



Electronic Prescriptions

Schedule II Controlled Substances

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued rules in 2010 that allowed for the electronic transmission of controlled substances prescriptions that included a requirement for the certification of both the prescriber software system and pharmacy software system by an independent third party auditor.

As of October 13, 2013, rules were adopted to allow Schedule II controlled substances to be transmitted electronically.

Below are guidelines for EPCS of Schedule II Controlled Substances for Texas Prescribers and Pharmacies.

Prescribers – Click [HERE](#) for more information.

1. Confirm with your e-prescribing software vendor that the software application is EPCS certified per the DEA requirements.
2. Confirm that the EPCS functionality has been activated in the state.
3. Confirm that the software vendor has notified Surescripts or the appropriate electronic prescription switch vendor that both the application and the prescriber have been certified and are eligible to transmit Schedule 2-3-4-5 electronic prescriptions. If the switch vendor is not notified, the transaction will be blocked before it reaches the pharmacy.
4. Understand that not all pharmacies are certified yet to accept EPCS transactions. This may result in a message being returned when attempting to transmit an electronic prescription for a controlled substance to an ineligible pharmacy.

Pharmacies - Click [HERE](#) for more information.

1. Confirm with your software vendor that the software application is DEA EPCS certified
2. Confirm that the EPCS functionality has been activated
3. Determine whether or not your electronic prescription switch vendor (Surescripts and others) validate that prescribers are certified to prescribe Schedule 2-3-4-5 electronically, and whether your system can prevent invalid electronic prescriptions from being processed.
4. For users of the ASAP Version 4.1, ensure the electronic Schedules II records are submitted with an Rx Origin Code (DSP12) of "05" and Electronic Prescription Reference Number (DSP 19) is populated with the Initiator Reference Number from field UIB-030-01 in the SCRIPT transaction.
5. For users of ASAP Version 4.2, ensure the electronic Schedules II records are submitted with an Rx Origin Code (DSP12) of "05" and Electronic Prescription Reference Number (DSP 20) is populated with the Initiator Reference Number from field UIB-030-01 in the SCRIPT transaction.

6. Visit with your pharmacy software vendor for clarification on correctly populating these required fields. Failure to report these values will result in a rejection from the Prescription Monitoring Program in addition to being a record keeping violation.

7. Once the above situations have been addressed, inform all pharmacists and pharmacy staff that your pharmacy system is certified to accept all electronic prescriptions including Schedule 2-3-4-5. All electronic prescriptions are processed in the same manner.

Electronic vs. Written Prescriptions

The use of electronic prescriptions for both legend and controlled substances provides several benefits to prescribers and pharmacies, including improved patient care.

Pharmacy

Decreases phone calls

Eliminates verbal misinterpretations

Increases prescription accuracy

Prescriber

Spending less time on the phone/fax

Improved security and confidentiality

Improved patient safety

There may be certain situations that will require the electronic prescription to be resubmitted, or where a written prescription could better serve the patient. Examples include:

1) Issuance of multiple prescriptions for schedule II controlled substances

- Some pharmacy software systems are not designed to allow for “holding” electronic prescriptions for dispensing at a later date. In these cases, the electronic prescription may need to be re-issued for the subsequent months. Another option would be to provide a written prescription to cover months 2 and 3.

2) Pharmacy is out of stock for a CII drug

- If the pharmacy does not have a schedule II drug in stock, they may not be able to forward the electronic prescription to another pharmacy for dispensing. Another electronic or written prescription may need to be issued in these cases for the secondary pharmacy to provide the medication to the patient.