



Indiana

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

Updated 6/23/23

Biennial Inventory (DEA):	<p>A physical inventory of all controlled substances on hand must be taken at least every <u>two</u> years. 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> <p>Indiana follows DEA biennial inventory guidelines - (a) Every registrant shall keep records and maintain inventories in conformance with the record keeping and inventorying requirements of federal law and regulation (two years)." 856 Ind. Admin. Code 2-4-1</p>
CE:	<p><u>Veterinarian</u>: 40 hours every 2 years General medicine topics: Any CE must be approved by AVMA, IVMA, or AAHA Self-study courses with exam: 20 hours allowed <u>Veterinarian Tech</u>: 16 hours every 2 years General medicine topics: Any CE must be approved by AVMA, IVMA, AAHA, IVTA, etc. Online or home study: 8 hours of self-study plus exam</p> <p>"Effective July 1, 2019, any licensed provider who applies for a controlled substance registration or renews a controlled substance registration must have two hours of continuing education in opioid abuse and prescribing to obtain or renew the registration."</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.</p> <p>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
Dispensing:	<p>"<u>Dispensing</u>" means issuing one (1) or more doses of a drug in a suitable container with appropriate labeling for subsequent administration to or use by a patient.</p>
Diversion Reporting:	<p>If you experience a loss or theft of controlled substances, you are required to notify the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Indiana Board of Pharmacy. Contact the DEA to obtain its loss/theft report form, and send a copy to the Indiana Board of Pharmacy. You should also contact your local law enforcement agency, if appropriate.</p> <p>Theft/Loss Reporting</p>



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<p>Euthanasia:</p>	<p>Only licensed veterinarians and trained employees of a humane society, animal control agency, or governmental entity operating an animal shelter or other animal impounding facility may perform veterinary euthanasia (AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2020 Edition).</p>
<p>Indiana's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (INSPECT)</p>	<p>Veterinarians must register and report to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP).</p> <p>As of January 1, 2019, a practitioner who is permitted to distribute, dispense, prescribe, conduct research with respect to, or administer ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, or a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner's professional practice or research in the United States must be registered with Inspect. (This applies to veterinarians who hold an Indiana CSR.) INSPECT (Indiana Scheduled Prescription Electronic Collection and Tracking Program) is Indiana's own prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that serves as a tool to reduce the abuse, acquisition and diversion of prescription drugs in Indiana. https://indiana.pmpaware.net/login.</p> <p>You can register a Delegate that will act on your behalf to assist with reporting and querying. Registering a delegate is virtually identical to registering as any of the other healthcare professional roles. The user would select one of the delegate roles (e.g. Prescriber Delegate – Unlicensed or Pharmacist Delegate –Unlicensed) and enter any required information on the demographics screen.</p> <p>Register to report what your clinic dispenses to the Appriss PMP Clearinghouse. ATTENTION: Typically, only one DVM from a clinic needs to register to submit data to the Clearinghouse (which means there is only one clearinghouse account per clinic). The person that should register with the Clearinghouse to submit data is the DVM that orders and maintains the controlled substances for the clinic.</p> <p>Additional DVM's within the practice that will dispense the controlled substances should be registered as "Users" once the main account is set up.</p> <p>Reporting to the Clearinghouse is required. Prescription data submissions (more than 72 hours) must be submitted through the Appriss PMP Clearinghouse. Please use the following link: https://pmpclearinghouse.net.4.</p> <p>After you have registered your clinic in the Clearinghouse, your clinic must report dispensations of more than 72 hours to the database. This must be transmitted/submitted not more than 24 hours after the date on which the controlled substance is dispensed or by the end of the next business day.</p> <p>Zero report must be submitted every twenty-four (24) hours for a retail pharmacy, provider who can dispense or every thirty (30) days for a hospital (Type II) pharmacy. The reporting frequency may be subject to change. If a controlled substance is dispensed that is equal to or less than a 72-hour supply , that information does NOT have to be reported to INSPECT (PMP AwareX) and the prescriber can continue submitting zero reports.</p> <p>However, if a controlled substance is dispensed that exceeds the 72-hour supply, that prescription must be reported to the INSPECT (PMP AwareX) program within twenty-four (24) business hours. The prescriber may then submit zero reports to cover the time period in which no controlled substances were dispensed and should bracket the reporting of the controlled substance dispensation.</p> <p>Beginning on January 1, 2021, if you are writing a prescription (not dispensing), you must query the PMP AwareX before issuing the prescription. The Patient Request is a report that displays the previous prescription drug activity for a specific patient.</p>



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Ownership:	Non-veterinarian practice ownership is restricted.
Prescribing:	<p>"<u>Prescription</u>" means a written order or an order transmitted by other means of communication from a practitioner to or for an ultimate user for any drug or device containing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the name and address of the patient; (2) the date of issue; (3) the name and strength or size (if applicable) of the drug or device; (4) the amount to be dispensed (unless indicated by directions and duration of therapy); (5) adequate directions for the proper use of the drug or device by the patient; (6) the name of the practitioner; and (7) if the prescription: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) is in written form, the signature of the practitioner; or (B) is in electronic form, the electronic signature of the practitioner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All controlled substance prescriptions written by Indiana licensed practitioners [as defined by IC 16-42-19-5] must comply with DEA requirements as well as with 856 IAC 1-34 and IC 16-42-22-6 for prescriptions to be accepted for filling in Indiana. ▪ Indiana law requires a prescription for schedule II's to be filled within one year of being signed. ▪ Schedule III-Vs cannot be filled or refilled more than six months after the date it was issued, and no prescription shall be refilled more than five times. <p>Controlled Substance Prescriptions</p> <p><u>E-Prescribing:</u> Veterinarians are exempt from electronic prescribing of controlled substances under IC25-1-9.3-7. Thanks to the legislative work of IVMA. Indiana Senate Bill 176 mandated all controlled substance prescriptions be electronically prescribed starting January 1, 2022. IC 35-48-3-9 was updated to allow electronic prescribing of controlled substances, to follow federal law. However, the Indiana Board of Pharmacy allows practitioners to apply for a waiver from e-prescribing controlled substances if they are unable to initially comply with the e-prescribing requirement per IC 25-1-9.3-9.</p> <p><u>Faxed prescriptions:</u> A prescription that is sent via computer to a pharmacy's fax considered is NOT an electronic prescription. A faxed prescription has separate requirements.</p>
Power of Attorney Notarization:	Indiana law has very specific requirements for a Power of Attorney to be valid. The member's signature must be witnessed and attested to by a Notary Public. The Notary Public must also sign the document along with their printed name and the notarial seal.
Recordkeeping:	<p><u>Patient records</u> must be retained for 3 years since the last encounter with the animal.</p> <p>Controlled substance records must be kept for two years.</p>
State CS License:	Indiana does require DEA registrant practitioners to obtain a second state controlled substance license, prior to a DEA registration to practice in Indiana. A veterinarian must hold a CSR in order to prescribe, administer or dispense controlled substances in the State of Indiana.
State Scheduled CS's:	Fioricet is a schedule III controlled substance.
Supervision:	<p>"<u>Direct supervision</u>" means a supervisor is readily available on the premises where the animal is being treated.</p> <p>"<u>Indirect supervision</u>" means a supervising veterinarian is not on the premises but:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) is present within the veterinarian's usual practice area;



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	<p>(2) has given written protocols or oral instructions for the treatment of an animal for which a veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists; and</p> <p>(3) is readily available by telephone or other means of immediate communication.</p> <p>Sec. 3. (a) A supervising veterinarian shall determine and is responsible for determining, except where prohibited by law, if the tasks being delegated are commensurate with the employee's training, experience, and skills.</p> <p>(b) Registered veterinary technicians may, under direct or indirect supervision, perform routine food animal management practices if a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists.</p> <p>(c) A registered veterinary technician or veterinary assistant may not receive a fee or compensation for veterinary services other than salary or compensation paid by the establishment where the individual is employed.</p> <p>(d) In the performance of delegated veterinary tasks, a registered veterinary technician and veterinary assistant shall do the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) Accept only those delegated veterinary tasks for which there are mutually approved protocols, written standing orders, or verbal directions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) Accept only those delegated veterinary tasks that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(A) the registered veterinary technician or veterinary assistant is competent to perform based on education, training, or experience; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(B) are not prohibited by law.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) Consult with the supervising veterinarian in cases where the registered veterinary technician or veterinary assistant knows or should have known that a delegated veterinary task may harm an animal.</p> <p>IN Code § 25-38.1-4-3 (2019)</p>
Telemedicine:	No existing laws.
Veterinary Professional License:	<p><u>Every two years.</u></p> <p>Veterinary licenses expire on October 15 of odd numbered years.</p>
VCPR:	<p>VCPR must be established in-person but VCPR can apply to any vet working at the same practice.</p> <p><u>"Veterinarian-client-patient relationship"</u> means a relationship between a veterinarian and client that meets the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making clinical judgments regarding the health of the animal and the need for medical treatment, and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's instructions. 2. The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal to initiate a diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal. The veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal by either of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An examination of the animal. b. By recently seeing and being personally acquainted with the keeping and care of representative animals and associated husbandry practices by making medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal is kept. 3. The veterinarian is readily available or has arranged for emergency coverage for follow-up evaluation if there is an adverse reaction or failure of the treatment regimen. 4. When appropriate, the veterinarian has arranged for continuing care with another licensed veterinarian who has access to the animal's medical record (IC 25-38.1-1-14.5). <p>A valid VCPR must exist before a licensed veterinarian dispenses or prescribes a prescription product.</p>



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Veterinary prescription products, including drugs and immunizing products restricted by state and federal law for use by licensed veterinarians, may not be diverted or transferred to an individual for use on an animal if there is not a current veterinarian- client-patient relationship with the original prescribing veterinarian. The requirement that a valid VCPR must exist before a licensed veterinarian dispenses or prescribes a prescription product does not apply to livestock (as defined by IC 15-11-5-1) or an animal immunized by its owner (IC 25-38.1-4-5).

Information and Resources

FEDERAL:

Drug Enforcement Administration, Louisville Division
600 Dr Martin Luther King Jr Pl #1006
Louisville, KY 40202
Phone: (502) 582-5908

Indianapolis DEA Office

575 N Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, IN, 46204
Phone: 317-226-7977

Federal Law: www.deadiversion.usdoj.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.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/>

STATE:

Indiana Veterinary Medicine Board website: <https://www.in.gov/pla/professions/veterinary-medicine-home/veterinary-medicine-licensing-information/>

Indiana Board of Pharmacy website: <https://www.in.gov/pla/professions/indiana-board-of-pharmacy/>