



## Louisiana

### State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

Updated 5/31/23

<b>Biennial Inventory (LA):</b>	<p>All licensees who dispense or administer controlled substances in their dental practice shall keep an inventory at each practice location where controlled substances are dispensed or administered. There shall be an initial inventory in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.11 on the first date he takes control of controlled substances for distribution or administration at any location. In the event a person opens a practice with no controlled substances on hand, he shall record this fact as his initial inventory. <b>A biennial inventory shall be taken within four days of the two-year anniversary of the initial inventory.</b> <a href="#">RS 37:§794. Dispensing and administering controlled substances; records</a></p> <p>Biennial Inventory Date. After the initial inventory is taken, the licensee shall take a new inventory of all stocks of controlled substances on hand at least every two years. The biennial inventory may be taken on any date which is within two years of the previous biennial inventory date. <a href="#">La. Admin. Code tit. 46 § LIII-2733</a></p>
<b>Biennial Inventory (DEA):</b>	<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. <a href="#">[21 CFR 1304.11]</a></p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate biennial inventories must be completed for schedule II and schedule III-V controlled substances.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Biennial inventories must be conducted by the DEA registrant, or their designee who has been granted Power of Attorney, along with an authorized witness.</li> </ul> <p>Biennial inventories must indicate whether they are conducted at the start or close of business.</p>
<b>CE</b>	<p><b>Veterinarian:</b> 20 hours every 1 year General medicine topics: 20 hours combined on clinical, practice management, and research</p> <p><b>Veterinarian Tech:</b> 10 Term: 1 year General medicine topics: CAET hours must be pre-approved</p> <p><u>Controlled substance CE:</u> Effective August 1, 2017, <b>a veterinarian with prescriptive authority who holds a controlled dangerous substances (CDS) license with the LA Board of Pharmacy shall obtain three CE hours for veterinary licensure renewal which shall include drug diversion training, best practice of prescribing controlled dangerous substances, appropriate treatment for addiction, and any other matters that are deemed appropriate by the veterinary board. Successful completion of this requirement once shall satisfy the requirement in full.</b> However, an exemption for the three CE hours is available for the veterinarian with prescriptive authority who holds a controlled dangerous substances (CDS) license if he timely submits an annual certification form as adopted by the veterinary board attesting that he has not prescribed, administered, or dispensed a controlled dangerous substance during the entire applicable reporting period. The required three CE hours set forth herein may be a component part of the annual 20 hours of CE for licensure renewal, and may be part of the on-line allowance. No license shall be renewed for a veterinarian who fails to comply with this CE requirement or the exemption.</p> <p>Proof of CE completion must be submitted with license renewals.</p>



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<p><b>Compounding:</b></p>	<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"> <li>• Mixing two injectable drugs in the same syringe</li> <li>• Creating an oral suspension from crushed tablets or an injectable solution</li> <li>• Adding flavoring to a commercially available drug</li> <li>• Creating a transdermal gel for a drug typically taken through other routes</li> <li>• Mixing two solutions for instilling into the ear</li> </ul> <p><u>Louisiana Compounding:</u>  "<u>Compounding</u>" means the preparation, mixing, assembling, packaging, or labeling of a drug or device by a pharmacist for his patient as the result of a practitioner's prescription drug order or initiative based on the practitioner/patient/pharmacist relationship in the course of professional practice, or including the preparation of drugs or devices in anticipation of prescription drug orders to be received by the compounding pharmacist based on routine, regularly observed prescribing patterns. Compounding does not include the compounding of drug products that are essentially copies of a commercially available product.  <a href="#">La. Admin. Code tit. 46 § LIII-2535</a></p>
<p><b>Euthanasia:</b></p>	<p>Euthanasia may be performed by licensed veterinarians and Certified animal euthanasia technicians.</p> <p>"<u>Certified animal euthanasia technician</u>" (CAET) means a person who is instructed in a board approved program in the proper methods of humanely euthanizing animals by injecting legal drugs in accordance with rules adopted by the board, in proper security precautions, in proper record keeping, and related skills, and who has been issued a certificate by the board. Only a certified animal euthanasia technician, registered veterinary technician (RVT), or veterinarian licensed by the board may legally perform pre-euthanasia chemical restraint and/or chemical euthanasia. Pre-euthanasia chemical restraint and/or chemical euthanasia cannot be delegated to another person who is not a certified animal euthanasia technician, registered veterinary technician (RVT), or veterinarian licensed by the board (<a href="#">La.R.S. 37:1552</a>), (<a href="#">La. Admin. Code tit. 46 § LXXXV-1200</a>).</p>
<p><b>Dispensing:</b></p>	<p><u>Dispense</u>" or "<u>dispensing</u>" means the interpretation, evaluation, and implementation of a prescription drug order, including the preparation and delivery of a drug or device to a patient or patient's agent in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to, or use by, a patient. "Dispense" necessarily includes a transfer of possession of a drug or device to the patient or the patient's agent.</p> <p><u>B. Dispensing Requirements.</u> Veterinary prescription drugs shall be exclusively dispensed by a duly licensed pharmacist upon the order of a licensed veterinarian, unless otherwise provided by law.  <a href="#">La. Admin. Code tit. 46 § LIII-2507</a></p>
<p><b>Diversion Reporting:</b></p>	<p>Follow DEA reporting requirements for notification and filing a DEA Form-106 as appropriate.</p>
<p><b>LA Prescription Monitoring Program:</b></p>	<p>In 2018, Louisiana passed legislation to <b><u>exempt veterinarians from reporting to the PMP.</u></b></p>
<p><b>Ownership:</b></p>	<p>Non-veterinarian practice ownership is restricted.</p>
<p><b>Power of Attorney Notarization:</b></p>	<p>You must notarize all of your POA documents, even the copies, in order to ensure it is certified under Louisiana law. Notarizing your documents means signing the document in front of a notary and two witnesses. Please note that a notary cannot also serve as a witness to your document.</p>



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<p><b>Prescriptions:</b></p>	<p>"<u>Prescription</u>" or "<u>prescription drug order</u>" means an order from a practitioner authorized by law to prescribe for a drug or device that is patient-specific and is communicated by any means to a pharmacist in a permitted pharmacy, and is to be preserved on file as required by law or regulation.</p> <p><u>Providing Prescriptions:</u></p> <p>1. A client is not obligated to purchase a prescription medication from the prescribing veterinarian. Therefore, when a veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists and a veterinarian has determined that a prescription medication will be used in a patient's treatment or preventive health plan, it shall be considered a violation of the rules of professional conduct, within the meaning of RS 37:1526(14), for a veterinarian to refuse to provide a written prescription to the client so long as the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the veterinarian has determined that he patient's life is not endangered without the immediate administration of the prescription medication; and</li> <li>• in the veterinarian's medical opinion, the prescribed substance is medically safe for in-home administration. <a href="#">La. Admin Code, tit. 46, Pt LXXXV, § 705.</a></li> </ul> <p>Veterinary prescription drugs are prescription medications for animal use prescribed by a licensed veterinarian pursuant to a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship and dispensed by a licensed pharmacist to the veterinarian's client, for a legitimate medical purpose, that are unsafe for unsupervised use as defined in 21 CFR §201. 105, or its successor.</p> <p>No controlled substance, as defined in §700, shall be administered, prescribed, dispensed, delivered to, or ordered for animals with which the veterinarian has not established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship as a primary care provider by having personally examined the individual animal, herd, or a representative segment or a consignment lot thereof, and determined that such controlled substance is therapeutically indicated following said examination.</p> <p><a href="#">La. Admin. Code tit. 46 § LXXXV-705</a></p>
<p><b>State CS License:</b></p>	<p>Louisiana <b>does require</b> DEA registrant practitioners to obtain a state controlled dangerous substance (CDS) license prior to a DEA registration and have an active Veterinary Medical Professional License to practice in Louisiana.</p> <p><b>To apply for your CDS license, visit <a href="http://www.pharmacy.la.gov/">http://www.pharmacy.la.gov/</a>.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fee:</b>\$45</li> <li>• <b>Mail application to:</b> Louisiana Board of Pharmacy 3388 Brentwood Drive Baton Rouge, LA. 70809 <a href="mailto:info@pharmacy.la.gov">info@pharmacy.la.gov</a></li> </ul> <p><u>Renewal:</u> Annual License Renewal Period Starts October 1st and ends December 31st annually. <u>Link to renew online:</u> <a href="https://drugboard.la.gov/license-renewal/">https://drugboard.la.gov/license-renewal/</a></p> <p><b>Once you have been approved for your state CDS license, you can apply for a <a href="#">Federal DEA number</a>.</b></p>
<p><b>State Scheduled CS's:</b></p>	<p>On March 14, 2023, <a href="#">HB 106</a> was filed seeking to add xylazine as a Schedule II under the Louisiana Uniformed Controlled Dangerous Substances Law. As of April 10, 2023, the bill was referred to the Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice. <b>Legislation is pending</b></p>
<p><b>Supervision:</b></p>	<p>"<u>Direct supervision</u>" means instruction and directions requiring the physical presence of a licensed veterinarian on the premises (<a href="#">La.R.S. 37:1542</a>).</p> <p>"<u>Registered veterinary technician</u>" means a skilled person registered by the board as being qualified by academic and practical training to provide veterinary services under the direct supervision and</p>



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	direction of the licensed veterinarian who is responsible for the performance of that veterinary technician ( <a href="#">La.R.S. 37:1542</a> ).
<b>Telemedicine:</b>	No existing laws. Where telemedicine occurs is not defined.
<b>Recordkeeping:</b>	<p><u>Patient records</u>: Must be retained for <b>five years</b>.</p> <p><u>Controlled substance records</u>: since patient records must be kept for five years controlled substance records for patients should be maintained for <b>five years</b> as well.</p>
<b>VCPR:</b>	<p>VCPR must be established in-person and only applies to one veterinarian.</p> <p>A <u>Veterinarian-Client-Patient- Relationship</u> exists when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the animal(s) and the need for medical treatment;</li> <li>2. The client (owner or duly authorized agent) has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian; and</li> <li>3. The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s). This means that:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The veterinarian or associate veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal(s) and/or the animal's records, and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept;</li> <li>b) The veterinarian has agreed to serve as a consultant to the licensed, primary care veterinarian with whom the client and patient have established a relationship which meets the criteria of Subparagraph a above; and</li> <li>c) The primary veterinarian is readily available for follow-up in the event of adverse reactions of the failure of the regimen of therapy <a href="#">La. Admin Code. Tit. 46, pt. LXXXV, § 700</a></li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>No controlled substance shall be administered, prescribed, dispensed, delivered to, or ordered for animals with which the veterinarian has not established a VCPR as a primary care provider by having personally examined the individual animal, herd, or a representative segment or a consignment lot thereof, and determined that such controlled substance is therapeutically indicated following said examination. <a href="#">La. Admin Code. Tit. 46, pt. LXXXV, § 705</a></p>
<b>Veterinary Professional License:</b>	<p>Pursuant to <a href="#">La. R.S. 37:1514</a>, a license or a valid temporary permit is required to practice veterinary medicine in Louisiana.</p> <p><u>Renewal</u>: All licenses and certificates issued for veterinarians, veterinary technicians, animal euthanasia technicians and equine dentists <b>expire annually on September 30th</b>. All licenses and certificates not properly renewed – with all Continuing Education hours and required fees paid in full – before September 30th at 11:59pm (central) will be expired beginning on October 1st.</p> <p>Expired licenses can still be renewed after September 30; however, renewing an expired license will result in late fees being incurred. If you practice veterinary medicine with an expired license, you are in direct violation of the LA Veterinary Practice Act. Practicing veterinary medicine without a license is a serious offense for which the Board can take action.</p> <p><a href="#">LBVM License Portal</a></p>



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#### Information and Resources

##### **FEDERAL:**

Drug Enforcement Administration, New Orleans Division  
3838 N. Causeway Blvd.  
Suite 1800, Three Lakeway Center  
New Orleans, LA  
Phone: (504) 840-1100

##### **Local DEA Offices:**

- **Baton Rouge** - (225) 389-0254
- **Lafayette** - (337) 706-3940
- **Monroe** - (318) 651-7117
- **Shreveport** - (318) 676-4080

Federal Law: [www.dea.gov](http://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](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/UCM070829)

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

##### **STATE:**

Louisiana Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners website: <https://lsbvm.org>

Louisiana Board of Pharmacy website: <https://www.pharmacy.la.gov>