



Iowa

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

Updated 5/31/23

Biennial Inventory (DEA):	<p>A physical inventory of all controlled substances on hand must be taken at least every <u>two years</u>. The biennial inventory may be taken on any date, which is within two years of the previous biennial or initial inventory. [21 CFR 1304.11]</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate biennial inventories must be completed for schedule II and schedule III-V controlled substances. • Biennials may be conducted more frequently than every two years. As a recommendation, conduct your DEA biennial inventory at the same time you conduct your state biennial inventory. • Biennial inventories must be conducted by the DEA registrant, or their designee who has been granted Power of Attorney, along with an authorized witness. <p>Biennial inventories must indicate whether they are conducted at the start or close of business.</p>
Biennial Inventory (IA):	<p>After the initial inventory, a registrant shall take a new inventory every year. The annual inventory may be taken on any date that is within one year of the previous inventory. Board rule 657 IAC--10.33(124,155A).</p>
CE:	<p><u>Veterinarian</u>: 60 hours every 3 years General medicine topics: 60 hours if approved by national/state organizations Formal meetings: 1 hour allowed if a scientific paper is presented Graduate courses: 30 hours allowed (multiply credit hours by 10) Online or home study courses: 20 hours allowed</p> <p><u>Veterinarian Tech</u>: 30 Term: 3 years General medicine topics: Any CE must be approved by a national, state or regional associations Online or home study: 10 hours allowed Other: 15 graduate course hours allowed</p> <p>No opioid specific CE requirements</p>
Compounding:	<p><u>Compounding</u> is <u>any manipulation</u> of a drug beyond that stipulated on the drug label. Veterinary drugs should only be compounded based on a licensed veterinarian's prescription, and to meet the medical needs of a specific patient. Manipulation might include mixing, diluting, concentrating, flavoring, or changing a drug's dosage form. Examples of compounding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixing two injectable drugs in the same syringe • Creating an oral suspension from crushed tablets or an injectable solution • Adding flavoring to a commercially available drug • Creating a transdermal gel for a drug typically taken through other routes • Mixing two solutions for instilling into the ear <p><u>Iowa Compounding:</u> (2)Veterinary compounded preparations. Veterinary compounded preparations may be sold to a practitioner for office use if the preparations are compounded by an Iowa-licensed pharmacy or outsourcing facility and sold directly to the practitioner by the pharmacy or outsourcing facility. Veterinary compounded preparations sold to a practitioner for office use may be dispensed to the owner of a veterinary patient to treat an immediate medical need when timely access to a patient-specific supply of compounded medication is not available, no commercially available product can meet the need of the patient, lack of treatment will likely result in patient harm, and the supply does not exceed 14 days.</p>



Iowa

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	<p>(3) Office use. Compounded preparations distributed for office use pursuant to subrule 20.15(1) or 20.15(2) and in accordance with the labeling requirements of subrule 20.15(4) do not require a patient-specific prescription but do require that the compounded preparation be administered to a patient in the course of the practitioner's professional practice. Compounded preparations distributed for office use pursuant to this rule shall not be further distributed to other practitioners or dispensed to a patient for self-administration, except as provided in subrule 20.15(2).</p> <p>(4) Labeling. Compounded preparations for office use, in addition to the labeling requirements specified in rule 657-20.19 (124,126,155A), shall include on the prescription label the practitioner's name in place of the patient's name. The label shall state "For Office Use Only-Not for Resale." If the sterility or integrity of the compounded preparation cannot be maintained after the initial opening of the container, the label shall state "Single-Dose Only."</p> <p>Iowa Admin. Code r. 657-20.15</p>
Diversion Reporting:	<p>Iowa Law requires submission of a detailed report of any theft or loss of Precursor Substances to the Iowa Board of Pharmacy.</p> <p>Theft/Loss Report Form</p>
Dispensing:	<p>All drugs or medications dispensed shall be labeled with the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name, telephone number, and address of the veterinary clinic, hospital, or service facility. b. Name of the prescribing licensed veterinarian. c. Date on which the prescription is dispensed. d. Directions for use, including any cautionary statements and withdrawal times when appropriate. e. Species of the patient. f. Name, or identification, or location of the patient. g. Name of the owner. h. Name, strength, and dosage form of the drug or medication. If the drug or medication is a compounded product, all active ingredients must be listed on the label, with corresponding strengths or concentrations of each ingredient. i. Number of units dispensed. j. Expiration date. If the drug or medication is a compounded product with no assigned expiration date, the licensed veterinarian shall determine a beyond-use date as supported by the literature or by the licensed veterinarian's professional judgment when no such supportive information exists. k. Appropriate withdrawal period for livestock or poultry, when the patient or its product is intended as food. <p>(3) All drugs or medications dispensed in the original container shall retain the original label and, in addition, shall be labeled with the same information as required in subrule 12.3(2).</p> <p>(4) All drugs or medications that are dispensed in a container other than the original container shall be placed in a tamper-resistant container unless otherwise requested by the owner or unless the drug or medication is in a form or size that cannot be easily dispensed in a tamper-resistant container.</p> <p>(5) Drugs or medications which have expired shall be removed from current inventory and shall not be dispensed or sold. Expired drugs or medications shall be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.</p> <p>(6) Drugs or medications shall be dispensed only for specific animals and for specific veterinary medical therapies with the exception of groups of similar animals and other groups such as pet fish, kennels, and catteries for which dispensing shall be done judiciously within a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship.</p>
Euthanasia:	<p>Euthanasia must be performed in a manner deemed acceptable by and published in the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals: 2020 Edition.</p>
Iowa Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP):	<p>Veterinarians are excluded</p>



Iowa

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	Iowa practitioners (excluding veterinarians and researchers) who hold an Iowa Controlled Substances Act (CSA) Registration are required to register for the PMP at the time they renew or are issued a new CSA registration. Iowa-licensed pharmacists who are involved in patient care are required to register for the PMP at the time they become licensed or renew their license.
Ownership:	Non-veterinarian practice ownership is restricted.
Power of Attorney Notarization:	POAs in Iowa must be notarized per 633B.105 Execution .
Prescribing:	<p><u>E-prescribing:</u> As of January 1, 2020 Iowa House File 2377 requires electronic prescribing for all prescriptions - both non-controlled and controlled substances. Exceptions, waivers and penalties are included in the Act. Veterinarians are exempt.</p> <p>If a veterinarian prescribes a drug for the client's animal, the veterinarian shall, upon request, provide the prescription to the client, unless prohibited by state or federal law or to prevent inappropriate use. The veterinarian may charge a fee for issuing the prescription. This paragraph does not apply to livestock as defined in Iowa Code section 717.1(4). Iowa Admin. Code r. 811-12.3</p>
Recordkeeping:	<p><u>Patient records</u> must be kept for Five years.</p> <p><u>Controlled substance records</u> must be kept for two years.</p>
State CS License:	Iowa does require DEA registrant practitioners to obtain a second state controlled substance license prior to a DEA registration and an active Veterinary Medical Professional License to practice in Iowa.
State Scheduled CS's:	<p>Proin is classified as a <u>schedule V controlled substance</u> in Iowa per 124.212</p> <p>Prescriptions for Proin are only valid for six months. A new prescription must be obtained from a veterinarian every six months.</p>
State Veterinary Professional License:	<p>Every Three years for renewal.</p> <p>Initial licensure is prorated to group renewal date. Approximately 60 days. At least sixty hours of continuing education in courses approved by the Board of Veterinary Medicine shall be completed triennially by each licensee for license renewal.</p>
Supervision:	<p>"<u>Direct and immediate visual supervision</u>" means a person providing visual supervision is located on the premises and within the line of sight of the animal and is available to provide immediate attention to the animals within the group.</p> <p>All veterinary assistants, including veterinary technicians, shall be employed by and receive compensation from and be under the direct supervision of a licensed or license exempt veterinarian, and shall function at the same place of business as the veterinarian. Such supervision shall include, but not be limited to, the availability of the veterinarian on the premises.</p> <p><u>(1) Veterinarian's responsibility:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To personally examine the animal within 12 hours before the assistant carries out any procedures. b. To direct, control and supervise the conduct of the assistant in the assistant's work. <p><u>(2) Veterinary assistant's responsibility :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The veterinary assistant, including registered veterinarian technicians, shall not perform surgery; shall not make a diagnosis and prognosis of animal diseases; shall not prescribe drugs, medicine and appliances, and shall not administer rabies vaccine. b. Under conditions of an emergency, a veterinary assistant including a registered veterinary technician may render without supervision such lifesaving aid and treatment as follows: administration of oxygen; maintenance of airways including the nonsurgical insertion of an endotracheal tube; and control of hemorrhage. Under conditions of emergency, a registered veterinary technician but not an unregistered veterinary assistant may render such additional



Iowa

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	<p>lifesaving aid and treatment as follows: placement of an IV catheter and the administration of fluids; external cardiac massage; and the administration of corticosteroids. Emergency aid and treatment, if rendered to an animal not in the presence of a licensed veterinarian, shall only be continued under the direction of a licensed veterinarian, which in the case of emergency may include telephone or radio contact by a veterinarian enroute to the site, until the veterinarian arrives in a timely manner "Emergency" for the purpose of this rule means that the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition where immediate treatment is necessary to sustain life.</p> <p>Iowa Admin. Code r. 811-8.5 - Supervision</p>
Telemedicine:	<p>A valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship cannot be established by contact solely based on a telephonic or electronic communication (Iowa Admin. Code 811-12.1(169)).</p>
VCPR:	<p>VCPR must be established in-person and only applies to one veterinarian.</p> <p>811—12.1(169) Veterinarian/client/patient relationships.</p> <p>12.1(1) The board shall determine, on a case-by-case basis, if a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship exists. This relationship shall be deemed to exist when all of the following criteria have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The licensed veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the patient and the need for medical treatment, and the client has agreed to follow the instructions of the licensed veterinarian; b. The licensed veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the patient to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the patient. Sufficient knowledge means that the licensed veterinarian has recently seen or is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the patient by virtue of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (1) A physical examination of the patient within the past 12 months; 2. (2) A professional visit within the past 12 months to the premises where the patient or representative patients are housed, kept, located, or grazed; or (3) The licensed veterinarian has been temporarily designated by a licensed veterinarian, who has a prior veterinarian/client/patient relationship, to provide reasonable and appropriate medical care. The veterinarian making the designation shall have met the requirements of either subparagraph 12.1(1)“b”(1) or 12.1(1)“b”(2), and the designated veterinarian must have access to the patient's medical records. <p>The 12-month time period in paragraph 12.1(1)“b” shall not apply until June 14, 2023.</p> <p>c. The licensed veterinarian is readily available or provides for follow-up care in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy, or, if unavailable, has designated another available licensed veterinarian who has access to the patient's records to provide reasonable and appropriate medical care.</p> <p>A prescription veterinary drug, medication or immunization product shall not be deemed to be used “in the course of the licensed veterinarian’s professional practice” unless a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship exists.</p> <p>Any extra-label use of veterinary drugs, medications or immunization products shall be by or under the order of a licensed veterinarian and there must be a veterinarian/client/patient relationship (Iowa Admin. Code 811- 12.2(169)).</p> <p>A valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship must be established before prescription drugs or medications may be dispensed or a prescription released. All drugs or medications administered, prescribed or dispensed must be documented in the patient's medical record. The sale of veterinary prescription drugs or medications or the extra-label use of any drug, medication or product by a licensed veterinarian without a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship is not permissible.</p> <p>Iowa Admin. Code r. 811-12.3</p>



Iowa

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

Information and Resources

FEDERAL:

Drug Enforcement Administration, Omaha Division
7300 World Communications Drive
Omaha, NE 68122
Phone: (402) 965-3600

Local DEA Offices:

Cedar Rapids: 319-393-6075

Federal Law: www.dea.gov

Controlled Substances Act: [21 USC 801 – 904](#)

Code of Federal Regulations: [21 CFR Part 1300 – 1399](#)

NDC drug: www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/UCM070829

Diversion Control Division: <https://www.dea.gov/schedules/>

STATE:

Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine website: <https://iowaagriculture.gov/animal-industry-bureau/iowa-board-veterinary-medicine>

Iowa Board of Pharmacy website: <https://pharmacy.iowa.gov>