

481—889.6(148,154B) Prescribing—joint rule. This rule applies to both conditional prescribing psychologists and prescribing psychologists. A psychologist shall comply with all prescription requirements described in 657—subrule 8.19(1). The following limits apply to a psychologist’s prescriptive authority:

1. A psychologist shall only prescribe psychotropic medications for the treatment of mental disorders.
2. A psychologist shall only prescribe psychotropic medications in situations where the psychologist has adequate education and training to safely prescribe.
3. A prescription shall identify the prescriber as a “psychologist certified to prescribe” and shall include the Iowa license number of the psychologist.
4. A prescription issued by a conditional prescribing psychologist shall contain the name of the supervising physician overseeing the care of the patient.
5. A psychologist shall not delegate prescriptive authority to any other person.
6. A psychologist is prohibited from prescribing narcotics as defined in Iowa Code section 124.101.
7. A psychologist shall maintain an active DEA registration and an active CSA registration in order to dispense, prescribe, or administer controlled substances.
8. A psychologist shall not self-prescribe nor prescribe to any person who is a member of the psychologist’s immediate family or household.
9. Before prescribing a psychotropic medication that is classified as a controlled substance, a psychologist shall check the patient’s prescriptive profile using the Iowa prescription monitoring program.
10. To prescribe to a patient who is pregnant or lactating, a psychologist shall consult with the patient’s obstetrician-gynecologist or the physician managing the patient’s pregnancy or postpartum care regarding all prescribing decisions. A psychologist shall not prescribe a psychotropic medication to a patient if the patient’s obstetrician-gynecologist or the physician managing care objects on the basis of a contraindication.
11. To prescribe to a patient who has a serious medical condition, including but not limited to heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, cancer, stroke, seizures, or comorbid psychological conditions, or to a patient who has a developmental or intellectual disability, a psychologist shall consult with the physician who is managing the comorbid condition for that patient regarding all prescribing decisions. A psychologist shall not prescribe a psychotropic medication if the patient’s physician objects on the basis of a contraindication.
12. A psychologist shall not prescribe a new psychotropic medication, discontinue a psychotropic medication, or change the dosage of a psychotropic medication if the supervising physician or collaborating primary care provider objects on the basis of a contraindication.

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