

**20:51:29:19.02. Exception to ratio for retail, hospital and long-term care pharmacy.** The maximum ratio of pharmacy technicians to pharmacists that may be on duty in a retail, hospital and long-term care pharmacy is three technicians for every pharmacist on duty. However, if applicable to the practice and services provided all of the following requirements must be met:

(1) Medication is dispensed pursuant to a legal prescription;

(2) The technology includes tablet/product imaging and/or bar code scanning to insure accuracy in the prescription filling process;

(3) A role-based access software automation system, which places stop points within the prescription filling process, is used which requires pharmacist intervention before allowing the prescription to move to the next step in the prescription dispensing process;

(4) Pharmacy software that screens and detects drug allergies, identifies drug interactions, and checks age appropriate dosage ranges is used;

(5) A pharmacist reviews clinically significant computer warnings of drug interactions, therapy duplications, and contraindications;

(6) Electronic surveillance technology is used to control access or to provide continuous monitoring of all areas where drugs are stored or dispensed;

(7) All non-pharmacist personnel who input patient drug information into a computer or whose duties include receiving, packaging, shipping of drugs, or who have access to any areas where drugs are dispensed are registered as pharmacy technicians and meet the requirements in chapter 20:51:29;

(8) Technicians above a 2:1 ratio must have completed a Board of Pharmacy approved technician education program and have passed a Board of Pharmacy approved pharmacy technician certification examination that is accredited by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA);

(9) In retail pharmacies, patients have access to a pharmacist during normal business hours on a dedicated pharmacy staff line. In hospital and long term care pharmacies, nursing personnel in facilities served by the pharmacy have telephone access to a pharmacist 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;

(10) Drug information, both electronic and hard copy, is readily available to pharmacists;

(11) A quality assurance program that identifies and evaluates dispensing errors, accompanied by a continuous quality improvement program that assures very high dispensing accuracy rates in place;

(12) There are written policies and procedures for all pharmacy functions -- clerical, supportive, technical, and clinical;

(13) There are written policies and procedures for training personnel, including on-going training programs for all personnel and documentation of that training for each employee.

(14) There is a strict monitoring program designed to prevent diversion of controlled substances. This includes perpetual inventory of all schedule II controlled drugs as well as selected high-risk schedule III, IV and V drugs. Routine audits are conducted to review purchases versus dispensing of controlled drugs to deter and/or detect diversion.

**Source:** 31 SDR 35, effective September 19, 2004.

**General Authority:** SDCL 36-11-11(1), 36-11-11(14).

**Law Implemented:** SDCL 36-11-11(14).