

657—23.1 (155A) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“Consultant pharmacist” in a long-term care facility means a pharmacist licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state who is responsible for developing, coordinating, and supervising pharmaceutical services in a long-term care facility on a regularly scheduled basis. A consultant pharmacist:

1. Reviews the distribution and storage of drugs and devices and assists facilities in establishing the policies and procedures for the distribution and storage of drugs and devices and makes appropriate recommendations to the facility and the provider pharmacist;
2. Monitors the therapeutic response and utilization of all drugs and devices prescribed for each resident. The following shall be used as minimum guidelines supplementing the pharmacist’s professional expertise:
 - Regulations and interpretive guidelines of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, if applicable;
 - Rules of the Iowa department of inspections and appeals; and
 - Other state rules and regulations;
3. Serves as a resource for pharmacy-related education services within the facility;
4. Participates in quality management of resident care in the facility;
5. Communicates with the provider pharmacist regarding areas of mutual concern and resolution thereof.

“Long-term care facility” or *“facility”* means:

1. A facility licensed by the Iowa department of inspections and appeals under Iowa Code chapter 135C or Iowa Code chapter 135H;
2. A hospital-based long-term care unit certified under 42 CFR, Part 483, Subpart B;
3. An inpatient hospice certified under 42 CFR, Part 418;
4. A group living facility wherein health care related services are provided by the facility; or
5. A health care facility registered with the board under Iowa Code chapter 124.

“Long-term care pharmacy” or *“provider pharmacy”* means a hospital pharmacy, a general pharmacy, a limited use pharmacy, or a nonresident pharmacy in which drugs, chemicals, or poisons are prepared, compounded, dispensed, vended, distributed, or sold on a regular and recurring basis to or for the use of residents of a long-term care facility and from which related pharmacy services are delivered.

“Medication order,” as used in these rules, means a written order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner’s authorized agent for administration of a drug or device. For purposes of this chapter, “medication order” includes a prescription.

“Provider pharmacist” means a pharmacist licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy who is employed by or contracted to a long-term care pharmacy or a provider pharmacy and who is responsible for supervising the accurate dispensing and proper delivery of drugs and devices to a long-term care facility located within this state. These services shall include, at a minimum, proper medication labeling, storage, transport, record keeping, and prospective drug utilization review in compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations.

“Single unit package” means a package that contains one discrete pharmaceutical dosage form.

“Unit dose dispensing system” means a drug distribution system utilizing single unit, unit dose, or unit of issue packaging in a manner that helps reduce or remove traditional drug stocks from resident care areas and enables the selection and distribution of drugs to be pharmacy-based and controlled.

“Unit dose package” means a package that contains that particular dose of a drug ordered for a resident for one administration time. A unit dose package is not always a single unit package.

“Unit of issue package” means a package that provides multiple units or doses attached to each other but separated in a card or specifically designed container.