

Tamper Resistant Prescription Pad Program (Drug Diversion)

Using tamper resistant prescription drug pads will reduce prescription drug abuse and diversion. Tamper resistant prescription pads contain security features that make it difficult for individuals to duplicate or alter the prescription.

All doctors, dentists, and veterinarians must participate in the Tamper Resistant Prescription Pad program of the Department of Health and Community Services. They must write prescriptions for any of the drugs listed in the Schedule on a TRPP blank form.

The Schedule of Drugs, a portion of which is shown at right, lists the active ingredients of the drugs involved as well as common or trade names. Drug companies sometimes change drug names.

The Department of Health and Community Services revises the list from time to time to add new drugs or to indicate changes to drug names.

The TRPP Form

TRPP forms come in personalized and generic or institutional versions.

Personalized forms include the prescriber's name and practice address at the top.

Generic or Institutional forms include the name of the hospital or other health centre at the top and blank space for the prescriber to write his or her personal information.

To complete a TRPP form:

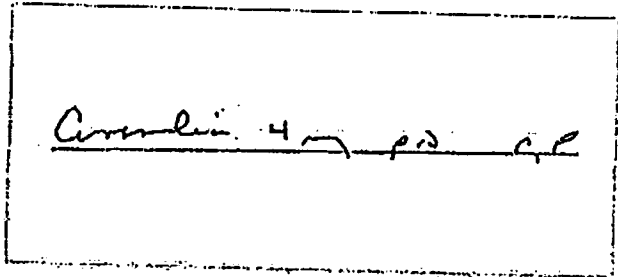
Print the patient's name, current address, and MCP number. For out of province patients, use their provincial health insurance plan number. For members of the Canadian Forces and the RCMP, use their service number or regimental number. Pharmacists should enter only the Medical Care Plan (MCP) number in their computer files. This does not apply to veterinary patients (animals).

Effective September 1, 2011

| Schedule I - Drugs Required to be Written on Tamper Resistant Pads | |
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| Drug Name (Active Ingredient) | Similar Common Trade Names * |
| Barbiturates | Barbitol, Barbuxon |
| Barbiturals | Floralin, generic |
| Barbiturates (generic) | Trobarbitol, Trobarbitol |
| Carbamazepine | Miltrol, Carbamol |
| Cocaine and its salts | 222, 252, 252MEP, 192, generic ACAC products, generic secunoxepam with cocaine products, Anadol-15, Anadol-30, Co-Actinol, Codeine Tablets, Fiorinal C1/1, Fiorinal C1/2, Robaxinal C1/1, Robaxinal C1/2, Robaxinal AC, Tylenol #2, Tylenol #3, Tylenol #4, generic |
| Dextropropoxyphene | Adoralin XR, Dextroline |
| Diazepam | Duquellol, Val, generic |
| Fentanyl (Fentanyl) Citrate | Duragesic MAJ, Duragesic |
| Hydrocodone bitartrate | Dolacod, Duracod, Duracodone DC, Hycodan, Hycodone, Novohidone DM, Novohidone DM, Duracodone, generic |
| Hydroxyzine HCL | Dolanol, Hydroxyzol, Costin, Hydroxyzol IR, Zanite, generic |
| Ketorolac | Ketalar |
| Lidocaine hydrochloride | Vivans |
| Meprobamate HCL (meprobarbital) | Dorminal, generic |
| Meprobamate | Meprobarbital |
| Methylphenidate HCL | Methylin, Concerta, Ritalin, generic |
| Morphine sulphate | Adoralin XR |
| Morphine (HCL and Salts) - see also "Oxycodone" | Kadian, M-150m, M.O.N., MS-Contin, MS-IR, Stages, generic |
| Oxycodone (see also "Morphine") | Oxycontin |
| Oxycodone HCL | Oxycodone, Oxy-Contin, Oxy-IR, Percocet, Percodan, Tylox, generic |
| Propofol (HCL and Lactate) | Talium |
| Propofol | Diprivan, Eschpropol, Eschpropol, Surocinal |
| Propofol | Diprivan, generic |
| Propofol | Propofol CR |

* This is not an all inclusive listing of brand names.

Print the drug name, strength as well as dosage and specific instructions for use. Be legible. It is easy to mistake one drug for another, especially with names that are similar.



The picture at right shows a prescription for four milligrams of AVANDIA (rosiglitazone) to be taken orally. Did you think it was COUMADIN (warfarin)? You weren't alone. Both are available in four mg tablets. Some have mistaken what appears to be "p.o." [by mouth] for "p.r.n." [as needed]

Enter the quantity and dosage in both written (alpha) and numerical form.

Include a maximum of two drugs on the form. If writing a prescription for only one narcotic, prescribers may include another prescription for a drug that the TRPP program does not cover. For example, doctors and dentists must write a prescription for a narcotic pain reliever on the TRPP. They may also include a prescription for antibiotics on the same form, if there is enough space.

Avoid Latin and abbreviations where they might lead to misunderstanding.

Refills and part refills: Narcotic prescriptions cannot be refilled. Use part fills instead. Give the total quantity, the quantity of each fill, and the time interval between fills. Indicate this information specifically on the prescription. Pharmacists must note the specific part-fill instruction on pharmacist's patient file. This is an example of an appropriately written part-fill:

MS Contin 60 mg (sixty)
one tablet orally Q12h
supply 180 (one hundred and eighty) tablets
in lots of 60 (sixty)
at intervals of 30 (thirty) days

Sign and date using the format date/month/year. Use numbers for the day. Use the name of the month. This will avoid confusion between month and day if the prescriber inadvertently uses the wrong date format.

Prescribers must print their license number under their signature.

Office Supply

For the limited situations where doctors need an office supply of narcotics or other controlled drugs, the prescriber should complete the prescription in his or her own name and use his or her license number in place of the MCP number. Mark the prescription "For Office Use".

Ordering Prescription Pads

Supplies of prescription pads are available from the Department of Health and Community Services by sending a re-order form by fax or mail to:

Pharmaceutical Services Division
Department of Health and Community Services
45 Major's Path
St. John's, NL A1A 4Z9

Tel: 709-729-6507

Fax: 709-729-7680

Prescribers may order a maximum of 10 pads at any one time.

New registrants and *locum tenens* receive an initial supply of generic prescription pads. These have space for the prescriber to print his or her name and practice address.

Filling the Prescription

Pharmacists must receive a TRPP original form or a verified fax copy of the form in order to fill a TRPP prescription. Pharmacists will not accept verbal instructions for drugs covered by the TRPP program.

In order to fax a TRPP prescription to a pharmacy, prescribers must meet the following requirements:

- The prescription must be sent directly to the pharmacy of the patient's choice from the prescriber's office, from a health institution for a patient of that institution, or from another location with no intervening person having access to the prescription.
- The pharmacist receiving the prescription must be confident of the prescription's legitimacy.
- The fax machine or other equipment used to send the prescription must be located within a secure area to protect the confidentiality of the prescription information.
- In addition to the requirements for a TRPP prescription, the fax prescription must

Include:

- Prescriber's name, address, telephone number, fax number, and signature
- Time and date of transmission
- Name and fax number of the pharmacy intended to receive the transmission
- Signed certification that:
 - the prescription represents the original of the prescription drug order,
 - the addressee is the only intended recipient and there are no others, and
 - the original prescription will be invalidated or retained so that it cannot be re-issued.

Immediately after successful fax transmission of the prescription, doctors should destroy the original prescription. Do NOT send it to the pharmacy. Alternately, doctors can invalidate the prescription (for example, by writing "VOID" across the front) and retain it in the patient health record (chart).

Security

Keep tamper resistant prescription pads in a secure location, preferably under lock and key. Do not leave pads on desktops or examination room counters.

Record the numbers on each pad and keep the information in a secure location. This information is important if pads are lost or stolen.

Personalized prescription pads cannot be transferred between prescribers.

Loss or theft

Immediately report loss or theft of the tamper resistant prescription pad to the Newfoundland and Labrador Pharmacy Board (709-753-5877) or toll free 1-877-453-5877) and the Pharmaceutical Services Division, Department of Health and Community Services (709-729-6507).

NLPB will issue an alert to all pharmacies in the province regarding the missing pads. Prescribers should also notify the local police at 729-8000 (Royal Newfoundland Constabulary) or 1-800-709-7267 (Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

Fraud

Report suspected fraudulent prescriptions to the local police at 729-8000 (Royal Newfoundland Constabulary) or 1-800-709-7267 (Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

Destruction of the tamper resistant prescription pad

The prescriber is responsible for returning - via a secure method - any extra copies of the tamper resistant prescription pads to the Department of Health and Community Services, at the following address:

**Pharmaceutical Services Division
Department of Health and Community Services
45 Major's Path
St. John's, NL A1A 4Z9**

More Information:

- The Tamper Resistant Prescription Pad Program:

http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/prescription/hcp_tamperresistantdrugpad.html