

Practitioner Diversion Awareness Conference

Inventories, Records and Reports Paula Albert, Staff Coordinator Liaison Section







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Course Objectives

s Discuss who is responsible for maintaining controlled substance records.

s General recordkeeping requirements.

§ Basic inventory requirements.

s Required records of receipt and distribution.

s Determine when and what reports are required to be submitted.



Questions To Discuss

At the completion of this block of instruction you will be able to answer the following questions:

- 1. Are Practitioners required to keep records of all controlled substances on hand, to include samples such as Lyrica®?
- 2. Who is ultimately responsible for keeping records of controlled substances at the registered location?



Questions To Discuss

- **3.** If a practitioner writes controlled substance prescriptions, using their special "x" identifier for maintenance and detoxification they must keep a record of the <u>prescription information</u>?
- 4. How many controlled substances can a practitioner distribute in a calendar year to other dispensers before the practitioner must register as a distributor?
- 5. If a practitioner discovers a theft or significant loss of controlled substances, when must the theft or loss be reported?







Who Must Keep Records

 A practitioner who administers, dispenses, procures, or stores controlled substances (including samples).
 <u>21 CFR § 1304.03(b)</u>

q A practitioner is not required to keep records of controlled substances that are:





Who Must Keep Records

q using <u>EPCS</u> to issue prescriptions

21 CFR § 1304.03(c)

or

q prescribing during the course of <u>maintenance or</u> <u>detoxification treatment</u>. <u>21 CFR § 1304.03(c) & (d)</u>



Responsible Party 21 CFR § 1304.03(a)

The DEA registrant is the person who is responsible for keeping controlled substance records.

- s Not your nurse
- s Not your office manager
- s Not your corporation
- s Not your vendor
- s Not your employer



EPCS PRESCRIBERS

A practitioner who issues electronic prescriptions for controlled substances (EPCS) must use an electronic prescription application that retains the following information:



EPCS Prescribers

- The digitally signed record of the information specified in <u>21</u>
 <u>C.F.R. Part 1306</u>.
 <u>21 C.F.R. 1304.06(a)(1)</u>
- S The internal audit trail and any auditable event identified by the internal audit as required by 21 C.F.R. § 1311.150. 21 C.F.R. 1304.06(a)(2)



EPCS Prescribers

- S An institutional practitioner must retain a record of identity proofing and issuance of the two-factor authentication credential, where applicable, as required by 21 C.F.R. § 1311.110. 21 C.F.R. 1304.06(b)
- S Must retain a copy of any security incident report filed with the Administration pursuant to 21 C.F.R § 1311.150 and § 1311.215. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.06(d)



EPCS Prescribers

- S An electronic prescription or pharmacy application provider must retain third party audit or certification reports as required by 21 C.F.R § 1311.300. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.06(e)
- S An application provider must retain a copy of any notification to the Administration regarding an adverse audit or certification report filed with the Administration on problems identified by the third-party audit or certification as required by 21 C.F.R. § 1311.300. 21 C.F.R. 1304.06(f)





§ Unless otherwise specified, records and reports must be retained for two years. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.0</u>6(g)



Maintenance and Detox Prescribers

- S Prescription records are required for prescribers who issue controlled substance prescriptions for maintenance or detoxification. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.03(c)
- S Records of prescription information must be maintained separate from all other required records and readily retrievable. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.04(g)</u>



Maintenance and Detox Prescribers

S Practitioners who dispense controlled substances for maintenance and/or detoxification must maintain the same records as any other dispensing practitioner. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.22(c)



General Recordkeeping



Requirements that apply to all controlled substance records required to be kept:

§ Must be complete and accurate. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(a)</u>

§ Must be stored at the registered location. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(b)

§ Must be kept for two years. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.04(a)



General Record Keeping Requirements

§ Must be readily retrievable. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.04(f)(2)

§ Records must be kept for each separate DEA registered activity. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(c)</u>

§ Must be kept for each DEA registered location. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(b)



Inventories



Inventory Requirements

s Is a "Physical Count"

§ Must include all controlled substances "On Hand" (In possession/under the control of). (21 CFR §1304.11(a)



Inventory Requirements

§ Inventory date must reflect the date of the actual inventory.

§ Maintained in Written, Typewritten, or Printed Form at the Registered Location. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.11(a)



Separate Inventories

§ Separate inventories are required for each registered location. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.11(a)

§ Must be taken at the Beginning of Business (BOB) or Close of Business (COB). <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.11(a)</u>

§ Separate inventories for each independent activity. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.11(a)



Initial Inventories

s Inventory of all stocks of controlled substances.

s On the date you first engage in the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.

s Best if labeled "Initial Inventory."

s If nothing on hand record "0."



Biennial Inventories

s The biennial inventory is required to be taken on any date within two years of a previous required inventory.

s Best if labeled "Biennial Inventory."



Newly Scheduled Controlled Substances

Solution Sector Sect

s Must be taken at the Beginning of Business or Close of Business.



Each Inventory must contain the following:

- 1. Taken at the beginning or close of business.
- 2. Names of controlled substances.
- 3. Each finished form of substances (e.g. 100 milligram tablet).
- 4. The number of dosage units of each finished form in the commercial container (e.g. 100 tablet bottle).
- 5. The number of commercial containers of each finished form (e.g. four 100 tablet bottles).
- 6. Disposition of the controlled substances.



Records



Separate Schedule II Records

s Schedule II controlled substance records shall be maintained separately from all other records.



Separate Schedule III-V Records

§ Records of schedules III-V controlled substances must be kept separate from all other records and readily retrievable.

§ Records that are readily retrievable can be separated out in a reasonable time. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1300.03</u>



Separate Schedule III-V Records

§ Some examples of ways to render your records readily retrievable include but not limited to: 21 C.F.R. § 1300.01

- **s** Items asterisk
- s Redlined
- **s** Or in some manner which sets them visually apart.





- **s** The DEA Form 222 is used for the acquisition and distribution of schedule II controlled substances.
- **s** The DEA Form 222 must be filled out completely and accurately.
- **§** Power of Attorney authorizing who may execute a DEA Form 222.



Power Of Attorney

s The signer of the DEA application or renewal is the individual authorized to execute DEA Form 222's.

s All others authorized who wish to execute a DEA Form 222 must first obtain a Power of Attorney from the signer.



Purchase Records CIII-CV

s Must immediately inventory all schedule III-V controlled substances when received.

§ Annotate the date received on the record of receipt.



Dispensing Log/Patient File

Dispensing of controlled substances can be entered in patient chart or can be maintain in a dispensing log with the below information:

- s Actual Name of Controlled Substance, Form, Quantity, Strength;
- **§** Number of Units or Volume of Finished Form Dispensed;
- **s** Name, Address of the Person to Whom It Was Dispensed;
- s Date of Dispensing.



Transferring Controlled Substances

What to do if you need to transfer controlled substances to another DEA Registrant.

§ Must use a DEA Form 222 (CII). 21 CFR 1307.11(a)(1)(iii)

§ Must use a sales invoice for (CIII-CV). 21 CFR 1307.11(a)(1)(ii)



Transferring Controlled Substances

§ 5% of your yearly total. <u>21 CFR 1307.11(a)(1)(iv)</u>

§ If more you must register as a distributor. <u>21 CFR 1307.11(b)</u>



Reports



Theft and Loss

- **§** Theft, or Significant Loss.
- s Not an Inventory Adjustment.
- s Loss (Unexplained Disappearance).

s Any discovered shortage which the practitioner cannot convincingly establish to have been diverted after reasonable review/investigation should generally be considered a loss.



Theft and Loss Reporting

Must report a theft or significant loss to DEA in writing within one business day.
 21 C.F.R. § 1301.76(b)

Must complete a DEA form 106, online, once your investigation is complete.
 <u>21 C.F.R. § 1301.76(b)</u>

s Registrants are encouraged to immediately report theft and losses to your local law enforcement and state regulatory agency.



s DEA Form 41 shall be used to record the destruction of all controlled substances using an on-site method that renders the controlled substances non-retrievable.

§ DEA Form 41 shall include the names and signatures of the two employees who witnessed the destruction. <u>21 CFR § 1317.95(d)</u>



s The DEA Form 41 no longer needs to be sent to the Division Office, maintain with your other records.



Exceptions for DEA Form 41:

S Destruction of a controlled substance dispensed by a practitioner for immediate administration at the practitioner's registered location, when the substance is not fully exhausted (i.e. wastage) shall be properly recorded in accordance with § 1304.22(c), and such record need not be maintained on a Form 41. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(e)



Exceptions for DEA Form 41:

s Transfers by registrant to a reverse distributor must be recorded in accordance with § <u>1304.22(c)</u>, and such record need not be maintained on a Form 41. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1304.22(e)</u>





- § Registrants are required to provide effective controls and procedures to guard against theft and diversion of controlled substances. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1301.71(a)</u>
- S Registrant cannot employ anyone who has a felony drug conviction who will have access to controlled substance, without a DEA approved employment waiver. <u>21 C.F.R. § 1301.76(a)</u>





s Practitioners are required to store stocks of CII-CV controlled substances in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet. <u>21 C.F.R. 1301.75(b)</u>



State Regulations

- s Also consult your state regulating agency for more strict recordkeeping requirements.
- s Example some state boards require records be kept for 7 years.

§ Stricter Law Provision.



1. Practitioners are required to keep records of all controlled substances on hand, to include samples such as Lyrica®?

A. TrueB. False





- 2. Who is ultimately responsible for keeping records of controlled substances at the registered location?
 - **A. Licensed Practical Nurse**
 - **B.** Office Manager
 - C. DEA Registrant
 - **D.** Corporation



3. If a practitioner writes controlled substance prescriptions, using their special "x" identifier for maintenance and detoxification they must keep a record of the prescription information?

A. TrueB. False



- 4. How many controlled substances can a practitioner distribute in a calendar year to other dispensers before the practitioner must register as a distributor?
 - A. 40% B. 20% C. 60% D. 5%



- 5. If a practitioner discovers a theft or significant loss of controlled substances, when must the theft or loss be reported?
 - A. On a DEA Form 106 upon completion of the investigation of the theft or loss.
 - **B.** In writing to DEA within 1 business day of discovery of the theft and loss.
 - C. DEA must be notified upon completion of the local police departments investigations.
 - **D. DEA** is not required to be notified.



Thank-you for your time and attention!

