



# NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

985 Damonte Ranch Parkway, Suite 206 • Reno, NV 89521

(775) 850-1440 • FAX (775) 850-1444

• Web Page: [bop.nv.gov](http://bop.nv.gov)

## Notice to Pharmacists and Technicians 04/22/2022

### **Pharmacist Authorized to Prescribe, Dispense, and Administer Drugs to Prevent the Acquisition of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and to Perform Certain Tests**

The need for access to certain drugs to prevent the acquisition of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) preexposure (PREP) and postexposure (PEP) was recognized, introduced, and passed as Senate Bill 325 (SB 325) during the 2021 Legislative Session. The language to the bill can be located here: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7959/Text>. To accomplish this end, SB 325 required the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy to establish a protocol to permit a pharmacist to prescribe, dispense, and administer drugs to prevent the acquisition of HIV, and to perform certain laboratory tests. In summary, the regulation will require a pharmacist who wishes to prescribe, dispense and administer PREP and PEP drugs to:

1. Complete a course of training concerning the prescribing, dispensing and administering of drugs approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for preventing the acquisition of HIV;
2. Maintain and keep readily available proof of completion of such course of training while the pharmacist prescribes, dispenses or administers such drugs and for at least two (2) years following that prescribing, dispensing and administering; and
3. Maintain professional liability insurance coverage of at least \$1,000,000.

Once a pharmacist has completed the aforementioned, the pharmacist must:

1. Complete an assessment of the patient, which includes
  - a. HIV test;
  - b. Renal function test;
  - c. Hepatitis B test; and
  - d. An evaluation for any signs and symptoms of acute HIV infection;
2. Counsel the patient and provide information about the drug dispensed or administered; and
3. Comply with the publications adopted by reference by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, "Preexposure Prophylaxis for the Prevention of HIV Infection in the United States – 2017 Update – A Clinical Practice Guideline" and "Updated Guidelines for Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis After Sexual, Injection Drug Use, or Other Nonoccupational Exposure to HIV".

A pharmacist may prescribe, dispense, or administer up to a 30-day supply of a drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for preventing the acquisition of HIV **to continue the patient's treatment** without completing the requirements of laboratory testing if the pharmacist:

1. Makes a good faith effort to obtain and review the laboratory history of the patient;
2. Completes an assessment of the patient;
3. Reviews potential side effects with the patient; and
4. Determines that continuing the treatment outweighs the risk of discontinuing treatment.

A pharmacist may prescribe, dispense, or administer **PEP** drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for preventing the acquisition of HIV **immediately upon the request of a patient who has recently been exposed to HIV**. Before continuation of treatment using such drugs beyond the initial prescribing, dispensing, or administering, complete an assessment of the patient which includes, without limitation:

1. A test for HIV;
2. A pregnancy test if the patient is a woman of child-bearing age;
3. a test for liver function;
4. A test for renal function;
5. A test and screening for sexually transmitted infections;
6. A test for hepatitis B; and
7. A test for hepatitis C.

Pharmacists are required to comply with the provisions of chapter 441A of NRS and chapter 441A of NAC concerning the reporting of cases of communicable diseases. The regulation implementing SB325 can be found here: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Register/2021Register/R039-21AP.pdf>.