

Practitioner Diversion Awareness Conference

Inventories, Records and Reports

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Course Objectives

- Discuss who is responsible for maintaining controlled substance records.
- General recordkeeping requirements.
- Basic inventory requirements.
- Required records of receipt and distribution.
- 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?









Who Must Keep Records

□ A practitioner who administers, dispenses, procures, or stores controlled substances (including samples).

21 CFR § 1304.03(b)

- □ A practitioner is not required to keep records of controlled substances that are:
- prescribed unless:



Who Must Keep Records

 Practitioners using Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances (EPCS) to issue prescriptions

21 CFR § 1304.03(c)

or

 prescribing during the course of <u>maintenance or</u> <u>detoxification treatment</u>.

21 CFR § 1304.03(c) & (d)



Responsible Party

21 CFR § 1304.03(a)

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

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



Electronic Prescription for Controlled Substances (EPCS) PRESCRIBERS

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



The digitally signed record of the information specified in:

21 C.F.R. Part 1306. 21 C.F.R. 1304.06(a)(1)

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)



- 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)
- 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)



- 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)

- 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.

21 C.F.R. § 1304.06(g)

Be Careful!!!





Maintenance and Detox Prescribers

- Prescription records are required for prescribers who issue controlled substance prescriptions for maintenance or detoxification.

21 C.F.R. § 1304.03(c)

- Records of prescription information must be maintained separate from all other required records and readily retrievable.

21 C.F.R. § 1304.04(g)



Maintenance and Detox Prescribers

- 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





General Record Keeping Requirements

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

- Must be complete and accurate. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(a)
- 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. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(c)
- Must be kept for each DEA registered location. 21 C.F.R. § 1304.21(b)





Inventories



Inventory Requirements

- 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).

21 C.F.R. § 1304.11(a)

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



Initial Inventories

- Inventory of all stocks of controlled substances.
- On the date you first engage in the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.
- Best if labeled "Initial Inventory."
- If nothing on hand record "0."



Biennial Inventories

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

- Best if labeled "Biennial Inventory."



Newly Scheduled Controlled Substances

- When a controlled substance is newly scheduled or rescheduled a physical inventory must be taken immediately.
- Must be taken at the Beginning of Business or Close of Business.



Each Inventory must contain the following:

- 1. When was it taken at the beginning or close of business.
- 2. Names of controlled substances.
- 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.







Separate Schedule II Records

- 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 or readily retrievable.

- Records that are readily retrievable can be separated out in a reasonable time.

21 C.F.R. § 1300.03



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



DEA Form 222

- The DEA Form 222 is used for the acquisition and distribution of schedule II controlled substances.
- 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

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

- 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:

- Actual Name of Controlled Substance, Form, Quantity, Strength;
- Number of Units or Volume of Finished Form Dispensed;
- Name, Address of the Person to Whom It Was Dispensed;
- 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.
 21 CFR 1307.11(a)(1)(iv)

- If more you must register as a distributor. 21 CFR 1307.11(b)



Reports



Theft and Loss

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

21 C.F.R. § 1301.76(b)

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



- 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.

 21 CFR § 1317.95(d)



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



Exceptions for DEA Form 41:

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)

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Diversion Control Division



Exceptions for DEA Form 41:

- Transfers by registrant to a reverse distributor must be recorded in accordance with § 1304.22(c), and such record need not be maintained on a Form 41.

21 C.F.R. § 1304.22(e)



Security

- Registrants are required to provide effective controls and procedures to guard against theft and diversion of controlled substances.

21 C.F.R. § 1301.71(a)

- Registrant cannot employ anyone who has a felony drug conviction who will have access to controlled substance, without a DEA approved employment waiver.

21 C.F.R. § 1301.76(a)



Security

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



State Regulations

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

THE MOMENT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!!!







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

- A. True
- B. 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. True

B. 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!

