

657—9.2(147,155A) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“Automated medication distribution system” or *“AMDS”* includes, but is not limited to, an automated device or series of devices operated by an electronic interface with one or more computers that is used to prepare, package, or dispense specified dosage units of drugs for administration or dispensing to a patient or the ultimate user. *“AMDS”* includes a device that prepares and packages a drug for unit dose dispensing, that prepares and packages a drug into outpatient prescription vials, and that dispenses prepackaged drugs.

“Automated pharmacy system” means a system that utilizes an automated medication distribution system to monitor and control the dispensing of prescription drugs and that provides for related drug use review and patient counseling via an electronic method that includes the use of linked computer, audio, and video communication technologies between a managing pharmacy and a remote dispensing site.

“Board” means the board of pharmacy.

“Centralized unit dose AMDS” means an AMDS located within the pharmacy department where automated technology is utilized in the dispensing of patient-specific unit dose drugs.

“Component” means any single physical or electronic storage or access device that, in combination with other devices, makes up the AMDS.

“DEA” means the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice.

“Decentralized unit dose AMDS” means an AMDS where automated technology is utilized in the dispensing of unit dose drugs for administration to patients in an institutional setting and drug-dispensing components are maintained within the institution but outside the pharmacy department.

“Drug access” means the physical entry into any component of the AMDS for the purpose of stocking or removing drugs.

“Drug bin” means a compartment in an AMDS component that is designed to contain one specific drug.

“Emergency drugs” means those drugs critical for patient care and approved by the institution’s pharmacy and therapeutics committee or equivalent committee. Drugs critical for patient care include drugs requiring administration within minutes or within less time than the pharmacy can be practically expected to respond, such as the administration of naloxone for treatment of an opioid overdose.

“Floor-stock drugs” means those drugs consisting of emergency drugs and controlled substances which are routinely maintained on patient care units and accessible by nursing staff for patient administration.

“Information access” means the entry into a record-keeping component of the AMDS, by electronic or other means, for the purpose of adding, updating, or retrieving any patient record or drug record or data.

“Managing pharmacy” means a licensed community pharmacy providing telepharmacy services at one or more licensed remote dispensing sites.

“Outpatient AMDS” means an AMDS where automated technology is utilized in the dispensing of prescriptions for ambulatory patients and includes an AMDS located at a remote dispensing site.

“Qualified certified pharmacy technician” or *“technician”* means a pharmacy technician registered in good standing with the board who has obtained and maintains current certification by a national technician certification authority approved by the board pursuant to 657—Chapter 3.

“Remote dispensing site” or *“remote site”* means a licensed pharmacy staffed by one or more qualified certified pharmacy technicians at which telepharmacy services are provided through a licensed managing pharmacy.

“Telepharmacy” means the provision of pharmaceutical care services, including the storage and dispensing of prescription drugs, drug regimen review, and patient counseling, at a remote dispensing site using an automated pharmacy system.