COUNCIL GUIDELINES REGARDING PRESCRIBING, DISPENSING, COMPOUNDING AND SELLING PHARMACEUTICALS

June 27, 2014
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Alberta veterinarians are dedicated to the health and welfare of all animals through diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease. Veterinarians also play a principle role in ensuring a safe food supply for Canadians by promoting the responsible use of pharmaceuticals, biologicals and agricultural chemicals by animal owners.

These guidelines are intended to promote the appropriate delivery of veterinary services and safe and responsible drug use by veterinarians and their clients, and to address public concerns regarding food safety and the use of pharmaceuticals in animal production.

In addition, adherence to these guidelines will help maintain the highest quality and purity standards in Alberta’s Agri-food industry, and safeguard export markets.

The ABVMA supports the development of regulations that encourage the prudent use of animal medications in all areas of animal management. The Association believes that such regulations are essential to the long-term viability of food animal production in Alberta.

Part A

ABVMA Council Guidelines for Veterinarians Prescribing Drugs
(writing prescriptions)

The Guidelines set out in this Part A (with respect to Prescribing) and Part B (with respect to Dispensing) applies to the prescribing and dispensing of the following categories of drugs and substances:

1. All drugs or substances listed in Schedule F, Part 1 of the Food and Drug Regulations;
2. Any Antimicrobials not listed in Schedule F, Part 1 of the Food and Drug Regulations;
3. Any modified live virus vaccine;
4. Any drug or medication used in an extra-label manner;
5. Any drug which has been removed from its original packaging;
6. Any drug or substance listed in the Schedules to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.
   a. Additional conditions will apply

Notwithstanding the above, members are reminded of the substances prohibited for sale for administration to food-producing animals in Canada (Banned Substances). Currently these include:

- Chloramphenicol or its salts or derivatives;
- 5-nitrofuran compound;
- Clenbuterol or its salts or derivatives;
- 5-nitroimidazole compound;
- Diethylstilbestrol or other stilbene compounds.

Prescribing treatment for animals by the use of various drugs is a cornerstone of veterinary practice. The term “Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship” (V-C-P-R) as defined in s. 21.2 of the General Regulation to the Veterinary Profession Act outlines the conditions that must be met for a practitioner to prescribe treatment, including treatment that involves the prescription of the aforesaid drugs.
A summary of the conditions that must be met for a veterinarian to prescribe drugs are as follows:

- The veterinarian must be registered with the ABVMA and be working in conjunction with a veterinary facility or practice appropriately certified by the ABVMA;
- The veterinarian must have established the medical needs of the patient, either on an individual or herd basis, prior to prescribing treatment (including the prescription of the aforesaid drugs);
- The establishment of need is based on the prescribing veterinarian having collected or received significant and relevant information with respect to the health of the animal or animals (a proper V-C-P-R must exist). This information may be gathered by the examination of the animal or animals, by undertaking appropriate diagnostic procedures, by gathering a medically appropriate history with respect to the animal or animals or other medically appropriate means.
- The veterinarian is responsible for providing medical care for the animals in question;
- The owner of the animals has agreed to follow the veterinarian’s directions in regards to the treatment.

A proper prescription must meet the following criteria:

- The prescription shall be specific in regards to:
  - the identification of the animals to be treated,
  - the drug to be used,
  - the dosage,
  - time duration,
  - the quantity required,
  - the number of refills allowed;

- In some cases the prescription may be given in reasonable anticipation of need, provided the conditions above are met;¹
- Veterinarians prescribing medications requiring compounding must adhere to the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, “Guidelines for the Legitimate Use of Compounded Drugs in Veterinary Practice”;²
- A prescription or order for treatment must be written and contain the following information:
  - Prescribing practitioner (registered veterinarian and certified facility) and contact information,
  - Patient owner/agent (client),
  - Date of prescription,
  - Patient,
  - Name of drug prescribed and concentration,
  - Quantity of drug,
  - Directions for Use, including Dose, Frequency, and Duration,
  - Substitution (yes or no) of same drug (different brand name)³,
  - Number of refills (implies zero if not indicated),
  - Withdrawal time,
  - Signature of the veterinarian.

¹ A clinic’s ‘protocol’ for drug use or a treatment regime for a group of animals is not a prescription. The protocol is a direction for use only
² If substitution is required, permission must be sought from the prescribing veterinarian and the client
³
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**Part B**

**ABVMA Council Guidelines for Veterinarians Dispensing Prescription Drugs**

The Guidelines set out in this Part B apply to the dispensing of the types or categories of drugs or substances set out in Part A of these Guidelines. Members should note the additional requirements for drugs covered in Part E of this Guideline regarding Prescribing Narcotic, Controlled and Targeted Substances.

The Veterinary Profession Act includes the procedure of “dispensing” within the scope of activities that a registered veterinarian may undertake as part of the practice of veterinary medicine. Dispensing is the act of supplying prescription medication(s) on the specific order of a practitioner, who has determined the need or anticipated need of a patient (either individual animal or group of animals with a similar need) and who is responsible to treat or address this specific need. Federal legislation defines a “practitioner” as a person authorized by the law of a province of Canada to treat patients with any drug listed or described in Schedule F of the Regulations to the Food and Drug Act. In Alberta the medical treatment of animal patients is restricted to registered veterinarians. There is a requirement that all facilities or practices offering veterinary services in Alberta be inspected and certified by the ABVMA in accordance with the Practice Inspection Practice Standards Bylaw.

In many circumstances the prescribing veterinarian is the same as the dispensing veterinarian. However, there are situations where the medication may be prescribed by one veterinarian and dispensed by a different veterinarian. This unbundling or separation of the prescribing function and the dispensing function is recognized by the ABVMA as acceptable practice.

**ABVMA Council Guidelines for Veterinarians filling a Prescription (Dispensing)**

If a veterinarian elects to dispense medication (within his/her VPE, or to fill a prescription written by another veterinarian) there are certain requirements that must be met:

- The veterinarian may dispense the drugs only through an ABVMA certified veterinary facility or practice, and only for animals located within Alberta;
- A prescription may only be filled within 12 months from the date it is written. After this time, a new prescription is required;
- A valid prescription may only be maintained at one location at a time;
- Original prescriptions must be kept on file by the dispensing veterinarian. Copies (marked as such) may be given to the client as required for On Farm Food Safety records. These copies must be marked such that another veterinarian will not fill them;
- A prescription, including refill, can only facilitate treatment for up to 18 months from when the prescription was written;
- The dispensing veterinarian must obtain and confirm the accuracy of the original prescription and refill information, and must forward available or remaining totals to other dispensing locations if requested by the client. A declining balance of the refills must be maintained, and when the final refill is performed, the prescription is finished. No more refills may be made, and a new prescription must be generated by the prescribing veterinarian;
- While only a registered veterinarian (the prescribing veterinarian) may prescribe drugs under Part A, a registered veterinarian (the dispensing veterinarian) may delegate the task of dispensing to a Registered Animal Health Technologist (RAHT) who is employed by the dispensing veterinarian’s practice and under that veterinarian’s indirect, direct or immediate supervision. The dispensing veterinarian remains ultimately responsible for the dispensing process;
- When a veterinarian delegates dispensing to a RAHT, the veterinarian must review all the prescriptions thus filled within 24 hours;
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- Certain logistical services may be delegated to other non-AHT staff (i.e. picking inventory, counting pills, producing labels), but the actual labeling and final check of the prescription must be performed by an RAHT or the dispensing veterinarian;
- The dispensing veterinarian must confirm the identity and registration of the prescribing veterinarian as well as the fact that the prescribing veterinarian is practicing in conjunction with an appropriately certified veterinary facility or practice in Alberta;
- The dispensing veterinarian must confirm the validity or reasonableness of the prescription; if the prescription is not valid, not reasonable, or improperly written the dispensing veterinarian must reject the prescription and not dispense any medications. The situation may be rectified by calling the prescribing veterinarian for clarification and confirmation of the prescription;
- The dispensing veterinarian must provide the client with all necessary information regarding the use, storage and safety of the product;
- The dispensing veterinarian must confirm the identification of the client and establish and maintain an appropriate medical record for each client/patient;
- Veterinarians dispensing drugs pursuant to prescriptions from other veterinary practitioners may have their purchase and sales records audited by the ABVMA on a periodic basis.
- All drugs stored for future dispensing must be displayed and stored in accordance with the Practice Inspection Practice Standards Bylaw. Specifically, all prescription and prescription like products must be stored in such a manner as to prevent physical access to the product by the public;
- Substitution by the dispensing veterinarian of a specific medication for a generic medication must first be confirmed with the prescribing veterinarian and animal owner;
- Prescriptions taken over the phone must be immediately transcribed to a written prescription by the dispensing veterinarian or a RAHT to which the veterinarian delegates the role. This may NOT be done by any other person.

Labeling:

- All products dispensed under this Part must be appropriately labeled:
  - The words “Veterinary Use Only” on the main panel of both inner and outer package labels, immediately following or proceeding the proprietary or brand name, proper name or common name, in type not less than one half as large as the largest type on the label;
  - Each using unit of product must be labeled by the dispensing facility.
    - If units of medication are dispensed by the bottle, each bottle must have a label. If units are dispensed in a case lot, each case must display the label;
  - The name of the client;
  - The names of the facility and the veterinarian prescribing the drug;
  - The names of the facility and the veterinarian dispensing the drug;
  - Identification of the animal or group of animals;
  - The name of the drug dispensed and its concentration;
  - The Drug Identification Number (DIN);
  - The quantity of the drug dispensed;
  - Directions for Use, including Dose, Frequency, and Duration;
  - Minimal withdrawal time (where applicable) as prescribed;
  - Storage precautions;
  - Any toxic warnings or other precautions appearing on the original label.
Shipping Pharmaceuticals:

Appropriately prescribed and dispensed pharmaceuticals may only be shipped by a veterinary practice. A dispensed pharmaceutical may be shipped to the client’s place of residence or business in the following manner:

- Pharmaceuticals may be delivered directly to the client or the client’s residence or business location by dispensing practice staff.
- Pharmaceuticals may be shipped through the mail or by a commercial carrier directly to the client or the client’s residence or business address.
- In cases where a commercial carrier is unable to deliver directly to the client or the client’s residence or business, a ‘drop location’ or ‘depot’ may be used. This drop location or depot must be a recognized shipping location of a commercial carrier.

In all cases where pharmaceuticals are shipped from a dispensing VPE,

- All pharmaceuticals are dispensed, labeled and packaged according this Guideline before leaving the dispensing VPE.
  - The properly labeled pharmaceuticals assembled for a shipment are packaged in a sealed box(es) or shipping container(s).
  - The contents are not accessible for manipulation by anyone before final delivery to the client.
  - All boxes are clearly identified with
    - the client’s name and destination address.
    - the dispensing VPE name and contact phone number
- The dispensing veterinarian is ultimately responsible to maintain the integrity of the pharmaceuticals through transit, including:
  - Maintaining proper temperature of pharmaceuticals that require refrigeration. Pharmaceuticals must be shipped in containers that are well insulated.
  - Protection against breakage during normal handling.
  - Protection from extreme heat or freezing as applicable.
  - Application of appropriate warning labels to the shipping container (Protect from Freezing, Protect from Heat, Refrigerate on Arrival, Do Not Drop, etc.)
- Shipping must comply with all applicable federal and provincial legislation.
PART C

ABVMA Council Guidelines on Veterinarians Selling Non Prescription Drugs

The Guidelines set out in this Part C apply to the sale of drugs other than the categories or types set out in Parts A and B. They will typically apply to:

1. Food and Drug Regulations, Schedule F Part 2 drugs that are not antimicrobials;
2. Pesticide control products;

These drugs are referred to in this Part as “Non-Prescription Drugs”. The sale of Non-Prescription Drugs is a recognized activity of veterinary practices in Alberta. Such sales may be carried out under the following conditions:

- While the sale of Non-Prescription Drugs falls within the scope of practice of veterinary medicine, a veterinarian may delegate the activity of selling such drugs to a RAHT or appropriately qualified layperson. Under current legislation an appropriately qualified layperson is a person who has successfully completed the Production Animal Medicine (PAM) certification course;
- These sales do not require a prescription and do not require the presence of a Veterinary Client Patient Relationship;
- The veterinarian has a responsibility to ensure the client has adequate information about the safe use of the product, including: dosage, storage, withdrawal times, and any relevant precautions to be taken when using the product;
- The only products that may be sold in this manner are non-prescription products in the manufacturer’s original container;
- Veterinarians must treat all antimicrobials as if they were prescription only, and not sell them as an over the counter preparation regardless of their official designation;
- All modified live vaccines must be treated as prescription only and not sold in an over the counter manner;
- Veterinarians are reminded of s. 21.2 of the General Regulation, which prohibits the sale of any pharmaceutical or biological product to a warehouse, pharmacy, Production Animal Medicine Outlet or any other individual who intends to re–sell the drug.

PART D

ABVMA Council Guidelines on Veterinarians Compounding Drugs

The ABVMA recognizes that the procedure of compounding pharmaceuticals is within the scope of practice of veterinarians. Compounding generally is described as the mixing together of two or more ingredients to create a final product in an appropriate form for dosing, and are always treated as prescription medications.

If a veterinarian participates in this field of practice he or she must be knowledgeable about the activity and must do so with in the standards of good practice required for this field. This scope of practice must be carried out in accordance with Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate, “Policy on Manufacturing and Compounding Drug Products in Canada.”
Veterinarians are unique in that they are one of the only practitioners who have the legislated authority to both prescribe and dispense narcotic and controlled substances. With this privilege comes significant consequences. The very nature of the pharmaceuticals in these categories makes them very risky. This risk extends well beyond the patient being treated and can impact the patient’s owner and the general public as well as the veterinary practitioner, allied professionals and staff. Issues of addiction, self medication, drug diversion, theft, fraud and other illegal activities are all too common. It is the professional responsibility of the veterinary community to ensure that our continued access to these necessary products is ensured by processes that guarantee their safe use in all situations.

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association is committed to protection of the public and member wellness. Accordingly, the Council directive for prescribing narcotic, controlled and other targeted substances in this Council Guideline shall be that the ABVMA participates fully in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta Triplicate Prescription Program (TPP).

Update June 2014: Veterinarians in Alberta are not permitted to authorize the purchase of marijuana for the treatment of animals.

This initiative directs that it is:

**MANDATORY FOR VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS TO RECORD ALL PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF NARCOTIC, CONTROLLED AND OTHER TARGETED MEDICATIONS THROUGH THE USE OF A TRIPLECT PRESCRIPTION FORM.**

About the Triplicate Prescription Program (TPP)

The TPP is a program administered by the College of Physicians and Surgeons (CPSA) that monitors the prescribing and dispensing of TPP listed medications. This program allows for recording and traceability of all transactions involving substances of concern. Physicians, dentists, and veterinarians from Alberta must register with the TPP and use a special three part prescription form to prescribe TPP medications. On receipt of the CPSA copy of the TPP prescription, data from the prescription is entered into a database. Reports are generated and analyzed on a monthly basis to monitor prescribing rates for the TPP medications. Prescriber prescribing patterns are monitored and statistical reports are also maintained. Special letters are sent to prescribers when prescribing patterns are seen as unusual. The primary prescriber is required to respond to the letter by providing a rationale for any unusual prescribing patterns identified. This request is not intended to suggest that prescribing is inappropriate.

The TPP is administered by:

*College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta*
*Telus Plaza, South Tower*
*2700-10020 100 St NW*
*Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0N3*
*Phone: (780) 423-4764*
*Toll Free: 1-800-320-8624*
Eligible Veterinarians

- All Active General Licensed Veterinarians are eligible to participate in the program.
- Locum veterinarians require their own TPP pad if they wish to prescribe TPP medications.
- Veterinarians with Limited Licensure-(Unsupervised) with advance credentials may be granted permission from Council to participate in the TPP.

Ineligible Veterinarians

- Veterinarians who are registered with Temporary or Limited-(Supervised) Licensure are not eligible for the TPP.
- Veterinarians identified with addictions, or who have been found to be incapacitated, or have a history of narcotic or controlled substances abuse may not be eligible for the TPP.

TPP Medications

A complete expandable list of TPP medications can be found on the CPSA Website (cpsa.ab.ca)

http://www.cpsa.ab.ca/Services/Triplicate_Prescription_Program/Generic_Medication_List.aspx

Buprenorphine
Butalbital Preparations
Butorphanol
Butroxyphene
Fentanyl/Sufentanil/Alfentanil
Hydrocodone-Dihydrocodeinone
Hydromorphone-Dihydromorphinone
Ketamine
Meperidine-Pethidine
Methadone May be prescribed only by physicians authorized by Health Canada for opioid dependency or pain management
Methylphenidate Exception: Concerta brand of methylphenidate is excluded from TPP requirements
Morphine
Normethadone
Oxycodone
Pentazocine
Tapentadol

Additional Veterinary Specific Medications

Type 2 Medications consistent with the CPSA and include:
All Barbiturate preparations (Phenobarbital, etc.)
All codeine containing preparations
Benzodiazepines
Tramadol
Anabolic Steroids

A TPP form is mandatory to prescribe any of the above listed medications.
TPP Forms and Pads

Every veterinarian is provided with their own TPP prescription pad upon enrollment in the TPP with the CPSA. The 3-part TPP prescription forms are personalized with the veterinarian’s individual information and the veterinary practice location. The unique prescriber identification number is NOT the prescribers registration or license number. Prescribers can only use their own personalized TPP pad. Pads must not be shared, and you can not lend your pad to a co-worker or any other prescriber. They must register and obtain their own pad in order to have the privilege of prescribing these products. There can be no exceptions! Verbal orders for TPP medications are NOT permitted.

Security

Security of your prescription pad is essential and is your responsibility. TPP prescription pads need to be kept in a locked environment with access only by the prescriber. Allowing anyone other than you to have access to your prescription pad may allow an unauthorized person to illegally access dangerous, life threatening products. It is your professional responsibility to prevent this from happening. Should a triplicate prescription pad be lost or stolen, the prescriber must contact the police and notify the CPSA immediately.

The prescriber should provide the following information to the CPSA:
- Date of loss or theft,
- Serial number(s) of missing pad(s),
- Name of the last patient prescribed a triplicate prescription, and
- The police file number and the investigating Constable’s name and phone number.

When a veterinarian retires, leaves practice, or leaves the province, unused portions of the pads must be returned to the CPSA for proper destruction. Spoiled prescription forms or ones no longer required must be reported or returned to the CPSA and appropriately destroyed.

Using a TPP Form

Please refer to Appendix A, Figure 1, Prescribing and Dispensing Information for Veterinarians, which provides detail on filling out a TPP form.

All fields must be filled out appropriately in a legible manner and must include:

- the clinic name that the TPP form originates from on every form,
- the client/owner’s full name,
- the identification of the animal,
- the total quantity of the prescription indicted both numerically and written (to deter forgery),
- directions for use that are as complete as possible to assist in verifying quantities,
- The Personal Health Number (PHN) box is not completed on the form for veterinary prescriptions.

Once the TPP form is completed:

- one copy is retained by the prescriber,
- two copies are sent with the client to the pharmacist. The pharmacist (or dispensing veterinary practice) will keep one copy and the third copy is submitted to the program (CPSA) by the pharmacist or dispensing veterinary practice.
- Prescriptions for triplicate prescription medications must be filled within three days (72 hours) of the prescribing date. Prescriptions not filled within this time become void;
- Note:
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- TPP pads shall not be used to prescribe non-triplicate prescription medications.
- Pharmacists will NOT fill prescriptions for triplicate prescription medications issued on regular prescription pads.

Faxing TPP Forms

A TPP prescription may be faxed to the pharmacy or dispensing practice provided the TPP form is used. Data is entered in the TPP database based on the prescriber and the unique prescription number assigned to each triplicate prescription form. The client must sign the TPP form prior to faxing to the pharmacy or dispensing practice. Once faxed, the original copy of the TPP form must be destroyed or marked VOID and must not be given to the patient.

Dispensing TPP Medications from a Veterinary Practice

Veterinarians may dispense triplicate prescription medications based on their own prescription generated from within the practice provided the prescription is first transcribed to a TPP form. In this situation:

- one copy is retained by the prescribing veterinarian,
- one copy is retained with the clinic narcotic log (as the dispensing practice),
- one copy is submitted to the CPSA by the veterinary practice.

In Addition

- Veterinarians may obtain CPSA envelopes from WDDC and should ensure that CPSA copies of the TPP forms are submitted to the CPSA weekly.
- TPP medications that are prescribed and dispensed from a veterinary practice for a usage period longer than 96 hours require that a TPP form be completed and submitted to the CPSA.
- Clients are required to sign the TPP form at the time of dispensing, whether from the veterinary clinic or the pharmacy.

TPP Form not required for:

- TPP medications that are used for animals in-clinic, however these must be recorded on the clinic logs.
- TPP medications that are dispensed from a veterinary clinic for a usage period of less than 96 hours, however, these medications must be recorded in the practice logs.

Compounded TPP Medications

A completed TPP form is required to prescribe and obtain TPP medications from a compounding pharmacy. This includes a prescription for a specific patient, as well as any small volume of compounded TPP medications ordered for in-clinic use that the practice anticipates dispensing within an appropriate time frame (1 month). This time frame must be consistent with the stability of the product.

As with all TPP prescription, two copies of the TPP are sent to the compounding pharmacy. For out of province compounding pharmacies, the veterinarian must complete a TPP form and fax a copy to the CPSA before providing the TPP to the out of province pharmacy.

As with all TPP medications, a TPP form must be completed if compounded TPP medications are dispensed from a veterinary practice for use by the client for a time period greater than 96 hours.
Refills and Part Fills

No refills are allowed with TPP medications. Part-fills are not allowed for compounded TPP medications dispensed from a pharmacy. The CPSA discourages part-fills as a method to provide owners with large quantities of a drug over extended periods of time. Part-fills will only be accepted if the following information is specified:

- The total quantity,
- The amount to be dispensed each time, and
- The time interval between fills.

Other

A Health Canada training program (methadone exemption) is not required for veterinarians prescribing buprenorphine.

Members are encouraged to be proactive and register in the TPP. You will be unable to prescribe or dispense these products without being registered and using the appropriate prescription forms.

More detailed information and an application form can be obtained from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, www.cpsa.ab.ca 780-423-4764.

ABVMA Restricted Medications

Despite the above requirements for prescribing and dispensing TPP medications, the following medications cannot be dispensed under any circumstances:

- Ketamine
- Euthanasia Solution
- Sodium Pentobarbital
- General Anesthetics (Propofol, Halothane, Isoflurane)
- Alpha-2 agonists

Notwithstanding the above, it may be appropriate for a veterinarian to prescribe and dispense an alpha-2 agonist with the following limitations:

- the prescription is for a specific single animal;
- the prescription is for a specific single purpose;
- the prescription is for a specific single incident use; and
- the client is made aware of the inherent dangers associated with the use of alpha-2 agonists.

It is considered unethical conduct to prescribe and dispense any quantity outside of these limitations.
Appendix A

The following information must appear on all three copies of the TPP form:

- When the patient is an animal, the Health Care Number field is left blank.
- When the prescription is written by a veterinarian for an animal, the form should include the animal name followed by the owner's name in brackets.
- The patient's address provides further verification of their identity within the TPP database.
- The total quantity of the prescription must be indicated both numerically and alphabetically to deter forgery. Refills are not permitted and part-fills are discouraged.
- The dispenser compares the date dispensed to the date issued. If the prescription is to be put on hold, it should be documented as “deferred”.
- The DIN(s) of the drug(s) dispensed is (are) indicated here. If the prescription is compounded, the DIN of the TPP medication component is identified here. If the compounding agent does not have a DIN number, indicate the agent here (do not use pseudo DIN 999999).
- The quantity dispensed is verified against the quantity ordered. Part fills are accepted if the total quantity, the amount dispensed each time, and the time interval between fills is specified. Document part fills as the amount dispensed over the total quantity (30/90).
- Prescriptions are only valid for 72 hours. The prescription cannot be honoured after midnight of the third day.
- When the prescription is written by a veterinarian for an animal, the animal's date of birth must appear here.
- A separate form is required for each TPP medication. Different strengths of the same medication are permitted on the same form provided the orders are legible and clearly indicate the prescribed dosage and quantity.
- The directions for use must be as complete as possible as this assists in verifying quantities. An interval must be noted here for part-fills.
- Pharmacy assigned prescription number (not applicable when the dispenser is a veterinary practice. Reference to the TPP number on the form must be indicated in the client's chart).
- Pharmacy license number is used to identify the pharmacy in the database. When the dispenser is a veterinary practice, the veterinary clinic identification number should be recorded here.
- The pharmacist responsible for dispensing the medication is identified by their practice permit number. When the dispenser is a veterinary practice, the license number of the veterinarian should be indicated here.
- The animal's owner should sign for the TPP medication upon the receipt of the medication. Dispensers should NOT ask the owner to sign for the medication before it is dispensed.
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