



College of
Pharmacy

Center for the Advancement
of Pharmacy Practice

Compensation for Pharmacist Services

What Pharmacists Need to Know about *Scope of Practice*

Find out more at:



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Key Facts

Scope of practice in KY is authorized under KRS 315.010 and 201 KAR Chapter 2 and includes many different activities from dispensing to clinical services.



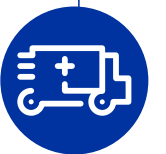
What is a pharmacists' scope in KY?

Scope in KY is wide ranging and includes interpreting, evaluating, and implementing medical and prescription drug orders, administering medications and biologics, drug evaluation, utilization, and regimen review, and other professional acts, decisions, and services necessary to maintain and manage all areas of a patient's pharmacy-related care



What professional acts, decisions, and services am I doing now that I could I bill for?

Some activities that could be billed include: administering medications, biologics, or vaccines, board authorized protocol driven care, patient education for disease states like diabetes, counseling for medications like contraception or tobacco cessation, preventative health screenings and education, collaborative care agreement driven care, and medication therapy management



Which professional services require collaboration with physicians or other prescribers?

Board authorized protocols require a prescriber (e.g. physician, APRN, etc) in order to be utilized and collaborative care agreements must be entered into with other practitioners to manage the drug-related needs of patients

Examples of Professional Acts and Services

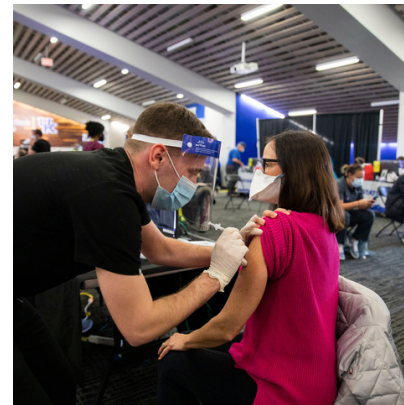
Administration of Medications

Administering in the course of dispensing/maintaining prescription drug order or immunizations per protocol. Examples include: long-acting antipsychotics, long-acting naltrexone, or age appropriate vaccines recommended by the CDC



Pharmacy-related Primary Care

Pharmacists' activities in patient education, health promotion, and assistance in the selection and use of OTC drugs and appliances which can include: contraception counseling, preventative health screening and education, tobacco cessation counseling and more



Medication Therapy Management

A range of services to optimize therapeutic outcomes in a cost efficient manner that includes reviewing all medications the patient is currently taking to identify any medication problems, education, of patient, and collaborating with other healthcare providers to address issues and achieve therapy goals



Board Authorized Protocols

Population Specific Collaborative Practice Agreements that allow pharmacists to initiate professional services and dispensing to treat authorized conditions

"Population specific" means that any patient that meets the protocol criteria may be treated by utilizing it

A prescriber must sign the protocol in order for the pharmacist to initiate services or dispensing of medications

A pharmacist must be educated and trained in the subject matter of the protocol prior to initiating care

A pharmacist must carefully follow each element of the protocol to ensure they are adhering to legal requirements

Protocols approved for use may be found at: pharmacy.ky.gov/Pages/Board-Approved-Protocols.aspx

To date there are 20 protocols that have been approved by the Board. Protocol topics include:

- Flu
- Strep Throat
- Treatment of COVID-19 with Paxlovid
- Tobacco Cessation
- Opioid Use Disorder
- Travel Health

Collaborative Care Agreements

Patient Specific Collaborative Practice Agreements that allow pharmacists to manage patients' drug-related health care needs.

"Patient specific" means that a patient must be referred by the practitioner to the pharmacist in order to provide services

Collaborative care agreements can be established between pharmacists and practitioners for ANY condition so long as legal requirements are met

There are no education requirements for a pharmacist to enter into a collaborative care agreement and the Board of Pharmacy does NOT have to approve them

The specific requirements for a CCA are laid out in 201 KAR 2:220

- The most important difference for collaborative care agreements is that a patient must be referred to your care

Collaborative care agreements can be for any number of conditions such as:

- Anticoagulation
- Diabetes
- Hepatitis C
- HIV
- Substance Use Disorders
- Transplants