

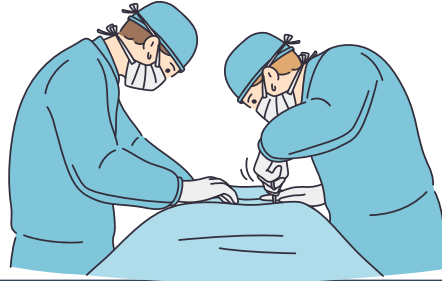
SUBSEQUENT 7-DAY PRESCRIPTION REQUIREMENTS

63 OS 2-309I(5)



A practitioner can prescribe a subsequent seven (7) day opioid prescription if:

The Subsequent Prescription is due to a major surgical procedure or “confined at home” status



The Practitioner provides the subsequent prescription on the same day as the initial prescription



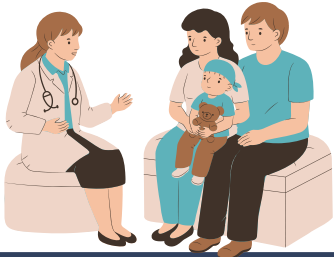
The Practitioner provides written instruction on the subsequent prescription indicating the earliest date it can be filled (a “do not fill until” date)



The Subsequent Prescription is dispensed no more than five (5) days after the “do not fill until” date indicated on the prescription



If The Patient is Under 18 the practitioner must enter into a patient-provider agreement with a parent or guardian of the patient

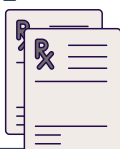


If The Patient is Pregnant the practitioner must enter into a patient-provider agreement with the patient



After the first seven (7) days, a practitioner can prescribe a subsequent opioid prescription for another seven (7) days if:

The Subsequent Prescription Would not be considered an initial prescription



The Practitioner determines that issuance of the subsequent prescription does not present an undue risk of abuse, addiction, or diversion and documents that determination

The Practitioner determines the prescription is necessary and appropriate to the treatment needs of the patient and documents the rationale for the prescription

