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ADVERTISING

Advertising for Pharmacies

2016, 1997
Use of the Word “Pharmacy” in Unlicensed Environments
APhA supports the establishment and enforcement of regulations through Boards of Pharmacy that restrict the use of the words “pharmacy”, “drug store”, “apothecary” or any other words or symbols of similar meaning or signage and business names to entities in which the practice of pharmacy is conducted.

[JAPhA NS37:460 July/August 1997] (Reviewed 2002) (Reviewed 2006) (Reviewed 2011) [JAPhA 56(4); 380 July/August 2016]

2010
Transfer Incentives
APhA advocates the elimination of coupons, rebates, discounts, and other incentives provided to patients that promote the transfer of prescriptions between competitors.

[JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010] (Reviewed 2015)

Directory Listings for Pharmacies
APhA encourages the listing of all pharmacies in telephone, Internet and other directories under “Pharmacies.”


2002, 1984
Depiction of Pharmacists in Public Media
APhA supports the development of guidelines or standards to enhance the depiction of the pharmacy profession in all public media.


2002
Investigation of Discount Card Issuer Practices
APhA encourages the Federal Trade Commission, the US attorney general or other appropriate agency to investigate misleading and deceptive marketing practices of issuers of discount cards.


2000
Use of the Phrase “Community Pharmacy”
APhA supports use of the phrase “community pharmacy” rather than “retail pharmacy.”


Drug Names

1996
Brand-Name Line Extensions
APhA opposes the use of the same brand name (or minor modifications of the same name) for prescription and non-prescription drug products containing different active ingredients.


Prescription & Non-Prescription Drugs

2004, 1977
Prescription Drug Advertising
APhA does not oppose the dissemination of price information to patients, by advertising or by any other means.

1999

Direct-to-Consumer Advertising of Medications

1. APhA supports legislative and regulatory activities permitting direct-to-consumer advertising concerning medical or health conditions treatable by prescription or nonprescription drug products. These advertisements must conform to rules and regulations that assure complete, comprehensive, and understandable information that informs consumers of potential benefits and risks of the product.

2. APhA opposes false or misleading advertising for prescription or nonprescription drugs or any promotional efforts that encourage indiscriminate use of medication.

3. APhA supports the availability of accurate information to consumers about medication use, and recognizes the responsibility of pharmacists to provide appropriate responses to consumer inquiries stimulated by direct-to-consumer advertising as a compensated pharmaceutical service. In addition, APhA recommends that health care professionals, including but not limited to pharmacists, receive new product information on direct-to-consumer advertising campaigns prior to this information being made available to consumers.

AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN PHARMACY PRACTICE

2015

Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state, and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.

2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.

3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers, mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the patient care process related to controlled substances.

4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the patient care process related to controlled substances.

5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).

6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
   (a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
   (b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
   (c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.

7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.

2015

Interoperability of Communications Among Health Care Providers to Improve Quality of Patient Care

1. APhA supports the establishment of secure, portable, and interoperable electronic patient health care records.

2. APhA supports the engagement of pharmacists with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of multidirectional electronic communication systems to improve patient safety, enhance quality care, facilitate care transitions, increase efficiency, and reduce waste.

3. APhA advocates for the inclusion of pharmacists in the establishment and enhancement of electronic health care information technologies and systems that must be interoperable, HIPAA compliant, integrated with claims processing, updated in a timely fashion, allow for data analysis, and do not place disproportionate financial burden on any one health care provider or stakeholder.
4. APhA advocates for pharmacists and other health care providers to have access to view, download and transmit electronic health records. Information shared among providers using a health information exchange should utilize a standardized secure interface based on recognized international health record standards for the transmission of health information.

5. APhA supports the integration of federal, state, and territory health information exchanges into an accessible, standardized, nationwide system.

6. APhA opposes business practices and policies that obstruct the electronic access and exchange of patient health information because these practices compromise patient safety and the provision of optimal patient care.

7. APhA advocates for the development of systems that facilitate and support electronic communication between pharmacists and prescribers concerning patient adherence, medication discontinuation, and other clinical factors that support quality care transitions.

8. APhA supports the development of education and training programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists, and other health care professionals on the appropriate use of electronic health records to reduce errors and improve the quality and safety of patient care.

9. APhA supports the creation and non-punitive application of a standardized, interoperable system for voluntary reporting of errors associated with the use of electronic health care information technologies and systems to enable aggregation of protected data and develop recommendations for improved quality.

2010

E-prescribing Standardization

1. APhA supports the standardization of user interfaces to improve quality and reduce errors unique to e-prescribing.

2. APhA supports reporting mechanisms and research efforts to evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and quality of e-prescribing systems, computerized prescriber order entry (CPOE) systems, and the e-prescriptions that they produce, in order to improve health information technology systems and, ultimately, patient care.

3. APhA supports the development of financial incentives for pharmacists and prescribers to provide high quality e-prescribing activities.

4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacists in quality improvement and meaningful use activities related to the use of e-prescribing and other health information technology that would positively impact patient health outcomes.

2010

Personal Health Records

1. APhA supports patient utilization of personal health records, defined as records of health-related information managed, shared, and controlled by the individual, to facilitate self-management and communication across the continuum of care.

2. APhA urges both public and private entities to identify and include pharmacists and other stakeholders in the development of personal health record systems and the adoption of standards, including but not limited to terminology, security, documentation, and coding of data contained within personal health records.

3. APhA supports the development, implementation, and maintenance of personal health record systems that are accessible and searchable by pharmacists and other health care providers, interoperable and portable across health information systems, customizable to the needs of the patient, and able to differentiate information provided by a health care provider and the patient.

4. APhA supports pharmacists taking the leadership role in educating the public about the importance of maintaining current and accurate medication-related information within personal health records.

2004

Automation and Technology in Pharmacy Practice

1. APhA supports the use of automation and technology in pharmacy practice, with pharmacists maintaining oversight of these systems.

2. APhA recommends that pharmacists and other pharmacy personnel implement policies and procedures addressing the use of technology and automation to ensure safety, accuracy, security, data integrity, and patient confidentiality.

3. APhA supports initial and ongoing system-specific education and training of all affected personnel when automation and technology are utilized in the workplace.

4. APhA shall work with all relevant parties to facilitate the appropriate use of automation and technology in pharmacy practice.
2001
Automation and Technical Assistance
APhA supports the use of automation for prescription preparation and supports technical and personnel assistance for performing administrative duties and facilitating pharmacists’ provision of pharmaceutical care.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

2016
Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products.
2. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate the interchangeability of biologic products.
3. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic product interchangeability within the United States.
4. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting beyond generic product substitution processes.
5. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes.

2012, 2007
Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA encourages the development of safe, effective, and affordable therapeutically equivalent generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drug products, including clinical trials that assess safety.
2. APhA encourages the FDA to develop a scientifically based process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drug products.
3. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.
4. APhA should initiate educational programs for pharmacists and other health care professionals concerning the determination of therapeutic equivalence of generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drugs products.

2010
Pharmacogenomics/Personalized Medicine
1. APhA supports evidence-based personalized medicine, defined as the use of a person’s clinical, genetic, genomic, and environmental information to select a medication or its dose, to choose a therapy, or to recommend preventive measures, as a means to improve patient safety and optimize health outcomes.
2. APhA promotes pharmacists as health care providers in the collection, use, interpretation, and application of pharmacogenomic data to optimize health outcomes.
3. APhA supports the development and implementation of programs, tools, and clinical guidelines that facilitate the translation and application of pharmacogenomic data into clinical practice.
4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacogenomic analysis in the drug development/approval and postmarketing surveillance processes.

2005, 1988
Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Products
APhA recognizes the urgent need for education and training of pharmacists and student pharmacists relative to the therapeutic and diagnostic use of pharmaceutical biotechnology products. APhA, therefore, supports the continuing development and implementation of such education and training.
2005, 2000
Pharmacogenomics
1. Recognizing the benefits and risks of pharmacogenomics and applications of this technology, APhA supports further research and assessment of the clinical, economic, and humanistic impact of pharmacogenomics on the health care system. This includes collaboration with other health care and consumer organizations for information sharing and development of pharmaceutical care processes involving these therapies. Pharmacogenomics is defined as the application of genomic technology in drug development and therapy.
2. APhA supports ongoing vigilance by all individuals and organizations with access to genetic information to maintain the confidentiality of the information.
3. APhA supports the development of educational materials to train and educate pharmacists, student pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and consumers regarding pharmacogenomics.

1991
Biotechnology
APhA encourages the development of appropriate educational materials and guidelines to assist pharmacists in addressing the ethical issues associated with the appropriate use of biotechnology-based products.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
Role of the Pharmacist in National Defense
APhA endorses the position that the pharmacist, as a member of the health care team, has the ethical responsibility to assume a role in disaster preparedness and emergency care operations. These responsibilities include:
1. Pharmacists, by their education and training as medication experts, should be involved intimately in all elements of the procurement, storage, handling, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and supplies in planning for as well as during any national emergency.
2. Pharmacists, by their education in anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology, are readily adaptable to assist in the emergency medical treatment of patients and for training the public in medical self-help.
3. Pharmacists, by their constant contact with the members of the health team, as well as a significant portion of their communities, provide the potential for coordinating preparedness measures, and establishing meaningful standby emergency operational plans.

In view of these responsibilities, it shall be the further policy of APhA:
1. To cooperate with all responsible agencies and departments of the federal government.
2. To provide leadership and guidance for the profession of pharmacy by properly assuming its role with other health profession organizations at the national level (e.g., American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, American Dental Association, American Nurses Association, and American Veterinary Medical Association).
3. To assist and cooperate with all national specialty pharmaceutical organizations to provide assistance and coordination in civil defense matters relevant to their area of concern.
4. To encourage and assist the state and local pharmacy associations in their efforts to cooperate with the state and local governments as well as the state and local health profession organizations in order that the pharmacist may assume his proper place in civil defense operations.
5. To provide leadership and guidance so that individual pharmacists can contribute their services to civil defense and disaster planning, training, and operations in a manner consistent with their position as a member of the health team.

2015
Disaster Preparedness
APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in surveillance, mitigation, preparedness, planning, response, and recovery related to terrorism and infectious diseases.


(JAPhA NS55(4): 365 July/August 2015)
Use of Social Media

1. APhA encourages the use of social media in ways that advance patient care and uphold pharmacists as trusted and accessible health care providers.
2. APhA supports the use of social media as a mechanism for the delivery of patient-specific care in a platform that allows for appropriate patient and provider protections and access to necessary health care information.
3. APhA supports the inclusion of social media education, including but not limited to appropriate use and professionalism, as a component of pharmacy education and continuing professional development.
4. APhA affirms that the patient’s right to privacy and confidentiality shall not be compromised through the use of social media.
5. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists to self-monitor their social media presence for professionalism and that posted clinical information is accurate and appropriate.
6. APhA advocates for continued development and utilization of social media by pharmacists and other health care professionals during public health emergencies.

(JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014)

Health Mobilization

APhA should continue to:
1. Emphasize its support for programs on disaster preparedness which involve the services of pharmacists (e.g., Medical Reserve Corps) and emergency responder registration networks [e.g., Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professions (ESAR-VHP)].
2. Improve and expand established channels of communication between pharmacists; local, state and national pharmacy associations, boards and colleges of pharmacy and allied health professions.
3. Maintain its present liaison with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) of the Department of Health and Human Services and continue to seek Office of Emergency Management (OEM) assistance through professional service contracts to further develop pharmacy’s activities in all phases of preparation before disasters.
4. Encourage routine inspection of drug stockpiles and disaster kits by state boards of pharmacy.


Pharmacy Personnel Immunization Rates

1. APhA supports efforts to increase immunization rates of healthcare professionals, for the purposes of protecting patients, and urges all pharmacy personnel to receive all immunizations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for healthcare workers.
2. APhA encourages employers to provide necessary immunizations to all pharmacy personnel.
3. APhA encourages federal, state, and local public health officials to recognize pharmacists as first responders (like physicians, nurses, police, etc.) and prioritize pharmacists to receive medications and immunizations.


Model Disaster Plan for Pharmacists

1. The committee recommends that APhA develop a disaster plan for the guidance of pharmacy organizations in responding to the needs of pharmacists who experience losses from disasters and that this model plan be disseminated to state associations for their reference.
2. The committee recommends that APhA cooperate with associations representing pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and others in the pharmaceutical supply system in developing a mechanism to facilitate the communication of information about the losses incurred by pharmacists as a result of disasters. Those firms that make it a practice to replace uninsured losses of inventories of their products could do so promptly and efficiently so that normal pharmaceutical services to the affected community are resumed as soon as possible.

2005, 2002
Emergency Preparedness
APhA supports the continuing efforts of the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners working group on emergency preparedness and response to network with the Office of Homeland Security and with any other relevant governmental and/or military agency.

[Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

DISPENSING AUTHORITY

2015
Role of the Pharmacist in the Care of Patients Using Cannabis
1. APhA supports regulatory changes to further facilitate clinical research related to the clinical efficacy and safety associated with the use of cannabis and its various components.
2. APhA encourages health care provider education related to the clinical efficacy, safety, and management of patients using cannabis and its various components.
3. APhA advocates that the pharmacist collect and document information in the pharmacy patient profile about patient use of cannabis and its various components and provide appropriate patient counseling.
4. APhA supports pharmacist participation in furnishing cannabis and its various components when scientific data support the legitimate medical use of the products and delivery mechanisms, and federal, state, or territory laws or regulations permit pharmacists to furnish them.
5. APhA opposes pharmacist involvement in furnishing cannabis and its various components for recreational use.

[Reviewed 2015]

2013
Revisions to the Medication Classification System
1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.
2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.
3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.
4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.
6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

[Reviewed 2013]

Dispensing Criteria
APhA supports vigorous enforcement of laws to ensure that all those who sell or dispense prescription and non-prescription drugs comply with legal criteria.

[Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2015]

2005, 1998
Administration of Medications
1. APhA recognizes and supports pharmacist administration of prescription and non-prescription drugs as a component of pharmacy practice.
2. APhA supports the development of educational programs and practice guidelines for student pharmacists and practitioners for the administration of prescription and non-prescription drugs.
3. APhA supports pharmacist compensation for administration of prescription and non-prescription drugs and services related to such administration.
4. APhA urges adoption of state laws and regulations authorizing pharmacist administration of prescription and non-prescription drugs.


2004, 1984
Issuing of Drugs by Non-pharmacists
APhA supports issuing drug products to patients by non-pharmacists under the control and direction of pharmacists.


2003, 2000
Emergency Contraception
APhA supports the voluntary involvement of pharmacists, in collaboration with other health care providers, in emergency contraceptive programs that include patient evaluation, patient education, and direct provision of emergency contraceptive medications.


1979
Dispensing and/or Administration of Legend Drugs in Emergency Situations
1. APhA supports making insect sting kits and other, life-saving, emergency, treatment kits available for lawful dispensing by pharmacists without a prescription order, based on the pharmacist’s professional judgment.
2. APhA supports permitting pharmacists to lawfully dispense and administer legend drugs in emergency situations, without an order from a licensed prescriber, provided that
   (a) There is an assessment on the part of the pharmacist and the patient that the drug is needed immediately to preserve the well-being of the patient, and;
   (b) The normal legal means for obtaining authorization to dispense the drug must not be immediately available, such as in cases where the patient’s physician is not available, and;
   (c) The quantity of the drug, which can be dispensed in an emergency situation, is enough so that the emergency situation can subside and the patient can be sustained for the immediate emergency, as determined by the pharmacist’s professional judgment.
3. APhA supports expansion of state Good Samaritan Acts to provide pharmacists immunity from professional liability for dispensing in emergency situations without order from a licensed prescriber.
4. APhA supports permitting pharmacists to lawfully dispense and/or administer legend drugs without an order from a licensed prescriber during disaster situations.


1979
Out-of-State Prescription Orders
APhA supports the repeal of state laws, which prohibits the dispensing of an otherwise legal prescription order, issued by a prescriber licensed in another state.


DRUG ABUSE, CONTROL AND EDUCATION

2016
Medication-Assisted Treatment
APhA supports expanding access to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), including but not limited to pharmacist-administered injection services for treatment and maintenance of substance use disorders that are based on a valid prescription.

(JAPhA 56(4); 370 July/August 2016)
2016
**Opioid Overdose Prevention**
1. APhA supports access to third-party (non-patient recipient) prescriptions for opioid reversal agents that are furnished by pharmacists.
2. APhA affirms that third-party (non-patient recipient) prescriptions should be reimbursed by public and private payers.
   (JAPhA 56(4); 370 July/August 2016)

2016
**Substance Use Disorder**
1. APhA supports legislative, regulatory, and private sector efforts that include pharmacists’ input and that will balance patient-consumers’ need for access to medications for legitimate medical purposes with the need to prevent the diversion, misuse, and abuse of medications.
2. APhA supports consumer sales limits of nonprescription drug products, such as methamphetamine precursors, that may be illegally converted into drugs for illicit use.
3. APhA encourages education of all personnel involved in the distribution chain of nonprescription products so they understand the potential for certain products, such as methamphetamine precursors, to be illegally converted into drugs for illicit use. APhA supports patient-consumer education of consequences of methamphetamine use, misuse, and abuse.
4. APhA supports public and private initiatives to fund treatment and prevention of substance use disorders.
5. APhA supports stringent enforcement of criminal laws against individuals who engage in drug trafficking.
   (JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

**Substance Use Disorder Education**
APhA supports comprehensive substance use disorder education, prevention, treatment, and recovery programs.

2015
**Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program**
1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state, and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.
2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.
3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers, mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the patient care process related to controlled substances.
4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the patient care process related to controlled substances.
5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).
6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
   (a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
   (b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
   (c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.
7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.
   (JAPhA N55(4): 364 July/August 2015)

2014
**Controlled Substances and Other Medications with the Potential for Abuse and Use of Opioid Reversal Agents**
1. APhA supports education for pharmacists and student pharmacists to address issues of pain management, palliative care, appropriate use of opioid reversal agents in overdose, drug diversion, and substance-related and addictive disorders.
2. APhA supports recognition of pharmacists as the health care providers who must exercise professional judgment in the assessment of a patient’s conditions to fulfill corresponding responsibility for the use of controlled substances and other medications with the potential for misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.

3. APhA supports pharmacists’ access to and use of prescription monitoring programs to identify and prevent drug misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.

4. APhA supports the development and implementation of state and federal laws and regulations that permit pharmacists to furnish opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.

5. APhA supports the pharmacist’s role in selecting appropriate therapy and dosing and initiating and providing education about the proper use of opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.

(JAPhA 54(4) July/August 2014)(Reviewed 2015)

2011, 2005, 2002

Funding for Pharmacist Recovery Programs

APhA supports and encourages a cooperative effort among state and national pharmacy associations, state boards of pharmacy, and state legislative bodies to authorize, develop, implement and maintain mechanisms for the comprehensive funding of state recovery programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.


Pharmacists with Impairments that Affect Practice

1. APhA advocates that pharmacists should not practice while subject to physical or mental impairment due to the influence of drugs -- including alcohol -- or other causes that might adversely affect their abilities to function properly in their professional capacities.

2. APhA supports establishment of counseling, treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation programs for pharmacists and student pharmacists who are subject to physical or mental impairment due to the influence of drugs -- including alcohol -- or other causes, when such impairment has potential for adversely affecting their abilities to function in their professional capacities.


2003

Drug Addiction/Chemical Dependency Education

APhA urges pharmacists and pharmacy students to become educated in the recognition and treatment of drug addiction and chemical dependency.

(JAPhA NS58(5):S57 September/October 2003) [Reviewed 2006][Reviewed 2011][Reviewed 2016]

2003, 1971

Security: Pharmacists’ Responsibility

APhA encourages pharmacists to voluntarily remove all proprietary drug products with potential for abuse or adverse drug interactions from general sales areas and to make their dispensing the personal responsibility of the pharmacist.


2003, 1983

The Use of Controlled Substances in the Treatment of Intractable Pain

1. APhA supports the continued classification of heroin as a Schedule I controlled substance.

2. APhA supports research by qualified investigators under the Investigational New Drug (IND) process to explore the potential medicinal uses of Schedule I controlled substances and their analogues.

3. APhA supports comprehensive education to maximize the proper use of approved analgesic drugs for treating patients with chronic pain.

4. APhA recognizes that pharmacists receiving controlled substance prescription orders used for analgesia have a responsibility to ensure that the medication has been prescribed for a legitimate medical use and that patients achieve the intended therapeutic outcomes.

5. APhA advocates that pharmacists play an important role on the patient care team providing pain control and management.

1997
**Drug Enforcement Agency Employment Waiver**
APhA urges the Drug Enforcement Administration, in processing employment waiver requests, to defer to the decisions of state boards of pharmacy related to the licensure of pharmacists suffering from alcohol and other chemical dependencies.

[JAPhA NS37(4):459 July/August 1997] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1990
**Drug Testing in the Workplace**
APhA endorses the concept of the “Drug Free Workplace” and recommends that, where drug testing is performed in the workplace, it be conducted in conjunction with an employee assistance program.

[Am Pharm NS30(6):46 June 1990] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1982
**Innovative Approaches to Combating Pharmacy Crime**
1. APhA encourages federal government agencies to provide mechanisms for supporting experimental, drug-dependence, treatment programs based on principles of maintenance and/or detoxification.
2. APhA supports the development of a comprehensive educational program on drug use and misuse, starting with children in primary grades (kindergarten-Grade 5).

[Am Pharm NS22(7):32 July 1982] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

1981
**Hallucinogens**
**Removal of Hallucinogenic Solvents from Paints, Sprays, and Glues**
APhA supports the denaturing of abused products containing hallucinogens by appropriate means, such as the addition of harmless chemicals with obnoxious scents or with the ability to produce nausea when the products are abused, but not when used as directed.

[Am Pharm NS21(5):40 May 1981] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2015
**Marijuana**
**Role of the Pharmacist in the Care of Patients Using Cannabis**
1. APhA supports regulatory changes to further facilitate clinical research related to the clinical efficacy and safety associated with the use of cannabis and its various components.
2. APhA encourages health care provider education related to the clinical efficacy, safety, and management of patients using cannabis and its various components.
3. APhA advocates that the pharmacist collect and document information in the pharmacy patient profile about patient use of cannabis and its various components and provide appropriate patient counseling.
4. APhA supports pharmacist participation in furnishing cannabis and its various components when scientific data support the legitimate medical use of the products and delivery mechanisms, and federal, state, or territory laws or regulations permit pharmacists to furnish them.
5. APhA opposes pharmacist involvement in furnishing cannabis and its various components for recreational use.

[JAPhA N55(4): 365 July/August 2015]

1980
**Medicinal Use of Marijuana**
1. APhA supports research by properly qualified investigators operating under the investigational new drug (IND) process to explore fully the potential medicinal uses of marijuana and its constituents or derivatives.
2. APhA opposes state by state, marijuana specific, or other drug specific legislation intended to circumvent the federal laws and regulations pertaining to
   (a) marketing approval of new drugs based on demonstrated safety and efficacy, or;
   (b) control restrictions relating to those substances having a recognized hazard of abuse.

[Am Pharm NS20(7):71 July 1980] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2015]
Methadone

2003,1972
Methadone Used as Analgesic and Antitussive
APhA encourages developers of methadone programs to place pharmacists in charge of their drug distribution and control systems.

Performance-Enhancing Drugs

1986
Use of Performance-enhancing Drugs by Athletes
1. APhA is opposed to the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes.
2. APhA should educate the public on the dangers of the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes.
3. APhA encourages enforcement of laws related to the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes.

State Drug Laws and Legalization Issues

2016, 1990
Legalization or Decriminalization of Illicit Drugs
1. APhA opposes legalization of the possession, sale, distribution, or use of illicit drug substances for non-medical uses.
2. APhA supports the use of drug courts or other evidence-based mechanisms—when appropriate as determined by the courts—to provide alternate pathways within the criminal justice system for the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals who are charged with drug-related offenses and who have substance use or other related medical disorders.
3. APhA supports criminal penalties for persons convicted of drug-related crimes, including but not limited to drug trafficking, drug manufacturing, and drug diversion, whenever alternate pathways are inappropriate as determined by the courts.

2012
Controlled Substances Regulation and Patient Care
1. APhA encourages the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other regulatory agencies to recognize pharmacists as partners that are committed to ensuring that patients in legitimate need of controlled substances are able to receive the medications.
2. APhA supports efforts to modernize and harmonize state and federal controlled substance laws.
3. APhA urges DEA and other regulatory agencies to balance patient care and regulatory issues when developing, interpreting, and enforcing laws and regulations.
4. APhA encourages DEA and other regulatory agencies to recognize the changes occurring in health care delivery and to establish a transparent and inclusive process for the timely updating of laws and regulations.
5. APhA encourages the U.S. Department of Justice to collaborate with professional organizations to identify and reduce:
   (a) the burdens on health care providers,
   (b) the cost of health care delivery, and
   (c) the barriers to patient care in the establishment and enforcement of controlled substance laws.
(JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012)(Reviewed 2015)

2010
Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

[Review 2015]

1999
Sale of Sterile Syringes
APhA encourages state legislatures and boards of pharmacy to revise laws and regulations to permit the unrestricted sale or distribution of sterile syringes and needles by or with the knowledge of a pharmacist in an effort to decrease the transmission of blood-borne diseases.

[Review 2009][Review 2014]

DRUG CLASSIFICATION

2016
Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products.
2. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate the interchangeability of biologic products.
3. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic product interchangeability within the United States.
4. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting beyond generic product substitution processes.
5. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes.

[Review 2016]

2013
Revisions to the Medication Classification System
1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.
2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.
3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.
4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.
6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

[Review 2013]

2006
Drug Classification System
1. APhA supports restructuring the current drug classification system and drug approval process. Evidence should drive the restructuring beyond the current prescription and nonprescription classes to ensure appropriate access to medications and pharmacist services and improve medication use and outcomes.
2. APhA encourages pharmacists to exercise their professional judgment to manage access to nonprescription medications and dietary supplements to facilitate patient/caregiver interaction with their pharmacist.

DRUG PRICING AND DISTRIBUTION

2016
Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products.
2. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate the interchangeability of biologic products.
3. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic product interchangeability within the United States.
4. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting beyond generic product substitution processes.
5. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes.
   (JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

2016
Opioid Overdose Prevention
1. APhA supports access to third-party (non-patient recipient) prescriptions for opioid reversal agents that are furnished by pharmacists.
2. APhA affirms that third-party (non-patient recipient) prescriptions should be reimbursed by public and private payers.
   (JAPhA 56(4); 370 July/August 2016)

2012
Drug Supply Shortages and Patient Care
1. APhA supports the immediate reporting by manufacturers to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of disruptions that may impact the market supply of medically necessary drug products to prevent, mitigate, or resolve drug shortage issues and supports the authority for FDA to impose penalties for failing to report.
2. APhA supports revising current laws and regulations that restrict the FDA's ability to provide timely communication to pharmacists, other health care providers, health systems, and professional associations regarding potential or real drug shortages.
3. APhA encourages the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other stakeholders to collaborate in order to minimize barriers (e.g., aggregate production quotas, annual assessment of needs, unapproved drug initiatives) that contribute to or exacerbate drug shortages.
4. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.
5. APhA encourages pharmacists and other health care providers to assist in maintaining continuity of care during drug shortage situations by:
   (a) creating a practice site drug shortage plan as well as policies and procedures,
   (b) using reputable drug shortage management and information resources in decision making,
   (c) communicating with patients and coordinating with other health care providers,
   (d) avoiding excessive ordering and stockpiling of drugs,
   (e) acquiring drugs from reputable distributors, and
   (f) heightening their awareness of the potential for counterfeit or adulterated drugs entering the drug distribution system.
6. APhA encourages accrediting and regulatory agencies and the pharmaceutical science and manufacturing communities to evaluate policies/procedures related to the establishment and use of drug expiration dates and any impact those policies/procedures may have on drug shortages.
7. APhA encourages the active investigation and appropriate prosecution of entities that engage in price gouging and profiteering of medically necessary drug products in response to drug shortages.
   (JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012)

2010
Transfer Incentives
APhA advocates the elimination of coupons, rebates, discounts, and other incentives provided to patients that promote the transfer of prescriptions between competitors.
   (JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010)(Reviewed 2015)
2004, 1966
Distribution Programs: Circumvention of the Pharmacist
APhA opposes distribution programs and policies by manufacturers, governmental agencies, and voluntary health groups which circumvent the pharmacist and promote the dispensing of prescription, legend drugs by non-pharmacists. These programs and policies should, in the public interest, be eliminated.


2004, 1968
Manufacturers’ Pricing Policies
APhA supports pharmaceutical industry adoption of a “transparent pricing” system which would eliminate hidden discounts, free goods, and other subtle economic devices.


2004
Protecting the Integrity of the Medication Supply
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to enhance their role in protecting the integrity of the medication supply, including careful consideration of the source and distribution pathways of the medications they dispense.
2. APhA recommends that all individuals and entities of the pharmaceutical supply system, including manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacies, pharmacists, and others, adopt appropriate technology, tracking mechanisms, business practices, and other initiatives to protect the integrity of the drug supply.
3. APhA supports public education about the risk of using medications whose production, distribution, or sale does not comply with U.S. federal and state laws and regulations.
4. APhA urges pharmacists and other health care professionals to report suspected counterfeit products to the Food and Drug Administration.


1994
Product Licensing Agreements and Restricted Distribution
APhA opposes any manufacturer-provider relationship which involves product licensing agreements and/or restricted distribution arrangements which infringe on pharmacists’ rights to provide pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical care to their patients.


1989
Impact of Drug Distribution Systems on Integrity and Stability of Drug Products
APhA encourages the development and use of quality-control procedures by all persons or entities involved in the distribution and dispensing of drug products. Such procedures should assure drug product integrity and stability in accordance with official compendia standards.


1985
Pharmaceutical Pricing
APhA supports a system of equal opportunity with the same terms, conditions, and prices available for all pharmacies.


1978
Post-Marketing Requirements (Restricted Distribution)
APhA opposes any legislation that would grant FDA authority to restrict the channels of drug distribution for any prescription drug as a condition for approval of marketing the drug under approved labeling.

DRUG PRODUCT PACKAGING

2012

Counterfeit Medication and Unit-of-use Packaging
APhA encourages the continued development, distribution, and use of unit-of-use packaging as the industry standard to enhance patient safety, patient adherence, and efficiencies in drug distribution, and to reduce potential for counterfeiting.
[JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2013]


Drug Product Packaging
1. APhA supports the role of the pharmacist to select appropriate drug product packaging.
2. APhA supports the pharmaceutical industry’s performance of compatibility and stability testing of drug products in officially defined containers to assist pharmacist selection of appropriate drug product packaging.
3. APhA supports the value of unit-of-use packaging to enhance patient care, but recognizes that product and patient needs may preclude its use.
4. APhA encourages the pharmaceutical industry to ensure that all unit-of-use packaging will accommodate a standard pharmacy label.
[Am Pharm NS32(6):515 June 1992] [JAPhA NS44(5): 551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2007] [JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2013]

2012

Drug Product Packaging
APhA supports the use of tamper-evident packaging on pharmaceutical products throughout the supply chain before dispensing to reduce the potential of counterfeit and/or adulterated medications reaching patients.
[JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012]

2012

Medication Verification
APhA encourages including a description of a medication’s appearance on the pharmacy label or receipt as a means of reducing medication errors and distribution of counterfeit medications.
[JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012]

2006, 2003

Unit-of-Use Packaging
1. APhA encourages the continued development, distribution, and use of unit-of-use packaging as the industry standard to enhance patient safety, patient compliance, and efficiencies in drug distribution.
2. APhA shall collaborate with the pharmaceutical industry, third-party payers, and appropriate federal agencies to effect the changes necessary for the adoption of unit-of-use packaging as the industry standard.
3. APhA encourages the enactment of legislation and regulations to permit pharmacists to modify prescribed quantities to correspond with commercially available unit-of-use packages.
[JAPhA NS43(5:)Suppl.1:S57 September/October 2003] [JAPhA NS46(5):562 September/October 2006] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2013]

2004, 1971

Single Dose Containers for Parenteral Use
APhA supports packaging all drugs intended for parenteral use in humans in single-dose containers, except where clearly not feasible.
[JAPhA NS11:270 May 1971] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

DRUG PRODUCT SELECTION

2013

Revisions to the Medication Classification System
1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.
2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.
3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.
4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA's approved conditions of safe use.
5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.
6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

[APhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

2011

Potential Conflicts of Interest in Pharmacy Practice

1. APhA reaffirms that as health care professionals, pharmacists are expected to act in the best interest of patients when making clinical recommendations.
2. APhA supports pharmacists using evidence-based practices to guide decisions that lead to the delivery of optimal patient care.
3. APhA supports pharmacist development, adoption, and use of policies and procedures to manage potential conflicts of interest in practice.
4. APhA should develop core principles that guide pharmacists in developing and using policies and procedures for identifying and managing potential conflicts of interest.

[APhA NS51(4):482 July/August 2011](Reviewed 2016)

2009

Non-FDA-Approved Drugs and Patient Safety

1. The American Pharmacists Association calls for education and collaboration among health professional organizations, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure that all manufacturer, distributor, and repackager marketed prescription drugs used in patient care have been FDA-approved as safe and effective.
2. APhA supports initiatives aimed at closing regulatory and distribution-system loopholes that facilitate market entry of new prescription drugs products without FDA approval.
3. APhA encourages health professionals to consider FDA approval status of prescription drug products when making decisions about prescribing, dispensing, substitution, purchasing, formulary development, and in the development of pharmacy/medical education programs and drug information compendia.

[APhA NS49(4):492 July/August 2009](Reviewed 2014)

2005, 1997

Complementary and Alternative Medications

1. APhA supports pharmacists using professional judgment to make informed decisions regarding the appropriateness of use or the sale of complementary and alternative medicines.
2. APhA shall assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in becoming knowledgeable about complementary and alternative medications to facilitate the counseling of patients regarding effectiveness, proper use, indications, safety and possible interactions.


2004, 1970

Licensure/Registration of Drug Manufacturers

APhA supports the requirements that all drug manufacturers must obtain a federal license or registration, conditioned upon an inspection of the manufacturer’s facilities, before manufacturing is begun.

2001, 1989
Uniform Designation for Drug Product Selection Authority
APhA supports a uniform procedure nationwide for designating on a prescription order that drug product selection by the pharmacist is precluded by the prescriber.

Anti-Substitution Laws

2004, 1971
Anti-substitution Laws: Pharmacists’ Responsibility
APhA supports state substitution laws which emphasize the pharmacists’ professional responsibility for determining, on the basis of available evidence, including professional literature, clinical studies, drug recalls, manufacturer reputation and other pertinent factors, that the drug products they dispense are therapeutically effective.
[JAPhA NS11:260. May, 1971] [JAPhA NS 44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

Therapeutic Equivalence

2016
Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products.
2. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate the interchangeability of biologic products.
3. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic product interchangeability within the United States.
4. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting beyond generic product substitution processes.
5. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes.
[JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]

2012, 2007
Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA encourages the development of safe, effective, and affordable therapeutically equivalent generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drug products, including clinical trials that assess safety.
2. APhA encourages the FDA to develop a scientifically based process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drug products.
3. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.
4. APhA should initiate educational programs for pharmacists and other health care professionals concerning the determination of therapeutic equivalence of generic/biosimilar versions of biologic drugs products.
[JAPhA NS40(5):Suppl. 1:58 September/October 2000] [Reviewed 2002] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2016]

1987
Therapeutic Equivalence
1. APhA encourages continuing dialogue with other health care organizations with regard to the role of the pharmacist in therapeutic interchange, including the formation of a task force to include representatives of pharmacy, industry, government, and medicine for the purpose of adoption of uniform terminology and definitions related to chemical, biological, and therapeutic equivalence.
2. APhA supports the concept of therapeutic interchange of various drug products by pharmacists under arrangements in which pharmacists and authorized prescribers interrelate on behalf of the care of patients.
[JAPhA NS27:424 June 1987] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2012]
1983
**Pharmaceutical Alternates**
APhA supports recognition of the pharmacist’s role in the selection of pharmaceutical alternates (i.e., drug products containing the same therapeutic moiety, but differing in salt, ester, or comparable physical/chemical form or differing in dosage form).  
[Am Pharm NS23(6):52 June 1983] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1982
**Legislative Restrictions on Therapeutic Judgment**
APhA opposes the enactment of legislation which would act to restrict the therapeutic judgments of medical practitioners and other health professionals.
[Am Pharm NS22(7):32 July 1982] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

**DRUG RECALLS**

**Product Recall Policy**
1. APhA supports:
   a). the use of contemporary communications technologies to enhance communication of recall information to all relevant parties,
   b). developing and promoting strategies to identify and communicate with patients who may have received recalled products, when appropriate,
   c). identifying compensation mechanisms for resources expended in responding to recalls, and
   d). maintaining the FDA recall program, which ensures that appropriate promptness of action can be taken based on the depth and severity of the recall.
[Am Pharm NS35(6):38 June 1995] [JAPhA NS44(5): Suppl. 1:S58 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2006] [JAPhA NS51(4) 483; July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

**EDUCATION, CURRICULUM AND COMPETENCE FOR PHARMACISTS**

2014
**Controlled Substances and Other Medications with the Potential for Abuse and Use of Opioid Reversal Agents**
1. APhA supports education for pharmacists and student pharmacists to address issues of pain management, palliative care, appropriate use of opioid reversal agents in overdose, drug diversion, and substance-related and addictive disorders.
2. APhA supports recognition of pharmacists as the health care providers who must exercise professional judgment in the assessment of a patient’s conditions to fulfill corresponding responsibility for the use of controlled substances and other medications with the potential for misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ access to and use of prescription monitoring programs to identify and prevent drug misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.
4. APhA supports the development and implementation of state and federal laws and regulations that permit pharmacists to furnish opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.
5. APhA supports the pharmacist’s role in selecting appropriate therapy and dosing and initiating and providing education about the proper use of opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.
[JAPhA 54(4) July/August 2014] [Reviewed 2015]

**Competency and Training in Specific Areas**

**Substance Use Disorder Education**
APhA supports comprehensive substance use disorder education, prevention, treatment, and recovery programs.
[Am Pharm. NS27(6):424 June 1987] [JAPhA NS43(5): Suppl. 1:558 September/October 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [JAPhA NS51(4) 483; July/August 2016]

2012
**Contemporary Pharmacy Practice**
1. APhA asserts that pharmacists should have the authority and support to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience in delivering patient care in all practice settings and activities.
2. APhA supports continuing efforts that lead to the establishment of a consistent and accurate perception by the public, lawmakers, regulators, and other health care professionals of the role and contemporary practice of pharmacists.
3. APhA supports continued collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate adoption of standardized practice acts, appropriate related laws, and regulations that reflect contemporary pharmacy practice.

4. APhA supports the establishment of multistate pharmacist licensure agreements to address the evolving needs of the pharmacy profession and pharmacist-provided patient care.

5. APhA urges the development of consensus documents, in collaboration with medical associations and other stakeholders, that recognize and support pharmacists’ roles in patient care as health care providers.

6. APhA urges universal recognition of pharmacists as health care providers and compensation based on the level of patient care provided using standardized and future health care payment models.

(JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012)(Reviewed 2016)

2012, 1981
Pharmacist Training in Nutrition
1. APhA advocates that all pharmacists become knowledgeable about the subject of nutrition.
2. APhA encourages schools and colleges of pharmacy as well as providers of continuing pharmacy education to offer education and training on the subject of nutrition.


2012, 1981
Pharmacist Training in Physical Assessments
APhA supports education and training by schools and colleges of pharmacy, as well as providers of continuing pharmacy education, to prepare pharmacists to perform physical assessments of patients.


2009
Non-FDA-Approved Drugs and Patient Safety
1. The American Pharmacists Association calls for education and collaboration among health professional organizations, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure that all manufacturer, distributor, and repackager marketed prescription drugs used in patient care have been FDA-approved as safe and effective.
2. APhA supports initiatives aimed at closing regulatory and distribution-system loopholes that facilitate market entry of new prescription drugs products without FDA approval.
3. APhA encourages health professionals to consider FDA approval status of prescription drug products when making decisions about prescribing, dispensing, substitution, purchasing, formulary development, and in the development of pharmacy/medical education programs and drug information compendia.

(JAPhA NS49(4):492 July/August 2009) (Reviewed 2014)

2005, 1997
Complementary and Alternative Medications
1. APhA supports pharmacists using professional judgment to make informed decisions regarding the appropriateness of use or the sale of complementary and alternative medicines.
2. APhA shall assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in becoming knowledgeable about complementary and alternative medications to facilitate the counseling of patients regarding effectiveness, proper use, indications, safety and possible interactions.


2005, 1998
Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Products
APhA recognizes the urgent need for education and training of pharmacists and student pharmacists relative to the therapeutic and diagnostic use of pharmaceutical biotechnology products. APhA, therefore, supports the continuing development and implementation of such education and training.


2003
Drug Addiction/Chemical Dependency Education
APhA urges pharmacists and pharmacy students to become educated in the recognition and treatment of drug addiction and chemical dependency.

2001
Credentialing and Pharmaceutical Care

1. The APhA should continue to assist in the unification of the profession and the development of a national strategy by its continued support of the Council on Credentialing in Pharmacy as the body responsible for the leadership, standards, public information, and coordination of the professions voluntary credentialing programs.

2. APhA, in conjunction and cooperation with the Council on Credentialing and other national associations, should provide competence-based material and testing via technology, such as the APhA Web site and state association Web sites, to further the professions self-assessment.

3. APhA, in conjunction and cooperation with the Council on Credentialing and other national associations, should develop the necessary products and programs to educate the public, insurers, and health professionals on credentialing and make them available to state associations at cost.

4. APhA supports the development, on a continuing basis, of programs such as Project ImPACT, which provide the opportunity to promote the profession and its impact on clinical, economic, and humanistic patient outcomes.

[Reviewed 2001] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2008] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

1987
Drug Product Equivalence

APhA shall continue to support educational programs for pharmacists on issues regarding generic drugs.

[Reviewed 1987] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2007]

1981
Pharmacist Training in Medical Technology

1. APhA supports the education and training of pharmacists in the ordering and interpretation of laboratory tests as they may relate to the usage, dosing and administration of drugs.

2. APhA opposes requiring certification of pharmacists as medical technologists for the practice of pharmacy.

[Reviewed 1981] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

Continuing Education

2015
Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state, and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.

2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.

3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers, mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the patient care process related to controlled substances.

4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the patient care process related to controlled substances.

5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).

6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
   (a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
   (b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
   (c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.

7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.

[Reviewed 2015]
2015
Interoperability of Communications Among Health Care Providers to Improve Quality of Patient Care
1. APhA supports the establishment of secure, portable, and interoperable electronic patient health care records.
2. APhA supports the engagement of pharmacists with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of multidirectional electronic communication systems to improve patient safety, enhance quality care, facilitate care transitions, increase efficiency, and reduce waste.
3. APhA advocates for the inclusion of pharmacists in the establishment and enhancement of electronic health care information technologies and systems that must be interoperable, HIPAA compliant, integrated with claims processing, updated in a timely fashion, allow for data analysis, and do not place disproportionate financial burden on any one health care provider or stakeholder.
4. APhA advocates for pharmacists and other health care providers to have access to view, download and transmit electronic health records. Information shared among providers using a health information exchange should utilize a standardized secure interface based on recognized international health record standards for the transmission of health information.
5. APhA supports the integration of federal, state, and territory health information exchanges into an accessible, standardized, nationwide system.
6. APhA opposes business practices and policies that obstruct the electronic access and exchange of patient health information because these practices compromise patient safety and the provision of optimal patient care.
7. APhA advocates for the development of systems that facilitate and support electronic communication between pharmacists and prescribers concerning patient adherence, medication discontinuation, and other clinical factors that support quality care transitions.
8. APhA supports the development of education and training programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists, and other health care professionals on the appropriate use of electronic health records to reduce errors and improve the quality and safety of patient care.
9. APhA supports the creation and non-punitive application of a standardized, interoperable system for voluntary reporting of errors associated with the use of electronic health care information technologies and systems to enable aggregation of protected data and develop recommendations for improved quality.

(JAPhA N55(4): 364 July/August 2015)

2014
The Use and Sale of Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)
1. APhA opposes the sale of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in pharmacies until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
2. APhA opposes the use of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in areas subject to current clean air regulations for combustible tobacco products until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
3. APhA urges pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products.
4. APhA urges the FDA to require the full disclosure of all ingredients in e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in both the pre-use and vapor states.

(JAPhA 54(4) 358 July/August 2014)

2009
Health Information Technology
1. APhA supports the delivery of informatics education within pharmacy schools and continuing education programs to improve patient care, understand interoperability among systems, understand where to find information, increase productivity, and improve the ability to measure and report the value of pharmacists in the health care system.
2. APhA urges that pharmacists have read/write access to electronic health record data for the purposes of improving patient care and medication use outcomes.
3. APhA encourages inclusion of pharmacists in the definition, development, and implementation of health information technologies for the purpose of improving the quality of patient-centric health care.
4. APhA urges public and private entities to include pharmacist representatives in the creation of standards, the certification of systems, and the integration of medication use systems with health information technology.

2009
Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety
1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.
2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.
3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.
5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.
6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.

2005
Continuing Professional Development
1. APhA supports continuing professional development, a self-directed, individualized, systematic approach to life-long learning, to support pharmacist’s efforts to maintain professional competence in their practice.
2. APhA should work with appropriate organizations to provide self-assessment and plan development tools. APhA shall help identify and facilitate access to quality educational programs.
3. APhA encourages employers to foster and support pharmacist participation in continuing professional development.
4. Continuing professional development is a learning process that requires full participation to achieve desired individual outcomes. To facilitate that participation, each pharmacist controls disclosure of their individual assessments and outcomes.

2005, 1992
Cross-Discipline Accreditation of Continuing Education
1. APhA supports the acceptance, for pharmacy continuing education credit of relevant, quality programs offered by other health-related continuing education providers.
2. APhA supports the acceptance of relevant programs offered by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE)-accredited providers to meet continuing education requirements in other health disciplines.

2003, 1997
Continued Competence Assessment Examination
1. APhA should develop, in cooperation with other state and national associations, a voluntary process for self-assessing pharmaceutical care competence.
2. APhA opposes regulatory bodies utilizing continuing competence examinations as a requirement for renewal of a pharmacist’s license.
3. APhA supports programs that measure and evaluate pharmacist competence based on established valid standards.

2003, 1974
Continuing Education
APhA strongly endorses continuing education for pharmacists.

1982
Use of Academic and Continuing Education Credit
1. APhA supports the award of continuing education credit for the successful completion of academic credit courses within the scope of pharmacy practice under circumstances which preserve the integrity of both the academic and the continuing education credit.
2. APhA endorses the development and implementation by colleges of pharmacy and other appropriate organizations, of standards and mechanisms by which academic credit can be awarded for successful completion of continuing education courses under circumstances which preserve the integrity of the academic credit.

[Am Pharm NS22(7):33 July 1982] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1975

Pharmacists’ Responsibility for Continuing Competence

APhA advocates that pharmacists maintain their professional competence throughout their professional careers.

[JAPhA NS15:336. June, 1975] [Reviewed 2001] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

Degree/Designation

2011, 2003

Distance Education in First Professional Pharmacy Degree Programs

1. Distance education components of first professional pharmacy degree programs must be constructed in a way to assure socialization into the profession and understanding the ethos and essence of the profession, as such development is primarily derived through practical experience and interaction with faculty, colleagues and patients.

2. APhA expects the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education to develop, maintain, and enforce applicable standards to ensure students trained in distance education programs achieve the same educational and professional competencies as students in on-site programs.

[JAPhA NS43(5):Suppl.1:S56 September/October 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [JAPhA NS51(4) 482; July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1991

Doctor of Pharmacy Attainment through Non-traditional Mechanisms

1. APhA encourages schools and colleges of pharmacy to consider, in their strategic planning process, offering non-traditional, post-baccalaureate, doctor of pharmacy degree programs. Issues to be considered in such planning should include at least the following:

   (a) entry requirements;
   (b) educational and financial resources; and
   (c) competency evaluation for course credit.

2. APhA recommends that non-traditional, doctor of pharmacy degree programs have competency outcomes for graduates equal to those in traditional programs.

[Am Pharm NS31(6):28 June 1991] [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

Internships/Externships and Residencies

2013, 2008

Pharmacy Practice-based Research Networks

1. APhA supports establishment of pharmacy practice-based research networks (PBRNs) to strengthen the evidence base in support of pharmacists’ patient care services.

2. APhA encourages collaborations among stakeholders to determine the minimal infrastructure and resources needed to develop and implement local, regional, and nationwide networks for performing pharmacy practice-based research.

3. APhA encourages pharmacy residency programs to actively participate in pharmacy PBRNs (practice-based research networks).

[JAPhA NS48(4):471 July/August 2008] [JAPhA 53(4) 366 July/August 2013]

2013, 2008

Residency Training for Pharmacists

1. APhA urges continued growth in the number of accredited pharmacy residency positions in all practice settings to better meet the future health care needs of the nation.

2. APhA encourages active involvement of schools and colleges of pharmacy in the development and advancement of accredited pharmacy practice residency programs.

3. APhA advocates for the allocation of adequate funding for accredited pharmacy residencies in all practice settings by governmental and other entities.

4. APhA supports postgraduate training for new PharmD graduates.
5. APhA supports accreditation of all pharmacy residency programs by federally recognized accrediting bodies to ensure quality training experiences.

[JAPhA NS48(4):470 July/August 2008] [JAPhA 53(4):366 July/August 2013]

2010
Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

[JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2010
Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience
APhA supports a collaborative effort amongst stakeholders (e.g., professional pharmacy organizations, deans, faculty, preceptors, and student pharmacists) to develop and implement a nationally defined set of competencies to assess the successful completion of introductory pharmacy practice experiences (IPPEs). APhA believes that these competencies should reflect the professional knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary for entry into advanced pharmacy practice experiences (APPEs).

[JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2008
Experiential Education
1. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy, the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP), and other professional associations; employers; and other stakeholders to collaborate in the development of a blueprint that evaluates, streamlines, and consolidates all student pharmacists’ experiential education requirements.
2. APhA encourages the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP), in collaboration with state boards of pharmacy, practitioner organizations, and other stakeholders, to develop national standardization among schools and colleges of pharmacy to improve the quality of student pharmacists’ experiential education. This standardization should be adopted by all schools and colleges of pharmacy and should include the following:
   (a) a preceptor training program;
   (b) a model instrument for preceptors to evaluate student pharmacist performance in required pharmacy practice experiences;
   (c) a set of quality indicators for each required pharmacy practice experience; and
   (d) a report of quality indicator outcomes made available to all schools and colleges of pharmacy, faculty, and current and prospective students.
3. APhA urges schools and colleges of pharmacy to dedicate adequate and equitable financial and human resources to experiential education.

[JAPhA NS48(4):470 July August 2008] [Reviewed 2013]

2005, 1990
Expansion and Recognition of Internship, Externship, and Clerkships
1. APhA encourages schools and colleges of pharmacy to establish and maintain experiential education programs in nontraditional areas of practice.
2. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to accept, at least on an hour-for-hour basis, hours of experiential education obtained in nontraditional areas of pharmacy practice as fulfilling internship hour requirements.

[Am Pharm NS30(6):45 June 1990] [Reviewed 2003] [JAPhA NS45(5):560 September/October 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2008] [Reviewed 2013]
2005

Regulation of Student Pharmacists’ Practice Experience
1. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to use the title “student pharmacist” to identify all students enrolled in their professional years of pharmacy education in an Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) accredited program.
2. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to permit a student pharmacist to perform the duties of a pharmacist within the applicable state’s scope of practice under a pharmacist’s supervision. Preceptors shall consider the experience and education of student pharmacists when providing pharmacy practice opportunities.

Pharmacy School Curriculum

2016, 2005, 1995

Professional Development of Student Pharmacists
1. APhA believes that it is essential to integrate professionalism throughout a student pharmacist’s educational experience.
2. APhA will assist schools and colleges of pharmacy to develop and utilize recruitment materials that emphasize the professional role and responsibilities associated with the provision of pharmaceutical care.
3. APhA supports schools and colleges of pharmacy interviewing candidates during the admissions process to assess their characteristics for the potential for development of professional attitudes and behaviors.
4. APhA recommends that schools and colleges of pharmacy administer the model pledge of professionalism, as developed by the APhA-ASP/American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy Council of Deans Task Force on Professionalism, to all student pharmacists.
5. APhA encourages schools and colleges of pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy to develop and implement ongoing programs for faculty, staff, preceptors, and other mentors to enhance their ability to serve as role models and teach professionalism.
6. APhA supports the continuation of a forum for faculty, students, preceptors, and others to establish and foster mentor relationships.

Interoperability of Communications Among Health Care Providers to Improve Quality of Patient Care
1. APhA supports the establishment of secure, portable, and interoperable electronic patient health care records.
2. APhA supports the engagement of pharmacists with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of multidirectional electronic communication systems to improve patient safety, enhance quality care, facilitate care transitions, increase efficiency, and reduce waste.
3. APhA advocates for the inclusion of pharmacists in the establishment and enhancement of electronic health care information technologies and systems that must be interoperable, HIPAA compliant, integrated with claims processing, updated in a timely fashion, allow for data analysis, and do not place disproportionate financial burden on any one health care provider or stakeholder.
4. APhA advocates for pharmacists and other health care providers to have access to view, download and transmit electronic health records. Information shared among providers using a health information exchange should utilize a standardized secure interface based on recognized international health record standards for the transmission of health information.
5. APhA supports the integration of federal, state, and territory health information exchanges into an accessible, standardized, nationwide system.
6. APhA opposes business practices and policies that obstruct the electronic access and exchange of patient health information because these practices compromise patient safety and the provision of optimal patient care.
7. APhA advocates for the development of systems that facilitate and support electronic communication between pharmacists and prescribers concerning patient adherence, medication discontinuation, and other clinical factors that support quality care transitions.
8. APhA supports the development of education and training programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists, and other health care professionals on the appropriate use of electronic health records to reduce errors and improve the quality and safety of patient care.
9. APhA supports the creation and non-punitive application of a standardized, interoperable system for voluntary reporting of errors associated with the use of electronic health care information technologies and systems to enable aggregation of protected data and develop recommendations for improved quality.
2014
Use of Social Media
1. APhA encourages the use of social media in ways that advance patient care and uphold pharmacists as trusted and accessible health care providers.
2. APhA supports the use of social media as a mechanism for the delivery of patient-specific care in a platform that allows for appropriate patient and provider protections and access to necessary health care information.
3. APhA supports the inclusion of social media education, including but not limited to appropriate use and professionalism, as a component of pharmacy education and continuing professional development.
4. APhA affirms that the patient’s right to privacy and confidentiality shall not be compromised through the use of social media.
5. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists to self-monitor their social media presence for professionalism and that posted clinical information is accurate and appropriate.
6. APhA advocates for continued development and utilization of social media by pharmacists and other health care professionals during public health emergencies.

JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014

2010
Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010 [Reviewed 2015]

2010
Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience
APhA supports a collaborative effort amongst stakeholders (e.g., professional pharmacy organizations, deans, faculty, preceptors, and student pharmacists) to develop and implement a nationally defined set of competencies to assess the successful completion of introductory pharmacy practice experiences (IPPEs). APhA believes that these competencies should reflect the professional knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary for entry into advanced pharmacy practice experiences (APPEs).

JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010 [Reviewed 2015]

2009
Health Information Technology
1. APhA supports the delivery of informatics education within pharmacy schools and continuing education programs to improve patient care, understand interoperability among systems, understand where to find information, increase productivity, and improve the ability to measure and report the value of pharmacists in the health care system.
2. APhA urges that pharmacists have read/write access to electronic health record data for the purposes of improving patient care and medication use outcomes.
3. APhA encourages inclusion of pharmacists in the definition, development, and implementation of health information technologies for the purpose of improving the quality of patient-centric health care.
4. APhA urges public and private entities to include pharmacist representatives in the creation of standards, the certification of systems, and the integration of medication use systems with health information technology.

JAPhA NS49(4):492 July/August 2009 [Reviewed 2010][Reviewed 2013][Reviewed 2014][Reviewed 2015]
2009

Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety

1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.  
2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.  
3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.  
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.  
5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.  
6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.  


2005, 1990

Pharmacy Schools’ Curriculum and Contemporary Pharmacy Needs

1. APhA will work with schools and colleges of pharmacy and pharmacy organizations to address differences between contemporary pharmacy practice and curriculum offerings.  
2. APhA encourages pharmacists to cooperate with schools and colleges of pharmacy by participating as preceptors and permitting their practices to be used as experiential sites.  


2005

Regulation of Student Pharmacists’ Practice Experience

1. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to use the title “student pharmacist” to identify all students enrolled in their professional years of pharmacy education in an Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) accredited program.  
2. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to permit a student pharmacist to perform the duties of a pharmacist within the applicable state’s scope of practice under a pharmacist’s supervision. Preceptors shall consider the experience and education of student pharmacists when providing pharmacy practice opportunities.  


1993

Payment System Reform Curriculum

APhA encourages the colleges and schools of pharmacy to incorporate the concept of payment system reform throughout the curricula for all professional programs, and should work with pharmacy organizations to ensure the integration of these concepts into practitioners’ continuing development.  


1988

Professional Ethics in Educational Curricula and Practice

APhA supports the incorporation of professional ethics instruction in pharmacy curricula and post-graduate continuing education and training.  


1984

Primary and Secondary Education in Science, Mathematics, and English

APhA supports efforts to improve education at the primary and secondary school levels, particularly in the areas of science, mathematics, and English.  

EMPLOYER/EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Other Employment Issues

2013, 2009
Independent Practice of Pharmacists
1. APhA recommends that health plans and payers contract with and appropriately compensate individual pharmacist providers for the level of care rendered without requiring the pharmacist to be associated with a pharmacy.
2. APhA supports adoption of state laws and rules pertaining to the independent practice of pharmacists when those laws and rules are consistent with APhA policy.
3. APhA, recognizing the positive impact that pharmacists can have in meeting unmet needs and managing medical conditions, supports the adoption of laws and regulations and the creation of payment mechanisms for appropriately trained pharmacists to autonomously provide patient care services, including prescribing, as part of the health care team.

[JAPhA NS 49(4):492 July/August 2009](Reviewed 2012) [JAPhA 53(4):366 July/August 2013]

Pharmacist Workforce Census
1. APhA recognizes the need for an ongoing census of pharmacists to establish and track changes in workforce demographics and practice characteristics.
2. APhA urges the federal government or other stakeholders to establish funding mechanisms to conduct an ongoing census of pharmacists to establish and track changes in workforce demographics and practice characteristics.

[JAPhA NS9:361 July 1969] [JAPhA NS41(5):Suppl.1:S9 September/October 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012]

2011
Requiring Influenza Vaccination for All Pharmacy Personnel
APhA supports an annual influenza vaccination as a condition of employment, training, or volunteering within an organization that provides pharmacy services or operates a pharmacy or pharmacy department (unless a valid medical or religious reason precludes vaccination).

[JAPhA NS51(4) 482;July/August 2011](Reviewed 2012)

2008
Internet Access by Pharmacists
APhA supports ready access to Internet resources by pharmacists at their practice sites to facilitate delivery of patient care and to support professional development.

[JAPhA NS 48(4):471 July/August 2008](Reviewed 2013)

2007
Pharmacy Personnel Immunization Rates
1. APhA supports efforts to increase immunization rates of healthcare professionals, for the purposes of protecting patients, and urges all pharmacy personnel to receive all immunizations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for healthcare workers.
2. APhA encourages employers to provide necessary immunizations to all pharmacy personnel.
3. APhA encourages federal, state, and local public health officials to recognize pharmacists as first responders (like physicians, nurses, police, etc.) and prioritize pharmacists to receive medications and immunizations.

[JAPhA NS45(5):580 September/October 2007] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

2001
Work Schedules
1. APhA supports a work environment in which innovative work schedules are available to pharmacists and encourages employers to allow meal breaks and rest periods.
2. APhA encourages employers to offer benefit packages that provide dependent-care benefits, including, but not limited to, flexible spending accounts, voucher systems, referral services, on-site dependent care, and negotiated discounts for use of day care facilities, to improve workforce conditions.

[JAPhA NS5(5):Suppl.1:S10 September/October 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]
Productivity Requirements

1999, 1970
Unionization of Pharmacists: State Participation in Employer/Employee Relations
The committee endorses the recommendations in the Provisional Policy Statement on Employment Standards submitted by the Board of Trustees at the special meeting of the House of Delegates in November, 1969. The committee recommends that any change in this statement to provide that APhA function as a collective bargaining unit be rejected.

Unionization

2012, 1999
Collective Bargaining/Unionization
1. APhA supports pharmacists' participation in organizations that promote the discretion or professional prerogatives exercised by pharmacists in their practice, including the provision of patient care.
2. APhA supports the rights of pharmacists to negotiate with their respective employers for working conditions that will foster compliance with the standards of patient care as established by the profession.

1999, 1971
Unionization of Pharmacists
1. The committee recommends that no change be made in the present policy of APhA with regard to becoming a collective bargaining unit.
2. The committee recommends that APhA continue its educational efforts concerning the mutual responsibilities of the employer and employee pharmacist inherent in the employment relationship.
3. The committee recommends that APhA continue to urge state associations to develop employee/employer relations committees to:
   (a) Study all aspects of both the professional and employment relationships that exist between the employer and the employee;
   (b) Develop and recommend guidelines to provide direction and guidance to both the employed pharmacist and the employer in developing a mutually acceptable relationship;
   (c) Conduct necessary surveys designed to provide information on salaries, benefits, and specific problems with attention given to possible regional variations in the data obtained, and;
   (d) Consider the establishment of an employment standards committee where feasible in each appropriate area of the state to act in an advisory and/or arbitrating capacity on matters pertaining to employment standards and employment grievances
4. The committee recommends that colleges of pharmacy include the subject of employer/employee relations within an appropriate course of the curriculum.

Working Conditions

Employment Standards Policy Statement
The employment relationship between pharmacists and their employers must start with the principle that pharmacists have a professional, inherent right to practice in a manner which will engender self-respect in pursuit of their professional and economic objectives.

It is the policy of APhA to further the following basic employment standards:
1. Employers are obligated to respect the professional status, privileges, and responsibilities of employed pharmacists.
2. Employers are obligated to provide working conditions that enhance the ability of employed pharmacists to utilize their full professional capacity in providing patient care service to the public.
3. Employers are obligated to provide employed pharmacists opportunities to increase their professional knowledge and experience.
4. Employers are obligated to fairly compensate employed pharmacists commensurate with their duties and performances. Such compensation should include benefits generally available to other professionals including, but not limited to, vacation, sick leave, insurance plans, and retirement programs.
5. Employed pharmacists are obligated to use their best efforts to further the services offered to the public by their employers.
6. Employed pharmacists are obligated to unhesitatingly bring to the attention of their employers all matters which will assist the employers in maintaining professional standards and successful practices.
7. Employed pharmacists are obligated, when negotiating compensation, to consider not only prevailing economic conditions in their community, but also their economic position relative to other health care professionals.
8. Employed pharmacists are obligated to recognize that their responsibility includes not depriving the public of their patient care services by striking in support of their economic demands or those of others.
9. Both employers and employed pharmacists are obligated to reach and maintain definite understandings with regards to their respective economic rights and duties by resolving employment issues fairly, promptly, and in good faith.

It is the policy of APhA to support these basic employment standards by:
1. Encouraging and assisting state pharmacists associations and national specialty associations to establish broadly representative bodies to study the subject of professional and economic relations and to establish locally responsive guidelines to assist employers and employed pharmacists in developing satisfactory employment relationships.
2. Encouraging and assisting state pharmacists associations and national specialty associations to use their good offices, whenever invited, to resolve specific issues which may arise.
3. Assisting state pharmacists associations and national specialty associations to use their good offices, whenever invited, to resolve specific issues which may arise.
4. Assisting state pharmacists associations and national specialty associations to develop procedures for mediation or arbitration of disputes which may arise between employers and employed pharmacists so that pharmacists can call on their profession for such assistance when required.
5. Increasing its activities directed towards educating the profession about the mutual employment responsibilities of employers and employed pharmacists.
6. Developing benefits programs wherever possible to assist employers in providing employed pharmacists with economic security.
7. Continuously reminding pharmacists that the future development and status of pharmacy as a health profession rests in their willingness and ability to maintain control of their profession.

Impact of the Pharmacists' Working Conditions on Public Safety
1. APhA recognizes that the quality of a pharmacist’s work-life affects public safety and that a working environment conducive to providing effective patient care is essential.
2. APhA opposes the practice of imposing minimum numbers of prescriptions which pharmacists are to dispense in a given period of time. Further, APhA opposes employment practices that evaluate a pharmacist’s performance on the basis of set quotas of work performed.
3. APhA opposes employment practices that limit a pharmacist’s ability to provide effective patient care.

Pharmacy Practice: Professional Judgment
1. APhA supports a pharmacist’s right, regardless of place or style of practice, to exercise individual professional judgment and complete authority for those individual professional responsibilities assumed.
2. APhA supports decision-making processes that ensure the opportunity for input by all pharmacists affected by the decisions.

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
1. APhA supports the principle that all work environments and educational settings be free of sexual harassment.
2. APhA recommends all pharmacy practice environments and educational settings have a written policy on sexual harassment prevention and grievance procedures.
3. APhA recommends that every owner/employer in facilities where pharmacists work institute a sexual harassment awareness education and training program for all employees.
4. APhA supports the wide distribution of the model guidelines on “Sexual Harassment Prevention and Grievance Procedures”.

Impact of the Pharmacists' Working Conditions on Public Safety
1. APhA recognizes that the quality of a pharmacist’s work-life affects public safety and that a working environment conducive to providing effective patient care is essential.
2. APhA opposes the practice of imposing minimum numbers of prescriptions which pharmacists are to dispense in a given period of time. Further, APhA opposes employment practices that evaluate a pharmacist’s performance on the basis of set quotas of work performed.
3. APhA opposes employment practices that limit a pharmacist’s ability to provide effective patient care.

2004, 1977
Pharmacy Practice: Professional Judgment
1. APhA supports a pharmacist’s right, regardless of place or style of practice, to exercise individual professional judgment and complete authority for those individual professional responsibilities assumed.
2. APhA supports decision-making processes that ensure the opportunity for input by all pharmacists affected by the decisions.

2004, 1994
Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
1. APhA supports the principle that all work environments and educational settings be free of sexual harassment.
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2001

**Stress and Conflict in the Workplace**

APhA encourages employers to provide pharmacists with the tools required to manage stress and conflict within the workplace.

[JAPhA NS41(5):Suppl.1:59 September/October, 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

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### ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

**2014**

**The Use and Sale of Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)**

1. APhA opposes the sale of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in pharmacies until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
2. APhA opposes the use of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in areas subject to current clean air regulations for combustible tobacco products until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
3. APhA urges pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products.
4. APhA urges the FDA to require the full disclosure of all ingredients in e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in both the pre-use and vapor states.

[JAPhA 54(4) 358 July/August 2014]

**2013**

**Medication Take-Back/Disposal Programs**

1. APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in the planning and coordination of medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
2. APhA supports increasing public awareness regarding medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
3. APhA urges public and private stakeholders, including local, state, and federal agencies, to coordinate and create uniform, standardized regulations, including issues related to liability and sustainable funding sources, for the proper and safe disposal of unused medications.
4. APhA recommends ongoing medication take-back and disposal programs.

[JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

**2009**

**Medication Disposal**

1. APhA encourages appropriate public and private partnerships to accept responsibility for the costs of implementing safe medication disposal programs for consumers. Furthermore, APhA urges DEA to permit the safe disposal of controlled substances by consumers.
2. APhA encourages provision of patient-appropriate quantities of medication supplies to minimize unused medications and unnecessary medication disposal.

[JAPhA NS49(4):493 July/August 2009] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2013]

**2007**

**Re-Distribution of Previously Dispensed Medications**

1. As a matter of patient safety, APhA opposes the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it has been out of the control of a health care professional.
2. APhA supports a public awareness program to explain why the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it is out of the control of the healthcare professional is a public health safety concern.

[JAPhA NS45(5):580 September-October 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

**2007, 1992**

**Recycling of Pharmaceutical Packaging**

APhA supports aggressive research and development by pharmacists, pharmaceutical manufacturers, waste product managers, and other appropriate parties of mechanisms to increase recycling of non-hazardous, pharmaceutical, packaging materials, to reduce unnecessary waste in pharmaceutical product packaging, and to minimize the opportunity for counterfeiters to use discarded packaging.

2001
Syringe Disposal
APhA supports collaboration with other interested health care organizations, public and environmental health groups, waste management groups, syringe manufacturers, health insurers, and patient advocacy groups to develop and promote safer systems and procedures for the disposal of used needles and syringes by patients outside of health care facilities.
[JAPhA NS41(5): Suppl.1:S9 September/October 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

1990
Proper Handling & Disposal of Hazardous Pharmaceuticals & Associated Supplies & Materials
1. APhA supports the proper handling and disposal of hazardous, pharmaceutical products and associated supplies and materials by health professionals and by patients to whom such products, supplies, and materials are provided.
2. APhA supports involvement with representatives from other health professional organizations, industry, and government to develop recommendations for the proper handling and disposal of hazardous pharmaceuticals and associated supplies and materials.
3. APhA supports the development of educational programs for health professionals and patients on the proper handling and disposal of hazardous pharmaceuticals and associated supplies and materials.
[Am Pharm NS30(6):45 June 1990] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

ETHICAL ISSUES

2015
Pharmacist Participation in Executions
The American Pharmacists Association discourages pharmacist participation in executions on the basis that such activities are fundamentally contrary to the role of pharmacists as providers of health care.
[JAPhA 55(4): 365 July/August 2015]

2011
Potential Conflicts of Interest in Pharmacy Practice
1. APhA reaffirms that as health care professionals, pharmacists are expected to act in the best interest of patients when making clinical recommendations.
2. APhA supports pharmacists using evidence-based practices to guide decisions that lead to the delivery of optimal patient care.
3. APhA supports pharmacist development, adoption, and use of policies and procedures to manage potential conflicts of interest in practice.
4. APhA should develop core principles that guide pharmacists in developing and using policies and procedures for identifying and managing potential conflicts of interest.
[JAPhA N55(4) 482;July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2004, 1998
Pharmacist Conscience Clause
1. APhA recognizes the individual pharmacist’s right to exercise conscientious refusal and supports the establishment of systems to ensure patient’s access to legally prescribed therapy without compromising the pharmacist’s right of conscientious refusal.
2. APhA shall appoint a council on an as needed basis to serve as a resource for the profession in addressing and understanding ethical issues.
[JAPhA 38(4):417 July/August 1998] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2004, 1985
Pharmacist Involvement in Execution by Lethal Injection
1. APhA opposes the use of the term “drug” for chemicals when used in lethal injections.
2. APhA opposes laws and regulations which mandate or prohibit the participation of pharmacists in the process of execution by lethal injection.
[Am Pharm NS25(5):51 May 1985] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]
2004, 1997

Physician Assisted Suicide

1. APhA supports informed decision-making based upon the professional judgment of pharmacists, rather than endorsing a particular moral stance on the issue of physician-assisted suicide.
2. APhA opposes laws and regulations which mandate or prohibit the participation of pharmacists in physician-assisted suicide.


1994

Code of Ethics for Pharmacists

The Code of Ethics for Pharmacists was adopted by the membership of the American Pharmacist Association (then the American Pharmaceutical Association) October 27, 1994.

Preamble

Pharmacists are health professionals who assist individuals in making the best use of medications. This Code, prepared and supported by pharmacists, is intended to state publicly the principles that form the fundamental basis of the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists. These principles, based on moral obligations and virtues, are established to guide pharmacists in relationships with patients, health professionals, and society.

I. A pharmacist respects the covenant relationship between the patient and pharmacist.
   Considering the patient-pharmacist relationship as a covenant means that a pharmacist has moral obligations in response to the gift of trust received from society. In return for this gift, a pharmacist promises to help individuals achieve optimum benefit from their medications, to be committed to their welfare, and to maintain their trust.

II. A pharmacist promotes the good of every patient in a caring, compassionate, and confidential manner.
   A pharmacist places concern for the well-being of the patient at the center of professional practice. In doing so, a pharmacist considers needs stated by the patient as well as those defined by health science. A pharmacist is dedicated to protecting the dignity of the patient. With a caring attitude and a compassionate spirit, a pharmacist focuses on serving the patient in a private and confidential manner.

III. A pharmacist respects the autonomy and dignity of each patient.
   A pharmacist promotes the right of self-determination and recognizes individual self-worth by encouraging patients to participate in decisions about their health. A pharmacist communicates with patients in terms that are understandable. In all cases, a pharmacist respects personal and cultural differences among patients.

IV. A pharmacist acts with honesty and integrity in professional relationships.
   A pharmacist has a duty to tell the truth and to act with conviction of conscience. A pharmacist avoids discriminatory practices, behavior or work conditions that impair professional judgment, and actions that compromise dedication to the best interests of patients.

V. A pharmacist maintains professional competence.
   A pharmacist has a duty to maintain knowledge and abilities as new medications, devices, and technologies become available and as health information advances.

VI. A pharmacist respects the values and abilities of colleagues and other health professionals.
   When appropriate, a pharmacist asks for the consultation of colleagues or other health professionals or refers the patient. A pharmacist acknowledges that colleagues and other health professionals may differ in the beliefs and values they apply to the care of the patient.

VII. A pharmacist serves individual, community, and societal needs.
   The primary obligation of a pharmacist is to individual patients. However, the obligations of a pharmacist may at times extend beyond the individual to the community and society. In these situations, the pharmacist recognizes the responsibilities that accompany these obligations and acts accordingly.

VIII. A pharmacist seeks justice in the distribution of health resources.
   When health resources are allocated, a pharmacist is fair and equitable, balancing the needs of patients and society.

[Adopted October 27, 1994]

1991

Biotechnology

APhA encourages the development of appropriate educational materials and guidelines to assist pharmacists in addressing the ethical issues associated with the appropriate use of biotechnology-based products.

[Am Pharm NS31(6):29 June 1991] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015] [Reviewed 2016]
1989

Ethics and Technology

APhA, in recognition of pharmacists’ professional and ethical responsibility to society, endorses the consideration of ethical
principles in the design, conduct, and application of scientific research.

|Reviewed 2004|Reviewed 2010|Reviewed 2015|

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

2016

Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products

1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products.
2. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate
the interchangeability of biologic products.
3. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic
product interchangeability within the United States.
4. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting
beyond generic product substitution processes.
5. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and
optimal therapeutic outcomes.

JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016

2016, 2011

Pharmacists as Providers Under the Social Security Act

APhA supports changes to the Social Security Act to allow pharmacists to be recognized and paid as providers of patient care
services.

JAPhA N55(4); 482;July/August 2011| JAPhA 56(4); 379 July/August 2016

2015

Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state,
and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in
clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.
2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription
drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting
requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.
3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers,
mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the
patient care process related to controlled substances.
4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a
nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the
patient care process related to controlled substances.
5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and
maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).
6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
(a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled
substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
(b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
(c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.
7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to
ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.

JAPhA N55(4); 364 July/August 2015
2013
**Ensuring Access to Pharmacists’ Services**
1. Pharmacists are health care providers who must be recognized and compensated by payers for their professional services.
2. APhA actively supports the adoption of standardized processes for the provision, documentation, and claims submission of pharmacists’ services.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ ability to bill payers and be compensated for their services consistent with the processes of other health care providers.
4. APhA supports recognition by payers that compensable pharmacist services range from generalized to focused activities intended to improve health outcomes based on individual patient needs.
5. APhA advocates for the development and implementation of a standardized process for verification of pharmacists’ credentials as a means to foster compensation for pharmacist services and reduce administrative redundancy.
6. APhA advocates for pharmacists’ access and contribution to clinical and claims data to support treatment, payment, and health care operations.
7. APhA actively supports the integration of pharmacists’ service level and outcome data with other health care provider and claims data.

(JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013)

2013
**Pharmacists Providing Primary Care Services**
APhA advocates for the recognition and utilization of pharmacists as providers to address gaps in primary care.

(JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013)

2013
**Revisions to the Medication Classification System**
1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.
2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.
3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.
4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.
6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

(JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013)

2012
**Controlled Substances Regulation and Patient Care**
1. APhA encourages the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other regulatory agencies to recognize pharmacists as partners that are committed to ensuring that patients in legitimate need of controlled substances are able to receive the medications.
2. APhA supports efforts to modernize and harmonize state and federal controlled substance laws.
3. APhA urges DEA and other regulatory agencies to balance patient care and regulatory issues when developing, interpreting, and enforcing laws and regulations.
4. APhA encourages DEA and other regulatory agencies to recognize the changes occurring in health care delivery and to establish a transparent and inclusive process for the timely updating of laws and regulations.
5. APhA encourages the U.S. Department of Justice to collaborate with professional organizations to identify and reduce:
   (a) the burdens on health care providers,
(b) the cost of health care delivery, and
(c) the barriers to patient care in the establishment and enforcement of controlled substance laws.

2012
Drug Supply Shortages and Patient Care
1. APhA supports the immediate reporting by manufacturers to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of disruptions that may impact the market supply of medically necessary drug products to prevent, mitigate, or resolve drug shortage issues and supports the authority for FDA to impose penalties for failing to report.
2. APhA supports revising current laws and regulations that restrict the FDA's ability to provide timely communication to pharmacists, other health care providers, health systems, and professional associations regarding potential or real drug shortages.
3. APhA encourages the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other stakeholders to collaborate in order to minimize barriers (e.g., aggregate production quotas, annual assessment of needs, unapproved drug initiatives) that contribute to or exacerbate drug shortages.
4. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.
5. APhA encourages pharmacists and other health care providers to assist in maintaining continuity of care during drug shortage situations by:
   (a) creating a practice site drug shortage plan as well as policies and procedures,
   (b) using reputable drug shortage management and information resources in decision making,
   (c) communicating with patients and coordinating with other health care providers,
   (d) avoiding excessive ordering and stockpiling of drugs,
   (e) acquiring drugs from reputable distributors, and
   (f) heightening their awareness of the potential for counterfeit or adulterated drugs entering the drug distribution system.
6. APhA encourages accrediting and regulatory agencies and the pharmaceutical science and manufacturing communities to evaluate policies/procedures related to the establishment and use of drug expiration dates and any impact those policies/procedures may have on drug shortages.
7. APhA encourages the active investigation and appropriate prosecution of entities that engage in price gouging and profiteering of medically necessary drug products in response to drug shortages.

2010
Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

2004, 1980
IRS Drug Deduction
APhA supports amendment of the federal and state personal income tax laws to permit all personal expenditures for medicines and drugs to be totally deductible and exempt from any exclusionary limits.
2004, 1994
Small Business Set-Asides
APhA encourages all federal agencies (such as the Office of Personnel Management) to eliminate inconsistencies in federal contracts which in any way affect community pharmacies operating as small businesses.


1985
Reduction of Federal Laws and Regulations (Paperwork Burden)
APhA supports the reduction and simplification of laws, regulations, and record-keeping requirements which affect pharmacy practice and are not beneficial in protecting the public welfare.


FREEDOM OF ACCESS (FREEDOM OF CHOICE)

2004, 1990
Freedom to Choose
1. APhA supports the patient’s freedom to choose a provider of health care services and a provider’s right to be offered participation in governmental or other third-party programs under equal terms and conditions.
2. APhA opposes government or other third-party programs that impose financial disincentives or penalties that inhibit the patient’s freedom to choose a provider or health care services.
3. APhA supports that patients who must rely upon governmentally-financed or administered programs are entitled to the same high quality of pharmaceutical services as are provided to the population as a whole.


HEALTHCARE REFORM

2016, 1994
Pharmacy Services Benefits in Health Care Reform
APhA supports reform of the U.S. health care system and believes that any reform at the state or national level must provide for the following
1. Universal coverage for pharmacy service benefits that include both medications and pharmacists’ services;
2. Specific provisions for the access to and payment for pharmacists’ patient care services.
3. A single set of pricing rules, eliminating class-of-trade distinctions, for medications, medication delivery systems, and other equipment so that no payer, patient, or provider is disadvantaged by cost shifting;
4. The right for every American to choose his/her own provider of medications and pharmacists’ services and for all pharmacists to participate in the health plans of their choice under equally applied terms and conditions;
5. Quality assurance mechanisms to improve and substantiate the effectiveness of medications and health services;
6. Information and administrative systems designed to enhance patient care, eliminate needless bureaucracy, and provide patients and providers price and quality information needed to make informed patient-care decisions;
7. Relief from antitrust laws and regulations to enable pharmacists to establish systems that balance provider needs relative to corporate and governmental interests;
8. Reform in the professional liability system, including caps on non-economic damages, attorneys’ fees, and other measures;
9. Representation on the controlling board of each plan by an active health care practitioner from each discipline within the scope of the plan; and
10. Recognition of the pharmacist’s role in delivering primary health care services.


2011
Pharmacist’s Role in Health Care Reform
1. APhA affirms that pharmacists are the medication experts whose accessibility uniquely positions them to increase access to and improve quality of health care while decreasing overall costs.
2. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be recognized as the essential and accountable patient care provider on the health care team responsible for optimizing outcomes through medication therapy management (MTM).
3. APhA asserts the following:
   (a) Medication Therapy Management Services: Definition and Program Criteria is the standard definition of MTM that must be recognized by all stakeholders.
(b) Medication Therapy Management in Pharmacy Practice: Core Elements of an MTM Service Model, as adopted by the profession of pharmacy, shall serve as the foundational MTM service model.

4. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be included as essential patient care provider and compensated as such in every health care model, including but not limited to, the medical home and accountable care organizations.

5. APhA actively promotes the outcomes-based studies, pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other activities that document and reconfirm pharmacists’ impact on patient health and well-being, process of care delivery, and overall health care costs.

1994
The Scientific Implications of Health Care Reform
1. APhA advocates that the public and private sectors maintain or increase their level of commitment to assure adequate resources for both basic and applied research within a reformed health care system.

2. APhA encourages the public and private research communities to preferentially expend resources for the discovery and development of new drugs and technologies that provide substantive, innovative therapeutic advances.

3. APhA advocates an increased emphasis on outcomes research in all areas of health services, including drug and disease-specific research encompassing clinical, economic, and humanistic dimensions (e.g., quality of life, patient satisfaction, ethics) and advocates for action related to conclusions for such research.

4. APhA encourages interdisciplinary collaboration in research efforts within and between the public and private research communities.

INTERNET PHARMACY
Telemedicine/Telehealth/Telepharmacy
1. APhA supports the pharmacist as the only appropriate provider of telepharmacy services, a component of telehealth, for which compensation should be provided. Telepharmacy is defined as the provision of pharmaceutical care to patients through the use of telecommunications and information technologies.

2. APhA shall assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in becoming knowledgeable about telepharmacy and telehealth.

3. APhA shall participate in the ongoing development of the telehealth infrastructure, including but not limited to regulations, standards development, security guidelines, information systems, and compensation.

4. APhA acknowledges that state boards of pharmacy are primarily responsible for the regulation of the practice of telepharmacy, encourages appropriate regulatory action that facilitates the practice of telepharmacy and maintains appropriate guidelines to protect the public health and patient confidentiality.

INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS
Consumer
2004, 1970
Consumer Organizations
APhA, as well as state and local pharmacy organizations, shall continue to establish liaisons with the growing number of consumer groups, attend their meetings, and seek to be included on their programs.

General Health Care Organizations
2004, 1975
Other Health Care Professional Organizations
APhA supports continuing joint action with other health care and professional organizations.

53
1989

The Joint Commission
1. APhA supports increased interaction with The Joint Commission regarding accreditation standards and procedures pertaining to pharmacy and therapeutics.
2. APhA supports pharmacy representation on appropriate The Joint Commission professional and technical advisory committees.


Mental Health

2004, 1965

Mental Health Programs
APhA supports pharmacists’ participation in the development and implementation of all aspects of mental health programs so that the special needs and problems of the mentally ill can be effectively met.


Physicians

2015

Antimicrobial Stewardship
1. APhA supports the role of pharmacists in antimicrobial stewardship in all practice settings.
2. APhA supports pharmacists working in collaboration with others to lead the development and implementation of antimicrobial stewardship programs and initiatives.
3. APhA supports pharmacists advising prescribers and educating patients on the appropriate use of antimicrobials.

(JAPhA NS55(4): 365 July/August 2015)

2014

Care Transitions
1. APhA supports pharmacists leading medication management activities during care transitions to ensure safe and effective medication use.
2. APhA supports the integral role of pharmacists during care transitions for improving quality of patient-centered care and reducing overall costs to the health care system.
3. APhA strongly encourages collaboration and shared accountability among patients, family members, caregivers, pharmacists, and other health care providers during care transitions.
4. APhA supports the development and utilization of standardized processes that facilitate real-time, bidirectional communication of protected health information during care transitions.
5. APhA supports that documentation of health outcomes is an essential component of any care transition program to demonstrate value and ensure continuous quality improvement.
6. APhA supports financially viable payment models that recognize the value of pharmacists’ services, including, but not limited to, those provided during care transitions.
7. APhA strongly urges the development and implementation of multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and team-based training for health care professionals and students to improve the quality and consistency of care transition services.
8. APhA urges the collaboration and partnership of community pharmacies with health care systems, institutions, and other entities involved in care transitions.

(JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014)

2012

Contemporary Pharmacy Practice
1. APhA asserts that pharmacists should have the authority and support to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience in delivering patient care in all practice settings and activities.
2. APhA supports continuing efforts that lead to the establishment of a consistent and accurate perception by the public, lawmakers, regulators, and other health care professionals of the role and contemporary practice of pharmacists.
3. APhA supports continued collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate adoption of standardized practice acts, appropriate related laws, and regulations that reflect contemporary pharmacy practice.
4. APhA supports the establishment of multistate pharmacist licensure agreements to address the evolving needs of the pharmacy profession and pharmacist-provided patient care.
5. APhA urges the development of consensus documents, in collaboration with medical associations and other stakeholders, that recognize and support pharmacists’ roles in patient care as health care providers.

6. APhA urges universal recognition of pharmacists as health care providers and compensation based on the level of patient care provided using standardized and future health care payment models.


**Pharmacists and Other Health Practitioners: Relationships and Compensation Among Health Care Practitioners**

APhA opposes any method which provides an inappropriate sharing of compensation between the prescriber and dispenser.

2004, 1965

**Guidelines for Physician Ownership**

APhA supports efforts to develop guidelines on physician ownership of pharmacies due to the inherent conflict of interest.

1997

**Collaborative Practice Agreements**

1. APhA supports the establishment of collaborative practice agreements between pharmacists and other health care professionals designed to optimize patient care outcomes.

2. APhA shall promote the establishment and dissemination of guidelines and information to pharmacists and other health care professionals to facilitate the development of collaborative practice agreements.

**Public Health**

2011

**The Role and Contributions of the Pharmacist in Public Health**

In concert with the American Public Health Association’s (APhA) 2006 policy statement, “The Role of the Pharmacist in Public Health,” APhA encourages collaboration with APhA and other public health organizations to increase pharmacists’ participation in initiatives designed to meet global, national, regional, state, local, and community health goals.

2004, 1964

**Community Health Councils**

APhA encourages pharmacists’ active participation in health care organizations within their communities to assist in the public health efforts of community health and foster better community understanding of the profession of pharmacy.

1967

**State and Local Boards of Health**

Because of the broad implications of the pharmacist’s role in public health, the committee recommends that pharmacists and pharmacy associations seek to have the state laws amended to require that a pharmacist serve on the state and local boards of health. One part of this effort should be an increased interest on the part of the pharmacist in his local health boards and commissions.

**Veterinary Medicine**

2004, 1988

**Pharmacists’ Relationship to Veterinarians**

APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about veterinary drugs and their usage.
**LABELING**

2016

**Labeling and Measurement of Oral Liquid Medications**
1. APhA supports the use of the milliliter (mL) as the standard unit of measure for oral liquid medications.
2. APhA encourages the mandatory use of leading zeros before the decimal point for amounts of less than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
3. APhA discourages the use of trailing zeros after the decimal point for amounts greater than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
4. APhA supports access to and universal availability of dosing devices with numeric graduations that correspond to the unit of measure that is on the container’s label for oral liquid medications.
(JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

**Expiration Dating and Drug Storage Instructions**

2012

**Drug Supply Shortages and Patient Care**
1. APhA supports the immediate reporting by manufacturers to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of disruptions that may impact the market supply of medically necessary drug products to prevent, mitigate, or resolve drug shortage issues and supports the authority for FDA to impose penalties for failing to report.
2. APhA supports revising current laws and regulations that restrict the FDA’s ability to provide timely communication to pharmacists, other health care providers, health systems, and professional associations regarding potential or real drug shortages.
3. APhA encourages the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other stakeholders to collaborate in order to minimize barriers (e.g., aggregate production quotas, annual assessment of needs, unapproved drug initiatives) that contribute to or exacerbate drug shortages.
4. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.
5. APhA encourages pharmacists and other health care providers to assist in maintaining continuity of care during drug shortage situations by:
   (a) creating a practice site drug shortage plan as well as policies and procedures,
   (b) using reputable drug shortage management and information resources in decision making,
   (c) communicating with patients and coordinating with other health care providers,
   (d) avoiding excessive ordering and stockpiling of drugs,
   (e) acquiring drugs from reputable distributors, and
   (f) heightening their awareness of the potential for counterfeit or adulterated drugs entering the drug distribution system.
6. APhA encourages accrediting and regulatory agencies and the pharmaceutical science and manufacturing communities to evaluate policies/procedures related to the establishment and use of drug expiration dates and any impact those policies/procedures may have on drug shortages.
7. APhA encourages the active investigation and appropriate prosecution of entities that engage in price gouging and profiteering of medically necessary drug products in response to drug shortages.
(JAPhA N52(4) 457 July/August 2012)

2004, 1989

“Beyond-use Dating” by Pharmacists
APhA recommends that all pharmacists place a “beyond-use-date” on the labeling of all medications dispensed to patients as recommended by the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary or manufacturer.

2004, 1971

Expiration Dating
APhA supports manufacturers of prescription and non-prescription drugs including on the package label adequate information regarding storage requirements and a date after which the product should not be used.
Identification of Drug and Manufacturer

2012
Medication Verification
APhA encourages including a description of a medication’s appearance on the pharmacy label or receipt as a means of reducing medication errors and distribution of counterfeit medications.
(JAPhA NS52(4):458 July/August 2012)

2004, 1980
Identification of Prescription Drug Products
APhA supports a federal legislative or regulatory requirement that a name, trademark, number, or code be included on the drug dosage form.

2004, 1969
Manufacturer’s Name Included on Labels
APhA supports legislation that would require the name of the actual manufacturer of the dosage forms on all drug products.

2004, 1975
National Drug Code: Uniform Identification Numbers
APhA supports modification of the National Drug Code system to provide uniform identification numbers for the same drug entity, dosage form, strength, and quantity in addition to a manufacturer’s identification number.

2004, 1968
Standardized Manufacturers’ Control Numbers
1. APhA encourages manufacturers to adopt a standardized system of control numbers which meets the following guidelines:
   (a) The number should be legible.
   (b) The numbers should be placed in a standard position on the label.
   (c) The date of manufacture should be obvious from the control number.
   (d) The number should be on both the carton and the original container

Ingredients

2004, 1970
Disclosure of Ingredients in Drug Products
APhA supports legislation or regulation to require a full disclosure of therapeutically inactive, as well as active ingredients of all drug products.

2000
Regulation of Dietary Supplements
1. APhA shall work with Congress to modify the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act or enact other legislation to require that dietary supplement manufacturers provide evidence of efficacy and safety for all products, including products currently in the marketplace.
2. APhA supports the establishment and implementation of clear and effective enforcement policies to remove promptly unsafe or ineffective dietary supplement products from the marketplace.
3. APhA shall work with the FDA to improve dietary supplement product labeling to ensure full disclosure of all product components and their source with associated strengths and recommendations for use in specific patient populations.
4. APhA supports the development and enforcement of dietary supplement good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and compliance with USP/NF standards to assure quality, safe, contaminant-free products.
5. APhA encourages health care professionals, manufacturers, and consumers to report adverse health events associated with dietary supplements. APhA encourages the FDA to create a database with this information and make it available to all interested parties.
(JAPhA NS11(9):40 September/October 2000) [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]
Licensure, Registration, and Regulation

2007
Privacy of Pharmacists’ Personal Information
1. APhA supports protecting pharmacist, student pharmacist, and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
2. APhA opposes legislative or regulatory requirements that mandate the publication of pharmacist, student pharmacist and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
3. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to remove from their Web sites personal addresses, phone numbers, email, and other non-business contact information of pharmacists, student pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.


Composition of State Boards of Pharmacy

1972
Boards of Pharmacy: Consumer Representation
APhA encourages state pharmaceutical associations to actively seek appointment of lay representation of the public to their respective boards of pharmacy and other health profession licensing and regulatory agencies.


Licensure and Registration of Personnel

2008
Pharmacy Technician Education and Training
1. APhA reaffirms the 2005/2001/1996 Control of Distribution System policy, which states that APhA supports pharmacists’ authority to control the distribution process and personnel involved and the responsibility for all completed medication orders, regardless of practice setting.
2. APhA supports nationally recognized standards and guidelines for the accreditation of pharmacy technician education and training programs.
3. APhA supports the continued growth of accredited education and training programs that develop qualified pharmacy technicians who will support pharmacists in ensuring patient safety and enhancing patient care.
4. APhA supports the following minimum requirements for all new pharmacy technicians by the year 2015:
   (a) successful completion of an accredited education and training program and
   (b) certification by the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board (PTCB).
5. APhA supports state board of pharmacy regulations that require pharmacy technicians to meet minimum standards of education, training, and certification. APhA also encourages state boards of pharmacy to develop a phase-in process for current pharmacy technicians.

(JAPhA NS48(4):470 July/August 2008)(Reviewed 2013)

2004, 1996
Technician Licensure and Registration
1. APhA recognizes the following definitions with regards to technician licensure and registration:
   (a) Licensure: The process by which an agency of government grants permission an individual to engage in a given occupation upon finding that the applicant has attained the minimal degree of competency necessary to ensure that the public health, safety, and welfare will be reasonably well protected. Within pharmacy, a pharmacist is licensed by a State Board of Pharmacy.
   (b) Registration: The process of making a list or being enrolled in an existing list.


2003, 1997
Continued Competence Assessment Examination
1. APhA should develop, in cooperation with other state and national associations, a voluntary process for self-assessing pharmaceutical care competence.
2. APhA opposes regulatory bodies utilizing continuing competence examinations as a requirement for renewal of a pharmacist’s license.
3. APhA supports programs that measure and evaluate pharmacist competence based on established valid standards.
   [JAPhA NS37(4): 460 July/August 1997] [JAPhA NS43(5): Suppl. 1:558 September/October 2003] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2008] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1980

Reciprocity
APhA supports systems of reciprocity which recognize a current license issued by any state and eliminate the requirement for pharmacists to maintain active practice licenses in the states of initial licensure.
[Am Pharm NS20(7):76 July 1980] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

Licensure, Registration and Inspection of Facilities

2012

Controlled Substances Regulation and Patient Care
1. APhA encourages the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other regulatory agencies to recognize pharmacists as partners that are committed to ensuring that patients in legitimate need of controlled substances are able to receive the medications.
2. APhA supports efforts to modernize and harmonize state and federal controlled substance laws.
3. APhA urges DEA and other regulatory agencies to balance patient care and regulatory issues when developing, interpreting, and enforcing laws and regulations.
4. APhA encourages DEA and other regulatory agencies to recognize the changes occurring in health care delivery and to establish a transparent and inclusive process for the timely updating of laws and regulations.
5. APhA encourages the U.S. Department of Justice to collaborate with professional organizations to identify and reduce:
   (a) the burdens on health care providers,
   (b) the cost of health care delivery, and
   (c) the barriers to patient care in the establishment and enforcement of controlled substance laws.
   [JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2015]

2012

Registration of Facilities
APhA supports state and federal laws and regulations that require registration with the state boards of pharmacy of all facilities involved in the storage, wholesale distribution, and issuance of legend drugs to patients, provided that such registration does not restrict the pharmacists from providing professional services independent of a facility.
[JAPhA NS52(4) 458 July/August 2012]

2011

Pharmacy Practice Accreditation
1. APhA should lead the creation of consensus-based, pharmacy profession-developed accreditation standards and methods of evaluation to optimize the quality and safety of patient care and promote best practices.
2. APhA urges that accrediting bodies use profession-developed standards for pharmacy.
3. APhA supports only those pharmacy accreditation processes that are voluntary, transparent, consensus-based, reasonably executable, and affordable, while avoiding duplication and barriers to patient care.
4. APhA opposes mandatory pharmacy accreditation.
5. APhA shall assume the leadership role among stakeholders on the design and implementation of an appropriate process for any new pharmacy accrediting program.
6. APhA supports the appropriate use of data gathered from pharmacy practice monitoring processes to facilitate the advancement of pharmacy practice and quality of patient care.
   [JAPhA NS51(4) 482; July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2010

Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

(JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010) (Reviewed 2015)

2008

Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation
1. APhA reaffirms the 1992 Compounding Activities of Pharmacists policy, which states that APhA affirms that compounding pursuant to or in anticipation of a prescription or diagnostic preparation order is an essential part of health care that is the prerogative of the pharmacist.
2. APhA supports compounding as defined by the Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board (PCAB) as a means to meet patient drug therapy needs.
3. APhA opposes compounding when identical medications are commercially and readily available in strength and dosage form to meet patient drug therapy needs.
4. APhA asserts that compounding is subject to regulations and oversight from state boards of pharmacy. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to identify and take appropriate action against entities who are illegally manufacturing medications under the guise of compounding.
5. APhA supports accreditation of compounding sites by PCAB to ensure patient safety. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to recommend accreditation for those sites that engage in more than basic non sterile compounding as defined by PCAB.
6. APhA supports the development of education, training and recognition programs that enhance pharmacist and student pharmacist knowledge and skills to engage in compounding beyond basic, non sterile preparations as defined by PCAB.
7. APhA encourages the exploration of a specialty certification in the area of compounding through the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties (BPS).


2008, 2001

Regulatory Compliance/Regulatory Burden
APhA supports measures that protect the patient, public, and employees from pharmacy conditions that pose a threat to health.


2004, 1977

Licensing Boards: Inspection of Pharmacies
1. APhA supports that all non-criminal inspections of pharmacies shall be under the direct control of each state board of pharmacy.
2. APhA recommends that state boards of pharmacy require that all pharmacy inspectors be licensed pharmacists who regularly update their knowledge of pharmacy practice.
3. APhA encourages NABP to develop and maintain uniform guidelines and standards for non-criminal inspections of pharmacies.


2004, 1970

Licensure/Registration of Drug Manufacturers
APhA supports the requirements that all drug manufacturers must obtain a federal license or registration, conditioned upon an inspection of the manufacturer’s facilities, before manufacturing is begun.


2004, 1978

State Boards of Pharmacy/Inspections
1. APhA supports inspections of pharmacies and peer review of pharmacists that promote high-quality pharmaceutical service and thereby serve to improve public health.
2. APhA opposes the use of criminal investigative techniques during routine noncriminal pharmacy inspections.
3. APhA supports regulation and inspection by boards of pharmacy of all facilities within a state at which drugs are dispensed, stored, or offered for sale in the same manner as pharmacies.

1985
Registration of Facilities Involved in the Storage and Issuing of Legend Drugs to Patients
APhA supports enactment of state and federal laws and regulations that would require registration with the state boards of pharmacy of all facilities involved in the storage and issuing of legend drugs to patients, provided that such registration does not restrict the pharmacist from providing professional services independent of a facility.

[Am Pharm NS25(5):51 May 1985] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2013]

1985
Regulation of Mobile Facilities
APhA supports enactment of state and federal laws and regulations which would govern the dispensing and issuing of legend drugs from mobile facilities.

[Am Pharm NS25(5):51 May 1985] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

Pharmacy Law and Practice Acts

2012
Contemporary Pharmacy Practice
1. APhA asserts that pharmacists should have the authority and support to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience in delivering patient care in all practice settings and activities.
2. APhA supports continuing efforts that lead to the establishment of a consistent and accurate perception by the public, lawmakers, regulators, and other health care professionals of the role and contemporary practice of pharmacists.
3. APhA supports continued collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate adoption of standardized practice acts, appropriate related laws, and regulations that reflect contemporary pharmacy practice.
4. APhA supports the establishment of multistate pharmacist licensure agreements to address the evolving needs of the pharmacy profession and pharmacist-provided patient care.
5. APhA urges the development of consensus documents, in collaboration with medical associations and other stakeholders, that recognize and support pharmacists’ roles in patient care as health care providers.
6. APhA urges universal recognition of pharmacists as health care providers and compensation based on the level of patient care provided using standardized and future health care payment models.

[JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2016]

2012
Controlled Substances Regulation and Patient Care
1. APhA encourages the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other regulatory agencies to recognize pharmacists as partners that are committed to ensuring that patients in legitimate need of controlled substances are able to receive the medications.
2. APhA supports efforts to modernize and harmonize state and federal controlled substance laws.
3. APhA urges DEA and other regulatory agencies to balance patient care and regulatory issues when developing, interpreting, and enforcing laws and regulations.
4. APhA encourages DEA and other regulatory agencies to recognize the changes occurring in health care delivery and to establish a transparent and inclusive process for the timely updating of laws and regulations.
5. APhA encourages the U.S. Department of Justice to collaborate with professional organizations to identify and reduce:
   (a) the burdens on health care providers,
   (b) the cost of health care delivery, and
   (c) the barriers to patient care in the establishment and enforcement of controlled substance laws.

[JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2015]

2002
National Framework for Practice Regulation
1. APhA supports state-based systems to regulate pharmacy and pharmacist practice.
2. APhA encourages states to provide pharmacy boards with the following:
   (a) adequate resources;
   (b) independent authority, including autonomy from other agencies; and
   (c) assistance in meeting their mission to protect the public health and safety of consumers.
3. APhA supports efforts of state boards of pharmacy to adopt uniform standards and definitions of pharmacy and pharmacist practice.
4. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to recognize and facilitate innovations in pharmacy and pharmacist practice.


2002
Professional Practice Regulation
1. APhA encourages the revision of pharmacy laws to assign the responsibility and accountability to the pharmacy license holder for the operations of the pharmacy, including but not limited to quality improvement, staffing, inventory, and financial activities. Further, APhA supports the responsibility and accountability of the pharmacist for dispensing of the pharmaceutical product and for the provision of pharmaceutical care services.
2. APhA encourages the pharmacy license holder to provide adequate resources and support for pharmacists to meet their professional responsibilities, and for pharmacists to utilize the resources and support appropriately and efficiently. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to hold pharmacy license holders accountable for failure to provide such adequate resources and support.


1991, 2004
Updating of State Pharmacy Practice Acts
1. APhA recommends and supports enactment of state pharmacy practice act revisions enabling pharmacists to achieve the full scope of APhA’s Mission Statement for the Pharmacy Profession.
2. APhA supports standards of pharmacy practice reflecting the APhA Mission Statement for the Pharmacy Profession.


MAIL SERVICE PRESCRIPTIONS

2012, 1992
Patient Care and Medication Distribution System
APhA encourages those responsible for practice environments without direct patient/pharmacist contact to use methods to enhance communication, face-to-face interaction, and patient care.


MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

2016
Labeling and Measurement of Oral Liquid Medications
1. APhA supports the use of the milliliter (mL) as the standard unit of measure for oral liquid medications.
2. APhA encourages the mandatory use of leading zeros before the decimal point for amounts of less than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
3. APhA discourages the use of trailing zeros after the decimal point for amounts greater than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
4. APhA supports access to and universal availability of dosing devices with numeric graduations that correspond to the unit of measure that is on the container’s label for oral liquid medications.

(JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

2016
Point-of-Care Testing
1. APhA recognizes the value of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services, and it promotes the provision of those tests and services in accordance with the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners Pharmacists’ Patient Care Process.
2. APhA advocates for laws, regulations, and policies that enable pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services that are consistent with the pharmacists’ role in team-based care.
3. APhA opposes laws, regulations, and policies that create barriers to the tests that have been waived by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and that are administered and interpreted by pharmacists.
4. APhA encourages use of educational programming and resources to facilitate practice implementation of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services.
5. APhA supports patients taking active roles in the management of their health, including their ability to request and obtain pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and related clinical services.
6. APhA advocates for access to, coverage of, and payment for both pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and any related clinical services.

(JPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

**2013, 2008**

**Re-use of devices intended for “Single-Use”**

APhA opposes the reuse of devices intended for “single use” in the screening and management of patients consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines.


**2013, 2008, 1987**

**Sale of Home-use Diagnostic and Monitoring Products**

1. APhA supports the need to protect the health of the American people through proper instruction in the safe and effective use of the more complex home-use diagnostic and monitoring products.

2. APhA supports the promotion of the pharmacist as a widely available and qualified health care professional to advise patients in the use of home-use diagnostic and monitoring products.


**2001**

**Pharmacist Counseling on Administration Devices**

APhA encourages patient and caregiver education by a pharmacist on the appropriate use of drug administration devices.


**2001**

**Syringe Disposal**

APhA supports collaboration with other interested health care organizations, public and environmental health groups, waste management groups, syringe manufacturers, health insurers, and patient advocacy groups to develop and promote safer systems and procedures for the disposal of used needles and syringes by patients outside of health care facilities.


**1999**

**Sale of Sterile Syringes**

APhA encourages state legislatures and boards of pharmacy to revise laws and regulations to permit the unrestricted sale or distribution of sterile syringes and needles by or with the knowledge of a pharmacist in an effort to decrease the transmission of blood-borne diseases.


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**MINORITIES IN PHARMACY**

**2012, 1989**

**Equal Employment Opportunity for Pharmacists**

APhA reaffirms its unequivocal support of equal opportunities for professional employment and advancement, compensation, and organizational leadership positions for all pharmacists regardless of gender, race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, sexual orientation, or any other category protected by federal or state law.


**2012, 1991**

**Recruitment of a Diverse Population into Pharmacy**

1. APhA supports a vigorous long term program for the recruitment of a diverse population of student pharmacists into the pharmacy profession.

2. APhA encourages the development and regular updating of comprehensive recruitment materials, directed toward diversity and inclusion, that address such issues as pharmacy career opportunities, financial aid, and educational prerequisites, and that highlight professional diverse role models.

3. APhA encourages national, state, and local association; schools; students; and industry to create a network of pharmacists who would serve as role models for a diverse population of student pharmacists.
4. APhA supports the development of guidelines that assist schools of pharmacy in implementing diversity and inclusion initiatives into student pharmacist recruitment programs.


**MISCELLANEOUS POLICIES**

2004, 1984

**Center for Human Organ Acquisition**

1. APhA supports activities that would increase voluntary human organ donations.
2. APhA encourages all pharmacists to consider becoming organ donors themselves, and to inform and encourage their patients to participate in organ donor programs.
3. APhA strongly urges all pharmacists, especially those in emergency room and intensive/critical care settings, to sensitize the other health care team members to the basic need for asking if a patient is an organ donor as part of the admission.

[Am Pharm NS24(7):61 July 1984] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2004, 1986

**Rationing of Expensive Health Care Services**

1. APhA supports programs that will actively market the cost-effective benefits of comprehensive pharmacy services to patients and payers.
2. APhA supports the utilization of management tools to assist the pharmacist in maximizing available revenues in an environment of expensive and/or scarce health services and funding.


1979

**Child Abuse Reporting**

APhA urges pharmacists to report all suspected cases of child abuse to proper authorities.

[Am Pharm NS19(7):69 June 1979] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

**NEW DRUG APPLICATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS**

**Investigational New Drugs**

2010

**Pharmacogenomics/Personalized Medicine**

1. APhA supports evidence-based personalized medicine, defined as the use of a person’s clinical, genetic, genomic, and environmental information to select a medication or its dose, to choose a therapy, or to recommend preventive measures, as a means to improve patient safety and optimize health outcomes.
2. APhA promotes pharmacists as health care providers in the collection, use, interpretation, and application of pharmacogenomic data to optimize health outcomes.
3. APhA supports the development and implementation of programs, tools, and clinical guidelines that facilitate the translation and application of pharmacogenomic data into clinical practice.
4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacogenomic analysis in the drug development/approval and postmarketing surveillance processes.

[JAPhA NS55(4):471 July/August 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2004, 1980

**Therapeutic Orphans**

APhA supports the adoption of policies in the new drug application (NDA) process that, beyond the pre-market, clinical testing, would result in post-marketing, clinical testing of the drug for important new clinical uses or population groups. Post-marketing studies may also be preferable for other indications where circumstances may require a lengthy gathering of data due to limitations in numbers of clinical cases, and for which initial marketing approval for the major indication(s) or population groups should not be delayed.

[Am Pharm NS20(7):73 July 1980] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]
1990
Reimbursement of Pharmacy Services Associated with Drugs Undergoing Assessment
1. APhA recognizes that investigational new drugs (IND) play a significant role in the delivery of innovative drug therapy approaches and as adjunctive aids in various diagnostics testing modalities.
2. APhA supports coverage by government and other third-party payers for pharmacy services associated with the use of drugs undergoing assessment.

[Am Pharm NS30(6):46 June 1990] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

1981
Investigational New Drug (IND) Studies
APhA encourages investigators and sponsors who are conducting IND studies to utilize the professional services of pharmacists in carrying out such studies.

[Am Pharm NS2(5):40 July 1981] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

OFF-LABEL INDICATIONS

1994
Off-label Use of FDA-approved Products
1. APhA advocates the collaboration of pharmacists, other health care professionals, industry, and the FDA in developing procedures to evaluate off-label use of FDA-approved products.
2. APhA encourages industry and government cooperation to streamline approval of beneficial off-label therapeutic or diagnostic use of FDA-approved products.
3. APhA advocates removal of restrictions on reimbursement of pharmaceutical services and FDA-approved products when, in the judgment of the pharmacist, those products are for medically acceptable, off-label uses.

[Am Pharm NS34(6):56 June 1994] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

ORPHAN DRUGS

2004, 1981
Needed Drugs of Limited Commercial Value (Orphan Drugs)
1. APhA supports incentives to manufacturers, private foundations, academic and public institutions, and others for the development, manufacture, and distribution of needed drugs (including biologicals) and drug dosage forms of limited commercial value.
2. APhA supports the federal government bearing the responsibility to make orphan drugs and drug dosage forms available when incentives alone fail to achieve the availability of needed drugs (including biologicals) of limited commercial value.

[Am Pharm NS21(5):41 May 1981] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

PATIENT/PHARMACIST RELATIONSHIPS

2016
Point-of-Care Testing
1. APhA recognizes the value of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services, and it promotes the provision of those tests and services in accordance with the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners Pharmacists’ Patient Care Process.
2. APhA advocates for laws, regulations, and policies that enable pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services that are consistent with the pharmacists’ role in team-based care.
3. APhA opposes laws, regulations, and policies that create barriers to the tests that have been waived by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and that are administered and interpreted by pharmacists.
4. APhA encourages use of educational programming and resources to facilitate practice implementation of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services.
5. APhA supports patients taking active roles in the management of their health, including their ability to request and obtain pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and related clinical services.
6. APhA advocates for access to, coverage of, and payment for both pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and any related clinical services.

[JPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]
2014
Care Transitions
1. APhA supports pharmacists leading medication management activities during care transitions to ensure safe and effective medication use.
2. APhA supports the integral role of pharmacists during care transitions for improving quality of patient-centered care and reducing overall costs to the health care system.
3. APhA strongly encourages collaboration and shared accountability among patients, family members, caregivers, pharmacists, and other health care providers during care transitions.
4. APhA supports the development and utilization of standardized processes that facilitate real-time, bidirectional communication of protected health information during care transitions.
5. APhA supports that documentation of health outcomes is an essential component of any care transition program to demonstrate value and ensure continuous quality improvement.
6. APhA supports financially viable payment models that recognize the value of pharmacists’ services, including, but not limited to, those provided during care transitions.
7. APhA strongly urges the development and implementation of multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and team-based training for health care professionals and students to improve the quality and consistency of care transition services.
8. APhA urges the collaboration and partnership of community pharmacies with health care systems, institutions, and other entities involved in care transitions.

(JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014)

2014
Use of Social Media
1. APhA encourages the use of social media in ways that advance patient care and uphold pharmacists as trusted and accessible health care providers.
2. APhA supports the use of social media as a mechanism for the delivery of patient-specific care in a platform that allows for appropriate patient and provider protections and access to necessary health care information.
3. APhA supports the inclusion of social media education, including but not limited to appropriate use and professionalism, as a component of pharmacy education and continuing professional development.
4. APhA affirms that the patient’s right to privacy and confidentiality shall not be compromised through the use of social media.
5. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists to self-monitor their social media presence for professionalism and that posted clinical information is accurate and appropriate.
6. APhA advocates for continued development and utilization of social media by pharmacists and other health care professionals during public health emergencies.

(JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014)

2010
Transfer Incentives
APhA advocates the elimination of coupons, rebates, discounts, and other incentives provided to patients that promote the transfer of prescriptions between competitors.

(JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010)(Reviewed 2015)

2009
Disparities in Healthcare
APhA supports elimination of disparities in health care delivery.

(JAPhA NS49(4):493 July/August 2009)(Reviewed 2013)

2006
Cultural Health Beliefs and Medication Use
1. APhA supports culturally sensitive outreach efforts to increase mutual understanding of the risks and other issues of using prescription medications without a prescription order or using unapproved products.
2. APhA supports expanding culturally competent health care services in all communities.

2005

Cultural Competence
1. Recognizing the diverse patient population served by our profession and the impact of cultural diversity on patient safety and medication use outcomes, APhA encourages pharmacists to continually strive to achieve and develop cultural awareness, sensitivity, and cultural competence.
2. APhA shall facilitate access to resources that assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in achieving and maintaining cultural competence relevant to their practice.
[ JAPhA NS45(5):554 September/October 2005 ] [ Reviewed 2006 ] [ Reviewed 2011 ] [ Reviewed 2016 ]

2005, 2002

Health Literacy
1. APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to increase their awareness of health literacy. Health literacy is the degree to which people can obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services they need to make appropriate health decisions.
2. APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to assess patients’ health literacy and then implement appropriate communications and education.
3. APhA encourages the review of all patient information for health literacy appropriateness.
[ JAPhA NS42(5):Suppl. 1:560 September/October 2002 ] [ JAPhA NS45(5):556 September/October 2005 ] [ Reviewed 2009 ] [ Reviewed 2014 ]

2005

Patient Safety
1. Patient safety is influenced by patients, caregivers, health care providers, and health care systems. APhA recognizes that improving patient safety requires a comprehensive, continuous, and collaborative approach to health care.
2. APhA should promote public and provider awareness of and encourage participation in patient safety initiatives.
3. APhA supports research on a more effective, proactive, and integrated health care system focused on improving patient safety. APhA encourages implementation of appropriate recommendations from that research.
[ JAPhA NS45(5):554 September/October 2005 ] [ Reviewed 2009 ] [ Reviewed 2011 ] [ Reviewed 2016 ]

2003

Prior Authorization
1. APhA opposes prior authorization programs that create barriers to patient care.
2. Patients, prescribers, and pharmacists should have ready access to the coverage conditions for medications or devices requiring prior authorization.
3. Prescription drug benefit plan sponsors and administrators should actively seek and integrate the input of network pharmacists in the design and operation of prior authorization programs.
4. APhA supports prior authorization programs that allow pharmacists to provide the necessary information to determine appropriate patient care.
5. APhA expects prescription drug benefit plan sponsors to compensate pharmacy providers who complete third-party payer authorization procedures. Compensation should be in addition to dispensing fee arrangements.
6. APhA should work with relevant groups to improve prior authorization design and decrease prescription processing inefficiencies.
[ JAPhA NS43(5):Suppl. 1:558 September/October 2003 ] [ Reviewed 2008 ] [ Reviewed 2013 ] [ Reviewed 2015 ]


Pharmacist/Patient Communication
1. APhA acknowledges:
   (a) Patients have the right to be informed participants in decisions related to their personal health care.
   (b) Pharmacists have a professional obligation to contribute to the education of patients to help achieve optimal drug therapy.
   (c) Pharmacists should provide drug related information to their patients (or patients’ agent) by face-to-face oral consultation, supplemented by written or printed material, or any other means or combination of means that is best suited to an individual patient’s needs for specific information.
2. APhA acknowledges that the pharmacist is responsible for initiating pharmacist/patient dialogue and assessing the patient’s ability to comprehend and communicate so as to optimize the patient’s understanding of and compliance with drug therapy.
3. APhA encourages the research and development of ancillary communication aids and techniques to maximize patient understanding of medication and its proper use.
2001
Administrative Contributions to Medication Errors
1. APhA encourages implementation of a standard prescription drug card to improve the dispensing process and encourages the use of technology in this implementation.
2. APhA supports the use of technology to facilitate record-keeping of patient prescription information for third-party audit purposes and regulatory compliance.
3. APhA supports education of the public regarding the responsibility to be informed consumers of their pharmacy benefits provided through third-party plans.
4. APhA encourages third-party plans to provide pharmacies all information necessary for benefits administration in a timely organized manner or to provide access to the information through the Internet or similar technologies at no cost to the pharmacy.
5. APhA supports the distinction of plan management messages (e.g., days’ supply limitations or formulary management) from drug utilization review messages (e.g., drug-drug interactions). APhA supports the communication of all plan management options available (e.g., approved formulary alternatives) from the claims processor to the pharmacist.
6. APhA supports the development and use of systems to communicate in-pharmacy drug utilization review messages with on-line claims processing systems to eliminate redundant and/or repetitive messages.
7. APhA encourages the transmission of pre-adjudication drug utilization review messages (i.e., drug utilization review communication between the prescriber and claims processor) to the pharmacist.
8. APhA supports efforts to:
   (a) improve on-line drug utilization review messages by the establishment of evidence-based criteria to prevent drug related conflicts that have the potential for causing serious harm, and
   (b) eliminate drug utilization review messages that have questionable or inconsequential impact on patient outcomes.

2000
Medication Errors
1. APhA, as the national professional society of pharmacists, will work to ensure that pharmacy is the profession responsible for providing leadership in developing a safe, error-free medication use process.
2. APhA supports continuation and expansion of medication error reporting programs.
3. Medication error reporting programs should be non-punitive in nature and allow appropriate anonymity to facilitate error reporting and development of solutions to eliminate error.
4. APhA supports identifying the system-based causes of errors and building systems to support safe medication practice.

1995
Continuum of Patient Care
1. APhA advocates and will facilitate pharmacists’ participation in the continuum of patient care. The continuum of patient care is characterized by the interdisciplinary care provided a patient through a series of organized, connected events or activities independent of time and practice site, in order to optimize desired therapeutic outcomes.
2. APhA will facilitate pharmacists’ participation in the continuum of patient care by:
   (a) Achieving recognition for the pharmacist as a primary care provider;
   (b) Securing access for pharmacists to patient information systems, including creation of the necessary software for the purpose of record maintenance of cognitive services provided by pharmacists;
   (c) Developing means and methods to establish and enable pharmacists’ direct participation in the continuum of patient care.

1991
Biotechnology
APhA encourages the development of appropriate educational materials and guidelines to assist pharmacists in addressing the ethical issues associated with the appropriate use of biotechnology-based products.
1987

Cost-effectiveness of Drug Products and Pharmacy Services

APhA supports the development of programs which educate pharmacy’s several publics about the cost-effectiveness of drug products and related comprehensive pharmacists services.

[Am Pharm NS27(6):422 June 1987] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

1971

Communications with Patients: Drug Delivery Practice

APhA supports the Academy of General Practice of Pharmacy statement on drug delivery practice that reads as follows: “When requested by a patient or a prescriber to deliver medication to the home of a patient, the pharmacist will communicate directly with the patient, or his representative, instructions and warnings concerning the medication and ascertain that a responsible individual will receive the medication or determine that the medication will be left in a safe place.”

[JAPhA NS11:272 May 1971] [Reviewed 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

2016

Point-of-Care Testing
1. APhA recognizes the value of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services, and it promotes the provision of those tests and services in accordance with the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners Pharmacists’ Patient Care Process.
2. APhA advocates for laws, regulations, and policies that enable pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services that are consistent with the pharmacists’ role in team-based care.
3. APhA opposes laws, regulations, and policies that create barriers to the tests that have been waived by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and that are administered and interpreted by pharmacists.
4. APhA encourages use of educational programming and resources to facilitate practice implementation of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services.
5. APhA supports patients taking active roles in the management of their health, including their ability to request and obtain pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and related clinical services.
6. APhA advocates for access to, coverage of, and payment for both pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and any related clinical services.

[JPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]

2013

Ensuring Access to Pharmacists’ Services
1. Pharmacists are health care providers who must be recognized and compensated by payers for their professional services.
2. APhA actively supports the adoption of standardized processes for the provision, documentation, and claims submission of pharmacists’ services.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ ability to bill payers and be compensated for their services consistent with the processes of other health care providers.
4. APhA supports recognition by payers that compensable pharmacist services range from generalized to focused activities intended to improve health outcomes based on individual patient needs.
5. APhA advocates for the development and implementation of a standardized process for verification of pharmacists’ credentials as a means to foster compensation for pharmacist services and reduce administrative redundancy.
6. APhA advocates for pharmacists’ access and contribution to clinical and claims data to support treatment, payment, and health care operations.
7. APhA actively supports the integration of pharmacists’ service level and outcome data with other health care provider and claims data.

[JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

2013, 2008

Pharmacy Practice-based Research Networks
1. APhA supports establishment of pharmacy practice-based research networks (PBRNs) to strengthen the evidence base in support of pharmacists’ patient care services.
2. APhA encourages collaborations among stakeholders to determine the minimal infrastructure and resources needed to develop and implement local, regional, and nationwide networks for performing pharmacy practice-based research.
3. APhA encourages pharmacy residency programs to actively participate in pharmacy PBRNs (practice-based research networks).


2012, 2003
The Pharmacist’s Role in Laboratory Monitoring and Health Screening
1. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in appropriate laboratory testing and health screening, including pharmacists directly conducting the activity, supervising such activity, ordering and interpreting such tests, and communicating such tests results.
2. APhA supports revision of relevant laws and regulations to facilitate pharmacist involvement in appropriate laboratory testing and health screening as essential components of patient care.
3. APhA encourages research to further demonstrate the value of pharmacist involvement in laboratory testing and health screening services.
4. APhA supports public and private sector compensation for pharmacist involvement in laboratory testing and health screening services.
5. APhA supports training and education of pharmacists and student pharmacists to direct, perform, and interpret appropriate laboratory testing and health screening services. Such education and training should include proficiency testing, quality control, and quality assurance.
6. APhA encourages collaboration and research with other health care providers to ensure appropriate interpretation and use of laboratory monitoring and health screening results.

(JAPhA NS43(Suppl. 1:158 September/October 2003) [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [JAPhA NS52(4) 460 July/August 2012] [Reviewed 2013] [Reviewing 2016]

2011
Pharmacist’s Role in Health Care Reform
1. APhA affirms that pharmacists are the medication experts whose accessibility uniquely positions them to increase access to and improve quality of health care while decreasing overall costs.
2. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be recognized as the essential and accountable patient care provider on the health care team responsible for optimizing outcomes through medication therapy management (MTM).
3. APhA asserts the following:
   (a) Medication Therapy Management Services: Definition and Program Criteria is the standard definition of MTM that must be recognized by all stakeholders.
   (b) Medication Therapy Management in Pharmacy Practice: Core Elements of an MTM Service Model, as adopted by the profession of pharmacy, shall serve as the foundational MTM service model.
4. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be included as essential patient care provider and compensated as such in every health care model, including but not limited to, the medical home and accountable care organizations.
5. APhA actively promotes the outcomes-based studies, pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other activities that document and reconfirm pharmacists’ impact on patient health and well-being, process of care delivery, and overall health care costs.

(JAPhA NS51(4) 482; July/August 2011) [Reviewed 2016]

2010
Pharmacogenomics/Personalized Medicine
1. APhA supports evidence-based personalized medicine, defined as the use of a person’s clinical, genetic, genomic, and environmental information to select a medication or its dose, to choose a therapy, or to recommend preventive measures, as a means to improve patient safety and optimize health outcomes.
2. APhA promotes pharmacists as health care providers in the collection, use, interpretation, and application of pharmacogenomic data to optimize health outcomes.
3. APhA supports the development and implementation of programs, tools, and clinical guidelines that facilitate the translation and application of pharmacogenomic data into clinical practice.
4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacogenomic analysis in the drug development/approval and postmarketing surveillance processes.

(JAPhA NS50(4):471 July/August 2010) [Reviewed 2015]

2008
Billing and Documentation of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Services
1. APhA encourages the development and use of a system for billing of MTM services that:
   (a) includes a standardized data set for transmission of billing claims;
(b) utilizes a standardized process that is consistent with claim billing by other healthcare providers;
(c) utilizes a billing platform that is accepted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and is compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

2. APhA supports the pharmacist’s or pharmacy’s choice of a documentation system that allows for transmission of any MTM billing claim and interfaces with the billing platform used by the insurer or payer.
4. APhA supports efforts to further develop CPT codes for billing of pharmacists’ services, through the work of the Pharmacist Services Technical Advisory Coalition (PSTAC).

2003, 1992
The Pharmacist’s Role in Therapeutic Outcomes

1. APhA affirms that achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes for each patient is a shared responsibility of the health care team.
2. APhA recognizes that a primary responsibility of the pharmacist in achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes is to take an active role in the development and implementation of a therapeutic plan and in the appropriate monitoring of each patient.

1989
Pharmacy-based Screening and Monitoring Services
APhA supports projects that demonstrate and evaluate various pharmacy-based screening and monitoring services.

PHARMACY CRIME AND SECURITY

2016
Labeling and Measurement of Oral Liquid Medications

1. APhA supports the use of the milliliter (mL) as the standard unit of measure for oral liquid medications.
2. APhA encourages the mandatory use of leading zeros before the decimal point for amounts of less than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
3. APhA discourages the use of trailing zeros after the decimal point for amounts greater than one on prescription-container labels for oral liquid medications.
4. APhA supports access to and universal availability of dosing devices with numeric graduations that correspond to the unit of measure that is on the container’s label for oral liquid medications.

2016
Medication-Assisted Treatment
APhA supports expanding access to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), including but not limited to pharmacist-administered injection services for treatment and maintenance of substance use disorders that are based on a valid prescription.

2007
Privacy of Pharmacists’ Personal Information

1. APhA supports protecting pharmacist, student pharmacist, and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
2. APhA opposes legislative or regulatory requirements that mandate the publication of pharmacist, student pharmacist and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
3. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to remove from their Web sites personal addresses, phone numbers, email, and other non-business contact information of pharmacists, student pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.

71
2003, 1971
Security: Pharmacists’ Responsibility
APhA encourages pharmacists to voluntarily remove all proprietary drug products with potential for abuse or adverse drug inter-
actions from general sales areas and to make their dispensing the personal responsibility of the pharmacist.

1982
Innovative Approaches to Combating Pharmacy Crime
APhA encourages pharmaceutical associations to work with state legislators in an effort to provide mandatory imprisonment for
the theft of controlled substances and the restriction of bail for such crimes.

1971
Prescription Department Security
The committee recommends that APhA support state legislation to require that a prescription department must be secured
whenever the pharmacist or persons authorized by the pharmacist are not present.

PHARMACY PRACTICE

2016
Labeling and Measurement of Oral Liquid Medications
1. APhA supports the use of the milliliter (mL) as the standard unit of measure for oral liquid medications.
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tion-container labels for oral liquid medications.
3. APhA discourages the use of trailing zeros after the decimal point for amounts greater than one on prescription-container
labels for oral liquid medications.
4. APhA supports access to and universal availability of dosing devices with numeric graduations that correspond to the unit of
measure that is on the container’s label for oral liquid medications.
(JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

2016
Medication-Assisted Treatment
APhA supports expanding access to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), including but not limited to pharmacist-adminis-
tered injection services for treatment and maintenance of substance use disorders that are based on a valid prescription.
(JAPhA 56(4); 370 July/August 2016)

2016, 2011
Pharmacists as Providers Under the Social Security Act
APhA supports changes to the Social Security Act to allow pharmacists to be recognized and paid as providers of patient care
services.
(JAPhA N55(4) 482;July/August 2011)(JAPhA 56(4); 379 July/August 2016)

2016
Point-of-Care Testing
1. APhA recognizes the value of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services, and it promotes the
provision of those tests and services in accordance with the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners Pharmacists’ Patient
Care Process.
2. APhA advocates for laws, regulations, and policies that enable pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical
services that are consistent with the pharmacists’ role in team-based care.
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Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and that are administered and interpreted by pharmacists.
4. APhA encourages use of educational programming and resources to facilitate practice implementation of pharmacist-provided,
point-of-care testing and related clinical services.
5. APhA supports patients taking active roles in the management of their health, including their ability to request and obtain
pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and related clinical services.
6. APhA advocates for access to, coverage of, and payment for both pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and any related clinical services.

(JPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016)

2015

Antimicrobial Stewardship

1. APhA supports the role of pharmacists in antimicrobial stewardship in all practice settings.
2. APhA supports pharmacists working in collaboration with others to lead the development and implementation of antimicrobial stewardship programs and initiatives.
3. APhA supports pharmacists advising prescribers and educating patients on the appropriate use of antimicrobials.

(JAPhA N55(4): 365 July/August 2015)

2015

Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state, and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.
2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.
3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers, mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the patient care process related to controlled substances.
4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the patient care process related to controlled substances.
5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).
6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
   (a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
   (b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
   (c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.
7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.

(JAPhA N55(4): 364 July/August 2015)

2015

Interoperability of Communications Among Health Care Providers to Improve Quality of Patient Care

1. APhA supports the establishment of secure, portable, and interoperable electronic patient health care records.
2. APhA supports the engagement of pharmacists with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of multidirectional electronic communication systems to improve patient safety, enhance quality care, facilitate care transitions, increase efficiency, and reduce waste.
3. APhA advocates for the inclusion of pharmacists in the establishment and enhancement of electronic health care information technologies and systems that must be interoperable, HIPAA compliant, integrated with claims processing, updated in a timely fashion, allow for data analysis, and do not place disproportionate financial burden on any one health care provider or stakeholder.
4. APhA advocates for pharmacists and other health care providers to have access to view, download and transmit electronic health records. Information shared among providers using a health information exchange should utilize a standardized secure interface based on recognized international health record standards for the transmission of health information.
5. APhA supports the integration of federal, state, and territory health information exchanges into an accessible, standardized, nationwide system.
6. APhA opposes business practices and policies that obstruct the electronic access and exchange of patient health information because these practices compromise patient safety and the provision of optimal patient care.
7. APhA advocates for the development of systems that facilitate and support electronic communication between pharmacists and prescribers concerning patient adherence, medication discontinuation, and other clinical factors that support quality care transitions.

8. APhA supports the development of education and training programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists, and other health care professionals on the appropriate use of electronic health records to reduce errors and improve the quality and safety of patient care.

9. APhA supports the creation and non-punitive application of a standardized, interoperable system for voluntary reporting of errors associated with the use of electronic health care information technologies and systems to enable aggregation of protected data and develop recommendations for improved quality.

2015 Pharmacists Role in Promoting Medication Adherence

1. APhA supports pharmacists leading the process of assessing and improving patient medication adherence in collaboration with the health care team.

2. APhA advocates for pharmacists taking leadership roles in working with administrators, health care professionals, payers, patients and other stakeholders to design processes, systems, and technology that promote interoperability and care coordination across settings to improve medication adherence.

3. APhA advocates for the profession of pharmacy to continually study, evaluate, and disseminate evidence-based methods to improve medication adherence.

4. APhA advocates for raising awareness about the issue of medication non-adherence and the importance of engaging patients in their treatment.

5. APhA supports education of the public, employee benefit managers, third-party payers, and other health care decision makers regarding the value and cost-effectiveness of the role of the pharmacist in improving medication adherence.

2015 Role of the Pharmacist in the Care of Patients Using Cannabis

1. APhA supports regulatory changes to further facilitate clinical research related to the clinical efficacy and safety associated with the use of cannabis and its various components.

2. APhA encourages health care provider education related to the clinical efficacy, safety, and management of patients using cannabis and its various components.

3. APhA advocates that the pharmacist collect and document information in the pharmacy patient profile about patient use of cannabis and its various components and provide appropriate patient counseling.

4. APhA supports pharmacist participation in furnishing cannabis and its various components when scientific data support the legitimate medical use of the products and delivery mechanisms, and federal, state, or territory laws or regulations permit pharmacists to furnish them.

5. APhA opposes pharmacist involvement in furnishing cannabis and its various components for recreational use.

2014 Audits of Health Care Practices

1. APhA recognizes that audits of health care practices, when used appropriately, may improve patient care and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

2. APhA advocates for the use of standardized and efficient audit procedures with transparent criteria clearly communicated by the payor and readily accessible to providers in advance.

3. APhA advocates that audit processes should result in minimal disruption to practice work flow, minimal financial burden, and no impact on patient care.

4. APhA urges timely notification and scheduling of claims audits to minimize disruption of patient care delivery.

5. APhA supports the inclusion of education as a component of the audit process to improve documentation of services, meet payor requirements, and enhance the quality of care delivery.

6. APhA opposes incentive-based auditor compensation and the use of statistical methodologies, such as sample extrapolation, for determining the recoupment of funds from health care providers or health care organizations.

7. APhA advocates that audit reports include complete information listing audit discrepancies and appropriate guidelines for documenting and appealing these findings.
8. APhA advocates that pharmacy audits be performed in a professional manner by a pharmacist or certified pharmacy technician.

2014
Care Transitions
1. APhA supports pharmacists leading medication management activities during care transitions to ensure safe and effective medication use.
2. APhA supports the integral role of pharmacists during care transitions for improving quality of patient-centered care and reducing overall costs to the health care system.
3. APhA strongly encourages collaboration and shared accountability among patients, family members, caregivers, pharmacists, and other health care providers during care transitions.
4. APhA supports the development and utilization of standardized processes that facilitate real-time, bidirectional communication of protected health information during care transitions.
5. APhA supports that documentation of health outcomes is an essential component of any care transition program to demonstrate value and ensure continuous quality improvement.
6. APhA supports financially viable payment models that recognize the value of pharmacists’ services, including, but not limited to, those provided during care transitions.
7. APhA strongly urges the development and implementation of multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and team-based training for health care professionals and students to improve the quality and consistency of care transition services.
8. APhA urges the collaboration and partnership of community pharmacies with health care systems, institutions, and other entities involved in care transitions.

2014
Controlled Substances and Other Medications with the Potential for Abuse and Use of Opioid Reversal Agents
1. APhA supports education for pharmacists and student pharmacists to address issues of pain management, palliative care, appropriate use of opioid reversal agents in overdose, drug diversion, and substance-related and addictive disorders.
2. APhA supports recognition of pharmacists as the health care providers who must exercise professional judgment in the assessment of a patient’s conditions to fulfill corresponding responsibility for the use of controlled substances and other medications with the potential for misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ access to and use of prescription monitoring programs to identify and prevent drug misuse, abuse, and/or diversion.
4. APhA supports the development and implementation of state and federal laws and regulations that permit pharmacists to furnish opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.
5. APhA supports the pharmacist’s role in selecting appropriate therapy and dosing and initiating and providing education about the proper use of opioid reversal agents to prevent opioid-related deaths due to overdose.

2014
The Use and Sale of Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)
1. APhA opposes the sale of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in pharmacies until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
2. APhA opposes the use of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in areas subject to current clean air regulations for combustible tobacco products until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
3. APhA urges pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products.
4. APhA urges the FDA to require the full disclosure of all ingredients in e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in both the pre-use and vapor states.

2014
Use of Social Media
1. APhA encourages the use of social media in ways that advance patient care and uphold pharmacists as trusted and accessible health care providers.
2. APhA supports the use of social media as a mechanism for the delivery of patient-specific care in a platform that allows for appropriate patient and provider protections and access to necessary health care information.
3. APhA supports the inclusion of social media education, including but not limited to appropriate use and professionalism, as a component of pharmacy education and continuing professional development.
4. APhA affirms that the patient’s right to privacy and confidentiality shall not be compromised through the use of social media.
5. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists to self-monitor their social media presence for professionalism and that posted clinical information is accurate and appropriate.
6. APhA advocates for continued development and utilization of social media by pharmacists and other health care professionals during public health emergencies.

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2013 Ensuring Access to Pharmacists’ Services
1. Pharmacists are health care providers who must be recognized and compensated by payers for their professional services.
2. APhA actively supports the adoption of standardized processes for the provision, documentation, and claims submission of pharmacists’ services.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ ability to bill payers and be compensated for their services consistent with the processes of other health care providers.
4. APhA supports recognition by payers that compensable pharmacist services range from generalized to focused activities intended to improve health outcomes based on individual patient needs.
5. APhA advocates for the development and implementation of a standardized process for verification of pharmacists’ credentials as a means to foster compensation for pharmacist services and reduce administrative redundancy.
6. APhA advocates for pharmacists’ access and contribution to clinical and claims data to support treatment, payment, and health care operations.
7. APhA actively supports the integration of pharmacists’ service level and outcome data with other health care provider and claims data.

2013, 2009 Independent Practice of Pharmacists
1. APhA recommends that health plans and payers contract with and appropriately compensate individual pharmacist providers for the level of care rendered without requiring the pharmacist to be associated with a pharmacy.
2. APhA supports adoption of state laws and rules pertaining to the independent practice of pharmacists when those laws and rules are consistent with APhA policy.
3. APhA, recognizing the positive impact that pharmacists can have in meeting unmet needs and managing medical conditions, supports the adoption of laws and regulations and the creation of payment mechanisms for appropriately trained pharmacists to autonomously provide patient care services, including prescribing, as part of the health care team.

2013 Medication Take-Back/Disposal Programs
1. APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in the planning and coordination of medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
2. APhA supports increasing public awareness regarding medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
3. APhA urges public and private stakeholders, including local, state, and federal agencies, to coordinate and create uniform, standardized regulations, including issues related to liability and sustainable funding sources, for the proper and safe disposal of unused medications.
4. APhA recommends ongoing medication take-back and disposal programs.

2013, 1978 Pharmacists Providing Health Care Services
APhA supports the study and development of new methods and procedures whereby pharmacists can increase their ability and expand their opportunities to provide health care services to patients.
2013

Pharmacists Providing Primary Care Services

APhA advocates for the recognition and utilization of pharmacists as providers to address gaps in primary care.

[JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

2013, 1995

Pharmacists’ Role in the Development and Implementation of Evidence-Based Clinical Guidelines

1. APhA advocates direct involvement of pharmacists in the development, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based clinical guidelines. Well-designed guidelines promote an interdisciplinary team approach to patient care that utilizes pharmacists’ expertise in optimizing patient outcomes.

2. APhA believes that evidence-based clinical guidelines should promote optimal patient care built on the best available scientific data. These guidelines should be developed using an interdisciplinary approach and should be evaluated regularly to ensure that they reflect current practice standards.

3. APhA should promote educational programs, products, and services that facilitate the participation of pharmacists in the development, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practice guidelines in all practice settings.

4. APhA advocates the use by pharmacists, in all practice settings, of evidence-based practice guidelines for pharmaceutical care built on the best scientific data to optimize patient outcomes. These guidelines should be developed using an interdisciplinary approach and should be evaluated regularly to ensure that they reflect current practice standards.


2013, 2008

Pharmacy Practice-based Research Networks

1. APhA supports establishment of pharmacy practice-based research networks (PBRNs) to strengthen the evidence base in support of pharmacists’ patient care services.

2. APhA encourages collaborations among stakeholders to determine the minimal infrastructure and resources needed to develop and implement local, regional, and nationwide networks for performing pharmacy practice-based research.

3. APhA encourages pharmacy residency programs to actively participate in pharmacy PBRNs (practice-based research networks).

[JAPhA NS48(4):471 July/August 2008] [JAPhA 53(4):366 July/August 2013]

2013, 2008

Re-use of devices intended for “Single-Use”

APhA opposes the reuse of devices intended for “single use” in the screening and management of patients consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines.

[JAPhA NS48(4):471 July/August 2008] [JAPhA 53(4):366 July/August 2013]

2013

Revisions to the Medication Classification System

1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.

2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.

3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.

4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.

5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.

6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.

7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

(JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013)

2012

Controlled Substances Regulation and Patient Care

1. APhA encourages the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other regulatory agencies to recognize pharmacists as partners that are committed to ensuring that patients in legitimate need of controlled substances are able to receive the medications.

2. APhA supports efforts to modernize and harmonize state and federal controlled substance laws.

3. APhA urges DEA and other regulatory agencies to balance patient care and regulatory issues when developing, interpreting, and enforcing laws and regulations.

4. APhA encourages DEA and other regulatory agencies to recognize the changes occurring in health care delivery and to establish a transparent and inclusive process for the timely updating of laws and regulations.

5. APhA encourages the U.S. Department of Justice to collaborate with professional organizations to identify and reduce:
   (a) the burdens on health care providers,
   (b) the cost of health care delivery, and
   (c) the barriers to patient care in the establishment and enforcement of controlled substance laws.

(JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012)(Reviewed 2015)

2012

Drug Supply Shortages and Patient Care

1. APhA supports the immediate reporting by manufacturers to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of disruptions that may impact the market supply of medically necessary drug products to prevent, mitigate, or resolve drug shortage issues and supports the authority for FDA to impose penalties for failing to report.

2. APhA supports revising current laws and regulations that restrict the FDA’s ability to provide timely communication to pharmacists, other health care providers, health systems, and professional associations regarding potential or real drug shortages.

3. APhA encourages the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other stakeholders to collaborate in order to minimize barriers (e.g., aggregate production quotas, annual assessment of needs, unapproved drug initiatives) that contribute to or exacerbate drug shortages.

4. APhA should actively support legislation to hasten the development of an efficient regulatory process to approve therapeutically equivalent generic versions of biologic drug products.

5. APhA encourages pharmacists and other health care providers to assist in maintaining continuity of care during drug shortage situations by:
   (a) creating a practice site drug shortage plan as well as policies and procedures,
   (b) using reputable drug shortage management and information resources in decision making,
   (c) communicating with patients and coordinating with other health care providers,
   (d) avoiding excessive ordering and stockpiling of drugs,
   (e) acquiring drugs from reputable distributors, and
   (f) heightening their awareness of the potential for counterfeit or adulterated drugs entering the drug distribution system.

6. APhA encourages accrediting and regulatory agencies and the pharmaceutical science and manufacturing communities to evaluate policies/procedures related to the establishment and use of drug expiration dates and any impact those policies/procedures may have on drug shortages.

7. APhA encourages the active investigation and appropriate prosecution of entities that engage in price gouging and profiteering of medically necessary drug products in response to drug shortages.

(JAPhA NS52(4) 457 July/August 2012)

2011

Pharmacist’s Role in Health Care Reform

1. APhA affirms that pharmacists are the medication experts whose accessibility uniquely positions them to increase access to and improve quality of health care while decreasing overall costs.

2. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be recognized as the essential and accountable patient care provider on the health care team responsible for optimizing outcomes through medication therapy management (MTM).

3. APhA asserts the following:
   (a) Medication Therapy Management Services: Definition and Program Criteria is the standard definition of MTM that must be recognized by all stakeholders.
(b) Medication Therapy Management in Pharmacy Practice: Core Elements of an MTM Service Model, as adopted by the profession of pharmacy, shall serve as the foundational MTM service model.

4. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be included as essential patient care provider and compensated as such in every health care model, including but not limited to, the medical home and accountable care organizations.

5. APhA actively promotes the outcomes-based studies, pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other activities that document and reconfirm pharmacists’ impact on patient health and well-being, process of care delivery, and overall health care costs.

2011

Pharmacy Practice Accreditation

1. APhA should lead the creation of consensus-based, pharmacy profession-developed accreditation standards and methods of evaluation to optimize the quality and safety of patient care and promote best practices.

2. APhA urges that accrediting bodies use profession-developed standards for pharmacy.

3. APhA supports only those pharmacy accreditation processes that are voluntary, transparent, consensus-based, reasonably executable, and affordable, while avoiding duplication and barriers to patient care.

4. APhA opposes mandatory pharmacy accreditation.

5. APhA shall assume the leadership role among stakeholders on the design and implementation of an appropriate process for any new pharmacy accrediting program.

6. APhA supports the appropriate use of data gathered from pharmacy practice monitoring processes to facilitate the advancement of pharmacy practice and quality of patient care.

2011

Potential Conflicts of Interest in Pharmacy Practice

1. APhA reaffirms that as health care professionals, pharmacists are expected to act in the best interest of patients when making clinical recommendations.

2. APhA supports pharmacists using evidence-based practices to guide decisions that lead to the delivery of optimal patient care.

3. APhA supports pharmacist development, adoption, and use of policies and procedures to manage potential conflicts of interest in practice.

4. APhA should develop core principles that guide pharmacists in developing and using policies and procedures for identifying and managing potential conflicts of interest.

2011

The Role and Contributions of the Pharmacist in Public Health

In concert with the American Public Health Association’s (APhA) 2006 policy statement, “The Role of the Pharmacist in Public Health,” APhA encourages collaboration with APhA and other public health organizations to increase pharmacists’ participation in initiatives designed to meet global, national, regional, state, local, and community health goals.

2010

E-prescribing Standardization

1. APhA supports the standardization of user interfaces to improve quality and reduce errors unique to e-prescribing.

2. APhA supports reporting mechanisms and research efforts to evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and quality of e-prescribing systems, computerized prescriber order entry (CPOE) systems, and the e-prescriptions that they produce, in order to improve health information technology systems and, ultimately, patient care.

3. APhA supports the development of financial incentives for pharmacists and prescribers to provide high quality e-prescribing activities.

4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacists in quality improvement and meaningful use activities related to the use of e-prescribing and other health information technology that would positively impact patient health outcomes.

2010

Personal Health Records

1. APhA supports patient utilization of personal health records, defined as records of health-related information managed, shared, and controlled by the individual, to facilitate self-management and communication across the continuum of care.
2. APhA urges both public and private entities to identify and include pharmacists and other stakeholders in the development of personal health record systems and the adoption of standards, including but not limited to terminology, security, documentation, and coding of data contained within personal health records.

3. APhA supports the development, implementation, and maintenance of personal health record systems that are accessible and searchable by pharmacists and other health care providers, interoperable and portable across health information systems, customizable to the needs of the patient, and able to differentiate information provided by a health care provider and the patient.

4. APhA supports pharmacists taking the leadership role in educating the public about the importance of maintaining current and accurate medication-related information within personal health records.

2010
Pharmacogenomics/Personalized Medicine

1. APhA supports evidence-based personalized medicine, defined as the use of a person’s clinical, genetic, genomic, and environmental information to select a medication or its dose, to choose a therapy, or to recommend preventive measures, as a means to improve patient safety and optimize health outcomes.

2. APhA promotes pharmacists as health care providers in the collection, use, interpretation, and application of pharmacogenomic data to optimize health outcomes.

3. APhA supports the development and implementation of programs, tools, and clinical guidelines that facilitate the translation and application of pharmacogenomic data into clinical practice.

4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacogenomic analysis in the drug development/approval and postmarketing surveillance processes.

2009
Health Information Technology

1. APhA supports the delivery of informatics education within pharmacy schools and continuing education programs to improve patient care, understand interoperability among systems, understand where to find information, increase productivity, and improve the ability to measure and report the value of pharmacists in the health care system.

2. APhA urges that pharmacists have read/write access to electronic health record data for the purposes of improving patient care and medication use outcomes.

3. APhA encourages inclusion of pharmacists in the definition, development, and implementation of health information technologies for the purpose of improving the quality of patient-centric health care.

4. APhA urges public and private entities to include pharmacist representatives in the creation of standards, the certification of systems, and the integration of medication use systems with health information technology.

2009
Non-FDA-Approved Drugs and Patient Safety

1. The American Pharmacists Association calls for education and collaboration among health professional organizations, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure that all manufacturer, distributor, and repackager marketed prescription drugs used in patient care have been FDA-approved as safe and effective.

2. APhA supports initiatives aimed at closing regulatory and distribution-system loopholes that facilitate market entry of new prescription drugs products without FDA approval.

3. APhA encourages health professionals to consider FDA approval status of prescription drug products when making decisions about prescribing, dispensing, substitution, purchasing, formulary development, and in the development of pharmacy/medical education programs and drug information compendia.

2009
Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety

1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.

2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.

3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.

5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.

6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.

2008

Billing and Documentation of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Services

1. APhA encourages the development and use of a system for billing of MTM services that:
   (a) includes a standardized data set for transmission of billing claims;
   (b) utilizes a standardized process that is consistent with claim billing by other healthcare providers;
   (c) utilizes a billing platform that is accepted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and is compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

2. APhA supports the pharmacist’s or pharmacy’s choice of a documentation system that allows for transmission of any MTM billing claim and interfaces with the billing platform used by the insurer or payer.


4. APhA supports efforts to further develop CPT codes for billing of pharmacists’ services, through the work of the Pharmacist Services Technical Advisory Coalition (PSTAC).

Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation

1. APhA reaffirms the 1992 Compounding Activities of Pharmacists policy, which states that APhA affirms that compounding pursuant to or in anticipation of a prescription or diagnostic preparation order is an essential part of health care that is the prerogative of the pharmacist.

2. APhA supports compounding as defined by the Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board (PCAB) as a means to meet patient drug therapy needs.

3. APhA opposes compounding when identical medications are commercially and readily available in strength and dosage form to meet patient drug therapy needs.

4. APhA asserts that compounding is subject to regulations and oversight from state boards of pharmacy. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to identify and take appropriate action against entities who are illegally manufacturing medications under the guise of compounding.

5. APhA supports accreditation of compounding sites by PCAB to ensure patient safety. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to recommend accreditation for those sites that engage in more than basic non sterile compounding as defined by PCAB.

6. APhA supports the development of education, training and recognition programs that enhance pharmacist and student pharmacist knowledge and skills to engage in compounding beyond basic, non sterile preparations as defined by PCAB.

7. APhA encourages the exploration of a specialty certification in the area of compounding through the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties (BPS).

Regulatory Compliance/Regulatory Burden

APhA supports measures that protect the patient, public, and employees from pharmacy conditions that pose a threat to health.

Re-Distribution of Previously Dispensed Medications

1. As a matter of patient safety, APhA opposes the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it has been out of the control of a health care professional.
2. APhA supports a public awareness program to explain why the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it is out of the control of the healthcare professional is a public health safety concern.

(JAPhA NS45(5):580 September-October 2007) (Reviewed 2012)

2006
Continuity of Care
1. APhA supports the pharmacist as the most appropriate member of the health care team responsible for reconciling medication use when patients move between practice settings within the continuum of care.
2. APhA supports the development and use, in practice, of a standardized, portable, accessible, HIPAA compliant, and secure Electronic Health Record (EHR) to facilitate continuity of care across all practice settings. The EHR shall include the clinical data elements necessary to support the performance of medication reconciliation.
3. APhA supports patient access to pharmacists with specialized skills and expertise. The patient’s pharmacist should make patient referrals where appropriate.


2005
Compounding with Multicomponent Vehicles
1. APhA encourages companies that offer multi-component vehicles for compounding to list all ingredients and to restrict claims about the vehicles to the structure and function of the ingredients in those vehicles unless clinical evidence exists to support more specific claims.
2. When claims are made by companies for systemic delivery of active ingredients in multi-component vehicles, APhA encourages pharmacists to secure bioavailability data in support of such claims.


Empowerment of Pharmacists as Drug Therapy Managers
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to take an active role in achieving the goals of the Healthy People program regarding immunizations through:
   (a) advocacy,
   (b) contracting with other health care professionals, or
   (c) pharmacists administering vaccines to vulnerable patients.
2. APhA encourages the availability of all vaccines to all pharmacies in order to meet public health needs.
3. APhA supports the compensation of pharmacists for the administration of immunizations and the reimbursement for vaccine distribution.
4. APhA should facilitate the development of programs that educate pharmacists about their role in immunizations in public health.


2005, 2000
Pharmacogenomics
1. Recognizing the benefits and risks of pharmacogenomics and applications of this technology, APhA supports further research and assessment of the clinical, economic, and humanistic impact of pharmacogenomics on the health care system. This includes collaboration with other health care and consumer organizations for information sharing and development of pharmaceutical care processes involving these therapies. Pharmacogenomics is defined as the application of genomic technology in drug development and therapy.
2. APhA supports ongoing vigilance by all individuals and organizations with access to genetic information to maintain the confidentiality of the information.
3. APhA supports the development of educational materials to train and educate pharmacists, student pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and consumers regarding pharmacogenomics.


2004, 1980
Development of the Cost Effectiveness of Clinical Pharmacy Services
APhA encourages development and maintenance of programs, tools, and data useful in assessing the cost effective nature and benefits of patients oriented services within all areas of pharmacy practice.

2004, 1978

**Drug Information**

APhA supports the profession of pharmacy having the primary responsibility to foster the development of an organized system for the accumulation and dissemination of drug information and knowledge.

[Am Pharm NS18(8):42 July 1978] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

2004, 1979

**Drug Regimen Review (DRR) by Pharmacists**

APhA endorses adequate compensation for pharmacists by the patient, the government, and/or all other third-party programs for performing drug regimen review in all settings where drug therapy is used.

[Am Pharm NS19(7):61 June 1979] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

2004, 1971

**Drug Storage and Return Goods Policy**

1. APhA recommends that all practitioners and wholesalers provide controlled, room temperature, storage conditions as defined in the official compendia to adequately store drug products.
2. APhA recommends that manufacturers adopt return goods policies that allow the return of drug products even if the expiration date has not yet occurred.
3. APhA shall continue to study the problem of drug storage at all levels of distribution including in transit, in the pharmacy, and in the home and provide guidance for the profession and public in these areas.

[JAPhA NS11:271 May 1971] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

2004, 1989

**Drug Use Control by Pharmacists for All Prescription Drugs**

1. APhA supports the authority and responsibility of pharmacists in the management and control of all approved and investigational drug products.
2. APhA encourages corporate, government, and health-care organizations to recognize and utilize the unique expertise of the pharmacist in the management and control of all approved and investigational drug products.


2004, 1978

**Roles in Health Care for Pharmacists**

1. APhA shall develop and maintain new methods and procedures whereby pharmacists can increase their ability and expand their opportunities to provide health care services.
2. APhA supports legislative and judicial action that confirms pharmacists’ professional rights to perform those functions consistent with APhA’s definition of pharmacy practice and that are necessary to fulfill pharmacists’ professional responsibilities to patients they serve.

[Am Pharm NS18(8):42 July 1978] [JAPhA NS44(5):551 September/October 2004] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2013]

2003, 1993

**The Pharmacist’s Role with Diagnostic Drugs in Therapeutic Outcomes**

APhA recognizes that it is a responsibility of the pharmacists to take an active role in the selection and use of diagnostic drugs as an integral component in the development and implementation of a patient’s therapeutic plan.

[Am Pharm NS33(7):56 July 1993] [JAPhA NS43(5):Suppl. 1:557 September/October 2003] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2001

**Administrative Contributions to Medication Errors**

1. APhA encourages implementation of a standard prescription drug card to improve the dispensing process and encourages the use of technology in this implementation.
2. APhA supports the use of technology to facilitate record-keeping of patient prescription information for third-party audit purposes and regulatory compliance.
3. APhA supports education of the public regarding the responsibility to be informed consumers of their pharmacy benefits provided through third-party plans.
4. APhA encourages third-party plans to provide pharmacies all information necessary for benefits administration in a timely organized manner or to provide access to the information through the Internet or similar technologies at no cost to the pharmacy.
5. APhA supports the distinction of plan management messages (e.g., days’ supply limitations or formulary management) from drug utilization review messages (e.g., drug-drug interactions). APhA supports the communication of all plan management options available (e.g., approved formulary alternatives) from the claims processor to the pharmacist.
6. APhA supports the development and use of systems to communicate in-pharmacy drug utilization review messages with on-line claims processing systems to eliminate redundant and/or repetitive messages.
7. APhA encourages the transmission of pre-adjudication drug utilization review messages (i.e., drug utilization review communication between the prescriber and claims processor) to the pharmacist.
8. APhA supports efforts to:
   (a) improve on-line drug utilization review messages by the establishment of evidence-based criteria to prevent drug related conflicts that have the potential for causing serious harm, and
   (b) eliminate drug utilization review messages that have questionable or inconsequential impact on patient outcomes.

2001 Automation and Technical Assistance
APhA supports the use of automation for prescription preparation and supports technical and personnel assistance for performing administrative duties and facilitating pharmacists’ provision of pharmaceutical care.

2001 Medication Error Reporting
1. APhA strongly encourages participation in error reporting at the organizational (pharmacy/institution) level and in other established state and national reporting programs.
2. APhA encourages direct error reporting by the individual(s) involved in the incident to ensure that the most relevant and detailed information is available for evaluation of the incident and for systems improvement.
3. Error reporting programs should regularly analyze and report information about the leading types and causes of errors reported to their system so that practitioners can utilize this information for systems enhancements and quality improvement.
4. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy and other responsible entities to consider pharmacists participation in reporting of errors as a mitigating factor in determining any legal or disciplinary action related to the incident.

2001 Pharmacist Counseling on Administration Devices
APhA encourages patient and caregiver education by a pharmacist on the appropriate use of drug administration devices.

2001, 1990 Regulatory Infringements on Professional Practice
1. APhA, in cooperation with other national pharmacy organizations, shall take a leadership role in the establishment and maintenance of standards of practice for existing and emerging areas in the profession of pharmacy.
2. APhA encourages a cooperative process in the development, enforcement, and review of rules and regulations by agencies that affect any aspect of pharmacy practice, and this process must utilize the expertise of affected pharmacist specialists and their organizations.
3. APhA supports the right of pharmacists to exercise professional judgment in the implementation of standards of practice in their practice settings.

1997 Collaborative Practice Agreements
1. APhA supports the establishment of collaborative practice agreements between pharmacists and other health care professionals designed to optimize patient care outcomes.
2. APhA shall promote the establishment and dissemination of guidelines and information to pharmacists and other health care professionals to facilitate the development of collaborative practice agreements.

1996

Quality Assurance and Improvement in Pharmacy Practice

1. APhA recommends that all pharmacists incorporate principles and tools available to continually improve the quality of patient care and management activities in their practices.

2. APhA recommends that content on principles and tools available to continually improve the quality of patient care and management practices be incorporated into pharmacy school curricula and into post-graduate education for pharmacists.

3. APhA supports appropriate evaluation and recognition of providers of pharmaceutical care.

1993

Patient Counseling Environment

APhA encourages the development and use of responsible and effective design of pharmacy facilities to allow for convenient, comfortable, and private pharmacist-patient communications.

1991

Emerging Technologies

1. APhA supports programs to monitor the development of emerging technologies and their impact on the delivery of pharmaceutical care.

2. APhA supports education of pharmacists regarding emerging technology including their development and impact on the delivery of pharmaceutical care.

3. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacists in the development and application of the emerging technologies in the delivery of pharmaceutical care.

1991

Mission of Pharmacy

APhA affirms that the mission of pharmacy is to serve society as the profession responsible for the appropriate use of medications, devices, and services to achieve optimal therapeutic outcomes.

1991

Pharmaceutical Care and the Provision of Cognitive Services with Technologies

1. APhA supports the utilization of technologies to enhance the pharmacist’s ability to provide pharmaceutical care.

2. APhA believes that the use of technologies should not replace the pharmacist/patient relationship.

3. APhA emphasizes that maximizing patient benefit from technologies depends on the pharmacist/patient relationship.

4. APhA affirms that the utilization of technologies by pharmacists shall not compromise the patient’s right to confidentiality.

1988

Drug Usage Evaluation (DUE)

1. APhA supports drug usage evaluation (DUE) as one element of a quality assurance program for medication use.

2. APhA advocates that DUE must address enhancement of the quality of care as well as the control of costs.

3. APhA advocates pharmacists’ participation along with other health care providers and consumers in the development, implementation, and administration of DUE programs.

4. APhA encourages further development of data collection systems to improve the extent and accuracy of DUE programs.

5. APhA maintains that the primary emphasis of DUE intervention should be educational with the goal of positive behavior modification.
1983
Stocking a Complete Inventory of Pharmaceutical Product
APhA supports the rights and responsibilities of individual pharmacists to determine their inventory and dispensing practices based on patient need, practice economics, practice security, and professional judgment.
[Am Pharm NS23(6):52 June 1983] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

Facility Design and Face-to-Face Communication

2012, 1992
Patient Care and Medication Distribution Systems
APhA encourages those responsible for practice environments without direct patient/pharmacist contact to use methods to enhance communication, face-to-face interaction, and patient care.
[Am Pharm NS32(6):515 June 1992] [Reviewed 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [JAPhA NS52(4) 459 July/August 2012]

1993
Patient Counseling Environment
APhA encourages the development and use of responsible and effective design of pharmacy facilities to allow for convenient, comfortable, and private pharmacist-patient communications.
[Am Pharm NS33(7):56 July 1993] [Reviewed 2002] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

PHARMACY TECHNICIANS

2014
Audits of Health Care Practices
1. APhA recognizes that audits of health care practices, when used appropriately, may improve patient care and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.
2. APhA advocates for the use of standardized and efficient audit procedures with transparent criteria clearly communicated by the payor and readily accessible to providers in advance.
3. APhA advocates that audit processes should result in minimal disruption to practice work flow, minimal financial burden, and no impact on patient care.
4. APhA urges timely notification and scheduling of claims audits to minimize disruption of patient care delivery.
5. APhA supports the inclusion of education as a component of the audit process to improve documentation of services, meet payor requirements, and enhance the quality of care delivery.
6. APhA opposes incentive-based auditor compensation and the use of statistical methodologies, such as sample extrapolation, for determining the recoupment of funds from health care providers or health care organizations.
7. APhA advocates that audit reports include complete information listing audit discrepancies and appropriate guidelines for documenting and appealing these findings.
8. APhA advocates that pharmacy audits be performed in a professional manner by a pharmacist or certified pharmacy technician.
[JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014]

2008
Pharmacy Technician Education and Training
1. APhA reaffirms the 2005/2001/1996 Control of Distribution System policy, which states that APhA supports pharmacists’ authority to control the distribution process and personnel involved and the responsibility for all completed medication orders, regardless of practice setting.
2. APhA supports nationally recognized standards and guidelines for the accreditation of pharmacy technician education and training programs.
3. APhA supports the continued growth of accredited education and training programs that develop qualified pharmacy technicians who will support pharmacists in ensuring patient safety and enhancing patient care.
4. APhA supports the following minimum requirements for all new pharmacy technicians by the year 2015:
   (a) successful completion of an accredited education and training program and
   (b) certification by the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board (PTCB).
5. APhA supports state board of pharmacy regulations that require pharmacy technicians to meet minimum standards of education, training, and certification. APhA also encourages state boards of pharmacy to develop a phase-in process for current pharmacy technicians.

(JAPhA NS48(4):470 July/August 2008)(Reviewed 2013)

2007
Privacy of Pharmacists’ Personal Information
1. APhA supports protecting pharmacist, student pharmacist, and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
2. APhA opposes legislative or regulatory requirements that mandate the publication of pharmacist, student pharmacist and pharmacy technician personal information (e.g. home address, telephone, and personal email address).
3. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to remove from their Web sites personal addresses, phone numbers, email, and other non-business contact information of pharmacists, student pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.


2004, 1996
Technician Licensure and Registration
1. APhA recognizes the following definitions with regards to technician licensure and registration:
   (a) Licensure: The process by which an agency of government grants permission an individual to engage in a given occupation upon finding that the applicant has attained the minimal degree of competency necessary to ensure that the public health, safety, and welfare will be reasonably well protected. Within pharmacy, a pharmacist is licensed by a State Board of Pharmacy.
   (b) Registration: The process of making a list or being enrolled in an existing list.


2001
Automation and Technical Assistance
APhA supports the use of automation for prescription preparation and supports technical and personnel assistance for performing administrative duties and facilitating pharmacists’ provision of pharmaceutical care.


POISON PREVENTION

2004, 1967
Poison Control, Information, and Treatment: Pharmacists’ Responsibilities
APhA recommends that pharmacists take a more active role in poison prevention and establishing poison information, poison treatment, and poison control centers where none exists.


2004, 1968
Poison Control, Information, and Treatment: Pharmacists’ Responsibility
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to familiarize themselves with the available resources on poisons and toxicology.
2. APhA encourages pharmacists to become familiar with the poison control, information and treatment center in their localities.


POST-MARKETING SURVEILLANCE

2010
Pharmacogenomics/Personalized Medicine
1. APhA supports evidence-based personalized medicine, defined as the use of a person’s clinical, genetic, genomic, and environmental information to select a medication or its dose, to choose a therapy, or to recommend preventive measures, as a means to improve patient safety and optimize health outcomes.
2. APhA promotes pharmacists as health care providers in the collection, use, interpretation, and application of pharmacogenomic data to optimize health outcomes.
3. APhA supports the development and implementation of programs, tools, and clinical guidelines that facilitate the translation and application of pharmacogenomic data into clinical practice.
4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacogenomic analysis in the drug development/approval and postmarketing surveillance processes.

|JAPhA 55(4):471 July/August 2010|Reviewed 2015|

**2009**

### Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety

1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.
2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.
3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.
5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.
6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.

|JAPhA 54(4):492 July/August 2009|Reviewed 2010|Reviewed 2015|

**1988**

### Post-marketing Surveillance

1. APhA supports and encourages the active participation of pharmacists in initiating, organizing, and maintaining post-marketing surveillance programs including, but not limited to, adverse drug reaction reporting and drug product problem reporting for drugs and other health care products.
2. APhA recognizes post-marketing surveillance as a process that systematically and comprehensively monitors the patterns of use and the harmful or beneficial effects (whether expected or unexpected) of prescription and non-prescription drugs and other health care products as they are used in the general population. The ultimate purpose of post-marketing surveillance is to develop and systematically disseminate information that can be used to provide safe and cost-effective drug therapy.
3. APhA supports the development of educational programs to foster the active involvement of pharmacy practitioners and students in post-marketing surveillance programs.
4. APhA encourages public and private collaboration in the funding and development of post-marketing surveillance methodologies and programs.
5. APhA encourages FDA and the pharmaceutical industry to actively involve pharmacists in spontaneous adverse reaction reporting systems and to provide appropriate and timely feedback on collected data.


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### PRESCRIBING AUTHORITY

**2013, 2009**

### Independent Practice of Pharmacists

1. APhA recommends that health plans and payers contract with and appropriately compensate individual pharmacist providers for the level of care rendered without requiring the pharmacist to be associated with a pharmacy.
2. APhA supports adoption of state laws and rules pertaining to the independent practice of pharmacists when those laws and rules are consistent with APhA policy.
3. APhA, recognizing the positive impact that pharmacists can have in meeting unmet needs and managing medical conditions, supports the adoption of laws and regulations and the creation of payment mechanisms for appropriately trained pharmacists to autonomously provide patient care services, including prescribing, as part of the health care team.

Medication Selection by Pharmacists
APHa supports the concept of a team approach to health care in which health care professionals perform those functions for which they are educated. APhA recognizes that the pharmacist is the expert on drugs and drug therapy on the health care team and supports a medication selection role for the pharmacist, based on the specific diagnosis of a qualified health care practitioner.

Contemporary Pharmacy Practice
1. APhA asserts that pharmacists should have the authority and support to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience in delivering patient care in all practice settings and activities.
2. APhA supports continuing efforts that lead to the establishment of a consistent and accurate perception by the public, lawmakers, regulators, and other health care professionals of the role and contemporary practice of pharmacists.
3. APhA supports continued collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate adoption of standardized practice acts, appropriate related laws, and regulations that reflect contemporary pharmacy practice.
4. APhA supports the establishment of multistate pharmacist licensure agreements to address the evolving needs of the pharmacy profession and pharmacist-provided patient care.
5. APhA urges the development of consensus documents, in collaboration with medical associations and other stakeholders, that recognize and support pharmacists’ roles in patient care as health care providers.
6. APhA urges universal recognition of pharmacists as health care providers and compensation based on the level of patient care provided using standardized and future health care payment models.

Pharmacists’ Authority to Select Medications
APHa supports authority for pharmacists to select nonprescription and prescription medications as part of pharmacists’ responsibilities to design, implement, and monitor drug regimens for patients, in consultation with practitioners when appropriate.

Emergency Contraception
APHa supports the voluntary involvement of pharmacists, in collaboration with other health care providers, in emergency contraceptive programs that include patient evaluation, patient education, and direct provision of emergency contraceptive medications.

The Pharmacist’s Role in Therapeutic Outcomes
1. APhA affirms that achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes for each patient is a shared responsibility of the health care team.
2. APhA recognizes that a primary responsibility of the pharmacist in achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes is to take an active role in the development and implementation of a therapeutic plan and in the appropriate monitoring of each patient.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND PRESCRIPTION ORDERS
Adequacy of Directions for Use on Prescriptions and Prescription Orders
1. APhA recommends that all professions with prescriptive authority address the issue of prescribers’ responsibility for specific instructions to the pharmacist and the patient in all prescription orders.
2. APhA affirms the pharmacist’s responsibility, as the patient’s advocate, to obtain and communicate adequate directions for use of medications.
2001

Prescription Order Requirements
1. APhA supports the use of technology to facilitate the transmission of prescription order information from the prescriber to the pharmacist of the patient’s choice at no additional cost to the pharmacy.
2. APhA supports the use of technology where appropriate standards for patient confidentiality and prescriber and pharmacist verification are established.
3. APhA supports the transmission of complete prescriber information on or with the prescription order that enables the pharmacist to readily identify and facilitate communication with the prescriber.
4. APhA supports the use of specific instructions with prescription orders. Use of potentially confusing terminology (such as “as directed”), unclear use of Latin phrases, confusing abbreviations, etc.) should be avoided.
5. APhA supports the inclusion of the diagnosis or indication for use for which the medication is ordered on or with the transmission of the prescription order by use of standard diagnosis codes or within the directions for use. APhA further supports the inclusion of patient-specific information on or with the prescription order where appropriate.
6. APhA supports public education about the benefits and risks of technological advances in pharmacy practice.


2009

Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety
1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.
2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.
3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.
5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.
6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.

[Reviewed 2010](JAPhA NS49(4):492 July/August 2009) [Reviewed 2015](JAPhA NS50(4):492 July/August 2009)

1989

Multiple Copy, Prescription Order Programs
1. APhA opposes federally mandated, multiple copy, prescription order programs.
2. APhA supports the right of individual states to develop programs to prevent drug abuse and drug diversion.


PUBLIC HEALTH

Alcohol and Tobacco

2016, 2006

Tobacco and Nicotine Use Data Entry Field in Pharmacy Patient Records
APhA supports standardizing patient records and clinical decision support tools (including pharmacy dispensing systems) to collect, document, and utilize information regarding the patient’s tobacco and nicotine use.

[Reviewed 2016](JAPhA NS56(4):380 July/August 2016)

2014

The Use and Sale of Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)
1. APhA opposes the sale of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in pharmacies until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
2. APhA opposes the use of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in areas subject to current clean air regulations for combustible tobacco products until such time that scientific data support the health and environmental safety of these products.
3. APhA urges pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products.
4. APhA urges the FDA to require the full disclosure of all ingredients in e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products in both the pre-use and vapor states.

(JAPhA 54(4) 358 July/August 2014)

2010
Discontinuation of the Sale of Tobacco Products in Pharmacies and Facilities that Include Pharmacies
1. APhA urges pharmacies and facilities that include pharmacies to discontinue the sale of tobacco products.
2. APhA urges the federal government and state governments to limit participation in government-funded prescription programs to pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
3. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to discontinue issuing and renewing licenses to pharmacies that sell tobacco products and to pharmacies that are in facilities that sell tobacco products.
4. APhA urges colleges of pharmacy to only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products as experience sites for their students.
5. APhA urges the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to adopt the position that college-administered pharmacy experience programs should only use pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.
6. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists who are seeking employment opportunities to first consider positions in pharmacies that do not sell tobacco products.

(JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010) (Reviewed 2015)

2005, 1971
Cigarette Sales in Pharmacies
1. APhA recommends that tobacco products not be sold in pharmacies.
2. APhA recommends that state and local pharmacist associations develop similar policy statements for their membership and increase their involvement in public educational programs regarding the health hazards of smoking.
3. APhA recommends that individual pharmacists give particular attention to educating young people on the health hazards of smoking.
4. APhA recommends that APhA-ASP develop projects aimed at educating young people on the health hazards of smoking, such as visiting schools and conducting health education programs.


2005, 1968
Cigarette Sales in Pharmacies
APhA recommends that pharmacists not allow smoking in their prescription departments.


1996
Exclusion of Alcohol and Tobacco Sales in Pharmacy Practice Settings
APhA opposes the sale of tobacco products and non-medicinal alcoholic beverages in pharmacies.


Community Awareness and Education

2014, 2005, 1986
Pharmacists’ Responsibilities in Community Medication Awareness Programs
1. APhA supports the development of comprehensive educational programs on the proper use and safe and environmentally responsible disposal of prescription and nonprescription medication.
2. Pharmacists should take a major educational responsibility in proactive programs which optimize therapeutic outcomes and minimize risks from inappropriate medication use.


2014
Use of Social Media
1. APhA encourages the use of social media in ways that advance patient care and uphold pharmacists as trusted and accessible health care providers.
2. APhA supports the use of social media as a mechanism for the delivery of patient-specific care in a platform that allows for appropriate patient and provider protections and access to necessary health care information.
3. APhA supports the inclusion of social media education, including but not limited to appropriate use and professionalism, as a component of pharmacy education and continuing professional development.

4. APhA affirms that the patient’s right to privacy and confidentiality shall not be compromised through the use of social media.

5. APhA urges pharmacists and student pharmacists to self-monitor their social media presence for professionalism and that posted clinical information is accurate and appropriate.

6. APhA advocates for continued development and utilization of social media by pharmacists and other health care professionals during public health emergencies.

(JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014)

2012, 2005, 1992

The Role of Pharmacists in Public Health Awareness

1. APhA recognizes the unique role and accessibility of pharmacist in public health.

2. APhA encourages pharmacists to provide services, education, and information on public health issues.

3. APhA encourages the development of public health programs for use by pharmacists and student pharmacists.

4. APhA should provide necessary information and materials for student pharmacists and pharmacists to carry out their role in disseminating public health information.

5. APhA encourages organizations to include pharmacists and student pharmacists in the development of public health programs.


2000

Medication Use in Schools

APhA recognizes the role of pharmacists in improving the use of medications in schools and supports pharmacist activities to work with teachers, school nurses, parents, school administrators and other personnel to improve medication use in this environment. APhA recommends that pharmacists be involved in the development of guidelines for medication use in schools.


HIV/AIDS

2005, 1993

HIV Testing

1. APhA opposes mandatory HIV testing of pharmacists, student pharmacists, and pharmacy personnel.

2. APhA supports voluntary and confidential HIV testing of pharmacists, student pharmacists, and pharmacy personnel, to facilitate early detection and disease intervention.

3. APhA supports training designed to foster compliance with infection control procedures outlined in current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines for universal precautions and OSHA standards for blood-borne pathogens.

4. APhA encourages the development of support networks to assist HIV-positive health care professionals and students.


2005, 1993

HIV/AIDS Education

1. APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to become more knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS.

2. APhA supports the development of cooperative efforts among health care organizations and agencies to facilitate the collection, evaluation, and distribution of information on HIV/AIDS.

3. APhA supports the development of educational programs for pharmacists and student pharmacists that would enable them to assume a service role in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.


2005, 1990

Needle/Syringe Exchange Programs in the Prevention of the Spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Other Infections

1. APhA supports distribution of educational materials on the risks of sharing needles/syringes with respect to the spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other blood-borne infectious diseases.

2. APhA supports the objective gathering and analysis of data and information about the effectiveness of pilot needle/syringe exchange programs in preventing the spread of HIV and other blood-borne infectious diseases.
3. APhA supports needle/syringe exchange programs when part of a comprehensive approach in the prevention of the spread of HIV and other blood-borne infections.

[Am Pharm NS30(6):45 June 1990] [JAPhA NS45(5):556 September/October 2005] [Reviewed 2009][Reviewed 2014]

1999
Sale of Sterile Syringes
APhA encourages state legislatures and boards of pharmacy to revise laws and regulations to permit the unrestricted sale or distribution of sterile syringes and needles by or with the knowledge of a pharmacist in an effort to decrease the transmission of blood-borne diseases.


1996
HIV Testing in Pregnant Women
APhA encourages pharmacists to provide pharmaceutical care to women, including education about the availability and benefits of HIV testing in pregnancy to decrease the risk of HIV transmission to unborn children, APhA encourages pharmacists to provide education about the availability and benefits of HIV testing in pregnancy.


Immunizations

2011
Requiring Influenza Vaccination for All Pharmacy Personnel
APhA supports an annual influenza vaccination as a condition of employment, training, or volunteering within an organization that provides pharmacy services or operates a pharmacy or pharmacy department (unless a valid medical or religious reason precludes vaccination).

[JAPhA N55(4) 482;July/August 2011][Reviewed 2012]

2007
Pharmacy Personnel Immunization Rates
1. APhA supports efforts to increase immunization rates of healthcare professionals, for the purposes of protecting patients, and urges all pharmacy personnel to receive all immunizations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for healthcare workers.
2. APhA encourages employers to provide necessary immunizations to all pharmacy personnel.
3. APhA encourages federal, state, and local public health officials to recognize pharmacists as first responders (like physicians, nurses, police, etc.) and prioritize pharmacists to receive medications and immunizations.

[JAPhA NS45(5):580 September/October 2007] [Reviewed 2009][Reviewed 2014]

Empowerment of Pharmacists as Drug Therapy Managers
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to take an active role in achieving the goals of the Healthy People program regarding immunizations through:
   (a) advocacy,
   (b) contracting with other health care professionals, or
   (c) pharmacists administering vaccines to vulnerable patients.
2. APhA encourages the availability of all vaccines to all pharmacies in order to meet public health needs.
3. APhA supports the compensation of pharmacists for the administration of immunizations and the reimbursement for vaccine distribution.
4. APhA should facilitate the development of programs that educate pharmacists about their role in immunizations in public health.

Other Public Health Issues

2016
Medication-Assisted Treatment
APhA supports expanding access to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), including but not limited to pharmacist-administered injection services for treatment and maintenance of substance use disorders that are based on a valid prescription.
[JAPhA 56(4); 370 July/August 2016]

2016
Point-of-Care Testing
1. APhA recognizes the value of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services, and it promotes the provision of those tests and services in accordance with the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners Pharmacists’ Patient Care Process.
2. APhA advocates for laws, regulations, and policies that enable pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services that are consistent with the pharmacists’ role in team-based care.
3. APhA opposes laws, regulations, and policies that create barriers to the tests that have been waived by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) and that are administered and interpreted by pharmacists.
4. APhA encourages use of educational programming and resources to facilitate practice implementation of pharmacist-provided, point-of-care testing and related clinical services.
5. APhA supports patients taking active roles in the management of their health, including their ability to request and obtain pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and related clinical services.
6. APhA advocates for access to, coverage of, and payment for both pharmacist-provided, point-of-care tests and any related clinical services.
[JPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]

2016
Substance Use Disorder
1. APhA supports legislative, regulatory, and private sector efforts that include pharmacists’ input and that will balance patient-consumers’ need for access to medications for legitimate medical purposes with the need to prevent the diversion, misuse, and abuse of medications.
2. APhA supports consumer sales limits of nonprescription drug products, such as methamphetamine precursors, that may be illegally converted into drugs for illicit use.
3. APhA encourages education of all personnel involved in the distribution chain of nonprescription products so they understand the potential for certain products, such as methamphetamine precursors, to be illegally converted into drugs for illicit use. APhA supports patient-consumer education of consequences of methamphetamine use, misuse, and abuse.
4. APhA supports public and private initiatives to fund treatment and prevention of substance use disorders.
5. APhA supports stringent enforcement of criminal laws against individuals who engage in drug trafficking.
[JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]

Substance Use Disorder Education
APhA supports comprehensive substance use disorder education, prevention, treatment, and recovery programs.

2015
Disaster Preparedness
APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in surveillance, mitigation, preparedness, planning, response, and recovery related to terrorism and infectious diseases.
APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in surveillance, mitigation, preparedness, planning, response, and recovery related to terrorism and infectious diseases.
[JAPhA N55(4); 365 July/August 2015]

2015
Prenatal and Perinatal Care and Maternal Health
APhA supports pharmacists, in collaboration with the health care team, providing adequate and comprehensive prenatal and perinatal care for overall maternal and newborn health and wellness.
[JAPhA N55(4); 365 July/August 2015]
2015
Role of the Pharmacist in the Care of Patients Using Cannabis
1. APhA supports regulatory changes to further facilitate clinical research related to the clinical efficacy and safety associated with the use of cannabis and its various components.
2. APhA encourages health care provider education related to the clinical efficacy, safety, and management of patients using cannabis and its various components.
3. APhA advocates that the pharmacist collect and document information in the pharmacy patient profile about patient use of cannabis and its various components and provide appropriate patient counseling.
4. APhA supports pharmacist participation in furnishing cannabis and its various components when scientific data support the legitimate medical use of the products and delivery mechanisms, and federal, state, or territory laws or regulations permit pharmacists to furnish them.
5. APhA opposes pharmacist involvement in furnishing cannabis and its various components for recreational use.
   [JAPhA N55(4): 365 July/August 2015]

2013
Medication Take-Back/Disposal Programs
1. APhA encourages pharmacist involvement in the planning and coordination of medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
2. APhA supports increasing public awareness regarding medication take-back programs for the purpose of disposal.
3. APhA urges public and private stakeholders, including local, state, and federal agencies, to coordinate and create uniform, standardized regulations, including issues related to liability and sustainable funding sources, for the proper and safe disposal of unused medications.
4. APhA recommends ongoing medication take-back and disposal programs.
   [JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

2013
Pharmacists Providing Primary Care Services
APhA advocates for the recognition and utilization of pharmacists as providers to address gaps in primary care.
   [JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013]

2013, 2008
Re-use of devices intended for “Single-Use”
APhA opposes the reuse of devices intended for “single use” in the screening and management of patients consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines.
   [JAPhA NS48(4):471 July/August 2008] [JAPhA 53(4):366 July/August 2013]

2011, 1996
Fluoridation of Water Supplies
APhA reaffirms its 1954 position in support of appropriate fluoridation of water supplies and encourage pharmacists to assist in implementing such programs in their local communities.
   [JAPhA NS56:293 June 1966] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2009] [JAPhA NS51(4) 484;July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2011
The Role and Contributions of the Pharmacist in Public Health
In concert with the American Public Health Association’s (APhA) 2006 policy statement, “The Role of the Pharmacist in Public Health,” APhA encourages collaboration with APhA and other public health organizations to increase pharmacists’ participation in initiatives designed to meet global, national, regional, state, local, and community health goals.
   [JAPhA NS51(4) 482;July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2016]

2009
Medication Disposal
1. APhA encourages appropriate public and private partnerships to accept responsibility for the costs of implementing safe medication disposal programs for consumers. Furthermore, APhA urges DEA to permit the safe disposal of controlled substances by consumers.
2. APhA encourages provision of patient-appropriate quantities of medication supplies to minimize unused medications and unnecessary medication disposal.
   [JAPhA NS49(4):493 July/August 2009] [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2013]
2007
Re-Distribution of Previously Dispensed Medications
1. As a matter of patient safety, APhA opposes the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it has been out of the control of a health care professional.
2. APhA supports a public awareness program to explain why the re-dispensing of a previously dispensed medication once it is out of the control of the healthcare professional is a public health safety concern.


2007
WHO Policy on Infectious Diseases
1. APhA supports the World Health Organization’s (WHO) requirements for accurate and expeditious reporting of infectious diseases from all countries, including unrestricted sharing of infectious substance samples with WHO.
2. APhA supports access to affordable vaccines in all countries.


2005, 1997
Complementary and Alternative Medications
1. APhA supports pharmacists using professional judgment to make informed decisions regarding the appropriateness of use or the sale of complementary and alternative medicines.
2. APhA shall assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in becoming knowledgeable about complementary and alternative medications to facilitate the counseling of patients regarding effectiveness, proper use, indications, safety and possible interactions.


2005, 2002
Emergency Preparedness
APhA supports the continuing efforts of the Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners working group on emergency preparedness and response to network with the Office of Homeland Security and with any other relevant governmental and/or military agency.


2005, 2002
Health Literacy
1. APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to increase their awareness of health literacy. Health literacy is the degree to which people can obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services they need to make appropriate health decisions.
2. APhA encourages pharmacists and student pharmacists to assess patients’ health literacy and then implement appropriate communications and education.
3. APhA encourages the review of all patient information for health literacy appropriateness.


2005, 1972
Prevention and Control of Sexual Transmitted Infections
1. APhA calls upon all producers of prophylactic devices to include in or on their packaging adequate instructions for use so as to better ensure the effectiveness of the devices in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.
2. APhA urges pharmacists to make more readily available to the public educational materials, prophylactic devices, and adequate instructions for use in combating sexually transmitted infections.


2002
Homeopathy
1. APhA supports the demonstration of safety and efficacy of homeopathic products from adequate, well-designed scientific studies before pharmacists advocate or sell homeopathic products.
2. APhA recognizes patient autonomy regarding the use of homeopathic products. Pharmacists should educate patients who choose to use homeopathic products.
3. APhA supports the modification of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to require that homeopathic manufacturers provide evidence of efficacy and safety for all products, including products currently in the marketplace.

2000
Regulation of Dietary Supplements
1. APhA shall work with Congress to modify the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act or enact other legislation to require that dietary supplement manufacturers provide evidence of efficacy and safety for all products, including products currently in the marketplace.
2. APhA supports the establishment and implementation of clear and effective enforcement policies to remove promptly unsafe or ineffective dietary supplement products from the marketplace.
3. APhA shall work with the FDA to improve dietary supplement product labeling to ensure full disclosure of all product components and their source with associated strengths and recommendations for use in specific patient populations.
4. APhA supports the development and enforcement of dietary supplement good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and compliance with USP/NF standards to assure quality, safe, contaminant-free products.
5. APhA encourages health care professionals, manufacturers, and consumers to report adverse health events associated with dietary supplements. APhA encourages the FDA to create a database with this information and make it available to all interested parties.

1986
Reye Syndrome
APhA supports all initiatives which enhance public education about the potential relationship between Reye Syndrome and oral and rectal salicylate-containing products, including settings where pharmacists are not available for consultation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Health Education: Selection of Pharmacist
APhA supports education of consumers about the importance of selecting their personal pharmacist to assist them in the proper use of all medications and medical devices.

2002, 1971
Promotion of Pharmacists’ Value
APhA encourages a coordinated effort by state and national associations, individual pharmacists, pharmacy employers and stakeholders to promote public understanding about the nature, value and necessity of pharmacists’ services.

1999
Promotion of Pharmaceutical Care
1. APhA should continue to promote to the public the concepts and benefits of pharmaceutical care, differentiating pharmaceutical care practice from other pharmacy services.
2. APhA opposes the use of the term “pharmaceutical care” by any individual or entity unless the pharmaceutical care service provided by the individual or entity incorporates the concepts specified in the APhA Principles of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care.

1987
Future of Pharmacy
1. APhA supports programs which plan for the future of pharmacy.
2. APhA supports programs which encourage innovations in the practice of pharmacy in a changing health care environment.
3. APhA supports programs which reflect a positive image of pharmacists.
QUALITY ASSURANCE

2014
Audits of Health Care Practices
1. APhA recognizes that audits of health care practices, when used appropriately, may improve patient care and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.
2. APhA advocates for the use of standardized and efficient audit procedures with transparent criteria clearly communicated by the payor and readily accessible to providers in advance.
3. APhA advocates that audit processes should result in minimal disruption to practice workflow, minimal financial burden, and no impact on patient care.
4. APhA urges timely notification and scheduling of claims audits to minimize disruption of patient care delivery.
5. APhA supports the inclusion of education as a component of the audit process to improve documentation of services, meet payor requirements, and enhance the quality of care delivery.
6. APhA opposes incentive-based auditor compensation and the use of statistical methodologies, such as sample extrapolation, for determining the recoupment of funds from health care providers or health care organizations.
7. APhA advocates that audit reports include complete information listing audit discrepancies and appropriate guidelines for documenting and appealing these findings.
8. APhA advocates that pharmacy audits be performed in a professional manner by a pharmacist or certified pharmacy technician.

Pharmacist-Patient-Prescriber-Payer Responsibilities in Appropriate Drug Use
1. APhA advocates the following guidelines for pharmacist-patient-prescriber-payer responsibilities in appropriate drug use:
   (a) Pharmacists’ Responsibilities
      • Serve as a drug information resource;
      • Provide primary care;
      • Collaborate with the prescriber and patient in the design of cost-effective treatment regimens that produce beneficial outcomes;
      • Identify formulary or generic products as a means to reduce costs;
      • Intervene on behalf of the patient to identify alternate therapies;
      • Educate the patient about the treatment regimen and expectations, and verify the patient’s understanding;
      • Identify, prevent, resolve, and report drug-related problems;
      • Document and communicate pharmaceutical care activities;
      • Monitor drug therapy in collaboration with the patient and prescriber to ensure compliance and assess therapeutic outcomes;
      • Maintain an accurate and efficient drug distribution system; and
      • Maintain proficiency through continuing education.
   (b) Patients’ Responsibilities
      • Assume a responsibility for wellness;
      • Understand the coverage policies of their benefit plan;
      • Share complete information with providers, including demographics and payment mechanism(s);
      • Share complete information regarding medical history, lifestyle, diet, use of prescription and over-the-counter medications, and other substances;
      • Participate in the design of the treatment regimen;
      • Understand the treatment regimen and expected outcomes;
      • Adhere to the treatment regimen; and
      • Alert prescribers and pharmacists to possible drug-related problems or changes in health status.
   (c) Prescribers’ Responsibilities
      • Assess and diagnose the patient;
• Share pertinent information in collaboration with the pharmacist and patient in the design of cost-effective treatment regimens that produce beneficial outcomes;
• Clearly communicate the treatment plan and its intended outcomes to the patient directly or in collaboration with the pharmacist;
• Remain alert to the possible occurrence of drug-related problems and initiate needed changes in therapy;
• Collaborate with the patient and the pharmacist in drug therapy monitoring; and
• Maintain proficiency through continuing medical education.

(d) Payers’ Responsibilities
• Determine the objectives and desired benefits of pharmacy service;
• Design the coverage with patient and provider input using products and services to produce beneficial outcomes;
• Contract with providers on the basis of outcomes and efficient use of resources;
• Adopt efficient, clear, and uniform administrative processes;
• Communicate requirements of compensation for levels of care;
• Educate patients and providers about current eligibility and benefit information;
• Expediately process payments; and
• Be responsive to advances in contemporary practice.

2012, 1995
Assuring Pharmacists’ Continuing Competence in Contemporary Practice
1. APhA reaffirms its policy, adopted in 1975, which advocates that pharmacists maintain their professional competence throughout their professional careers.
2. APhA recommends that employers evaluate prospective and current pharmacist employees based on demonstrated competencies in patient care and experience, in addition to education.
3. APhA will develop and implement curricular-based continuing education programs leading to certificates of competence in patient care.
4. APhA will convene a task force to develop and implement a voluntary program which enables pharmacists to assess and improve their continuing professional competence.

2011, 1995
Measuring the Quality of Patient Care
1. APhA believes that quality assessment measures must evaluate the accessibility, acceptability, and technical quality of pharmacy services, as well as the patient-centered and economic outcomes of patient care. These measures must consider the perspectives of patients, pharmacists, and other health care providers.
2. APhA believes quality assessment measures of patient care should be tested for validity and reliability in various pharmacy practice settings prior to widespread application.
3. APhA should develop tools and/or programs that enable pharmacists to apply quality assessment measures to their delivery of patient care.
4. APhA should promote efforts to educate patients, pharmacists, other health care providers, payers, policy makers, and other interested parties on the appropriate use of quality assessment measures to evaluate and improve the delivery of patient care.

2011
Pharmacy Practice Accreditation
1. APhA should lead the creation of consensus-based, pharmacy profession-developed accreditation standards and methods of evaluation to optimize the quality and safety of patient care and promote best practices.
2. APhA urges that accrediting bodies use profession-developed standards for pharmacy.
3. APhA supports only those pharmacy accreditation processes that are voluntary, transparent, consensus-based, reasonably executable, and affordable, while avoiding duplication and barriers to patient care.
4. APhA opposes mandatory pharmacy accreditation.
5. APhA shall assume the leadership role among stakeholders on the design and implementation of an appropriate process for any new pharmacy accrediting program.
6. APhA supports the appropriate use of data gathered from pharmacy practice monitoring processes to facilitate the advancement of pharmacy practice and quality of patient care.

(JAPhA NS51(4) 482; July/August 2011) [Reviewed 2016]

2009

Pharmacist’s Role in Patient Safety

1. It is APhA’s position that patient safety initiatives must include pharmacists in leadership roles.
2. APhA encourages dissemination of best practices derived from nationally aggregated reporting data systems to pharmacists for the purpose of improving the medication use process and making informed decisions that directly impact patient safety and quality.
3. APhA encourages the profession of pharmacy to continually review and evaluate ways to enhance training, curricula, continuing education and accountability of pharmacists to improve patient safety.
4. APhA encourages risk management and post-marketing surveillance programs to be standardized and include infrastructures and compensation necessary to allow pharmacists to support these patient safety programs.
5. APhA supports the creation of voluntary, standardized and interoperable reporting systems for patient safety events to minimize barriers to pharmacist participation and to enable aggregation of data and improve quality of medication use systems. The system should be free, voluntary, non-punitive, easily accessible, and user friendly for all providers within the healthcare system.
6. APhA supports the elimination of hand-written prescriptions or medication orders.


2005

Continuing Professional Development

1. APhA supports continuing professional development, a self-directed, individualized, systematic approach to life-long learning, to support pharmacist’s efforts to maintain professional competence in their practice.
2. APhA should work with appropriate organizations to provide self-assessment and plan development tools. APhA shall help identify and facilitate access to quality educational programs.
3. Employers should foster and support pharmacist participation in continuing professional development.
4. Continuing professional development is a learning process that requires full participation to achieve desired individual outcomes. To facilitate that participation, each pharmacist controls disclosure of their individual assessments and outcomes.

(JAPhA NS45(5):554 September/October 2005) [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

2001

Credentialing and Pharmaceutical Care

1. APhA should continue to assist in the unification of the profession and the development of a national strategy by its continued support of the Council on Credentialing in Pharmacy as the body responsible for the leadership, standards, public information and coordination of the professions voluntary credentialing programs.
2. APhA, in conjunction and cooperation with the Council on Credentialing and other national associations, should provide competence-based material and testing via technology, such as the APhA Web site and state association Web sites, to further the profession’s self-assessment.
3. APhA, in conjunction and cooperation with the Council on Credentialing and other national associations, should develop the necessary products and programs to educate the public, insurers, and health professionals on credentialing and make them available to state associations at cost.
4. APhA supports the development, on a continuing basis, of programs such as Project ImPACT, which provide the opportunity to promote the profession and its impact on clinical, economic, and humanistic patient outcomes.

(JAPhA NS41(5):Suppl.1:S8 Sept/Oct.2001) [Reviewed 2003] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2008] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

1996

Quality Assurance and Improvement in Pharmacy Practice

1. APhA recommends that all pharmacists incorporate principles and tools available to continually improve the quality of patient care and management activities in their practices.
2. APhA recommends that content on principles and tools available to continually improve the quality of patient care and management practices be incorporated into pharmacy school curricula and into post-graduate education for pharmacists.
3. APhA supports appropriate evaluation and recognition of providers of pharmaceutical care.

(JAPhA NS36(6):395 June 1996) [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]
1994
Preventing Dispensing-Related Problems
1. APhA encourages the development of practice guidelines to identify, resolve, and prevent dispensing-related problems.
2. APhA supports the development of electronic systems that confidentially collect information to record dispensing-related problems.
3. APhA believes that pharmacists have a professional responsibility to document and report dispensing-related problems in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of the drug distribution system.
4. APhA will assume a leadership role in the gathering, analysis, and interpretation of the aggregate data regarding dispensing-related problems, and the dissemination of the results, which will enable pharmacists to further improve medication distribution.


RECORD SYSTEMS

2015, 1994
Confidentiality of Computer-generated Patient Records
APhA, in cooperation with the National Council of Prescription Drug Programs, Inc. (NCPDP) and similar groups, shall encourage the development and implementation of uniform, prescription, computer software standards to prevent unauthorized access to confidential patient records.


2015
Integrated Nationwide Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
1. APhA supports nationwide integration of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) that incorporate federal, state, and territory databases for the purpose of providing health care professionals with accurate and real-time information to assist in clinical decision making when providing patient care services related to controlled substances.
2. APhA supports pharmacist involvement in the development of uniform standards for an integrated nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that includes the definition of authorized registered users, documentation, reporting requirements, system response time, security of information, minimum reporting data sets, and standard transaction format.
3. APhA supports mandatory prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) enrollment by all health care providers, mandatory reporting by all those who dispense controlled substances, and appropriate system query by registrants during the patient care process related to controlled substances.
4. APhA advocates for the development of seamless workflow integration systems that would enable consistent use of a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) by registrants to facilitate prospective drug review as part of the patient care process related to controlled substances.
5. APhA advocates for continuous, sustainable federal funding sources for practitioners and system operators to utilize and maintain a standardized integrated and real-time nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP).
6. APhA supports the use of interprofessional advisory boards, that include pharmacists, to coordinate collaborative efforts for
   (a) compiling, analyzing, and using prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data trends related to controlled substance misuse, abuse, and/or fraud;
   (b) providing focused provider education and patient referral to treatment programs; and
   (c) supporting research activities on the impact of PDMPs.
7. APhA supports education and training for registrants about a nationwide prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to ensure proper data integrity, use, and confidentiality.

(JAPhA N55(4): 364 July/August 2015)

2015
Interoperability of Communications Among Health Care Providers to Improve Quality of Patient Care
1. APhA supports the establishment of secure, portable, and interoperable electronic patient health care records.
2. APhA supports the engagement of pharmacists with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of multidirectional electronic communication systems to improve patient safety, enhance quality care, facilitate care transitions, increase efficiency, and reduce waste.
3. APhA advocates for the inclusion of pharmacists in the establishment and enhancement of electronic health care information technologies and systems that must be interoperable, HIPAA compliant, integrated with claims processing, updated in a timely fashion, allow for data analysis, and do not place disproportionate financial burden on any one health care provider or stakeholder.
4. APhA advocates for pharmacists and other health care providers to have access to view, download and transmit electronic health records. Information shared among providers using a health information exchange should utilize a standardized secure interface based on recognized international health record standards for the transmission of health information.

5. APhA supports the integration of federal, state, and territory health information exchanges into an accessible, standardized, nationwide system.

6. APhA opposes business practices and policies that obstruct the electronic access and exchange of patient health information because these practices compromise patient safety and the provision of optimal patient care.

7. APhA advocates for the development of systems that facilitate and support electronic communication between pharmacists and prescribers concerning patient adherence, medication discontinuation, and other clinical factors that support quality care transitions.

8. APhA supports the development of education and training programs for pharmacists, student pharmacists, and other health care professionals on the appropriate use of electronic health records to reduce errors and improve the quality and safety of patient care.

9. APhA supports the creation and non-punitive application of a standardized, interoperable system for voluntary reporting of errors associated with the use of electronic health care information technologies and systems to enable aggregation of protected data and develop recommendations for improved quality.

(JAPhA NS5(4): 364 July/August 2015)

2015, 1993

Patient Information

1. APhA shall facilitate the development, dissemination, and use of an information system that documents the components of comprehensive medication management services.

2. APhA encourages development of quality assurance standards that guarantee the integrity and accuracy of information included in proprietary and non-proprietary information systems.

(JAm Pharm NS33(7):53 July 1993) [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [2015]

2013

Ensuring Access to Pharmacists’ Services

1. Pharmacists are health care providers who must be recognized and compensated by payers for their professional services.

2. APhA actively supports the adoption of standardized processes for the provision, documentation, and claims submission of pharmacists’ services.

3. APhA supports pharmacists’ ability to bill payers and be compensated for their services consistent with the processes of other health care providers.

4. APhA supports recognition by payers that compensable pharmacist services range from generalized to focused activities intended to improve health outcomes based on individual patient needs.

5. APhA advocates for the development and implementation of a standardized process for verification of pharmacists’ credentials as a means to foster compensation for pharmacist services and reduce administrative redundancy.

6. APhA advocates for pharmacists’ access and contribution to clinical and claims data to support treatment, payment, and health care operations.

7. APhA actively supports the integration of pharmacists’ service level and outcome data with other health care provider and claims data.

(JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013)

2010

E-prescribing Standardization

1. APhA supports the standardization of user interfaces to improve quality and reduce errors unique to e-prescribing.

2. APhA supports reporting mechanisms and research efforts to evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and quality of e-prescribing systems, computerized prescriber order entry (CPOE) systems, and the e-prescriptions that they produce, in order to improve health information technology systems and, ultimately, patient care.

3. APhA supports the development of financial incentives for pharmacists and prescribers to provide high quality e-prescribing activities.

4. APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacists in quality improvement and meaningful use activities related to the use of e-prescribing and other health information technology that would positively impact patient health outcomes.

(JAPhA NS40(4):471 July/August 2010) [Reviewed 2012] [Reviewed 2014] [Reviewed 2015]
2010

Personal Health Records

1. APhA supports patient utilization of personal health records, defined as records of health-related information managed, shared, and controlled by the individual, to facilitate self-management and communication across the continuum of care.

2. APhA urges both public and private entities to identify and include pharmacists and other stakeholders in the development of personal health record systems and the adoption of standards, including but not limited to terminology, security, documentation, and coding of data contained within personal health records.

3. APhA supports the development, implementation, and maintenance of personal health record systems that are accessible and searchable by pharmacists and other health care providers, interoperable and portable across health information systems, customizable to the needs of the patient, and able to differentiate information provided by a health care provider and the patient.

4. APhA supports pharmacists taking the leadership role in educating the public about the importance of maintaining current and accurate medication-related information within personal health records.

2009

Health Information Technology

1. APhA supports the delivery of informatics education within pharmacy schools and continuing education programs to improve patient care, understand interoperability among systems, understand where to find information, increase productivity, and improve the ability to measure and report the value of pharmacists in the health care system.

2. APhA urges that pharmacists have read/write access to electronic health record data for the purposes of improving patient care and medication use outcomes.

3. APhA encourages inclusion of pharmacists in the definition, development, and implementation of health information technologies for the purpose of improving the quality of patient-centric health care.

4. APhA urges public and private entities to include pharmacist representatives in the creation of standards, the certification of systems, and the integration of medication use systems with health information technology.

2008

Billing and Documentation of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Services

1. APhA encourages the development and use of a system for billing of MTM services that:
   a. includes a standardized data set for transmission of billing claims;
   b. utilizes a standardized process that is consistent with claim billing by other healthcare providers;
   c. utilizes a billing platform that is accepted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and is compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

2. APhA supports the pharmacist’s or pharmacy’s choice of a documentation system that allows for transmission of any MTM billing claim and interfaces with the billing platform used by the insurer or payer.


4. APhA supports efforts to further develop CPT codes for billing of pharmacists’ services, through the work of the Pharmacist Services Technical Advisory Coalition (PSTAC).

2005, 1993

Documentation

1. APhA encourages development of systems that document review of patient therapy, the type and intensity of services provided, and the result or outcome of the services.

2. APhA believes that systems of payment and documentation must be compatible with contemporary computer systems used by providers and payers and should emphasize administrative efficiency.

1998

Access and Contribution to Health Records

1. APhA urges the integration of pharmacy-based patient data into patient health records to facilitate the delivery of integrated care.

2. APhA recognizes pharmacists’ need for patient health care data and information and supports their access and contribution to patient health records.
3. APhA supports public policies that protect the patient’s privacy yet preserve access to personal health data for research when the patient has consented to such research or when the patient’s identity is protected.
4. APhA encourages interdisciplinary discussion regarding accountability and oversight for appropriate use of health information.

1996
Confidentiality of Patient Data
1. APhA supports the establishment of uniform national privacy protection standards for personally identifiable health information. These standards should:
   (a) include provisions for patients to access and request modification of their health information, and disclosure of who will have access to the information;
   (b) establish broad privacy protections for the individual patient without compromising patient care or creating an excessive administrative burden for health care providers; and
   (c) make a distinction between the clinical information required for communication among health care professionals, and the administrative or financial information required by others (e.g., claims processors and payers).

1994
Implications of On-line Prospective DUR on the Application of Pharmacists’ Scientific and Clinical Judgments
1. APhA recognizes that effective drug utilization review (prospective, concurrent, retrospective), as a component of pharmaceutical care, depends upon complete and accurate patient information.
2. APhA advocates eliminating the economic and operational obstacles pharmacists encounter when conducting drug utilization review for optimal patient care.
4. APhA encourages the development of a standardized method of electronic transfer of patient medical data between all health professionals involved in the care of a patient.

1983
Patient Medication Program
1. APhA shall strongly and actively encourage pharmacists to be available for and provide patient consultation, including written drug information, when requested or professionally appropriate.
2. APhA supports patient information programs that include reference to seeking medication information from pharmacists and does not endorse programs which, by ignoring the professional capabilities of pharmacists, may limit the patient’s ability to receive needed drug information and consultation.

REIMBURSEMENT AND COMPENSATION

2014
Audits of Health Care Practices
1. APhA recognizes that audits of health care practices, when used appropriately, may improve patient care and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.
2. APhA advocates for the use of standardized and efficient audit procedures with transparent criteria clearly communicated by the payor and readily accessible to providers in advance.
3. APhA advocates that audit processes should result in minimal disruption to practice work flow, minimal financial burden, and no impact on patient care.
4. APhA urges timely notification and scheduling of claims audits to minimize disruption of patient care delivery.
5. APhA supports the inclusion of education as a component of the audit process to improve documentation of services, meet payor requirements, and enhance the quality of care delivery.
6. APhA opposes incentive-based auditor compensation and the use of statistical methodologies, such as sample extrapolation, for determining the recoupment of funds from health care providers or health care organizations.
7. APhA advocates that audit reports include complete information listing audit discrepancies and appropriate guidelines for documenting and appealing these findings.
8. APhA advocates that pharmacy audits be performed in a professional manner by a pharmacist or certified pharmacy technician.

|JAPhA 54(4) 357 July/August 2014|

2013 Ensuring Access to Pharmacists’ Services
1. Pharmacists are health care providers who must be recognized and compensated by payers for their professional services.
2. APhA actively supports the adoption of standardized processes for the provision, documentation, and claims submission of pharmacists’ services.
3. APhA supports pharmacists’ ability to bill payers and be compensated for their services consistent with the processes of other health care providers.
4. APhA supports recognition by payers that compensable pharmacist services range from generalized to focused activities intended to improve health outcomes based on individual patient needs.
5. APhA advocates for the development and implementation of a standardized process for verification of pharmacists’ credentials as a means to foster compensation for pharmacist services and reduce administrative redundancy.
6. APhA advocates for pharmacists’ access and contribution to clinical and claims data to support treatment, payment, and health care operations.
7. APhA actively supports the integration of pharmacists’ service level and outcome data with other health care provider and claims data.

|JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013|

2013, 2009 Independent Practice of Pharmacists
1. APhA recommends that health plans and payers contract with and appropriately compensate individual pharmacist providers for the level of care rendered without requiring the pharmacist to be associated with a pharmacy.
2. APhA supports adoption of state laws and rules pertaining to the independent practice of pharmacists when those laws and rules are consistent with APhA policy.
3. APhA, recognizing the positive impact that pharmacists can have in meeting unmet needs and managing medical conditions, supports the adoption of laws and regulations and the creation of payment mechanisms for appropriately trained pharmacists to autonomously provide patient care services, including prescribing, as part of the health care team.


2013 Revisions to the Medication Classification System
1. APhA supports the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) efforts to revise the drug classification paradigms for prescription and nonprescription medications to allow greater access to certain medications under conditions of safe use while maintaining patients’ relationships with their pharmacists and other health care providers.
2. APhA supports the implementation or modification of state laws to facilitate pharmacists’ implementation and provision of services related to a revised drug classification system.
3. APhA supports a patient care delivery model built on coordination and communication between pharmacists and other health care team members in the evaluation and management of care delivery.
4. APhA affirms that pharmacists are qualified to provide clinical interventions on medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
5. APhA urges manufacturers, FDA, and other stakeholders to include pharmacists’ input in the development and adoption of technology and standardized processes for services related to medications under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use.
6. APhA supports the utilization of best practices, treatment algorithms, and clinical judgment of pharmacists and other health care providers to guide the evaluation and management of care delivery related to medications under FDA’s approved conditions of safe use.
7. APhA encourages the inclusion of medications and services provided under FDA’s defined conditions of safe use within health benefit coverage.
8. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists and other health care professionals for the provision of services related to FDA’s defined conditions of safe use programs.

|JAPhA 53(4): 365 July/August 2013|
2012
Contemporary Pharmacy Practice
1. APhA asserts that pharmacists should have the authority and support to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience in delivering patient care in all practice settings and activities.
2. APhA supports continuing efforts that lead to the establishment of a consistent and accurate perception by the public, lawmakers, regulators, and other health care professionals of the role and contemporary practice of pharmacists.
3. APhA supports continued collaboration with stakeholders to facilitate adoption of standardized practice acts, appropriate related laws, and regulations that reflect contemporary pharmacy practice.
4. APhA supports the establishment of multistate pharmacist licensure agreements to address the evolving needs of the pharmacy profession and pharmacist-provided patient care.
5. APhA urges the development of consensus documents, in collaboration with medical associations and other stakeholders, that recognize and support pharmacists’ roles in patient care as health care providers.
6. APhA urges universal recognition of pharmacists as health care providers and compensation based on the level of patient care provided using standardized and future health care payment models.

2005, 1987
Catastrophic Illness: Coverage for Pharmacist Services Included
1. APhA supports comprehensive, catastrophic illness insurance coverage that recognizes the essential need for pharmaceutical products and pharmacist services in all patient care environments, including the home.
2. APhA encourages inclusion of pharmacist services and the most efficient and readily accessible system of drug delivery in any insurance coverage for catastrophic illness that may be enacted.

Empowerment of Pharmacists as Drug Therapy Managers
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to take an active role in achieving the goals of the Healthy People program regarding immunizations through:
   (a) advocacy,
   (b) contracting with other health care professionals, or
   (c) pharmacists administering vaccines to vulnerable patients.
2. APhA encourages the availability of all vaccines to all pharmacies in order to meet public health needs.
3. APhA supports the compensation of pharmacists for the administration of immunizations and the reimbursement for vaccine distribution.
4. APhA should facilitate the development of programs that educate pharmacists about their role in immunizations in public health.

2005, 1985
Pharmacists and Home Health Care
1. APhA supports establishment of pharmacist consulting services for home care.
2. Medicaid and other third-party programs should recognize the consulting role of the pharmacist in reducing the misuse of drugs and maximizing their therapeutic effectiveness through fair and equitable reimbursement for consulting functions which is not tied to the provision of medications.
3. Medicaid and other third-party programs also should reimburse pharmacists for innovative packaging and services that will maximize adherence, increase the opportunity for drug utilization review, and better meet the informational needs of the patient and the care giver.

2005, 1990
Reimbursement for Unapproved (Off-label) Uses of FDA-Approved Drug Products
APhA supports coverage of FDA-approved drugs and pharmacist services connected with the delivery of such drugs by government and other third-party payers when used rationally for indications other than those specified in the product labeling.
1993

Pharmacists’ Services
1. APhA supports development of pharmacy payment systems that include reimbursement of the cost of any medication or device provided; the cost of preparing the medication or device; the costs of administrative services; return on capital investment; and payment for both the dispensing-related and non-dispensing pharmacy services.
2. APhA believes that appropriate incentives for the pharmacist providing care should be part of any payment system.

[Am Pharm NS33(7):53 July 1993] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2012]

Federal Programs

2016, 2011

Pharmacists as Providers Under the Social Security Act
APhA supports changes to the Social Security Act to allow pharmacists to be recognized and paid as providers of patient care services.

[JAPhA N55(4) 482; July/August 2011] [JAPhA 56(4); 379 July/August 2016]

2012, 2005, 1969

Medicare and Patient Care Service
1. APhA believes that Health care, including the essential component of patient care services, should be made available to as many people as possible in our society through the most economical system compatible with an acceptable standard of quality.
2. APhA should support the Part B mechanism which is the voluntary supplementary medical insurance program financed equally by beneficiaries and the government.
3. APhA should oppose legislation which would restrict the Medicare drug benefit to specific, chronic diseases.
4. APhA should support the inclusion of patient care services under Medicare or any other federal financing mechanism, providing the program is designed to help persons who need it most and is administratively efficient and economical.

[JAPhA N59:363 July 1969] [JAPhA N55(5):558 September/October 2005] [Reviewed 2009] [JAPhA NS52(4) 460 July/August 2012]

2011

Pharmacist’s Role in Health Care Reform
1. APhA affirms that pharmacists are the medication experts whose accessibility uniquely positions them to increase access to and improve quality of health care while decreasing overall costs.
2. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be recognized as the essential and accountable patient care provider on the health care team responsible for optimizing outcomes through medication therapy management (MTM).
3. APhA asserts the following:
   (a) Medication Therapy Management Services: Definition and Program Criteria is the standard definition of MTM that must be recognized by all stakeholders.
   (b) Medication Therapy Management in Pharmacy Practice: Core Elements of an MTM Service Model, as adopted by the profession of pharmacy, shall serve as the foundational MTM service model.
4. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be included as essential patient care provider and compensated as such in every health care model, including but not limited to, the medical home and accountable care organizations.
5. APhA actively promotes the outcomes-based studies, pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other activities that document and reconfirm pharmacists’ impact on patient health and well-being, process of care delivery, and overall health care costs.

[JAPhA N55(4) 482; July/August 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

2005, 1977

Government-Financed Reimbursement
1. APhA supports only those government-operated or -financed, third-party prescription programs which ensures that participating pharmacists receive individualized, equitable compensation for professional services and reimbursement for products provided under the program.
2. APhA regards equitable compensation under any government-operated or -financed, third party prescription programs as requiring payments equivalent to a participating pharmacist’s prevailing charges to the self-paying public for comparable services and products, plus additional, documented, direct and indirect costs which are generated by participation in the program.
3. APhA supports those government-operated or -financed, third-party prescription programs which base compensation for professional services on professional fees and reimbursement for products provided on actual cost, with the provision of a specific exception to this policy in those instances where equity in professional compensation cannot otherwise be attained.


2005, 1980

Inclusion of Pharmacist-Provided Patient Care Services in Health Programs

APhA supports the inclusion of pharmacist-provided patient care services in health care programs that are developed and/or funded by governments and private agencies and organizations.


2005, 1970

Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Third-party Payment Programs

1. APhA advocates a professional fee system of reimbursement in Medicare and Medicaid and other third-party payment programs which would recognize variations in services provided and costs incurred by individual pharmacies.

2. APhA supports maintaining close liaison with proponents of national health insurance programs to ensure that pharmacy will have an opportunity to make its views known in the development of such proposals.


2004

Tablet Splitting

APhA opposes mandatory tablet splitting.


1969

Medicare Task Force: Policy Guidelines

1. The following guidelines supplement those adopted by APhA in 1967
   (a) Provide for beneficiary contribution toward program financing.
   (b) Provide for government reimbursement of claims directly to the pharmacist.
   (c) Compensate pharmacists by means of a professional fee commensurate with the level of professional service performed in addition to making reimbursement for the cost of the drugs.
   (d) Establish a per-prescription, fixed amount (co-payment) which must be paid by the beneficiary when obtaining drugs.
   (e) To assure patients of receiving safe and effective drugs, establish a list of reimbursable amounts for each drug based on a nationally available product of acceptable quality and cost.
   (f) Include all drugs having therapeutic use, whether for chronic or acute conditions.
   (g) Include all persons eligible for Part B Medicare coverage.


1967

Drugs Provided Under Social Security Act: Guidelines for Pharmaceutical Service

1. Since it is probable or likely that APhA may have to consider and act upon some proposals in the area of drug costs before the next annual meeting, we recommend that APhA Board of Trustees be guided by whether the proposals:
   (a) Permit pharmacists to select and dispense a quality drug product;
   (b) Establish some mechanism to assist pharmacists in selecting quality, drug products under the cost and other criteria established;
   (c) Permit the use of any available drug product when unique medical circumstances so require;
   (d) Establish a reasonable remuneration base for pharmacists rendering services under the program;
   (e) Guarantee recipients free choice of pharmacy; and
   (f) Limit the reimbursement for pharmacists’ services to those provided by duly licensed pharmacists.


108
National Health Insurance

2005, 1971
National Health Insurance (NHI)
1. APhA endorses the concept of national health insurance as one means by which the costs of health care may be controlled and rational order brought to the health care system:
   (a) A national health insurance plan must recognize that high quality health care is a right of every citizen regardless of his economic or social status.
   (b) A national health insurance plan must, as a point of departure, provide a health care delivery system which will correct the inadequacies in the delivery of health care.
   (c) A national health insurance plan must allow for maximum utilization of pharmacists in health care roles.
   (d) Group practices established under national health insurance must permit pharmacists participation on an equitable basis and not merely as employees of physician-controlled groups.
   (e) A national health insurance plan should, to the extent feasible, utilize existing community pharmacies as health care facilities.

1977
National Health Insurance: Pharmaceutical Service Benefit
1. A National Health Insurance pharmaceutical service benefit must include acceptable methods for ensuring equitable reimbursement to pharmacists for products and services which are to be provided under the program.
2. Reimbursement to pharmacists for dispensed medication and devices under a NHI plan should be based on professional fees for professional services, plus reimbursement for the actual cost of any drug product or device provided.
3. A NHI, pharmaceutical service benefit must optimize administrative efficiency and minimize administrative costs.

New Payment Systems

2011, 1994
APhA’s Role in the Development and Support of New Payment Systems
1. APhA should continue its work with pharmacy benefits’ managers and other private and public payers to develop innovative pharmacy benefit designs and compensation strategies for pharmacists’ services.
2. APhA will endorse benefit design concepts that recognize and compensate pharmacists for their cognitive services to maximize therapeutic outcomes.

2005, 1993
Payment System Reform
1. APhA must advocate reform of pharmacy payment systems to enhance the delivery of comprehensive medication-use management services.
2. APhA must assume a leadership role, in cooperation with other pharmacy organizations, patients, other providers of health services, and third-party payers, in developing a payment system reform plan.
3. APhA should encourage universal acceptance of all components of pharmaceutical care and their integration into pharmacy practice to support payment for services.

1995
Integrated Risk/Capitation Payment Systems
1. APhA should provide pharmacists with tools to evaluate compensation for their pharmaceutical care services through mechanisms based on concepts other than fee-for-service.
2. APhA must facilitate both economic and clinical research on cost-to-outcomes benefits of pharmaceutical care services under integrated risk/capitated health care systems.
3. APhA affirms the principle that any pharmacist or pharmacy that adheres to a programs quality standards and agrees to accept its compensation plan shall be able to participate in an integrated risk/capitated system or network.
1994

Product and Payment Systems

1. APhA shall work with public and private sectors in developing timely educational processes which assist pharmacists to implement patient care, understand new payment systems, and apply emerging therapeutic advances to achieve desired patient outcomes.
2. APhA supports payment systems that distinguish between compensation for the provision of pharmaceutical care and reimbursement for product distribution.
3. APhA shall participate in the identification, development, and implementation of models for procurement and handling of therapeutic and diagnostic pharmaceutical products and devices which assure the continuous provision of pharmaceutical care by pharmacists.

[Am Pharm NS34(6):56 June 1994] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010]

Professional Fees

2008

Billing and Documentation of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Services

1. APhA encourages the development and use of a system for billing of MTM services that:
   (a) includes a standardized data set for transmission of billing claims;
   (b) utilizes a standardized process that is consistent with claim billing by other healthcare providers;
   (c) utilizes a billing platform that is accepted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and is compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
2. APhA supports the pharmacist’s or pharmacy’s choice of a documentation system that allows for transmission of any MTM billing claim and interfaces with the billing platform used by the insurer or payer.
4. APhA supports efforts to further develop CPT codes for billing of pharmacists’ services, through the work of the Pharmacist Services Technical Advisory Coalition (PSTAC).

[JAPhA NS48(4):471 July/August 2008] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015][Reviewed 2016]

2005, 1975

Periodic Adjustments of Professional Fees in Federal Programs

It is essential that federal regulations governing pharmacist professional fees in federally-supported, health care programs require review and equitable adjustments on a regularized, periodic basis.

[JAPhA NS15:330 June 1975] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2009][Reviewed 2014]

1987

Compensation for Cognitive Services

1. APhA recognizes that pharmacists provide to patients cognitive services (i.e., services requiring professional judgment) that may or may not be related to the dispensing or sale of a product.
2. APhA supports compensation of pharmacists for providing cognitive services (i.e., services requiring professional judgment) that may or may not be related to the dispensing or sale of a product.


Third Party and Prepaid Programs

2005, 1984

Exemption from the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)

APhA seeks introduction of legislation exempting state, third-party, and prescription program legislation from preemption by ERISA.

2005, 1981
Third-party Reimbursement Legislation
APhA supports enactment of legislation requiring that third-party program reimbursement to pharmacists be at least equal to the pharmacists prevailing charges to the self-paying public for comparable services and products, plus additional documented direct and indirect costs, which are generated by participating in the program.
[Am Pharm NS21(5):40 May 1981]  [Reviewed 2005]  [Reviewed 2009]  [Reviewed 2014]

1994
The Scientific Implications of Health Care Reform
1. APhA advocates that the public and private sectors maintain or increase their level of commitment to assure adequate resources for both basic and applied research within a reformed health care system.
2. APhA encourages the public and private research communities to preferentially expend resources for the discovery and development of new drugs and technologies that provide substantive, innovative therapeutic advances.
3. APhA advocates an increased emphasis on outcomes research in all areas of health services, including drug and disease-specific research encompassing clinical, economic, and humanistic dimensions (e.g., quality of life, patient satisfaction, ethics) and advocates for action related to conclusions for such research.
4. APhA encourages interdisciplinary collaboration in research efforts within and between the public and private research communities.
[Am Pharm NS34(6):55 June 1994]  [Reviewed 2004]  [Reviewed 2005]  [Reviewed 2010]  [Reviewed 2011]  [Reviewed 2016]

RESEARCH

2016
Biologic, Biosimilar, and Interchangeable Biologic Drug Products
1. APhA urges the development of programs and policies that facilitate patient access to and affordability of biologic products. APhA urges the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of standards and pathways that will evaluate the interchangeability of biologic products.
2. APhA recognizes the Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Purple Book as an authoritative reference about biologic product interchangeability within the United States.
3. APhA opposes interchangeable biologic product substitution processes that require authorization, recordkeeping, or reporting beyond generic product substitution processes.
4. APhA encourages scientific justification for extrapolation of indications for biologic products to ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes.
[JAPhA 56(4); 369 July/August 2016]

2015
Role of the Pharmacist in the Care of Patients Using Cannabis
1. APhA supports regulatory changes to further facilitate clinical research related to the clinical efficacy and safety associated with the use of cannabis and its various components.
2. APhA encourages health care provider education related to the clinical efficacy, safety, and management of patients using cannabis and its various components.
3. APhA advocates that the pharmacist collect and document information in the pharmacy patient profile about patient use of cannabis and its various components and provide appropriate patient counseling.
4. APhA supports pharmacist participation in furnishing cannabis and its various components when scientific data support the legitimate medical use of the products and delivery mechanisms, and federal, state, or territory laws or regulations permit pharmacists to furnish them.
5. APhA opposes pharmacist involvement in furnishing cannabis and its various components for recreational use.
[JAPhA N55(4): 365 July/August 2015]

2013, 2008
Pharmacy Practice-based Research Networks
1. APhA supports establishment of pharmacy practice-based research networks (PBRNs) to strengthen the evidence base in support of pharmacists’ patient care services.
2. APhA encourages collaborations among stakeholders to determine the minimal infrastructure and resources needed to develop and implement local, regional, and nationwide networks for performing pharmacy practice-based research.
3. APhA encourages pharmacy residency programs to actively participate in pharmacy PBRNs (practice-based research networks).

2011
Pharmacist’s Role in Health Care Reform
1. APhA affirms that pharmacists are the medication experts whose accessibility uniquely positions them to increase access to and improve quality of health care while decreasing overall costs.
2. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be recognized as the essential and accountable patient care provider on the health care team responsible for optimizing outcomes through medication therapy management (MTM).
3. APhA asserts the following:
   (a) Medication Therapy Management Services: Definition and Program Criteria is the standard definition of MTM that must be recognized by all stakeholders.
   (b) Medication Therapy Management in Pharmacy Practice: Core Elements of an MTM Service Model, as adopted by the profession of pharmacy, shall serve as the foundational MTM service model.
4. APhA asserts that pharmacists must be included as essential patient care provider and compensated as such in every health care model, including but not limited to, the medical home and accountable care organizations.
5. APhA actively promotes the outcomes-based studies, pilot programs, demonstration projects, and other activities that document and reconfirm pharmacists’ impact on patient health and well-being, process of care delivery, and overall health care costs.

2005
Public Access to Clinical Trials Data
APhA supports access by healthcare professionals and the public to all clinical trial data derived from scientifically valid studies. APhA supports the establishment of a single, independent, publicly accessible clinical trials database that includes but is not limited to the following components:
(a) includes all studies, pre and post drug approval, throughout the research period (whether completed, in-progress or discontinued)
(b) clearly states the size, demographics, limitations and citations, if published, of each study listed
(c) includes an interpretative statement by an independent review body regarding the purpose of the study, methodology and outcomes to assist the public in understanding the posted information in a timely manner
(d) includes warnings to the public regarding inappropriate or incomplete use of the data in making clinical decisions in absence of an interpretive statement
(e) the sponsor and any supporting company, organization, or partnered institution of each clinical trial listed shall be clearly identified. (This includes Clinical Research Organizations, Academic Research Organizations, Site Management Organizations or any other group that is responsible other than the investigator’s research site.)

Use of Animals in Drug Research
1. APhA recognizes that animal experiments continue to be an essential, and indeed irreplaceable, component of biomedical research and testing.
2. When animals must be used for biomedical research and testing, APhA strongly supports humane treatment and adequate regulation, controls, and enforcement of appropriate measures relating to animal procurement, transportation, housing, care, and treatment.
3. APhA encourages the further development of methods of biomedical research and testing which do not require the use of animals.
4. APhA opposes legislative provisions that would penalize the properly controlled and conducted use of animals for biomedical research and testing.

2005, 1990
Use of Representative Populations in Clinical Studies
1. APhA supports the use of representative populations in clinical studies, including the use of women, minorities, the elderly, and children when appropriate.
2. APhA encourages the development of research techniques which would identify possible problems not readily detected in adult clinical investigations to aid in the safe and effective evaluation of drugs in children.

1990

Federal Funding to Evaluate the Impact of Health Care Policies
1. APhA supports the study of economic, scientific, and social issues related to health care, particularly pharmaceutical services.
2. APhA urges the federal government to establish funding mechanisms for objective research to assess the impact of public policy on the health care system, particularly pharmaceutical services.
3. APhA urges that all federally-funded research addressing public policy pertaining to pharmaceutical services incorporate input from organized pharmacy.

1989

Pharmacists as Principal Investigators in Clinical Drug Research
1. APhA urges the sponsors of drug research to permit pharmacists to serve as principal investigators.
2. APhA encourages state and federal agencies to eliminate regulatory and policy obstacles that prohibit pharmacists from being investigators, including principal investigators, in drug research or sponsors of Investigational New Drug Applications, Investigational Device Evaluations, and Animal Investigational New Drug Applications.

1989

Scientist Manpower
1. APhA supports efforts to increase the number of pharmacists pursuing graduate education and research in the pharmaceutical sciences, including, but not limited to:
(a) Dissemination of information to create awareness about graduate programs and career opportunities.
(b) Pursuit of increased government, industry, and foundation funding.
(c) Encouragement of innovative recruitment programs and curricula to facilitate career development.

1987

Impact of National Institutes of Health (NIH) Budget on Future Research
APhA recognizes the fundamental role of biomedical research in the profession of pharmacy and actively supports continued and predictable funding of NIH research.

1986

Positive Controls Versus Placebo Controls in Testing New Drugs
APhA recognizes the importance of and the need for placebo-controlled trials in testing new drugs. In addition, APhA supports the use of alternative study designs (such as positive controls), as well as innovative methodologies where they appear to be appropriate and useful.

1984

Freedom of Scientific Information
1. APhA supports the principle of the free dissemination and exchange of scientific information with only the following exceptions:
   (a) prior mutual confidentiality agreement between sponsor and researcher,
   (b) material that is essential to national security, and
   (c) legitimate trade secrets and/or proprietary information.

1981

Modification of Patent Periods
APhA supports modifications of patent periods for prescription drugs and drug products that would create reasonable incentives for needed research on new drugs and drug products.
1966
APhA Study Proposal
APhA should expand its research programs and plans to help the profession find solutions to its problems, discover new opportunities for service, and improve its present practices.
[JAPhA NS6:293 June 1966] [Reviewed 2005] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2014]

Investigational New Drugs

1981
Investigational New Drug (IND) Studies
APhA encourages investigators and sponsors who are conducting IND studies to utilize the professional services of pharmacists in carrying out such studies.
[Am Pharm NS2(5):40 July 1981] [Reviewed 2004] [Reviewed 2009] [Reviewed 2010] [Reviewed 2015]

SAMPLING

2002, 1993
Traditional Sampling and Pharmacy-Based, Starter Dose Programs
1. APhA encourages the use of pharmacy-based, starter dose programs.
2. APhA recommends that pharmacy-based, starter dose programs should promote patient access, be cost effective, ensure product integrity, maximize patient outcomes and provide appropriate compensation to the pharmacist.
3. APhA recommends that patients and prescribers communicate with pharmacists regarding the use of traditional drug samples to promote safe and effective medication use.
4. APhA encourages that sampling and starter dose programs limit the quantity of medications involved to amounts sufficient for beginning doses only.
[Am Pharm NS33(7):55 July 1993] [JAPhA NS42(5):Suppl. 1:S60 September/October 2002] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]

SPECIALTIES IN PHARMACY

2012, 1989
Recognition of Pharmacy Practice Specialties
1. APhA endorses the Board of Pharmacy Specialties’ process for recognizing specialties and certifying pharmacists in pharmacy practice specialties.
2. APhA believes that because of the existence of the Board of Pharmacy Specialties’ process, separate governmental recognition of pharmacy specialties and pharmacists in pharmacy practice specialties is not necessary.
[Am Pharm NS29(7):464 July 1989] [Reviewed 2001] [Reviewed 2007] [JAPhA NS52(4):460 July/August 2012]

1980
Nuclear Pharmacy Regulations
1. APhA supports the concept of state boards of pharmacy retaining their authority to regulate all aspects of professional pharmacy practice including nuclear pharmacy practice.
2. APhA urges state boards of pharmacy to promptly adopt appropriate rules and regulations for the practice of nuclear pharmacy, using the NABP Model Regulations for the Licensure of Nuclear Pharmacies as a model.
[Am Pharm NS20:69 July 1980] [Reviewed 2006] [Reviewed 2011] [Reviewed 2016]

TITLES/DESIGNATIONS

Community Pharmacy

2000
Use of the Phrase “Community Pharmacy”
APhA supports use of the phrase “community pharmacy” rather than “retail pharmacy.”
[JAPhA NS40(5):Suppl. 1:58 September/October 2000] [Reviewed 2002] [Reviewed 2007] [Reviewed 2012]
Non-Pharmacists

1999
Use of Titles
APhA opposes the use of titles such as “Pharmaceutical Specialist” and “Pharmaceutical Consultant” by sales representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers.


Pharmacist

1981
“P.D.” (Pharmacy Doctor) Designation for Pharmacists
APhA opposes the term “P.D.” (Pharmacy Doctor) as the uniform designation for pharmacists.


1977
Uniform Designation for Pharmacists
1. The profession of pharmacy should establish and use a uniform designation to identify an individual as a pharmacist.
2. The profession should adopt and use the designation “Pharmacist” following an individual’s name as the uniform designation identifying that individual as a pharmacist.
3. At the discretion of individual pharmacists, earned academic degrees or state licensure designation may be indicated following the uniform designation.


Student Pharmacist

2005
Regulation of Student Pharmacists’ Practice Experience
1. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to use the title “student pharmacist” to identify all students enrolled in their professional years of pharmacy education in an Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) accredited program.
2. APhA encourages state boards of pharmacy to permit a student pharmacist to perform the duties of a pharmacist within the applicable state’s scope of practice under a pharmacist’s supervision. Preceptors shall consider the experience and education of student pharmacists when providing pharmacy practice opportunities.


VACCINES

2011
Requiring Influenza Vaccination for All Pharmacy Personnel
APhA supports an annual influenza vaccination as a condition of employment, training, or volunteering within an organization that provides pharmacy services or operates a pharmacy or pharmacy department (unless a valid medical or religious reason precludes vaccination).

JAPhA NS51(4):482 July/August 2011 (Reviewed 2012)

2007
Pharmacy Personnel Immunization Rates
1. APhA supports efforts to increase immunization rates of healthcare professionals, for the purposes of protecting patients, and urges all pharmacy personnel to receive all immunizations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for healthcare workers.
2. APhA encourages employers to provide necessary immunizations to all pharmacy personnel.
3. APhA encourages federal, state, and local public health officials to recognize pharmacists as first responders (like physicians, nurses, police, etc.) and prioritize pharmacists to receive medications and immunizations.

Empowerment of Pharmacists as Drug Therapy Managers
1. APhA encourages pharmacists to take an active role in achieving the goals of the Healthy People program regarding immunizations through:
   (a) advocacy,
   (b) contracting with other health care professionals, or
   (c) pharmacists administering vaccines to vulnerable patients.
2. APhA encourages the availability of all vaccines to all pharmacies in order to meet public health needs.
3. APhA supports the compensation of pharmacists for the administration of immunizations and the reimbursement for vaccine distribution.
4. APhA should facilitate the development of programs that educate pharmacists about their role in immunizations in public health.

Standards for Pharmacy-Based Immunization Advocacy
(Note: Guidelines approved by the APhA Board of Trustees in May, 1997; noted in Appendix.)
APhA should adopt and disseminate standards for immunization advocacy and delivery by pharmacists.

Encouraging Availability and Use of Vaccines
1. APhA encourages the continued availability of vaccines to meet public health needs.
2. APhA supports the development of programs that educate the public about the role of immunizations in public health.
3. APhA supports the reimbursement by public and private third-party payers for immunizations.

VITAMINS, MINERALS, NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS AND FOOD

Complementary and Alternative Medications
1. APhA supports pharmacists using professional judgment to make informed decisions regarding the appropriateness of use or the sale of complementary and alternative medicines.
2. APhA shall assist pharmacists and student pharmacists in becoming knowledgeable about complementary and alternative medications to facilitate the counseling of patients regarding effectiveness, proper use, indications, safety and possible interactions.

Homeopathy
1. APhA supports the demonstration of safety and efficacy of homeopathic products from adequate, well-designed scientific studies before pharmacists advocate or sell homeopathic products.
2. APhA recognizes patient autonomy regarding the use of homeopathic products. Pharmacists should educate patients who choose to use homeopathic products.
3. APhA supports the modification of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to require that homeopathic manufacturers provide evidence of efficacy and safety for all products, including products currently in the marketplace.

“Quack” Therapy
APhA encourages efforts that would require the listing of all active ingredients of a food promoted as a drug or drug product in written promotional and advertising material.
2000
Regulation of Dietary Supplements
1. APhA shall work with Congress to modify the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act or enact other legislation to require that dietary supplement manufacturers provide evidence of efficacy and safety for all products, including products currently in the marketplace.
2. APhA supports the establishment and implementation of clear and effective enforcement policies to remove promptly unsafe or ineffective dietary supplement products from the marketplace.
3. APhA shall work with the FDA to improve dietary supplement product labeling to ensure full disclosure of all product components and their source with associated strengths and recommendations for use in specific patient populations.
4. APhA supports the development and enforcement of dietary supplement good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and compliance with USP/NF standards to assure quality, safe, contaminant-free products.
5. APhA encourages health care professionals, manufacturers, and consumers to report adverse health events associated with dietary supplements. APhA encourages the FDA to create a database with this information and make it available to all interested parties.

1988
Vitamins, Minerals, and Other Nutritional Supplement Usage
1. APhA advocates programs which address the public health implications of the misuse and/or abuse of vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional supplements.
2. APhA encourages pharmacists to provide health education regarding unsubstantiated and/or misleading health claims as they apply to vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional supplements.

1981
Federal Regulation of Salt in Processed Foods
APhA encourages manufacturers of processed foods to voluntarily reduce the salt (sodium chloride) added to their products and to use the minimum amount of salt necessary in the manufacturing process.

1980
Food Labeling
APhA supports requirements for disclosure in the labeling of processed food and the identity and, whenever appropriate, the quantity of ingredients, such as those preservatives, artificial colors and flavors, salts, sugars, and other substances that represent a potential risk to the health or therapy of a portion of the general population.

WOMEN IN PHARMACY
1979
Consideration of the Equal Rights Amendment
APhA supports efforts to assure equal rights of all persons.
APPENDICES

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American Pharmacists Association Bylaws
as amended through April 22, 2014.

ARTICLE I. NAME AND SEAL

Section 1. Name. This ASSOCIATION shall be called the “AMERICAN PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.”

Section 2. Seal. This ASSOCIATION shall have an official seal.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

Section 1. Purpose. This ASSOCIATION provides information, education, and advocacy to help all pharmacists improve medication use and advance patient care, and may hold office in this ASSOCIATION as allowed by the individual who shares the ASSOCIATION’s mission and vision.

Section 2. Membership Benefits and Services. In furtherance of its lawful purposes and within its corporate powers, this ASSOCIATION shall conduct such programs and activities and shall provide such other membership benefits and services as may be established from time to time by its members or Board of Trustees.

Section 3. Code of Ethics. This ASSOCIATION shall provide and maintain a Code of Ethics for pharmacists.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Classes of Membership. This ASSOCIATION shall have Member, Student Pharmacist Member, Pharmacy Technician Member, and Honorary Members of its membership organization group, provided, however, that only in the ASSOCIATION’s student pharmacist membership organization group may a Pharmacy Technician Member have full voting rights in a selected Association membership organization group and may hold office only in that selected membership organization group, provided, however, that a Pharmacy Technician Member shall have full voting rights as a member of an ASSOCIATION committee or as a delegate in the ASSOCIATION House of Delegates.

Section 2. Member. Any pharmacist who is licensed in the United States or a graduate of an Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) accredited school/college of pharmacy, any member of a pharmacy faculty, or any other individual who shares the ASSOCIATION’s mission and vision.

Members of the former Life membership class shall be Members without payment of dues. A Member shall have full voting rights and may hold office in this ASSOCIATION as allowed by the individual office.

Section 3. Student Pharmacist Member. Any student enrolled in a school or college of pharmacy holding membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy or accredited by ACPE, or a student enrolled in a pre-pharmacy program, shall be eligible for membership as a Student Pharmacist Member. A Student Pharmacist Member shall also be a member of the ASSOCIATION’s student pharmacist membership organization group. A Student Pharmacist Member shall have full voting rights in the student pharmacist membership organization group and may hold office only in the ASSOCIATION’s student pharmacist membership organization group, provided, however, that a Student Pharmacist Member shall have full voting rights as a member of an ASSOCIATION committee or as a delegate in the ASSOCIATION House of Delegates. Student Pharmacist Members representing the student pharmacist membership organization group in the APHA House of Delegates shall have the right to vote in that year’s annual election for at-large APHA Board of Trustees members and APhA President-Elect, as well as any additional issues that may be placed on the ballot from time to time.

Section 4. Pharmacy Technician Member. Any individual who is a pharmacy technician shall be eligible for membership as a Pharmacy Technician Member. A Pharmacy Technician Member shall have full voting rights in a selected Association membership organization group and may hold office only in that selected membership organization group, provided, however, that a Pharmacy Technician Member shall have full voting rights as a member of an ASSOCIATION committee or as a delegate in the ASSOCIATION House of Delegates.

Section 5. Honorary Membership. Any individual may be granted Honorary membership by the Board of Trustees. An Honorary Member shall have no voting rights and may not hold office in this ASSOCIATION or any of its membership organization groups unless entitled to do so under another class of membership.

Section 6. Admission to Membership. Any individual shall be admitted to membership in the appropriate class of membership upon completion of administrative processing of any required application accompanied by required dues, provided, however, that the Board of Trustees may deny any individual membership for cause, meaning conduct tending to damage the public reputation of this ASSOCIATION.

Section 7. Membership Benefits and Services. Membership benefits and services for each class of membership shall be those established from time to time by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may add, delete, or adjust membership benefits and services as it deems necessary or desirable in furtherance of ASSOCIATION purposes. No addition, deletion, or adjustment of membership benefits or services shall require any adjustment of dues for the membership period during which the addition, deletion, or adjustment of membership benefits or services occurs.

Section 8. Termination of Membership. Any member may voluntarily terminate membership by notice to this ASSOCIATION. Termination of membership shall be effective upon completion of administrative processing of such notice. No such voluntary termination of membership shall be effective to avoid any debt to this ASSOCIATION. This ASSOCIATION may terminate the membership of any member for failure to pay required dues. Such termination of membership shall be effective at the convenience of this ASSOCIATION. Termination of membership shall terminate the right of any member to all membership benefits and services.

Section 9. Dues. Each member shall pay such dues as may be required from time to time by the Board of Trustees for each class of membership. The Board of Trustees may establish from time to time such administrative policies and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable to facilitate the payment and receipt of required dues. The Board of Trustees may also establish from time to time special dues within established classes of membership.
ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the ASSOCIATION shall be the President, the President-elect, the Immediate Past President, the Treasurer, and the Executive Vice President.

Section 2. President, President-elect and Immediate Past President. The President shall be a pharmacist from the ASSOCIATION’s Member category and the principal elected officer of the ASSOCIATION and shall serve as a Trustee of this ASSOCIATION.

The President shall first be elected as President-elect, and the year thereafter shall serve as President with the third year of service as Immediate Past President. The President shall preside at meetings of this ASSOCIATION and shall appoint, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, all ASSOCIATION committees other than the ASSOCIATION House of Delegates Committees.

The President shall perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Trustees, but shall have no individual duties or responsibility for administrative decisions or actions with regard to the continuing management of ASSOCIATION affairs.

No individual shall serve as President-elect immediately following a term as President or Immediate Past President. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the President-elect. A vacancy in the office of President-elect or Immediate Past President may be filled by a pharmacist from the ASSOCIATION’s Member category appointed by the Board of Trustees, except that any appointment of a President-elect will be effective only until the next regular election at which time the membership shall elect both a President-elect and a President.

Section 3. Executive Vice President. The Executive Vice President shall be a pharmacist from the ASSOCIATION’s Member category appointed by the Board of Trustees and employed by the ASSOCIATION as chief executive officer on such terms and conditions as are approved by the Board of Trustees. The Executive Vice President shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees in the exercise of assigned duties and authorities for executive and administrative decisions or actions with regard to the continuing management of the ASSOCIATION’s affairs. The Executive Vice President shall serve as Secretary of the ASSOCIATION and as Secretary of the House of Delegates. A vacancy in the office of Executive Vice President shall be filled by a pharmacist from the ASSOCIATION’s Member category appointed by the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be a Member appointed by the Board of Trustees and shall serve for a term of three (3) years from the effective date of the appointment. No individual shall serve more than two (2) consecutive full three-year terms as Treasurer. A vacancy in the office of Treasurer shall be filled for the unexpired term by a Member appointed by the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. Removal. An Officer of the ASSOCIATION (except for the Executive Vice President) may be removed from office for any reason by a two-thirds (2/3) vote in favor of removal by the whole Board of Trustees, excluding the vote of the affected Officer. Trustees may only vote in person at an assembled meeting, face-to-face. No proxies, mail, telephone or other indirect means of voting shall be permitted. The vote shall be taken by secret written ballot. Counsel to the ASSOCIATION shall tally the ballots and shall announce only the result.

ARTICLE V. BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 1. Composition. Six (6) Elected Trustees, the Officers, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the Presidents of the membership organization groups of this ASSOCIATION shall constitute the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Duties and Authority. The Board of Trustees shall be responsible for the general supervision and management of ASSOCIATION affairs, including, but not limited to, the specific duties and authority stated in these Bylaws. It shall have, in addition to the specific duties and authority stated in these Bylaws, such duties and authority which from time to time are imposed on or recognized by law as being applicable to nonprofit corporations. It shall adopt Bylaws and rules or procedures for the conduct of its business.

It shall act with regard to matters of ASSOCIATION policy for the House of Delegates in the interim between House of Delegates meetings and shall make an annual report to the membership regarding the programs and activities of this ASSOCIATION.

Section 3. Election of Trustees. Elected Trustees shall be elected as provided for in the Article on elections in these Bylaws.

Section 4. Term of Office. Elected Trustees shall be elected for a term of three (3) years and shall serve until their successors have been duly elected and installed. No individual shall serve more than two (2) successive full terms as an Elected Trustee. However, nothing in this Article shall prevent a Trustee who has served two full successive terms from being elected as President-elect or President.

Section 5. Vacancies. A vacancy among Elected Trustees shall be filled by a pharmacist from the ASSOCIATION’s Member category selected by the Board of Trustees to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. A vacancy among Officer Trustees shall be filled as provided for in the Article on Officers in these Bylaws. A vacancy in the Office of Speaker or the Office of Speaker-elect of the House of Delegates shall be filled as provided for in the Article on the House of Delegates in these Bylaws.

Section 6. Meetings. The Board of Trustees shall meet at the call of the President or on the call of a quorum of the Board of Trustees. The time and place of Board of Trustees meetings shall be established by the President.

Section 7. Quorum. A majority of Trustees plus one shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 8. Removal. A Trustee of the ASSOCIATION may be removed from office for any reason by a two-thirds (2/3) vote in favor of removal by the whole Board of Trustees, excluding the vote of the affected Trustee. Trustees may only vote in person at an assembled meeting, face-to-face. No proxies, mail, telephone or other indirect means of voting shall be permitted. The vote shall be taken by secret written ballot. Counsel to the ASSOCIATION shall tally the ballots and shall announce only the result.
ARTICLE VI. HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Section 1. Composition. The House of Delegates shall consist of delegates from states, ASSOCIATION membership organizations, Recognized National Organizations, Delegates Ex Officio, and Speaker-appointed delegates. Each delegate and Delegate Ex Officio must be a member of this ASSOCIATION.

Section 2. Apportionment of Delegates.

A. States: each shall have two (2) delegates plus one (1) delegate for each two hundred (200) Members of this ASSOCIATION, or major fraction thereof, who are members of this ASSOCIATION residing in the state. Delegates and alternate delegates from each state should reflect the demographic diversity represented by the ASSOCIATION membership residing in that state.

B. ASSOCIATION membership organization groups: each shall have twenty-eight (28) delegates.

C. Recognized National Organizations: each shall have two (2) delegates, delegates who are members of the recognized organization.

D. Delegates Ex Officio: shall be each Trustee, ASSOCIATION Former Presidents, and Former Speakers of the House of Delegates.

E. The Speaker shall appoint up to 10 delegates from House committee members not appointed as delegates from other delegations.

F. Each appointing organization shall have the right to appoint one (1) alternate delegate for up to five (5) delegates that it appoints, plus one (1) alternate delegate for each additional five (5) delegates, or major fraction there-of, that it appoints.

G. Delegations that have one or more seats unfilled during both House sessions for 3 consecutive years shall have those seats removed from their delegate allocation. Delegations shall be notified 60 days prior to the removal of delegate seats and may petition the Secretary of the House for reappointment of those seats.

Section 3. Duties and Authority. The House of Delegates shall serve as a legislative body in the development of ASSOCIATION policy. It shall act on such policy recommendations as shall come before it and shall adopt rules or procedures for the conduct of its business.

Section 4. Appointment of Delegates. Affiliated State Organizations, Recognized National Organizations, and ASSOCIATION membership organization groups will appoint the delegates and alternate delegates to which they are entitled.

Delegates and alternate delegates are appointed to serve from the date of appointment of the name and address of the delegate. All delegates and alternate delegates other than Delegates Ex Officio shall serve until their successors have been appointed. Delegates Ex Officio shall serve for life or, in the case of Trustee serving as Delegates Ex Officio, until their successors have been duly appointed or elected and installed.

Section 5. Officers. The Officers of the House of Delegates shall be a Speaker, a Speaker-elect, and a Secretary. The Speaker shall appoint delegates and Committees as provided in these Bylaws, shall preside at meetings of the House of Delegates, and shall be responsible for a report of the actions of the House of Delegates to the members of this ASSOCIATION.

The Speaker-elect shall assist the Speaker in the performance of the Speaker’s duties and/or perform such duties as specified by the House of Delegates. In the event of a vacancy in the Office of Speaker, or in the event the Speaker is unable to perform the duties of the office during a meeting of the House of Delegates, the Speaker-elect shall assume the duties of the Speaker. In the event of a vacancy in both the Office of Speaker and the Office of Speaker-elect, or in the event both the Speaker and the Speaker-elect are unable to perform the duties of the offices during a meeting of the House of Delegates, the House of Delegates shall elect a Speaker pro tem, at which time a Speaker and a Speaker-elect shall be elected. The Secretary of the House of Delegates shall be responsible for the administrative functions of the House of Delegates.

Section 6. Elections. The Speaker-elect shall be elected during the Annual Meeting of the ASSOCIATION by the House of Delegates from among a slate of delegates nominated by the House of Delegates Committee on Nominations and as otherwise may be provided for in rules or procedures adopted by the House of Delegates. Speaker-elect elections will be held every other year. The Speaker-elect shall serve until the end of the next Annual Meeting of the ASSOCIATION following election at which time the Speaker-elect shall be installed in the Office of Speaker. The Speaker shall serve for two years. The Speaker shall serve until a successor is duly elected and/or installed. The Executive Vice President of the ASSOCIATION shall serve as Secretary of the House of Delegates.

Section 7. Meetings. The House of Delegates shall hold a regular meeting during the Annual Meeting of this ASSOCIATION, this regular meeting to consist of such sessions and to have an order of business as specified in the official program of the Annual Meeting. The House of Delegates may hold special meetings at the call of the Speaker with the approval of the Board of Trustees, or upon written petition of a majority of authorized delegates. The time and place of special meetings of the House of Delegates shall be established by the Speaker with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 8. Quorum. A majority of the delegates registered at any regular or special meeting of the House of Delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 9. Committees. The House of Delegates shall have committees as established by the Speaker and the Board of Trustees. Such Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The House of Delegates shall have the following standing committees:

Committee on Nominations
Canvassers Committee
Policy Committees

Committees shall have such number of members as the Board of Trustees may establish and shall consider subjects only on agendas approved by the Board of Trustees. The House of Delegates Committee on Nominations shall nominate candidates for Speaker of the House of Delegates in accordance with such Bylaws, rules, or procedures as the House of Delegates deems necessary or desirable to facilitate its business. The House of Delegates Canvassers Committee shall certify the results of the House of Delegates elections.
ARTICLE VII. RECOGNIZED AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. Recognized National Organizations. Any national organization representing pharmacy, the purposes of which are consistent with the purposes of this ASSOCIATION, may be designated a Recognized National Organization by the Board of Trustees. The status of such an organization as a Recognized National Organization may be terminated by the Board of Trustees.

Section II. Affiliated State Organizations. A State Organization may be designated as an Affiliated State Organization by the Board of Trustees in its discretion.

ARTICLE VIII. ORGANIZATION OF MEMBERS

Section I. Organization. The Association shall have a membership organization group representing at least the following segments of members: pharmacy practitioners, student pharmacists, and pharmaceutical scientists. Each group shall have an Executive Committee consisting of a President, a President-elect, and such additional members as the Board of Trustees may establish from time to time. Each Executive Committee shall be elected by the members of the group pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees.

Section II. Additional membership organization groups. The Board may, from time to time, establish additional membership organization groups reflecting the diverse professional needs of the membership.

Section III. Programming. Each membership organization group shall conduct such programs as may be established from time to time for the benefit of its members, the profession, or the public. Programs are subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The student pharmacist organization group may recognize an affiliated student pharmacist chapter at any ACPE-accredited or American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy recognized school or college of pharmacy.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS

Section I. Annual Meeting. This ASSOCIATION shall hold an Annual Meeting each calendar year at a time and place established by the Board of Trustees. The Annual Meeting shall consist of such sessions and shall have an order of business as specified in the official program for the Annual Meeting.

Section II. Special Meetings. The ASSOCIATION may hold special meetings at the call of the President with the approval of the Board of Trustees. The time and place of special meetings shall be established by the President. The order of business for a special meeting shall be as specified in the call, notice or agenda of the special meeting.

ARTICLE X. ELECTIONS

Section I. Nominations. Candidates for election as ASSOCIATION President-elect and Elected Trustees shall be from among pharmacists in the Member category. A slate of two (2) candidates shall be nominated for each Elected Trustee slot and President-Elect.

Section II. Nominating Committee. The Committee on Nominations shall nominate all candidates for President-elect and Elected Trustees as provided for in this Article. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of the most recent nonincumbent Former President, the immediate former Speaker of the House of Delegates, and three (3) other members appointed by the President. No individual shall serve on the Committee on Nominations in more than three (3) consecutive calendar years.

Section III. Election Procedure. Except as may otherwise be provided in these Bylaws, the names of candidates for election and a mail ballot shall be provided all members entitled to vote. Executed ballots must be received by the date published on the ballot.

The Committee of Canvassers shall certify the results of all ASSOCIATION elections, except for elections in the House of Delegates. The Committee of Canvassers shall meet following a tally of timely, valid ballots and shall review the election procedure for compliance with these Bylaws. It shall certify to the Board of Trustees the results of the election for each position. The names of candidates elected shall be made public following certification of the election by the Committee of Canvassers.

Once certified, the results of any election shall not be subject to challenge.

Section IV. Time of Election. Except as may otherwise be provided in these Bylaws, the ASSOCIATION nomination and election process shall be conducted pursuant to a schedule established by the Executive Vice President with the approval of the Board of Trustees, which will permit candidates elected to assume office as provided in these Bylaws.

Section V. Installation. Except as may otherwise be provided in these Bylaws, Officers and Elected Trustees of the ASSOCIATION and the elected officers of the membership organization groups shall assume office at the conclusion of business on the last day of the Annual Meeting of the ASSOCIATION following the year in which they are elected.

Section VI. Honorary President. When nominated by the Board of Trustees, an Honorary President of the ASSOCIATION shall be elected pursuant to the election procedure established in these Bylaws. The Honorary President shall be a member of the ASSOCIATION, shall have made significant contributions to the ASSOCIATION, and shall serve for a one-year term commencing on the first day of the Annual Meeting following the year in which elected.

ARTICLE XI. FINANCES

Section I. Financial and Investment Policy. The financial and investment policy of this ASSOCIATION shall be as established from time to time by the Board of Trustees with the advice of the Treasurer, Executive Vice President, and such other financial advisors as the Board of Trustees may deem necessary or desirable. Investments shall not be restricted by the District of Columbia or any other jurisdiction.

Section II. Financial Administration. The Executive Vice President, with the approval of the Treasurer, shall be responsible for the continuing management of the financial affairs of this ASSOCIATION. The Board of Trustees shall approve any bank intended to serve as a repository of ASSOCIATION assets and a public accounting firm that shall be retained to con-
duct an annual audit of ASSOCIATION accounts. All disbursements of ASSOCIATION funds shall be pursuant to such policies and procedures as may be established from time to time by the Board of Trustees and are to be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis by the Treasurer and the Executive Vice President or by the Executive Vice President alone.

Section 3. Bonds. The Treasurer, the Executive Vice President, and such other members, employees, or agents of this ASSOCIATION as the Board of Trustees may direct shall be bonded for proper care and disposition of ASSOCIATION property in their possession or custody. Such bonds shall be in amounts and subject to such conditions as the Board of Trustees shall direct. The expense of such bonds shall be borne by the ASSOCIATION.

Section 4. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall make an annual financial report to the membership that includes an audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year.

ARTICLE XII. BOARD OF PHARMACY SPECIALTIES

Section 1. Purposes. The Board of Pharmacy Specialties shall exist for the following purposes:

A. To grant recognition of appropriate pharmacy practice specialties based on criteria established by the Board of Pharmacy Specialties.
B. To establish standards for certification and recertification in recognized pharmacy practice specialties.
C. To grant qualified pharmacists certification and recertification in recognized pharmacy practice specialties.
D. To serve as a coordinating agency and informational clearinghouse for organizations and pharmacists in recognized pharmacy practice specialties.

Section 2. Bylaws and Composition. The Board of Pharmacy Specialties shall operate under Bylaws (and subsequent amendments) approved by the ASSOCIATION’s Board of Trustees. The composition of the Board of Pharmacy Specialties shall be outlined in the approved Bylaws.

Section 3. Finances. The ASSOCIATION shall act as fiscal agent for the Board of Pharmacy Specialties in accordance with procedures established by the ASSOCIATION’s Board of Trustees. The ASSOCIATION shall prepare an annual audited financial report of Board of Pharmacy Specialties activities.

ARTICLE XIII. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY AND PRECEDENCE

Section 1. Parliamentary Authority. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order shall govern this ASSOCIATION in all cases to which they are applicable. The Executive Vice President may retain the services of a qualified parliamentarian for any meeting when such services are deemed necessary or desirable and shall do so for all deliberative meetings of the House of Delegates.

Section 2. Precedence. In any case of conflict between these Bylaws and any other bylaws, parliamentary authority, or rules or procedures of any membership organization group, these Bylaws shall prevail. All such apparent conflicts shall be resolved by the Board of Trustees whose decision shall be binding on all interested parties.

ARTICLE XIV. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Bylaws. Every proposed amendment of these Bylaws, following the approval of counsel and the Board of Trustees, shall be submitted with a mail ballot to all members entitled to vote. Executed ballots must be received by this ASSOCIATION by the date published on the ballot. A proposed amendment of these Bylaws shall become effective upon receiving a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote certified by the Committee of Canvassers to the Board of Trustees. Once certified, the results of any vote on a proposed Bylaw amendment shall not be subject to challenge.

Section 2. Code of Ethics. Every proposed amendment of the Code of Ethics, with the approval of counsel and the Board of Trustees, shall be submitted with a mail ballot to all members entitled to vote. Executed ballots must be received by this ASSOCIATION by the date published on the ballot. A proposed amendment of the Code of Ethics shall become effective upon receiving a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote certified by the Committee of Canvassers to the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE XV. NOTICE

Section 1. Previous Notice. Any previous notice required to be provided any member of this ASSOCIATION may be given by printing the notice in a publication regularly provided the member entitled to notice or by mailing the notice to each member entitled to notice at the member’s mailing address then indicated in the membership records of this ASSOCIATION.
Appendix B

American Pharmacists Association
Seven Principles of Pharmaceutical Care Benefits

PRINCIPLE I: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit recognizes the value of the patient-pharmacist relationship.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit permits any pharmacist willing to meet specified service quality, delivery and financial requirements of a plan to participate in serving patients under that plan.

(b) Within the limits specified in I(a), the Pharmaceutical Care Benefit (1) ensures that patients have convenient access to prescription drug therapy and professional pharmacy services from the pharmacist of their choice and (2) avoids unreasonable administrative, distribution channel, or financial plan requirements that create unnecessary access barriers.

(c) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit encourages the patient’s use of the most cost-effective drug therapy and professional pharmacy services through reasonable administrative rules and financial incentives that are equally applied to all participating pharmacists.

Principle II: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit supports the provision of pharmaceutical care.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit uses compensation systems that encourage pharmacists to provide cost-effective professional services and pharmaceutical products.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit facilitates pharmacist-prescriber communication that assists prescribers in selecting optimal cost-effective therapy.

(c) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit encourages pharmacist review, continuous oversight, and implementation of supportive care strategies that are based on recognized standards and are aimed at patient adherence to the prescriber’s therapy goals.

(d) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit encourages patients, prescribers, and pharmacists to openly, actively, and regularly communicate about the anticipated effects, potential side effects, and actual experiences associated with drug use.

(e) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides financial incentives for performance that promotes interactive pharmacist-patient drug therapy review and counseling that occurs, at a minimum, with the provision of all new medication prescriptions, first refills of new medicines, and at appropriate maintenance medication review periods.

Principle III: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides support systems and materials to pharmacists and plan beneficiaries that facilitate their roles in achieving optimal therapy outcomes.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides clear, well-articulated materials to pharmacists and plan beneficiaries. These materials include complete and accurate disclosure of plan design, financial incentives, and implementation procedures.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides timely notification and educational materials relating to program enhancements to pharmacy providers and plan beneficiaries.

(c) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides prompt notice of performance incentives to pharmacists, to help them identify appropriate processes and behaviors.

Principle IV: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit renumeration to pharmacists should be based on sound, defensible methodology.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit acknowledges quality, professional service delivery by pharmacists through compensation systems and reporting mechanisms that are identifiably separate and distinct from compensation for the drug product and its distribution.
(b) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides product and service payment mechanisms to ensure that no provider or group of providers obtains financial arrangements that disadvantage any other provider or group of providers offering similar products and services.

Principle V: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit administration uses technology that integrates health information and reflects current national standards.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit uses an automated point-of-service processing system that complies with national standards.

(b) Pharmacists should be able to validate the patient’s participation in a Pharmaceutical Care Benefit and ensure appropriate coordination of benefits.

(c) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Program’s identification cards include all information needed to successfully provide service and adjudicate claims.

(d) Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Programs ensure prompt payment of claims, as adjudicated.

(e) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Program’s charges for participation as a provider, if any, should be fair, reasonable, and clearly disclosed.

Principle VI: The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit provides for ongoing program evaluation and documentation.

(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit uses reporting systems that regularly disseminate relevant information to pharmacists to allow pharmacists to improve their performance and their management of patients. These reports should include drug therapy statistics; therapy guidelines; feedback on behaviors of individual prescribers and dispensing pharmacists with regard to prescribing and patient utilization efficiencies; and relative performance on DUR-related alerts, therapy interventions, and patient outcomes.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Program uses pharmacist/practitioner/patient involvement in program design, operations oversight, and ongoing evaluation.


(a) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Program provides access to patient information that assists pharmacists in providing comprehensive pharmaceutical care services.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Care Benefit Program uses procedures that ensure the security of patient-specific information and limits its use to health care providers.

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Appendix C

American Pharmacists Association®
Improving medication use. Advancing patient care.

Guidelines for Pharmacy-Based Immunization Advocacy and Administration

At the 1996 APhA Annual Meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, the House of Delegates adopted policy encouraging pharmacists to take an active role to increase the rate of immunizations among vulnerable patient populations. This role could be fulfilled by pharmacists’ becoming educators, facilitators, or immunizers of the public.

APhA has invested many resources in the development of education, advocacy, practice support, and scientific programs related to the role of pharmacists in immunizations. These activities have assisted the profession to develop collaborative relationships with other health care professionals and to highlight the pharmacist’s position within the health care system.

In response to a call by pharmacists and other entities for assistance in developing these expanded roles, a set of draft guidelines were developed. These proposed guidelines were presented to the 1997 APhA House of Delegates, in Los Angeles, California, as a New Business Item. The House referred the guidelines to the Board for the solicitation of further input and the adoption of a set of guidelines that would assist pharmacists in incorporating immunization activities into their practice. After receiving input from pharmacists, and other health care providers and organizations, the APhA Board of Trustees approved the attached document. The guidelines are a dynamic document and will be periodically reviewed as the health care arena changes. The guidelines were last reviewed in 2012.

For additional information, contact Mitchel Rothholz, RPh, MBA 202/429-7549 or mrothholz@aphanet.org.
Guidelines for Pharmacy-based Immunization Advocacy
American Pharmacists Association

Guideline 1 – Prevention – Pharmacists should protect their patients’ health by being vaccine advocates.
(a) Pharmacists should adopt one of three levels of involvement in vaccine advocacy:
   (1) Pharmacist as educator (motivating people to be immunized);
   (2) Pharmacist as facilitator (hosting others who immunize);
   (3) Pharmacist as immunizer (protecting vulnerable people, consistent with state law).
(b) Pharmacists should focus their immunization efforts on diseases that are the most significant sources of preventable mortality among the American people, such as influenza, pneumococcal, and hepatitis B infections.
(c) Pharmacists should routinely determine the immunization status of patients, then refer patients to an appropriate provider for immunization.
(d) Pharmacists should identify high-risk patients in need of targeted vaccines and develop an appropriate immunization schedule.
(e) Pharmacists should protect themselves and prevent infection of their patients by being appropriately immunized themselves.

Guideline 2 – Partnership – Pharmacists who administer immunizations do so in partnership with their community.
(a) Pharmacists should support the immunization advocacy goals and other educational programs of health departments in their city, county, and state.
(b) Pharmacists should collaborate with community prescribers and health departments.
(c) Pharmacists should assist their patients in maintaining a medical home, including care such as immunization delivery.
(d) Pharmacists should consult with and report immunization delivery, as appropriate, to primary-care providers, state immunization registries, and other relevant parties.
(e) Pharmacists should identify high-risk patients in hospitals and other institutions and assure that appropriate vaccination is considered either before discharge or in discharge planning.
(f) Pharmacists should identify high-risk patients in nursing homes and other facilities and assure that needed vaccinations are considered either upon admission or in drug regimen reviews.
Guideline 3 – Quality – Pharmacists must achieve and maintain competence to administer immunizations.

(a) Pharmacists should administer vaccines only after being properly trained and evaluated in disease epidemiology, vaccine characteristics, injection technique, and related topics.

(b) Pharmacists should administer vaccines only after being properly trained in emergency responses to adverse events and should provide this service only in settings equipped with epinephrine and related supplies.

(c) Before immunization, pharmacists should question patients and/or their families about contraindications and inform them in specific terms about the risks and benefits of immunization.

(d) Pharmacists should receive additional education and training on current immunization recommendations, schedules, and techniques at least annually.

Guideline 4 – Documentation – Pharmacists should document immunizations fully and report clinically significant events appropriately.

(a) Pharmacists should maintain perpetual immunization records and offer a personal immunization record to each patient and their primary care provider whenever possible.

(b) Pharmacists should report adverse events following immunization to appropriate primary-care providers and to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).

Guideline 5 – Empowerment – Pharmacists should educate patients about immunizations and respect patients’ rights.

(a) Pharmacists should encourage appropriate vaccine use through information campaigns for health care practitioners, employers, and the public about the benefits of immunizations.

(b) Pharmacists should educate patients and their families about immunization in readily understood terms.

(c) Before immunizing, pharmacists should document any patient education provided and informed consent obtained, consistent with state law.

References:

Approved by the APhA Board of Trustees, August 1997. Reviewed in 2012.
Appendix D

APhA MODEL POLICY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

The (name of organization or company) is dedicated to providing its employees a work environment free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a form of sexual discrimination as defined by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and therefore is prohibited.

Actions which are consistent with the definition of sexual harassment are in violation of this company’s policy. All employees have a responsibility to maintain the work place free of sexual harassment and to report such misconduct when it occurs. Any employee — regardless of position in the organization or gender — found in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action by the organization.

DEFINITION

Unwelcome behavior or a sexual advance, a request for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment;

2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis of employment decisions affecting such individual; and/or

3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

There are two categories of sexual harassment:

1. Quid pro quo sexual harassment occurs when decisions affecting a person’s employment are based on whether the person submits to or rejects sexual demands.

2. Hostile environment sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome sexual conduct unreasonably interferes with a person’s work performance or causes an intimidating, offensive, or hostile work environment even when the victim suffers no tangible or economic job consequences.

Examples of sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- **Verbal:** sexual innuendo, suggestive comments, insults, threats, jokes about gender-specific traits, or sexual propositions;

- **Nonverbal:** making suggestive or insulting noises, leering, whistling, or making obscene gestures, or displaying pornographic material in the workplace; and

- **Physical:** touching, pinching, brushing the body, coercing sexual intercourse, or assault.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Any employee who believes that he or she has been the subject of sexual harassment should report the alleged misconduct immediately to (name(s) of person(s) at organization) in the (name of department).
An investigation of any complaint will be undertaken immediately by (name(s) listed above). The complaint will be held confidential to the extent possible so that a thorough investigation can take place. The employee making the complaint is asked not to talk with other employees about the complaint during the investigation.

The employee making the complaint must document, in writing, the alleged misconduct including the action, time, date, and location. This signed document must give (name(s) of organization) the employee’s consent to investigate the incident. This document must be submitted to (name(s) stated above) within (one) week of reporting the incident.

The employee making the complaint is assured that the matter will be investigated and a decision rendered with (30) days of receipt of the complaint.

No retaliation or discrimination against the employee making the complaint will be tolerated regardless of the outcome of the investigation.

**INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE and DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

A sexual harassment complaint will be investigated by (name(s) listed above) immediately and a decision rendered with (30) days of the receipt of the written document from the employee making the complaint.

The investigator will:

1. Establish whether the complaint of misconduct is true through interviews with both the complainant and the accused, research for corroborative evidence, and interviews with supervisors and/or colleagues.

2. Determine whether the alleged action constitutes sexual harassment. Is the action prohibited based on the definition of sexual harassment contained in this document? If the action is deemed to be sexual harassment, under which category of sexual harassment does it fall – “quid pro quo” or “hostile environment”?

3. Determine if remedial or more serious action is needed. If the action is deemed to fall under the category of “quid pro quo,” the investigator will recommend that the accused must be terminated. If the action is deemed to fall under the category of “hostile environment,” the investigator will recommend the type of disciplinary action. This action may range from a warning in the employee’s file up to termination. The disciplinary action will depend upon the seriousness of the action and/or the accused’s previous record. (Whenever possible, the person making the final determination about the type of disciplinary action should not be the investigator).

4. File a full written report to (name of person making final decision on disciplinary action – even if no disciplinary action is recommended) within (20) days of receipt of the original written complaint. After (name in line above) has made a final decision, all parties will be informed in writing within (30) days of the date of original written complaint.

5. Keep on permanent record all materials to the complaint.

The (name of organization) recognizes that the issue of whether sexual harassment has occurred requires a factual determination based on all the evidence received. (Name of organization) also recognizes that false accusations of sexual harassment can have serious effects on innocent men and women.

This model policy is to be used as a guide only. Individuals and organizations considering adopting this policy should consult with their legal counsel. **THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT ADOPTION OF THIS POLICY WILL INSURE AGAINST CLAIMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR THAT THIS POLICY WILL SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTAND JUDICIAL CHALLENGE.**
# Officers of the APhA House of Delegates

### 1912-2016

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Vice Chairman/Vice Speaker-Elect</th>
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<td>F.W. Nitardy</td>
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<td>Rowland Jones, Jr.</td>
<td>C.T. Gilbert</td>
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<td>A.F. Ludwig</td>
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<td>Robert C. Wilson</td>
<td>Ernest Little</td>
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<td>C.L. Guthrie</td>
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<td>C.L. O’Connell</td>
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<td>Henry H. Gregg</td>
<td>Glenn Jenkins</td>
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<td>J.K. Atwood</td>
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<td>Bert Mull</td>
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<td>R.Q. Richards</td>
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<td>Louis J. Fischl</td>
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<td>Leib L. Riggs</td>
<td>Louis Zoph</td>
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<td>James L. Lynch</td>
<td>W.B. Shangraw</td>
<td>R.P. Fischelis</td>
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<td>1956-1957</td>
<td>Troy C. Daniels</td>
<td>John Butts</td>
<td>R.P. Fischelis</td>
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<td>1957-1958</td>
<td>Nicholas Gesoalde</td>
<td>E.A. Swinyard</td>
<td>R.P. Fischelis</td>
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1961-1962  Grover C. Bowles  Donald Brodie  Wm. S. Apple
1962-1963  H.C. McAllister  David Stewart  Wm. S. Apple
1963-1964  Calvin Berger  Robert Johnson  Wm. S. Apple
1965-1966  William R. Whitten  Jack Karlin  Wm. S. Apple
1966-1967  Charles A. Schreiber  W.B. Rumford  Wm. S. Apple
1967-1968  W. Byron Rumford  W.J. Smith  Wm. S. Apple
1968-1969  Mary Louise Andersen  Merritt Skinner  Wm. S. Apple
1969-1970  Mary Louise Andersen  Merritt Skinner  Wm. S. Apple
1970-1971  Clifton J. Latiolais  Philip Sacks  Wm. S. Apple
1971-1972  Philip Sacks  George Inman  Wm. S. Apple
1972-1973  Jacob W. Miller  Joseph McSoley  Wm. S. Apple
1973-1974  Jacob W. Miller  James Wagner  Wm. S. Apple
1974-1975  David J. Krigstein  Louis Jeffrey  Wm. S. Apple
1975-1976  David J. Krigstein  Mark Sullivan  Wm. S. Apple
1977-1978  Mary Munson Runge  Herbert Carlin  Wm. S. Apple
1978-1979  Ralph S. Levi  Earl Giacolini  Wm. S. Apple
1981-1982  D. Stephen Crawford  S. Schondelmeyer  Wm. S. Apple
1982-1983  D. Stephen Crawford  E.M. Valentine  Wm. S. Apple
1984-1985  Lowell J. Anderson  Shirley McKee  J. Schlegel
1985-1986  Raymond W. Roberts  Lucinda L. Maine  J. Schlegel
1987-1988  Shirley P. McKee  -----  J. Schlegel
1988-1989  Lucinda L. Maine  -----  G. Griffenhagen
1990-1991  E. Michelle Valentine  -----  John A. Gans
1995-1996  Wilma K. Wong  -----  John A. Gans
1996-1997  Susan E. Bartlemay  -----  John A. Gans
1997-1998  Timothy L. Tucker  -----  John A. Gans
1998-1999  Betty Jean Harris  -----  John A. Gans
1999-2000  Pamela Tribble  -----  John A. Gans
2000-2001  Bethany Boyd  -----  John A. Gans
2001-2002  Michael A. Moné  -----  John A. Gans
2002-2003  Timothy L. Tucker  -----  John A. Gans
2003-2004  Craig A. Pedersen  -----  John A. Gans
2005-2006  Adele Pietrantoni  -----  John A. Gans
2006-2007  Adele Pietrantoni  Michael Ira Smith  John A. Gans
2007-2008  Michael Ira Smith  -----  John A. Gans
2009-2010  Valerie T. Prince  -----  T.E. Menighan
2010-2011  Valerie T. Prince  Bradley P. Tice  T.E. Menighan
2011-2012  Bradley P. Tice  -----  T.E. Menighan
2012-2013  Bradley P. Tice  William H. Riffee  T.E. Menighan
2013-2014  William H. Riffée  -----  T.E. Menighan
2015-2016  Theresa Wells-Tolle  -----  T.E. Menighan
2016-2017  Theresa Wells-Tolle  Michael D. Hogue  T.E. Menighan

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Appendix F

Glossary of the APhA House of Delegates

AACP: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy
AAPS: American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists
ACA: American College of Apothecaries
ACCP: American College of Clinical Pharmacy
ACPE: Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education
AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIHP: American Institute of the History of Pharmacy
AMA: American Medical Association
AMCP: Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy
AMVA: American Medical Veterinary Association
ANDA: Abbreviated New Drug Approval
APHA: American Public Health Association
APhA: American Pharmacists Association
APhA-APPMM: American Pharmacists Association Academy of Pharmacy Practice and Management
APhA-APRS: American Pharmacists Association Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science
APhA-ASP: American Pharmacists Association Academy of Student Pharmacists
APPE: Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experiences
ASCP: American Society of Consultant Pharmacists
ASHP: American Society of Health Systems Pharmacists
ASPL: American Society for Pharmacy Law
ASPR: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
BPS: Board of Pharmacy Specialties
CCP: Council on Credentialing in Pharmacy
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CE: Continuing Education
CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CPOE: Computerized Prescriber Order Entry
DEA: Drug Enforcement Agency
DRR: Drug Regimen Review
DUE: Drug Use Evaluation
DUR: Drug Utilization Review
DSHEA: Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act
EHR: Electronic Health Record
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERISA: Employee Retirement Income Security Act
FDA: U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FDCA: Food Drug and Cosmetic Act
FTC: U.S. Federal Trade Commission
GMP: Good Manufacturing Practices
HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IACP: International Academy of Compounding Pharmacists
IND: Investigational New Drug
IPPE: Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experiences
IRB: Institutional Review Board
JCPP: Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners
MAC: Maximum Allowable Cost
MTM: Medication Therapy Management
NABP: National Association of Boards of Pharmacy
NAPLEX: North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination
NARD: National Association of Retail Druggists
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>NCPA</td>
<td>National Community Pharmacists Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCPDP</td>
<td>National Council of Prescription Drug Programs</td>
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<td>NDA</td>
<td>New Drug Application</td>
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<td>NDC</td>
<td>National Drug Code</td>
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<td>National Formulary</td>
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<td>NIH</td>
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<td>NPhA</td>
<td>National Pharmaceutical Association</td>
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<td>National Pharmacists Association</td>
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<td>OEO</td>
<td>Office of Economic Opportunity</td>
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<td>OPEO</td>
<td>Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations</td>
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<td>OPM</td>
<td>U.S. Office of Personnel Management</td>
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<td>ORDUR</td>
<td>On-line Realtime Drug Utilization Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>Over-the-counter</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBRN</td>
<td>Practice Based Research Networks</td>
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<td>PCAB</td>
<td>Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board</td>
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<td>PhRMA</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America</td>
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<td>PSRO</td>
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<td>PSTAC</td>
<td>Pharmacist Services Technical Advisory Coalition</td>
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<td>PTCB</td>
<td>Pharmacy Technician Certification Board</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
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<td>USP</td>
<td>United States Pharmacopeia</td>
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<td>U.S. Public Health Services</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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