is to ensure the facility can be secured to prevent unauthorized access (i.e. individuals who are not employed by the licensee). **REMINDER:** Ohio law (ORC 3719.172) requires reasonable precautions to prevent any hypodermic in the person's possession from theft or acquisition by any unauthorized person.	OAC 4729:5-20-03 ORC 3719.172

Drug Storage and Temperature Control

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Are areas where dangerous drugs are stored dry, well-lit, well-ventilated, and maintained in a clean and orderly condition?	All areas where dangerous drugs are stored must be dry, well-lit, well-ventilated, and maintained in a clean and orderly condition.	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are storage areas maintained at temperatures and conditions which will ensure the integrity of the drug stock?	Storage areas must be maintained at temperatures and conditions which will ensure the integrity of the drugs prior to use as stipulated by the USP/NF and/or the manufacturer's or distributor's labeling. There is not a requirement for monitoring room temperature, however, Board staff may document temperature readings if storage areas are excessively hot or cold.	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are refrigerators and freezers used for the storage of drugs maintained at the proper temperature?	The facility must maintain either of the following to ensure proper refrigeration and/or freezer temperatures are maintained: (1) Temperature logs with, at a minimum, daily observations; or (2) A temperature monitoring system capable of detecting and alerting staff of a temperature excursion. Records of temperature control monitoring for refrigerators and freezers used for the storage of drugs must include any of the following: (1) For temperature logs, either: (a) The date and time of observation, the full name or the initials of the individual performing the check, and the temperature recorded; or (b) For systems that provide automated temperature monitoring, maintain a report that provides, at a minimum, the date and time of observation and the temperature recorded.	OAC 4729:5-20-03 OAC 4729:5-20-04

	(2) For temperature monitoring systems capable of detecting and alerting staff of a temperature excursion, maintain reports that provide information on any temperature excursion that includes the date, time, temperature recorded, and length of each excursion. **NOTE:** A licensee may select the appropriate method for monitoring temperature (i.e. electronic, manual, etc.). Temperature readings should be available for review by Board staff.	
Does the licensee have a policy to respond to any out of range individual temperature readings or excursions to ensure the integrity of stored drugs?	A licensee is required to develop and implement policies and procedures to respond to any out of range individual temperature readings or excursions to ensure the integrity of stored drugs. The policy should be made available for review upon inspection and should describe, at a minimum, all the following: ▪ The actions to be taken in the event of temperature excursions outside the labelled storage conditions. ▪ The process for appropriately investigating, documenting, and assessing temperature excursions outside the labelled storage conditions to ensure the integrity of the drug stock (for example, stability data or technical justification).	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are refrigerators and/or freezers used for the storage of drugs free of food or beverage products?	A licensee is required to develop and implement a policy that no food or beverage products are permitted to be stored in refrigerators or freezers used to store drugs. The policy should be made available for review upon inspection and all refrigerators and freezers used for drug storage will be examined to ensure compliance. **NOTE:** Facilities may keep unopened bottled water in the refrigerator doors to help maintain consistent temperatures.	OAC 4729:5-20-03

Theft or Significant Loss of Drugs and Drug Documents

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Has the licensee experienced any theft or significant loss of any dangerous drugs in the past twenty-four months?	A licensee is required to notify the Board of any theft or significant loss of dangerous drugs (controlled and non-controlled prescription drugs) immediately upon discovery of the theft or significant loss. This includes dangerous drugs in transit that were either shipped from or to a prescriber, terminal distributor, or drug distributor. In addition to the initial notification requirements, a licensee is required to submit a detailed report of the theft or significant loss to the Board using the online portal within thirty days following the discovery of such theft or significant loss. **REMINDER:** For more information on reporting theft or loss, visit: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/theft	OAC 4729:5-3-02
Has the licensee experienced any theft or loss of uncompleted prescription blank(s), written prescription order(s) not yet dispensed, or D.E.A. controlled substance order forms in the past twenty-four months?	A licensee is required to report, immediately upon discovery, to the Board any theft or loss of uncompleted prescription blank(s) used for writing a prescription, D.E.A. controlled substance order forms (Form 222), written prescription order(s) not yet dispensed, and original prescription order(s) that have been dispensed. In addition to the initial notification requirements, a licensee is required to submit a detailed report of the theft or loss to the Board using the online portal within thirty days following the discovery of such theft or loss. **NOTE:** Unlike dangerous drugs, drug documents do not have a significant loss threshold. Therefore, all losses (in addition to thefts) must be reported to the Board. **REMINDER:** For more information on reporting theft or loss, visit: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/theft	OAC 4729:5-3-02

Orders for Schedule II Controlled Substances

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Are all executed DEA Forms 222 retained for at least three years?	21 CFR 1305.17 requires executed DEA Forms 222 must be maintained separately from all other records of the registrant. Ohio regulations require these records to be retained for at least three years.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Are DEA Forms 222 secured when not in use?	Personnel authorized by the responsible person may have access to D.E.A. controlled substance order forms (DEA Form 222) only under the personal supervision of a prescriber. D.E.A. controlled substance order forms (DEA Form 222) must be secured when not in use. This may include the following: a locked drawer, filing cabinet, safe, lock box, lockable bag, or any other method that can be locked to prevent unauthorized access. **NOTE:** Individuals granted power of attorney to sign DEA 222 Forms may have unsupervised access to DEA 222 Forms if a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs complies with the requirements of 21 CFR 1305.05. Licensees should have the required power of attorney forms available for inspection.	OAC 4729:5-20-03

Controlled Substance Inventory

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Does the licensee conduct an annual inventory of controlled substances?	All Category III licensees must complete an annual inventory **even if drugs are not on-site** (zero balance). Records of inventories must be maintained for at least three years. Inventories must follow the process for conducting a DEA controlled substance inventory. Each inventory must contain a complete and accurate record of all controlled substances on hand the date the inventory is conducted. The inventory must have the names of the controlled substances, each finished form, the number of units, and/or the number of commercial containers of each finished form. If listed in Schedules I or II, make an exact count or measure of the contents. If listed in Schedule III, IV, or V, make an estimated count or measure of the contents, unless the container holds more than 1,000 tablets or capsules in which case the licensee must make an exact count of the contents. **NOTE:** The annual inventory may be taken on any date which is within thirteen months of the previous inventory date. Board staff will review records to determine compliance.	OAC 4729:5-3-07
How does the licensee monitor its inventory of controlled substances?	Board staff will review and document how the licensee monitors its inventory of controlled substances (e.g. daily count, perpetual inventory, etc.).	

Drug Purchases and Online Sales

Question	Guidance	Law/Rule
Does the licensee maintain complete and accurate records of drugs purchased?	Records of receipt shall contain the name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the dangerous drugs received, the name and address of the seller, the name and address of the recipient, and the date of receipt. An invoice from a drug distributor licensed in accordance with division 4729:6 of the Administrative Code containing the required information may be used to meet this requirement. Records must be maintained for a period of three years. Board staff will review records of receipt to determine compliance.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Has the licensee performed and documented an annual query of eLicense prior to purchasing drugs at wholesale?	Before a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs may purchase dangerous drugs at wholesale (including samples), the terminal distributor shall query the Board's online roster to confirm any of the following: (1) The seller is licensed to engage in the sale of dangerous drugs in accordance with section 4729.52 of the Revised Code (i.e. wholesaler, manufacturer, repackager, outsourcing facility or 3PL); or (2) The seller is licensed to engage in the occasional sale or distribution of dangerous drugs at wholesale in accordance with rule 4729:5-3-09 of the Administrative Code (i.e. pharmacies or other terminal distributors). If a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs conducts a documented query at least annually and relies on the results of the query in purchasing dangerous drugs, the terminal distributor shall be deemed not to have violated section 4729.51 of the Revised Code in making the purchase. **NOTE:** Except for veterinary drugs (OAC 4729:7-2-05), compounded drugs used for office-stock can no longer be ordered from compounding pharmacies.	OAC 4729:5-3-04

	Documented queries must be maintained for three years. Board staff will review drug invoices and compare to documented queries of eLicense.	
Does the veterinary clinic sell, offer, or facilitate the sale of dangerous drugs on its website?	If yes, Board staff will confirm that the veterinarian is using a pharmacy or service that maintains accreditation as a Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Site (VIPPS) from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. A list of VIPPS-Accredited sites can be accessed here: https://nabp.pharmacy/programs/digital-pharmacy/accredited-facilities/	OAC 4729:5-3-08

Drug Disposal

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee dispose of controlled substances on-site using a method that renders the drug non-retrievable?	Any person legally authorized under Chapters 3719. and 4729. of the Revised Code to possess dangerous drugs which are controlled substances shall dispose of such drugs in accordance with 21 C.F.R. 1317 (1/1/2016). The method of destruction must render the dangerous drugs which are controlled substances to a state of non-retrievable. Records of controlled substance destruction that are required pursuant to 21 C.F.R. 1304 (1/1/2016) shall be maintained for a minimum of three years and made available to the board of pharmacy upon request. "Non-retrievable" means the condition or state to which a controlled substance shall be rendered following a process that permanently alters that controlled substance's physical or chemical condition or state through irreversible means and thereby renders the dangerous drugs which are controlled substances unavailable and unusable for all practical purposes. The process to achieve a non-retrievable condition or state may be unique to a substance's chemical or physical properties. A dangerous drug which is a controlled substance is considered non-retrievable when it cannot be transformed to a physical or chemical condition or state as a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue. The purpose of destruction is to render the controlled substance(s) to a non-retrievable state and thus prevent diversion of any such substance to illicit purposes. **NOTE:** Per the Drug Enforcement Administration, flushing (i.e. drain or toilet) does not meet the definition of non-retrievable. A licensee is responsible for maintaining documentation demonstrating that the method of disposal meets the requirement to render controlled substances non-retrievable.	OAC 4729:5-3-01
Does the licensee use a reverse distributor for the disposal of controlled substances?	If yes, Board staff will document the name of the reverse distributor.	

Does the licensee maintain complete and accurate records of the disposal of controlled substances?	A licensee must use a DEA Form 41 to document the disposal of controlled substances. **NOTE:** Use of the DEA Form 41 does not apply to the disposal of an unused portion of a controlled substance resulting from administration to a patient from a licensee's stock or emergency supply. If the disposal of controlled substance drug inventory is performed on-site, records shall also include the positive identification on the DEA Form 41 of two licensed or registered healthcare professionals (veterinarians, veterinary technicians) conducting and witnessing the disposal, one of whom shall be the responsible person or the responsible person's designee. A veterinarian may use an animal aide in lieu of one of the licensed or registered healthcare professionals required to conduct and witness the disposal of controlled substances from inventory. All records must be maintained for a period of three years. Board staff will review records of disposal to determine compliance.	OAC 4729:5-3-01 OAC 4729:5-20-04
Does the licensee maintain complete and accurate records of the disposal of unused portions of controlled substances resulting from patient administration?	Records must include the name of the drug, the quantity disposed, the date and manner of disposal, and the positive identification of two licensed or registered healthcare professionals (veterinarians, veterinary technicians) conducting and witnessing the disposal. A veterinarian may use an animal aide in lieu of one of the licensed or registered healthcare professionals required to conduct and witness the disposal of controlled substances resulting from patient administration. Documentation may be maintained in the patient record (i.e. with administration record). The disposal method does not have to render the unused portion of the drug non-retrievable. All records must be maintained for a period of three years.	OAC 4729:5-3-01 OAC 4729:5-20-04

	Board staff will review records of disposal to determine compliance.	
Does the licensee dispose of non-controlled drugs using a method that prevents the possession or use of the drugs by unauthorized persons?	Methods of disposal of non-controlled dangerous drugs must prevent the possession or use of the drugs by unauthorized persons.	OAC 4729:5-3-06
Does the licensee maintain complete and accurate records of the disposal of non-controlled dangerous drugs?	Records of disposal of dangerous drugs from inventory, other than controlled substances, shall contain the name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the dangerous drug disposed, the date of disposal, the method of disposal, and the identification of the health care professional or animal aide that performed the disposal. NOTE: This does not apply to wastage from administration. For non-controlled drugs, such documentation is not required. All records must be maintained for a period of three years.	OAC 4729:5-20-04

Personally Furnishing

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee personally furnish any dangerous drugs to patients/caregivers?	Are dangerous drugs, including any drug samples, personally furnished to patients? Board staff will document the types of drugs personally furnished by the licensee.	
If personally furnishing controlled substances, list the controlled substances the licensee has in stock with dosage forms.	If yes, Board staff will document the controlled substances that the licensee has on hand with dosage forms.	
Are non-sample drugs that are personally furnished to patients properly labeled?	Drugs personally furnished to a patient must be labelled and packaged in accordance with state and federal drug laws and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to those laws. A veterinarian who personally furnishes a dangerous drug, other than a sample drug pursuant to section 3719.81 of the Revised Code, must affix to the container a label showing: (1) The name and address of the veterinarian; (2) The name of the patient for whom the drug is intended, which shall include the name of the owner and identification of the animal or animals; (3) Name and strength of the drug; (4) Directions for use; (5) Date furnished; and (6) If a compounded drug, the statement "Compounded Drug" or other similar statement shall also be displayed prominently on the label.	OAC 4729:5-20-02
Are sample drugs that are personally furnished to patients properly labeled?	A veterinarian who personally furnishes a dangerous drug labeled as a sample and where the directions for use are different from the directions on or in the sample container must affix a label to the sample container or provide written documentation accompanying the sample that includes the following:	OAC 4729:5-20-02

	(1) The name of the veterinarian; (2) The name of the patient for whom the drug is intended, which shall include the name of the owner and identification of the animal or animals; (3) Directions for use. Board staff will review labels to confirm compliance. "Sample" means a dangerous drug or pharmaceutical preparation that would be hazardous to health or safety if used without the supervision of a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, or a drug of abuse, and that, at one time, had been placed in a container plainly marked as a sample by a manufacturer. Except as provided in paragraph (E) of this rule, samples may only be provided to and furnished by a licensed prescriber as defined in rule 4729:5-1-02 of the Administrative Code in accordance with paragraph (B) of this rule.	
Are animal aides preparing and packaging drugs to be personally furnished?	A veterinarian may delegate to a registered veterinary technician or animal aide, acting within the scope of the professional's practice, the act of preparing and packaging a dangerous drug that will be personally furnished. Unless otherwise authorized under Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code and the rules adopted thereunder, animal aides shall not prepare and package dangerous drugs that are anesthetic agents or controlled substances.	OAC 4729:5-20-02
Does the licensee maintain complete and accurate records of drugs personally furnished?	Records of personally furnishing shall contain the name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the dangerous drugs personally furnished, the name or identification of the animal or animals, name and address of the animal's or animals' owner or caregiver, the date the drug is personally furnished and, if applicable, the date the drug is received by the animal's or animals' owner or caregiver. A veterinarian shall be required to document the final association of a controlled substance dangerous drug with a patient using positive identification.	OAC 4729:5-20-04

	NOTE: If dangerous drugs are personally furnished for administration at an animal shelter as defined in rule 4729:5-15-01 of the Administrative Code, the records shall include the name of the employee who was provided the drugs and the name and address of the animal shelter in lieu of the owner or caregiver's name and address. Records of personally furnishing must be maintained for at least three years. Board staff will review records to determine compliance.	
Is counseling offered to owners/caregivers when drugs are personally furnished?	A veterinarian must personally offer to provide, or may provide in writing, the service of counseling to an owner or caregiver whenever any dangerous drug is personally furnished. A veterinarian shall not be required to counsel a patient or caregiver when the patient or caregiver refuses the offer of counseling or does not respond to the written offer to counsel.	OAC 4729:5-20-02
Are drugs that are personally furnished distributed under appropriate supervision and control?	A veterinarian may delegate an individual or individuals to distribute dangerous drugs that are personally furnished if all the following apply: (1) A veterinarian provides personal supervision (i.e. is on-site). Personal supervision is not required for non-controlled drugs if the drugs are provided by a by a registered veterinary technician or animal aide and a veterinarian is available for counseling by means of electronic communication during normal hours of operation. **-AND-** (2) Counseling is offered.	OAC 4729:5-20-02
Does the licensee personally furnish compounded drugs that were initially prepared by a pharmacy for in-office use?	A veterinarian may personally furnish up to a seven-day supply of a compounded drug obtained by a pharmacy to a patient when, in their professional judgment, failure to provide the drug would result in potential harm to the patient. See page 4 of this guide for more information on personally furnishing compounded medications obtained from an outsourcing facility.	OAC 4729:7-2-05

Drug Samples

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee distribute samples to patients?	Board staff will document the types of drugs received as samples.	
Does the licensee receive samples at the request of a prescriber?	Prescribers must request samples. Samples cannot be dropped off at a facility without permission. No drug distributor or distributor's representative, including sales representatives, may sell or distribute a sample of a drug to a licensed prescriber unless requested by the prescriber.	OAC 4729:6-3-08
Are sample drugs personally furnished free of charge, in the original container, and prior to the drug's expiration date?	Licensees cannot open sample packages and distribute them in alternate containers or partial quantities. Samples must be provided free of charge. Expired samples must be disposed of in the same manner as all other drug inventory and may not be dispensed or donated, unless they are donated to a pharmacy school under ORC 3715.89.	ORC 3719.81

OARRS

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Are any of the prescribers using delegates to request OARRS reports?	Delegates are required to have their own OARRS accounts. A delegate is not permitted to use the username and login for a prescriber or another delegate.	ORC 4729.80

Drug Compounding

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee engage in sterile or non-sterile compounding?	**Effective 3/31/2021:** A veterinarian engaged in the compounding of sterile and non-sterile drug preparations shall comply with the following: (1) Unless administered immediately, the compounded drug preparation shall bear a label listing all of the following: (a) Patient identification information, including the full name of the owner, if applicable, and the name or identification of the animal; (b) The name and quantity of each ingredient; (c) The date and time prepared; (d) The name or initials of the person who prepared the compounded drug preparation. **IMPORTANT:** This is the only requirement applicable to veterinarians engaged in non-hazardous drug compounding [see OAC 4729:7-3-03 (L)]	OAC 4729:7-3-03
Is the licensee engaged in hazardous drug compounding?	If engaged in hazardous drug compounding, a veterinary clinic may be subject to an additional inspection by a Board Specialist (i.e. pharmacist). "Hazardous drug" means any antineoplastic drug listed in table one on the NIOSH List of Antineoplastic and Other Hazardous Drugs in Healthcare Settings.	OAC 4729:7-3-05

	For more information on the requirements for hazardous drug compounding the Board has developed an inspection guide, which can be accessed here: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/prescribercomp.	

Prescriptions

For more information on the Board's requirements for issuing a valid prescription, visit: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/Rx.

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the facility use pre-printed prescriptions?	Board staff will review prescription blanks to ensure that any pre-printed prescriptions with multiple drug names or strength combinations do not contain any controlled substances among the choices.	OAC 4729:5-5-05
How does the licensee issue prescription?	Board staff will document the methods used for transmitting prescriptions (written, oral, fax, or electronic transmission). If the licensee faxes hard copy prescriptions, Board staff will confirm the original prescription signed by the prescriber from which the facsimile is produced shall not be issued to the patient. The original prescription signed by the prescriber must remain with the patient's records at the location where it was issued for three years from the date of issuance. Following the successful transmission of the prescription, the word "VOID" or "FAXED" shall be written or stamped on the face of the original prescription in a manner that does not destroy any of the original information contained on the prescription.	OAC 4729:5-3-11
Are uncompleted prescription blanks secured when not in use?	Only a veterinarian shall have access to uncompleted prescription blanks used for writing a prescription. Uncompleted prescription blanks shall be secured when not in use. Prescription blanks must be secured when not on the veterinarian's person. This may include the following: a locked drawer, filing cabinet, safe, lock box, lockable bag, or any other method that can be locked to prevent unauthorized access.	OAC 4729:5-20-03

Expired/Adulterated Drugs

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Are multi-dose vials properly labeled?	Upon the initial puncture of a multiple-dose vial containing a drug, the vial shall be labeled with a date opened.	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Do multi-dose vials exhibit any characteristics indicating adulteration?	Multiple-dose vials shall be examined prior to use for evidence of physical or chemical contamination. Vials that have any of the following characteristics shall be deemed adulterated: (1) Contain particulate matter, precipitates, turbidity, or discoloration; (2) Mislabeled; or (3) Noticeable coring (damage to the rubber stopper).	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are there expired/adulterated drugs present in the licensee's active drug stock?	Board staff will conduct a check for expired drugs/adulterated drugs, including, but not limited to, the following: ▪ Expired drugs in common stock areas. ▪ Multidose vials that have been opened/punctured and exhibit any characteristics of adulteration (contain particulate matter, precipitates, turbidity, or discoloration; are mislabeled; or noticeable coring).	OAC 4729:5-3-06
Are expired/adulterated drugs appropriately segregated from the licensee's active drug stock?	Expired/adulterated drugs must be segregated from active drug stock in a manner that prohibits access by unauthorized persons. Expired/adulterated controlled substances that are segregated must be secured in the same manner as active controlled substance stock. This can be a bin/bag clearly marked "outdated/do not use" or a similar statement that is stored where active controlled substance stock is maintained but segregated in a manner that is clear to all who see it that the drugs may not be used. Expired/adulterated non-controlled substance drugs must be segregated from the active drug stock. This can be a bin/bag clearly marked "outdated/do not use" or a similar statement that is stored in common stock areas but segregated in a manner that is clear to all who see it that the drugs may not be used. Expired/adulterated	OAC 4729:5-3-06

	non-controlled substance drugs must be maintained under the same supervision requirements as active non-controlled substance drug stock.	
Are expired/adulterated drugs stored no longer than one year from the date of expiration/adulteration?	Expired/adulterated drugs shall be stored no longer than one year from the date of expiration/adulteration by those holding a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs license. Board staff will review expired/adulterated drugs to confirm.	OAC 4729:5-3-06

General Record Keeping

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee maintain all required records on-site for a period of three years in a readily retrievable manner?	All records maintained in accordance with this rule shall be readily retrievable and shall be kept on-site for a period of three years. If stored off-site, Board staff will document the off-site location and confirm the licensee submitted proper notification to the Board.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Are records maintained under appropriate supervision and control to restrict unauthorized access?	All records relating to the receipt, administration, distribution, personally furnishing and sale of dangerous drugs shall be maintained under appropriate supervision and control to restrict unauthorized access. Generally, a licensee should avoid having any required records easily accessible to the general public (i.e. waiting rooms, unsecured storage facilities, or any other place where the public could easily access drug records).	OAC 4729:5-20-03
Are records electronically created and maintained?	Such records may be electronically created and maintained in accordance with the following: (1) Complies with the requirements of the record keeping rule (including positive identification requirements); (2) All paper records shall be scanned in full color via technology designed to capture information in one form and reproduce it in an electronic medium presentable and usable to an end user; (3) Contains security features to prevent unauthorized access; and (4) Contains daily back-up functionality to protect against record loss. Board staff will ask the licensee to provide documentation demonstrating daily back-up functionality to protect against record loss.	OAC 4729:5-20-04
Does the licensee engage in the transfer or sale of dangerous drugs?	If yes, records of transfer or sale conducted in accordance with rule 4729:5-3-09 of the Administrative Code must contain the name, strength, dosage form, national drug code, expiration date and quantity of the dangerous drug transferred or sold, the address of	OAC 4729:5-20-04 OAC 4729:5-3-09

	the location where the drugs were transferred or sold, and the date of transfer or sale. **NOTE:** This includes intracompany transfers/sales and occasional sales. Occasional sales by non-pharmacies (i.e. sales outside of a commonly owned company) are limited to naloxone and drugs that are in shortage. "Drug shortage," with respect to an occasional sale, means a drug on the United States Food and Drug Administration's drug shortage list that is not commercially available regardless of the reason that the drug is not available, including the absence of a manufacturer for the drug or the lack of a readily available supply of the drug from a manufacturer or wholesaler. Board staff will review records to determine compliance.	

Prescription Pick-Up Station

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the licensee act as a pick-up station by receiving patient-specific prescriptions from pharmacies for final distribution/administration to ultimate users?	A pick-up station is a facility that receives patient-specific prescriptions from the pharmacy and then distributes/administers the drugs to the patient. Board staff will document the types of prescriptions that are received by licensee.	OAC 4729:5-5-14
Is there clear and convincing evidence that the facility acts as a pick-up station in the interest of the patient or public health?	To serve as a pick-up station, there must be clear and convincing evidence that delivery of a prescription medication directly to the patient would result in: (a) Danger to public health or safety, or (b) Danger to the patient without increased involvement by a health care professional in the patient's drug therapy. A pick-up station only valid for those situations where there is evidence it is in the best interest of the patient or the public to have the drug be provided by the prescriber. Examples include: ▪ Injectable drugs the prescriber will administer on-site. ▪ Distribution of specialty medications which require specialized storage or administration education, medications for patients in a mental health clinic, who should not (for safety reasons) have possession of large quantities of their medications without increased medical supervision. **NOTE:** Non-self-injectable cancer drugs are generally required by law (ORC 4729.43) to be sent from a pharmacy directly to a prescriber for administration.	OAC 4729:5-5-14
Is the receipt, storage, control and distribution of	The receipt, storage, control, and distribution of prescriptions or drugs are in the full and actual charge of a health care professional	OAC 4729:5-5-14

prescriptions or drugs in the full and actual charge of a licensed health care professional at the pick-up station location?	licensed pursuant to Chapter 4715. (Dental Practice Act), 4723. (Nurse Practice Act), 4729. (Pharmacy Practice Act), 4730. (Physician Assistant Practice Act), 4731. (Medical Practice Act), or 4741. (Veterinary Medical Practice Act) of the Revised Code. Board staff will inspect the location to ensure a licensed health care professional overseeing the delivery and distribution of drugs received by the pharmacy. Drugs must be maintained under the same security and storage conditions as regular inventory.	
Is there a record keeping system in place to provide accountability for the proper receipt delivery and return of all prescription medications?	Record keeping systems must include a record of patient specific prescriptions delivered to the facility, a record of distribution or administration of the drugs to the individual patient, and a record of all medications returned to the pharmacy. Receipt of prescriptions should be an invoice such that each patient specific prescription is identifiable, including a date of delivery, and documentation of receipt. Any medications returned to the pharmacy (patient failed to pick up, etc.) should also be documented with an invoice/log that is maintained on file at the facility and provided to the pharmacy. Documentation must include patient name, prescription information, and date returned (or date disposed). **NOTE:** A prescription delivered to the facility that is abandoned by the patient (i.e. never picked up by the patient) must be destroyed on-site or returned to the dispensing pharmacy for destruction. Prescriptions which are abandoned by the patient may not be re-dispensed to another patient, unless the facility is acting as a drug repository (see Drug Repository section).	OAC 4729:5-5-14

Temporary Removal of Drugs

REMINDER: *Any drugs maintained pursuant to this paragraph are subject to inspection by a Board of Pharmacy agent and shall be subject to all recordkeeping, labeling, theft or significant loss reporting, disposal and inventory requirements of division 4729:5 of the Administrative Code.*

Clarification (6/19/2020): *Rule 4729:5-3-13 permits a veterinarian to remove drugs from a licensed location and maintain those drugs at an off-site location, in excess of twenty-four hours, to treat current or prospective patients. This rule is intended to permit a veterinarian to maintain a single separate supply of drugs at an off-site location or, if there are several veterinarians, each veterinarian may do so. The intent of the rule is to reduce any potential delays in patient care and avoid the need to extend licensure to personal residences of veterinarians.*

*It is **not intended** to permit a veterinarian to maintain several supplies of dangerous drugs at various unlicensed locations for more than 24-hours. A veterinarian who seeks to maintain more than one off-site supply must apply for a terminal distributor license for any additional locations.*

Question	Description / Guidance	Law/Rule
Does the licensee engage in the temporary off-site storage of dangerous drugs?	A veterinarian licensed pursuant to Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code may maintain a supply of dangerous drugs obtained from a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs at another location in order to treat current or prospective patients.	OAC 4729:5-3-13
Does the licensee maintain records of all controlled substances stored off-site for more than twenty-four hours?	The terminal distributor of dangerous drugs shall also maintain the following records for controlled substance dangerous drugs removed from the terminal distributor of dangerous drugs that are stored off-site for more than twenty-four hours: name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the controlled substance dangerous drugs, the positive identification of the veterinarian who removed the drugs, and the address of the location where the drugs are maintained. Corresponding records shall also be maintained for any controlled substances returned to the terminal distributor's inventory of dangerous drugs from the off-site location. All records required in accordance with this paragraph shall be readily retrievable and maintained for at least three years from the date of removal or return. **NOTE:** If a veterinarian maintains a separate stock of controlled substances off-site, staff will confirm the veterinarian holds a valid DEA registration.	OAC 4729:5-3-13

Does a veterinarian temporarily removing drugs from a licensed location maintain direct supervision and control over the dangerous drugs and any hypodermics removed from the licensed location?	The veterinarian temporarily removing drugs from a licensed location shall maintain direct supervision and control over the dangerous drugs and any hypodermics removed from the terminal distributor. "Direct supervision" means an individual authorized pursuant to this rule is in the immediate area and within visual range of dangerous drugs and/or hypodermics to deter and detect diversion.	OAC 4729:5-3-13
If direct supervision is not provided, are the drugs that are temporarily removed securely stored at temperatures and conditions which will ensure the integrity of the drugs?	If direct supervision is not provided, the dangerous drugs and any hypodermics shall be physically secured in a manner to prevent unauthorized access and all reasonable efforts shall be made to store the drugs at temperatures and conditions which will ensure the integrity of the drugs prior to their use as stipulated by the USP/NF and/or the manufacturer's or distributor's labeling. Securely stored means that the drugs are secured in a manner that prevents unauthorized access. This may include the following: a locked drawer, filing cabinet, locked room, safe, lock box, or any other method that can be locked to prevent unauthorized access.	OAC 4729:5-3-13

Online Sales of Dangerous Drugs

Question	Guidance	Rule/Law
Does the veterinary clinic sell, offer, or facilitate the sale of dangerous drugs on its website?	If yes, Board staff will confirm that the veterinarian is using a pharmacy or service that maintains accreditation as a Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Site (VIPPS) from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. A list of VIPPS-Accredited sites can be accessed here: https://nabp.pharmacy/programs/digital-pharmacy/accredited-facilities/	OAC 4729:5-3-08

Veterinary Clinic - Update History

Update Date	Section Update	Update
3/2/2020	Drug and Hypodermic Security	Adds provision permitting a registered veterinary technician access to controlled substances that are personally furnished or dispensed for administration to patients undergoing treatment and/or boarding within the veterinary clinic. **NOTE: This provision was added via Board resolution but will be incorporated in a subsequent rule amendment.**
6/8/2020	Orders for Schedule II Controlled Substances	Authorizes individuals granted power of attorney to sign DEA 222 Forms to have unsupervised access to DEA 222 Forms if a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs complies with the requirements of 21 CFR 1305.05. **NOTE: This provision was added via Board resolution but will be incorporated in a subsequent rule amendment.**
6/19/2020	Temporary Removal of Drugs	Clarifies the Board's off-site storage rule is intended to permit a veterinarian to maintain a single separate supply of drugs at an off-site location or, if there are several veterinarians, each veterinarian may do so. The intent of the rule is to reduce any potential delays in patient care and avoid the need to extend licensure to personal residences of veterinarians.
6/19/2020	Changed "Drug Purchases" section to "Drug Purchases and Online Sales"	Added new question to inspect for compliance with OAC 4729:5-3-08 (Online Sales of Dangerous Drugs).
3/23/2021	Drug Compounding	Added new question to inspect for compliance with a provision OAC 4729:7-3-03 (Non-Hazardous Drugs Compounded by a Prescriber).

		Added reference to new prescriber compounding guide for the compounding of hazardous drugs.
8/27/2021	Personally Furnishing Compounded Drugs Obtained from an Outsourcing Facility (Page 4)	Provides clarification regarding the personally furnishing of compounded drugs obtained from an Ohio-licensed outsourcing facility.
3/10/2022	Prescriptions	Updated rule reference for the Board's prescription formatting rule.
3/10/2022	Prescription Pick-Up Station	Updated rule reference for the Board's pick-up station rule.