

NORTHERN NEVADA ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

SUBJECT: PHARMACEUTICAL DEFINITIONS

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I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to clarify the terms used in the pharmacy section of the policy and procedure manual.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (NNAMHS) that the terms used in the pharmacy section of the policy and procedure manual are defined in one location in that section.

III. REFERENCES

1. NRS 453 - Controlled Substances
2. NRS 454 - Poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Hypodermics
3. NRS 585 - Food, Drugs and Cosmetics: Adulteration, Labels, Brands

4. NRS 639 - Pharmacists and Pharmacy
5. American Society of Health Systems Pharmacy (ASHP) Statement on the Formulary System
6. Approved Drug Products, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration
7. NNAMHS Policy MM-17 - Adverse Drug Reactions

#### IV. PROCEDURE

The pharmacy section of the NNAMHS policy and procedure manual contains, but is not limited to the following terms:

1. ADMINISTER - means the direct application of a controlled substance, dangerous drug or other drug, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means to the body of a consumer or research subject.
2. ADULTERATED DRUGS - means any drug and any substance that has been:
  - a. Mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength; or
  - b. Substituted wholly or in part thereof.
3. ADVERSE DRUG REACTION - are unwanted pharmacologic actions of drugs. These may be further separated into side effects, toxicities and allergies.
4. AGENT - means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a dispenser or prescribing practitioner.
5. ALLERGIES - are unwanted effects that occur because an organ system is hypersensitive to a drug. Most are easily treated; some may require heroic measures.

6. AUTHORIZED PRESCRIBERS - are those practitioners who have been given the authority to prescribe medications at this agency by the Credentialing Committee and approved by the Medical Staff.
7. BIOAVAILABILITY - describes the rate and extent to which the active drug ingredient or therapeutic ingredient is absorbed from a drug product and becomes available at the site of action.
8. BIOEQUIVALENT - describes pharmaceutically equivalent products that display comparable bioavailability when studied under similar experimental conditions.
9. CHART ORDER - means an order entered on the chart of a consumer in the hospital.
10. COMPOUND - means to form or make up a composite product by combining two or more different ingredients.
11. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - means a drug, immediate precursor or other substance listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V for control by the state board of pharmacy pursuant to NRS 453.146.
12. DANGEROUS DRUG - means any drug, other than a controlled substance, unsafe for self-medication or unsupervised use and includes the following:
  - a. Any drug which has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for general distribution and bears the legend: "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription";
  - b. Any drug which, pursuant to the state board of pharmacy regulations, may be sold only by prescription because the board has found those drugs to be dangerous to public health or safety.
13. DELIVER - means the actual, constructive or attempted transfer from one person to another of a controlled substance, dangerous drug or other drug, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

14. DISPENSE - means:

- a. The furnishing of a controlled substance, dangerous drug or other drug in any amount than that which is necessary for the present and immediate needs of the ultimate user.
- b. The term does not include the furnishing of the substances in 1 above by the pharmacy for inpatients.

15. DISTRIBUTE - means to deliver other than by administering or dispensing of a controlled substance, dangerous drug or other drug.

16. DISTRIBUTOR - means a person who distributes.

17. DRUG - means substances:

- a. Recognized as drugs in the official United States Pharmacopoeia or any supplement to it;
- b. Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or animals;
- c. Other than food, intended to affect the structure of any function of the body of man or animals; and
- d. Intended for the use as a component of any article specified in items 1, 2, or 3, above.

18. DRUG RECALL - means that the drug in question is to be removed from use all areas of the hospital. These drugs are usually returned to the manufacturer or destroyed by the pharmacy staff.

19. FDA APPROVED MAXIMUM DOSES - means those maximum doses recommended by pharmaceutical manufacturers and approved by the Food and Drug Administration which appear in the Physician' Desk Reference.

20. FILL - means the counting, measuring, compounding, pouring, packaging and labeling required to prepare a drug for either direct or indirect delivery to a consumer or research subject.
21. FLOOR STOCK - means drugs not labeled for a specific patient and maintained at a nursing station or other storage area of the hospital, excluding the pharmacy, for the purpose of administering to a consumer of the facility.
22. FORMULARY - means:
  - a. A list of drugs approved by the pharmacy and therapeutics and medical staff committees which have been evaluated, appraised, and selected from the various available drugs and drug products, those drugs which are considered most useful in caring for consumers.
  - b. A continually revised compilation of pharmaceuticals and important ancillary information that reflect the current clinical judgment of the medical staff.
23. FORMULARY SYSTEM - means a method where the medical staff working through the Pharmacy and Therapeutics committee evaluates, appraises, and selects products most useful in consumer care.
24. GENERIC - means the common name of a drug not protected by trademark.
25. INPATIENTS - means those individuals admitted and who reside at the facility during their treatment. A consumer attending school, at work or on field trips may be considered as an inpatient if they reside at the facility and would normally have medications administered by nursing personnel. Consumers on pass, leave or who are discharged are considered outpatients while in this status.
26. INVESTIGATIONAL DRUG - means a new drug intended for investigational use by experts qualified to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the drug as authorized by the Food and Drug Administration.

27. LABEL - means a display of written, printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any drug.
28. MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION TIME - means the time for which medication is routinely scheduled with a variance of no greater than 60 minutes or as policy dictates.
29. MISBRANDED DRUGS - means any drug whose labeling is false or misleading in any particular.
30. NARCOTIC DRUG - means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
- a. Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound derivative or preparation of opium or opiate.
  - b. Any salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in item 1, but not including the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
  - c. Opium poppy and poppy straw.
  - d. Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, preparation of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, but not including decocainized coca leaves or extractions of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.
31. OPIATE - means:
- a. Any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having

addiction- forming or addiction-sustaining liability, including racemic and levorotatory forms.

- b. Does not include the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-Methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan).

- 32. OUTPATIENTS - means those individuals admitted to an outpatient treatment program of the agency and who are seen by a practitioner authorized to prescribe medications.
- 33. PERSONAL MEDICATIONS - means those medications prescribed or not, that a person has with them at the time of admission to the hospital.
- 34. PHARMACEUTICAL ALTERNATIVES - means drug products that contain the same therapeutic moiety, but are different salts, esters, or complexes of that moiety or are different dosage forms or strengths.
- 35. PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENT - means drug products that contain the same active ingredients and are identical in strength or concentration, dosage form and route of administration.
- 36. PHARMACEUTICAL SAMPLE - means a drug that is supplied by the manufacturer in limited quantities at no cost for use on a trial basis.
- 37. PHARMACY - means an area in a medical facility where drugs are stored, compounded, delivered, dispensed and distributed to other areas or departments of the facility, or dispensed to the ultimate user.
- 38. PHARMACY SERVICES - consist of the following areas:
  - a. Administration
  - b. Inpatient
  - c. Outpatient
  - d. Clinical

e. Educational

f. Supply

39. PRACTITIONER - means:

- a. A physician, dentist, veterinarian or podiatrist who holds a valid license to practice in Nevada.
- b. A registered nurse who holds certificates from the Nevada boards of nursing and pharmacy permitting him to possess, administer, or dispense drugs.
- c. A pharmacy or hospital licensed to administer, distribute, dispense, drugs and conduct research in the course of professional practice.

40. PRESCRIPTION - means an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, directly from a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, or his agent to a pharmacist or indirectly by means of an order signed by the practitioner.

41. REFILL - means to fill again.

42. SIDE EFFECTS - are unwanted effects that occur with the use of a drug at normal therapeutic levels. Some may be minor not requiring medical attention while others may be life threatening requiring immediate action.

43. THERAPEUTIC EQUIVALENTS - means drug products that are pharmaceutical equivalents and which can be expected to have the same clinical effect when administered to consumers under the conditions specified in the labeling.

44. THERAPEUTIC INTERCHANGE - means the distributing or dispensing of one drug in place of another, pursuant to guidelines approved by the pharmacy and therapeutics and medical staff committees, even though the drugs are not chemically identical.

45. TOXICITIES - are unwanted effects seen when excessive quantities or actions of drugs are present in an organ system. These may result in discomfort or proceed to death in extreme situations. All toxicities require medical follow up.
46. ULTIMATE USER - means a person who lawfully possesses a drug for his own use, the use of a member of his household or the use of any person for whom he is caring.
47. UNIT DOSE - means medication that is packaged in packages containing only a single unit of medication.
48. UNIT OF USE - means:
  - a. Medication which is intended to provide a specific dosage as a single dose;  
or
  - b. More than one dose of medication packaged as a single unit to provide a specific dosage.