



Jim Doyle
Governor

A Newsletter of the
PHARMACY EXAMINING BOARD

October, 2006

**THE WISCONSIN
PHARMACY
EXAMINING BOARD**



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**FDA APPROVES OVER-THE-COUNTER
ACCESS TO PLAN B FOR WOMEN 18
YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER**

The following websites are listed for informational purposes to find out more about the FDA approval of Plan B for over-the-counter sale:

<http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/infopage/planB/default.htm>.

<http://www.barrlabs.com/proprietary/keyproducts/planb.php>

**THE WISCONSIN PHARMACY EXAMINING
BOARD POSITION STATEMENT ON THE
TREATMENT OF PAIN, EFFECTIVE DATE:
DECEMBER 7, 2005**

The mission of The Wisconsin Pharmacy Examining Board is to promote, preserve and protect the public health, safety and welfare by fostering provision of quality pharmaceutical care to all Wisconsinites. The Board recognizes quality care dictates the citizens of the State of Wisconsin have access to appropriate and effective pain relief. The appropriate application of current knowledge, practice standards and treatment modalities can serve to improve the quality of life for those patients who suffer from pain. This in turn will reduce the morbidity and

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costs associated with untreated or inappropriately treated pain. The Board encourages pharmacists to view effective pain management as a part of quality care for ALL patients with pain, acute or chronic. It is especially important for patients who experience pain as a result of terminal illness. All pharmacists should become knowledgeable about effective methods of pain treatment, as well as, statutory requirements for dispensing controlled substances.

Inadequate pain control may result from physicians' and pharmacists' lack of knowledge about pain management or an inadequate understanding of addiction. The Board recognizes controlled substances, including opioid analgesics, may be essential in the treatment of pain, whether acute due to trauma or surgery or chronic due to cancer or non-cancer origins.

The Board recognizes controlled substances are subject to abuse by individuals who seek them for mood altering and other psychological effects rather than their legitimate medical uses. When dispensing controlled substances, the pharmacist should be diligent in preventing them from being diverted from legitimate to illegitimate use.

Tolerance and physical dependence are normal consequences of sustained use of these drugs and are NOT synonymous with psychological dependency (addiction). Psychological dependency is characterized by the compulsion to take a drug despite its harmful and destructive effect on the individual. Tolerance represents a secondary medical condition requiring pharmacy and medical assistance to resolve and continue patient pain control. Psychological dependency requires social (regulatory), plus pharmacy and medical assistance to maximize patient care while controlling the harmful and destructive patient behavior.

As with all medication therapies, the Board affirms the pharmacist's duty to provide medications along with proper counseling to ensure pain control. Failure to counsel, monitor and assist the patient in receiving optimal care of any condition, or knowingly facilitating care, continuing care or providing medications known to be inappropriate to the patient is

unprofessional practice and may subject the license holder to discipline. In other words, controlled substances shall only be dispensed for legitimate medical purposes.

By participating as a member of the health care team, Pharmacists should NOT fear disciplinary action from the Board for dispensing controlled substances, including opioid analgesics, for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice. The Board will initially consider dispensing controlled substances for pain to be for a legitimate medical purpose based on accepted scientific knowledge of the treatment of pain, patient clinical presentation and sound clinical judgment. All such dispensing must be based on clear documentation in the patient's pharmacy records of the patient's medical condition plus pertinent discussions with the prescribing practitioner. Using proper written documentation, the patient's medical condition and clinical response to treatment provide a strong foundation for verifying optimal patient care, if review of the patient record is necessitated at some future time.

The Wisconsin Pharmacy Examining Board encourages patient pain control by optimizing the Patient - Pharmacy – Medical care management triad.

POSITION STATEMENT BACKGROUND

The Pharmacy Examining Board was approached by June L. Dahl, PhD, Director of the Wisconsin Pain Initiative and Matt Bromley, Communications and Policy Director for the American Alliance of Cancer Pain Initiatives, to expand its position statement of *Pain & Policy Studies Group on Wisconsin Pharmacists and Schedule II Medications* as published in the Board's Wisconsin Regulatory Digest article *Volume 13, No. 2 October, 2001* <http://drl.wi.gov/boards/phm/digest/20011000.pdf>

A survey of Wisconsin pharmacists' knowledge and attitudes about dispensing opioid analgesics for chronic cancer and non-cancer pain was published in the March/April 2001 issue of the

Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The study found that not all pharmacists knew what constituted legitimate dispensing practices for controlled substances under federal or state policy in emergencies or for patients with terminal illness. Also, many pharmacists were unaware of the distinction between addiction, physical dependence, and tolerance. The Board encourages pharmacists to re-educate themselves with current literature on pain management. Appropriate pain control can improve or at least maintain a patient's quality of life. It is the pharmacist's duty to provide medications along with proper counseling to ensure pain control. The Pharmacy Board considers refusal to fill a Schedule II prescription based on speculation or ignorance unacceptable.

Specifically, this expanded Position Board Statement clearly articulates to pharmacists that the Board:

- 1) encourages pain management;
- 2) recognizes that pain management, and the use of opioids for pain management, are a part of medical/pharmacy practice; and,
- 3) recognizes confusion exists around the terms addiction, physical dependence and tolerance.

While developing this statement, the Board surveyed multiple other states' Position Statements for completeness and consistency. The Board acknowledges utilization of the position statements of The Iowa and Texas Boards of Pharmacy.

As with all professional and practice questions, should they require clarification, the Board encourages pharmacist contact.

LAW CHANGES

2005 WISCONSIN ACT 270: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

This Act went into effect on April 20, 2006. It allows the Pharmacy Examining Board to provide a variance to any pharmacy statute or rule if a natural or man-made emergency exists. The variance must be requested by a pharmacist. The determination of emergency is made by the Board or its designee. The variance is valid for 90 days and may be extended upon request.

If an emergency exists, the Board has full authority to take the necessary steps to provide temporary relocation of pharmacies.

2005 WISCONSIN ACTS 195 AND 196: PRESCRIPTION DRUG LABELS

Both Wisconsin Act 195 and 196 pertain to changes in the prescription drug label. Under Act 195, if the pharmacist is dispensing a generic alternative pursuant to an indication on the prescription order by the practitioner, the pharmacist may place on the prescription label the name of both the brand and generic product being dispensed.

Wisconsin Act 196 states that if a patient indicates in writing to the practitioner that the symptoms or the reason for the prescription should be disclosed on the prescription label, then the practitioner must specifically include this information on the prescription. That information will be transcribed by the pharmacist onto the prescription drug label.

2005 WISCONSIN ACT 242: LICENSURE OF OUT OF STATE PHARMACIES

This Act went into effect on April 13, 2006. It states that no pharmacy that is in another state may ship, mail or otherwise deliver a prescribed drug or device to persons in Wisconsin unless the pharmacy is licensed in Wisconsin. The law was enacted in response to the need for regulatory control over patient health care systems that cross state borders and to assure that out of state pharmacies comply with Wisconsin's laws and regulations. It does not

require out-of-state pharmacists to be licensed in Wisconsin, unless they are practicing in the State of Wisconsin. This also eliminates the requirement for central fill operations with border state pharmacies to obtain variances.

Application forms can be located on the Department of Regulation and Licensing Web site at: <http://drl.wi.gov/prof/phao/form.htm>

2005 WISCONSIN ACTS 14 AND 262: LIMITING ACCESS TO PSEUDOEPHEDRINE

Wisconsin Act 262 clarifies Wisconsin Act 14, which limits access to pseudoephedrine in Wisconsin. Act 14 placed pseudoephedrine in Schedule V of the Wisconsin Uniform Controlled Substances Act. It limited sales of single ingredient pseudoephedrine and all combination products containing pseudoephedrine, except liquid and gel cap products, to pharmacies and pharmacist supervisory control. The purchaser must show a photo identification and sign a log book, which shall also be signed by the pharmacist. The 30-day, 7.5 gram purchase limit was clarified to mean 7.5 grams of pseudoephedrine contained in a pseudoephedrine product. Purchase logs are no longer a health care record and must be made available to a law enforcement officer who requests them. A court order is not required. Records of pseudoephedrine sales must be retained for 2 years and may be kept in either a paper or electronic form.

For further information on state and federal pseudoephedrine laws, go to the Department of Regulation and Licensing Web site at <http://drl.wi.gov/prof/phas/whatsnew.htm>

RULE CHANGES

WIS ADMIN CODE § PHAR 17.05: FOREIGN GRADUATE INTERNSHIP

Beginning November 1, 2006, new qualification and practice rules will apply to any person intending to practice as a foreign graduate pharmacy intern. [A person who has not graduated from a professional Bachelor of Science degree in pharmacy or Doctor of Pharmacy degree granting institution located in

Wisconsin or another state.] 1500 hours of practice as a pharmacy intern are still required for licensure, however, note the following important changes:

1. An application must still be filed prior to beginning practice as a pharmacy intern, AND the applicant must now submit proof of FPGEC Certification prior to beginning practice as a pharmacy intern.

2. PRIOR TO beginning practice as a pharmacy intern, the applicant must also now file a Supervisor Disclosure Form for Foreign Graduate Internship, form #2670. Any subsequent change of a supervising pharmacist must also be disclosed to the board by filing an amendment to the application prior to further performing duties constituting the practice of pharmacy as a foreign graduate intern.

3. The number of hours of internship credit in a foreign graduate internship has been REDUCED from 3000 to 2000 hours maximum. After earning a maximum of 2000 hours as a foreign graduate intern an applicant cannot serve as an intern under this category any longer and must only work as a pharmacy technician until receiving a pharmacist license from the board.

For more information and to access an application and required forms, please visit the Wisconsin Pharmacy Examining Board's website at: <http://drl.wi.gov>.

WIS ADMIN CODE § PHAR 8.02 (3) (f): FILING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES THEFT AND LOSS REPORTS WITH THE BOARD

Beginning November 1, 2006, the Board's controlled substances theft and loss reporting rule has been modified to be consistent with federal law, with the result that if no report needs to be filed with the DEA, no report needs

to be filed with the Board. The modified rule now requires the following:

In any instance that a pharmacy, practitioner or other DEA registrant authorized to possess controlled substances is required to file with the DEA a report of theft or loss of controlled substances, the pharmacy, practitioner or other DEA registrant shall also send a copy to the Board within 2 weeks of filing with the DEA.

WIS ADMIN CODE § PHAR 7.04: RETURN OF HEALTH CARE ITEMS

The change in Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.04 allows for the return of health care items from patients residing in a community-based residential facility that controls a resident's prescription and over-the-counter medications. The return of prescription and/or over-the-counter products are also allowed from secured institutional health care, such as jail inmates whose prescription drugs are maintained under the custody of the jail. Also included in this regulation are juvenile patients who reside in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution, a secured group home, a secured detention facility or a juvenile portion of a county jail.

Regardless of the type of the facility (secured versus non-secured) these prescriptions and over-the-counter medications can only be returned to the pharmacy that originally dispensed or sold the products. In order for these items to be eligible for return they must not have been in the possession of the patient. The prescription drug and/or over-the-counter item must have been dispensed in a tamper resistant package. The item(s) have to be in their original container and the pharmacist must determine the contents have not been adulterated or misbranded.

For health care items being returned from a secured institutional setting these items may not be re-dispensed or resold other than to a secured institutional health care patient.

WIS ADMIN CODE § PHAR 6.08: SECURITY SYSTEMS

Previously the regulation stated that a pharmacy must have a centrally monitored alarm system. The change in this statute allows other security systems to be installed as long as the systems are reviewed and approved in advance by the PEB.

WIS ADMIN CODE § PHAR 7.055: PRESCRIPTION TRANSFER

Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.05 discusses general record requirements and computer system requirements. Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.055 was created to separate explicit requirements regarding the transferring of a prescription. This regulation specifically discusses the use of a facsimile machine in aiding in the transferring of prescription and the transferring of controlled substances when a common central processing unit is maintained.

The transfer of a prescription between two pharmacists or by a computer system meets the requirements of Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.05. Communication of a transfer via a facsimile is not allowed unless the contents of the facsimile are verified verbally between two pharmacists. It is not acceptable to fax the required information required on a transfer from one pharmacy to another without the verbal verification.

The regulations surrounding the transfer of controlled substances were changed to be consistent with federal law. The transfer of a controlled substance is only allowed once unless there is a computer system involved that meets the requirements of sub(4), in which case the transfer of a controlled substance is limited to the authorized refills.

In addition, it is no longer required for the board to review and approve a real time common central processing unit.

SUPERVISOR : TECHNICIAN AND SUPERVISOR : INTERN RATIOS

When scheduling clerkship students in a practice setting, pharmacists should maintain compliance with Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.01 (3).

Wis. Admin. Code § PHAR 7.01 (3) states a pharmacist may supervise no more than one pharmacy intern and 4 pharmacy technicians engaged in compounding and dispensing activities, unless a variance is approved by the board that specifically describes the manner in which additional interns or pharmacy technicians shall be supervised.

Many pharmacists supervise Doctor of Pharmacy (DPH) students in their 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of pharmacy school. Students that are in a practice setting as part of a clerkship in their DP-2 year primarily shadow the clinical instructor. These students are considered technicians and are therefore subject to the 1:4 supervisor : technician ratio. DPH-3 and DPH-4 pharmacy students in practice setting clerkships are considered interns and are subject to the 1:1 supervisor : intern ratio, unless one of the students is practicing as a technician during times when both are on site.

A variance request information sheet is available on the Department of Regulation and Licensing Web site at:
<http://drl.wi.gov/dept/forms/fm2635.pdf>

CONTINUING EDUCATION AUDIT

With the close of the most recent licensing biennium on May 31, 2006, the Board has initiated a random audit for compliance with the 30 hours of continuing education certified by pharmacists at the time of license renewal.

The Department of Regulation and Licensing will conduct the audit on behalf of the Board by requesting proof of continuing education completion for the period starting June 1, 2004 and ending May 31, 2006.

Pharmacists that do not respond to the request for proof may be subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Neil Noesen - Pharmacist, St. Paul, MN

Following a hearing, the Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded and limited the license of Neil Noesen. Noesen failed to clearly inform the managing pharmacist that he would not transfer a prescription for oral contraceptives, and failed to provide information to a patient regarding her options for obtaining a refill of her prescription which he refused to dispense or transfer. Noesen was ordered to pay the costs of the proceeding in the amount of \$20,767. [LS0310091PHM]

Gerald Hancock - Pharmacist, Union Grove

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Gerald Hancock and ordered him to pay \$100 in costs. Hancock submitted a Pharmacy License Application to the Department of Regulation and Licensing stating his pharmacist license had never been disciplined, when in fact he was reprimanded and limited by the Board in June, 1999. [LS0504131PHM]

Hauer Pharmacy - Union Grove

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Hauer Pharmacy and ordered \$100 in costs and a \$410 forfeiture. Hauer proceeded to operate as a pharmacy at a new location without a valid pharmacy license. [LS0504132PHM]

Heidi M. Timmerman – Pharmacist, Madison

The Pharmacy Examining Board suspended indefinitely the license to practice pharmacy of Heidi M. Timmerman, ordered Ms. Timmerman to enter into and continue a drug and alcohol treatment program, and pay costs of \$900.00. If the suspension is stayed, Ms. Timmerman shall not be employed as a managing pharmacist or pharmacist in charge, she shall provide the Final Decision and Order to the her employer, and comply with all reporting requirements contained in the order. Ms. Timmerman was determined to be dependent on the drug Ambien, diverted drugs from the pharmacy when she worked, and was involved in several vehicle incidents under the influence of

Ambien. Date: June 22, 2005. Wis. Stats. § 450.10(1)(a)3. and Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1).

Sheryl Ann Aufenkamp – Pharmacist, Aberdeen, S.D.

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Sheryl Ann Aufenkamp and ordered payment of costs of \$100.00. The factual basis of this order is a reprimand of Ms. Aufenkamp by the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy for failure to keep the area designated for controlled substance storage locked while there was not a pharmacist on duty. Date: July 27, 2005. Wis. Adm. Code § 10.03(17).

Michael L. Chew – Pharmacist, Milwaukee

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Michael Chew, required him to undergo a psychological evaluation, and ordered payment of costs of \$500.00. The Board further ordered that Mr. Chew must be observable by, and within the hearing of, another employee when he is in the presence of any minor female patient in the course of his employment within a pharmacy. Mr. Chew was convicted of using a computer to facilitate a child sex crime the circumstances of which substantially related to the practice of pharmacy. Date: July 27, 2005. Wis. Stats. § 450.10(1)(a)2. and 450.10(1)(b)1.

Robert L. Hamilton – Pharmacist, Elkhorn

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Robert L. Hamilton, R. Ph., and ordered him to pay a forfeiture of \$250.00 and costs of \$200.00. Mr. Hamilton divulged confidential information of an adult patient to the patient's mother. Date: September 7, 2005. Wis. Stats. § 450.10 and Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(6).

Kurt E. Kiesling – Pharmacist, Germantown

The Pharmacy Examining Board suspended, for an indefinite period of time, the license of Kurt E. Kiesling to practice as a pharmacist and ordered him to pay costs of \$1,500.00. Mr. Kiesling pled guilty to four counts: assisted suicide, felony possession of narcotic drugs,

misdemeanor possession of controlled substance, and misdemeanor possession of drug paraphernalia. Date: September 7, 2005. Wis. Stats. § 450.10(1)(a)2, (1)(b)3, and (1)(a)6 and Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1).

Robert J. Kunde – Pharmacist, Franklin

The Pharmacy Examining Board suspended Robert J. Kunde's licensed to practice as a pharmacist and ordered him to pay costs of \$300.00. Kunde admitted to diverting hydrocodone from his employer for his own use. Date: October 19, 2005. Wis. Stat. § 227.44(5) and Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1).

Kent W. Heger – Pharmacist, Gresham

The Pharmacy Examining Board accepted the surrender of the license of Kent W. Heger to practice as a pharmacist. Mr. Heger admitted to illegally taking hydrocodone from K-Mart pharmacy for his own personal use and pled no contest to one count of retail theft and one count of illegal possession of a controlled substance in connection with the theft. Date: December 7, 2005. Wis. Stat. § 450.10(1)(b)1, 3 and Wis. Adm. Code. § PHAR 10.03(1).

Carol G. Hotze – Pharmacist, Lodi

The Pharmacy Examining Board ordered the indefinite limitation of Carol G. Hotze's license to practice as a pharmacist and ordered her to pay a forfeiture of \$1,000.00 and costs of \$750.00. Ms. Hotze stole phentermine, hydrocodone and Methylin as well as store merchandise from her employer and dispensed a fake prescription to cover up the missing drugs. Ms. Hotze was found guilty of one count of theft of movable property, and three counts of possession of controlled substances. Date: February 8, 2006. Wis. Stat. § 450.10(1)(a)1, 2, 450.10(1)(b)1 and Wis. Adm. Code. § 10.03(1) and (8).

James Jernegan – Pharmacist, Madison

The Pharmacy Examining Board found that on two occasions James Jernegan committed dispensing errors. In addition, while Mr. Jernegan signed and submitted to the Pharmacy

Examining Board a form indicating that he had completed 30 hours continuing education credits for the 2003-2004 biennium, he could only provide proof of 25 continuing education credits. The board reprimanded James Jernegan, limited his license, ordered him to pay costs of \$950.00 and pay a forfeiture, the amount of which will be tied to the time that elapses until he provides proof of successful completion of the missing five credits from the 2003-2004 biennium. Date: February 8, 2006. Wis. Stat. § 450.085, 450.10(1)(a)1, and 6.

Imran S. Nizamuddin – Pharmacist, Madison

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Imran Nizamuddin and ordered him to pay costs of \$800.00 as well as a forfeiture, the amount of which will be tied to the time that elapses until Mr. Nizamuddin provides proof of successful completion of missing continuing education credits from the 2003-2004 biennium. Mr. Nizamuddin on or about October 29, 2004 dispensed a prescription for tramadol. It was later discovered that the bottle contained approximately ten Protonix tablets commingled with the tramadol. The Board also found that Mr. Nizamuddin signed and submitted a form to the Board indicating that he had completed 30 continuing education credits, he later admitted he had not completed 30 continuing education credits at the time of his license renewal. Date: February 8, 2006. Wis. Stat. § 450.085, 450.10(1)(a)1, and 6.

Elizabeth J. Lemke - Pharmacist, Madison

The Pharmacy Examining Board has suspended the license of Elizabeth Lemke for an indefinite period. Lemke may petition for a stay of suspension upon demonstrated sobriety and compliance with a program of treatment and screening. Lemke pled guilty/no contest to possession of narcotic drugs and obtaining prescription drugs with fraud. The Board also imposed costs of \$1,800.00. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1), Phar 10.03(5), and Wis. Stat. § 450.10(1)(a)2, 450.10(1)(a)3 and 450.10(1)(b)1.

Martha Luber Pelrine - Pharmacist, Sister Bay

The Pharmacy Examining Board accepted the surrender Luber Pelrine's license to practice as a pharmacist. Luber Pelrine stole Oxycontin from her place of employment. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1) and Wis. Stats. § 450.10(1)(b).

Mount Horeb Pharmacy - Mount Horeb

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Mount Horeb Pharmacy and imposed forfeiture and costs of \$850. The pharmacy failed to meet professional service area standards, to properly store controlled substances, and to ensure that only pharmacists transfer prescriptions and provide consultations to all patients. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 6.04(2), Phar 6.05, 6.06(1)(f), 6.07(3), and Phar 7.01(1)(e) and (em).

Joann Reich - Pharmacist, Park Falls

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Reich and ordered her to complete specified continuing education. In addition, Reich must provide a copy of the Board's order to all pharmacy supervisory personnel at pharmacies where she is employed. The Board also imposed costs of \$300. The Board found that Reich diverted Vicodin tablets from the expired stock of her employer and gave the tablets to her husband for his use. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Stat. § 450.10(1)(b)1, and Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 10.03(1).

Karen L. Roby - Pharmacist, Madison

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Roby, ordered her to take and pass the jurisprudence examination for pharmacy applicants, and imposed forfeiture and costs of \$850. Roby failed to ensure that the pharmacy where she was employed meet professional service area standards, properly store controlled substances, and that only pharmacists transfer prescriptions and provide consultations to all patients. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 6.04(2), 6.05, 6.06(1)(f), 6.07(3) and 7.01(1)(e) and (em).

\$1,000, and imposed costs of \$250.00. Swanson worked as a pharmacist in 2004 and 2005 with an expired Wisconsin license. Date: June 22, 2006. Wis. Stat. § 450.03(1).

Laurie Vogt - Pharmacist, Mount Horeb

The Wisconsin Pharmacy Board reprimanded Vogt and ordered payment of forfeiture and costs of \$600.00. The Board found that Vogt failed to display her license in a manner conspicuous to the public and allowed unlicensed persons to transfer prescription to patients and to provide patient consultations. Date: April 12, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 5.03, Phar 7.01(1)(e) and (em).

Aurora Pharmacy – Marinette

The Pharmacy Examination Board reprimanded Aurora Pharmacy. Aurora Pharmacy failed to have a reporting procedure for theft or loss of controlled substances in place and failed to file a Report of Theft or Loss of Controlled Substances form as required by law. The Board also ordered Aurora to pay a forfeiture of \$350.00 and imposed costs of \$250.00. Date: June 22, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 8.02(3)(f).

Sally J. Ketterer – Pharmacist, Mount Horeb

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Ketterer and imposed costs of \$600.00. Ketterer allowed an unlicensed person to transfer prescriptions to patients and failed to provide patient consultations to those patients. Date: June 22, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 7.01(1)(e) and (em).

Respa Pharmaceuticals, Inc. – Pharmaceutical Distributor, Kenosha

The Pharmacy Examining Board revoked the license of Respa Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The Board found that Respa furnished false and fraudulent information on its application for a distributor's license. Date: June 22, 2006. Wis. Adm. Code § Phar 13.06(4) and Wis. Stat. § 450.10(1)(a) 1 and 450.10(1)(a) 2.

Jeffrey A. Swanson – Pharmacist, Wauwatosa

The Pharmacy Examining Board reprimanded Swanson, ordered him to pay a forfeiture of

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY -- QUICK KEYS

To contact the Department, just dial (608) 266-2112, then enter the Quick Key numbers below for the assistance you need:

TELEPHONE INSTRUCTIONS

For licensing, say or press 1

To renew a license, say or press 2

To request an application, say or press 2

To discuss license questions, say or press 3

For all other application and licensing questions, say or press 4

VERIFICATIONS

Verifications are now available online at www.drl.state.wi.us. On the Department Web site, please click on "License Lookup Holder". If you do not use the online system, all requests for verification of licenses/credentials must be submitted in writing. There is no charge for this service. Requests should be sent to the Department address or may be faxed to (608) 261-7083 - ATTENTION: VERIFICATIONS. Requests for endorsements to other states must be made in writing – please include \$10 payable to the Department.

DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN ACCESS MOST INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION & LICENSING WEB SITE?

Visit the Department's Web site at:

drl.wi.gov

Send comments to: web@drl.state.wi.us

CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS?

Please send changes to the Department. Confirmation of changes is not automatically provided. **WIS. STATS. S. 440.11 ALLOWS FOR A \$50 PENALTY TO BE IMPOSED WHEN CHANGES ARE NOT REPORTED WITHIN 30 DAYS.**