



SOUTH CAROLINA

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</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 annual inventory for the state. ▪ 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 (SC):	<p>Inventories shall be taken <u>on May 1st of each year</u> unless written permission for another date is granted by the Bureau of Drug Control. If permission for another date is granted, the registrant shall maintain documentation of such permission for a period of two (2) years. In the event that a person commences business with no controlled substances on hand, he or she shall record this fact as his or her initial inventory. S.C. Code Regs. § 61-4.700.703</p>
CE:	<p><u>Veterinarian</u>: Per Board Regulations, for biennial renewal, thirty (30) CE hours are required.</p> <p>(1) No more than eight (8) hours may be taken in practice management or practice building;</p> <p>(2) The remaining twenty-two (22) hours must be in clinical medical courses;</p> <p>(3) No more than fifteen (15) hours may be obtained through distance learning programs, a. No more than three (3) hours may be from journal programs b. No more than three (3) hours may be audio programs</p> <p><u>Veterinarian Tech</u>: Continuing education (CE) is a requirement of renewal per S.C. Code of Law §40-69-250(A) and S.C Regulation 120-6. Current CE cycle is April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2023*.</p> <p>Per Board Regulations, for biennial renewal, ten (10) CE hours are required. Each veterinary technician must maintain a record of attendance at the meetings qualifying for continuing education for a minimum of three (3) years immediately preceding renewal.</p> <p>Continuing education should be obtained between April 1 through March 31 of the biennial renewal year. If a licensee renews during the grace period immediately following renewal, that is April of the new year, he may not use any portion of those credits for renewal in the coming renewal period.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SC has mandated 2 CE hours on Controlled Drugs</p>
Compounding:	<p>Compounding 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



SOUTH CAROLINA

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-health/compounding/compounding-faq-veterinarians</p> <p><u>SC Compounding:</u> On June 26, 2020, the SC Board of Pharmacy Regulations were amended to address compounding of veterinary drug preparations. 99–47. Compounding of Veterinary Drug Preparations. A. A licensed pharmacist, practicing in a permitted pharmacy, may compound veterinary drug preparations to be used by veterinarians in their offices for administration to animals. B. Compounded office use drug preparations may be dispensed by a veterinarian to an owner of an animal for the treatment of a bodily injury or disease of the animal only in an urgent or emergency situation for use in a single course of treatment, not to exceed a 168-hour supply. C. The compounded veterinary drug preparations may not be distributed by an entity other than the pharmacy that compounded such veterinary drug preparations. This does not prohibit administration of a compounded drug preparation in a veterinary health care setting or dispensing of a compounded drug preparation pursuant to a prescription drug order executed in accordance with federal and state law. https://lir.sc.gov/vet/faq.aspx</p> <p>any prescribed compounded prescription is a prescription drug within the meaning of this act.</p>
Dispensing:	<p>"Dispense" means the transfer of possession of one or more doses of a drug or device by a licensed pharmacist or person permitted by law, to the ultimate consumer or his agent pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to, or use by, a patient. As an element of dispensing, the dispenser shall, before the actual physical transfer, interpret and assess the prescription order for potential adverse reactions or side effects, interactions, allergies, dosage, and regimen the dispenser considers appropriate in the exercise of his professional judgment, and the dispenser shall determine that the drug or device called for by the prescription is ready for dispensing. The dispenser shall also provide counseling on proper drug usage, either orally or in writing, as provided in this chapter. The actual sales transaction and delivery of a drug or device is not considered dispensing and the administration is not considered dispensing.</p> <p>In accordance with S.C. Regulation 120-10(D), a veterinarian is prohibited from prescribing, dispensing, or administering a legend drug in the absence of an established VCPR. The Board has interpreted this to mean that a veterinarian may prescribe and dispense from his or her own pharmacy for qualifying clients/patients, and may prescribe to a licensed pharmacy but may not act as a pharmacy for non-clients/patients.</p>
Diversion Reporting:	<p>The registrant shall notify the Bureau of Drug Control, DHEC, of the loss or theft of any controlled substances upon discovery of such loss or theft.</p> <p>The registrant shall also complete DEA Form 106 regarding such loss or theft. The completed DEA Form 106 should be sent to the Bureau of Drug Control at the following address: SC DHEC Bureau of Drug Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201 or emailed to fdc@dhec.sc.gov.</p>



SOUTH CAROLINA

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	https://scdhec.gov/healthcare-quality/drug-control-register-verify/drug-destruction-theft-loss
Euthanasia:	<p>Non-DVMS may euthanize a domestic animal under direct supervision and control of a SC licensed veterinarian who has established a VCPR by a Licensed Veterinary Technician a Euthanasia Technician.</p> <p>In any of the previously listed methods, an animal may not be left unattended between the time euthanasia procedures have commenced and the time death occurs, and the animal's body may not be disposed of until death is confirmed by a certified euthanasia technician</p> <p>Methods of Euthanasia SC Code § 47-3-420</p>
Premises Permit/Facility Registration:	<p>In accordance with S.C. Code of Laws §40-69-300(G), all veterinary facilities providing veterinary service in South Carolina must register with the South Carolina Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. Veterinary facilities include animal shelters, veterinary clinics and veterinary hospitals as outlined in S.C. Code of Law §40-69-300(A)(1) and mobile facilities as outlined in S.C. Code of Law §40-69-295.</p>
Ownership:	<p>Non-veterinarian ownership of a veterinary practice is inconclusive at this time. There is no requirement stating that a veterinarian must own or be a part owner in a veterinary facility or practice in South Carolina</p>
PMP SCRIPTS:	<p>The South Carolina prescription monitoring program, known as SCRIPTS (South Carolina Reporting & Identification Prescription Tracking System), requires all dispensers and prescribers of CS's to be registered with SCRIPTS.</p> <p>Register at https://southcarolina.pmpaware.net/login</p>
Power of Attorney (POA) Notarization:	<p>South Carolina requires POAs to be notarized.</p> <p>https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t62c008.php</p>
Recordkeeping:	<p>(a) Every inventory and other record required to be kept under this Part shall be kept by the registrant and be available, for at least two years from the date of such inventory or record, for inspecting and copying by authorized employees of the Bureau of Drug Control, except that financial and shipping records (such as invoices and packing slips but not executed order forms subject to 21 CFR §1305.13) may be kept at a central location rather than at the registered location if the registrant has notified the Bureau of Drug Control of its intention to keep central records. Written notification shall be submitted by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, in triplicate to the Bureau Director. Unless the registrant is informed by the Bureau Director that permission to keep central records is denied, the registrant may maintain central records commencing 14 days after receipt of the return receipt accompanying the notification</p> <p>S.C. Code Regs. § 61-4.600.603</p>
Prescriptions:	<p>"Prescription drug" or "legend drug" means:</p> <p>(a) a drug which, under federal law, is required, prior to being dispensed or delivered, to be labeled with any of the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription"; (ii) "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by, or on the order of, a licensed veterinarian"; (iii) "Rx only"; or <p>(b) a drug which is required by any applicable federal or state law to be dispensed pursuant only to a prescription drug order or is restricted to use by practitioners only;</p>



SOUTH CAROLINA

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	<p>(c) any drug products or compounded preparations considered to be a public health threat, after notice and public hearing as designated by the board; or</p> <p>(d) any prescribed compounded prescription is a prescription drug within the meaning of this act.</p> <p>(77) "<u>Prescription drug order</u>" means a lawful order from a practitioner for a drug or device for a specific patient, issued for a legitimate medical purpose within the prescriber's course of legitimate practice and including orders derived from collaborative pharmacy practice.</p> <p>Pursuant to section 4170(a)(6) and (7) of the Business and Professions Code, veterinarians must notify clients that they have a choice to obtain either the medication or a written prescription and that they shall not be charged for the written prescription.</p> <p>While there is no legal prohibition to selling and dispensing split prescription medications, it could pose problems for veterinarians with their prescriptions and labels. The practice of pill splitting is not encouraged unless the pills are scored.</p> <p>S.C. Regulations 120-10(D) (3) (b) has the requirements for labeling of repackaged legend drugs, which include directions for use and name, strength and amount of drug dispensed. Additionally, the AVMA has published Guidelines for Veterinary Prescription Drugs which outline the Basic Information for Records (R) Prescriptions (P), and Labels (L). Licensees are encouraged to review prior to engaging in pill splitting.</p> <p><u>e-prescribing</u>: e-prescribing of all controlled substances was mandated on January 1, 2021.</p>
State CS License:	<p>South Carolina requires DEA registrant practitioners to obtain a state controlled substance license through the SCDHEC prior to obtaining a DEA registration.</p> <p>Register at: https://scdhec.gov/healthcare-quality/drug-control-register-verify/new-registrations</p>
Supervision:	<p>"<u>Direct supervision</u>" means that a veterinarian currently licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this State is available on the premises and within immediate vocal communication of the supervisee.</p> <p>"<u>Immediate supervision</u>" means that a licensed veterinarian is within direct eyesight and hearing range.</p> <p>(7) "<u>Indirect supervision</u>" means the supervising licensed veterinarian is available for immediate voice contact by telephone, radio, or other means, and shall provide consultation and review of cases at the veterinary facility.</p> <p>Title 40 - Professions and Occupations, CHAPTER 69, Veterinarians, ARTICLE 1</p> <p>Licensed veterinarians shall supervise the practice of licensed veterinary technicians and unlicensed veterinary assistants. The duties and required level of supervision is listed in S.C. Regulations 120-9 for licensed Veterinary Technicians and unlicensed veterinary assistants.</p>
Telemedicine:	<p>"<u>Telemedicine</u>" is an audio, video, or data communication of medical information. (South Carolina State Law Code 40-69-20(15)).</p> <p>Where telemedicine occurs is not defined.</p>
VCPR:	<p>(1) A veterinarian shall not prescribe, dispense or administer any drug or biological agent that bears the legend "Caution: Federal Law restricts this drug to the use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian," or any other term which specifies the medication as a legend drug, without the establishment of a veterinarian/client/patient relationship.</p>



SOUTH CAROLINA

State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

	<p>(2) (2) The supervising veterinarian shall:</p> <p>(3) (a) maintain all drugs and biological agents in compliance with state and federal laws;</p> <p>(4) (b) ensure that any legend drugs and biological agents prescribed for use in the veterinary facility are properly administered; (c) maintain accurate records to include the strength, dosage and quantity of all medications used or prescribed;</p> <p>(5) (d) instruct clients on the administration of drugs when applicable. (S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 120-10)</p> <p>VCPR must be established in-person and only applies to one veterinarian.</p>
<p>Veterinary Professional License:</p>	<p>License must be renewed annually: https://llr.sc.gov/vet/pdf/Examination%20-%20Application%20Packet.pdf</p> <p>All veterinarians licensed to practice in this state will conspicuously display (1) a valid South Carolina license and (2) a current license renewal certificate, at their primary place of business.</p>

Information and Resources

FEDERAL:

Drug Enforcement Administration, Atlanta Division
 75 Ted Turner Drive, SW
 Room 800
 Atlanta, GA 30303-3311
 Phone: (404) 893-7000

Columbia Office

1835 Assembly St # 1229
 Columbia, SC 29201
 Phone: (803) 765-5251

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:

South Carolina Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners website: <https://llr.sc.gov/vet/>
 South Carolina Board of Pharmacy website: <https://llr.sc.gov/bop/>