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Louisiana Board of Pharmacy

5615 Corporate Blvd, Suite 8E, Baton Rouge, LA 70808-2537
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Published to promote voluntary compliance of pharmacy and drug law.

Election of Officers (08-01-283)

The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy conducted its annual election of officers during its November 14, 2007 meeting, and the following members were elected:

Carl W. Aron, Monroe ..... President
T. Morris Rabb, Monroe ..... First Vice President
Marty R. McKay, Woodworth ..... Second Vice President
Joseph L. Adams, Mandeville ..... Third Vice President
Reuben R. Dixon, New Orleans ..... Secretary

Board Meeting Dates for 2008 (08-01-284)

The Board has set the following **tentative** meeting dates for 2008:

February 20-22
May 6-8
August 5-7
November 12-14

All meetings are planned to be held at the Board office in Baton Rouge. Please consult the calendar on the Board's Web site for any future updates.

Continuing Education – New Standards and New Rules (08-01-285)

The Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) is the national agency for accreditation of professional degree programs in pharmacy and provider of continuing pharmacy education including certificate programs in pharmacy. Working with the national organizations representing different facets of the profession, ACPE adopted a revised *Definition of Continuing Education for the Profession of Pharmacy* in the fall of 2006. The new definition was implemented in August 2007, transitioned for the remainder of calendar year 2007, and became operational in January 2008. Continuing education (CE) providers seeking a continuation of their accreditation status from ACPE are now being evaluated for their compliance with the new definition. Among other changes, one of the new elements is a differentiation of CE activities designed for pharmacists from those designed for technicians. CE providers work with the program faculty to determine whether an activity is appropriate for pharmacists, technicians, or both. Programs designed for pharmacists only must contain specific performance objectives targeted for pharmacists and will be designated with the "P" suffix in the Universal Program Number (UPN) (an identification number assigned to each new program, located on statements of credit). Programs designed for technicians only must contain specific performance objectives targeted for technicians and will be designated with the "T" suffix in the UPN. Where a program is suitable for pharmacists and technicians, the provider will issue certificates bearing the "P" suffix to pharmacist participants and the "T" suffix to technician participants. It is important to remember that some programs approved prior to January 1, 2008, may still be in active use; statements of credit for those programs will not contain the new suffix in the UPN. However, all programs approved after January 1, 2008, shall contain the appropriate suffix in the UPN. Finally, it is important to note that providers are not required to exclude participants from attending programs not designed for them. Thus, pharmacists may attend programs designed for technicians, and technicians may attend programs designed for pharmacists.

Last year, the Board approved a change in the CE regulations. With respect to the renewal of pharmacist licensure, at least three (3) of the minimum number of fifteen (15) hours of ACPE-accredited CE earned during calendar year 2008 must be obtained via live presentations. Live presentations will contain the "L" designation in the UPN. For a pharmacist unable or unwilling to earn at least three (3) hours of live ACPE-accredited CE during 2008, he or she will be required to earn an additional five (5) hours of ACPE-accredited CE via his or her method of choice, for a total of at least twenty (20) hours of ACPE-accredited CE, in order to renew a license for 2009. The requirement for live CE is for pharmacists only – not technicians – at this time. Finally, CE certificates bearing

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NABP Testifies in Support of Proposed BTC Drug Class

NABP testified at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) meeting November 14, 2007, stating its support for the proposed creation of a behind-the-counter (BTC) class of drugs. The meeting was held to solicit input on the public health benefits of certain medications being available BTC without a prescription but only after intervention by a pharmacist.

A long-time advocate of this measure, NABP passed a resolution in 1993 advocating a third class of drugs that would be dispensed without a prescription only by licensed health care professionals authorized to prescribe and/or dispense prescription drugs. Continuing its support of this concept, NABP passed a resolution in 1995 stating that medications being converted from prescription-only to over-the-counter status that pose serious risks and require patient education for effective use should be placed in a special class requiring sale only by licensed health care professionals after counseling the patients on proper use.

More information is available in the *Federal Register* (Docket No. 2007N-0356).

A Rose by Any Other Name . . . Might Be Safer

This column was prepared by the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP). ISMP is an independent nonprofit agency that works closely with United States Pharmacopeia (USP) and FDA in analyzing medication errors, near misses, and potentially hazardous conditions as reported by pharmacists and other practitioners. ISMP then makes appropriate contacts with companies and regulators, gathers expert opinion about prevention measures and publishes its recommendations. To read about the recommendations for prevention of reported errors that you can put into practice today, subscribe to ***ISMP Medication Safety Alert!® Community/Ambulatory Edition*** *by visiting www.ismp.org. If you would like to report a problem confidentially to these organizations, go to the ISMP Web site (www.ismp.org) for links with USP, ISMP, and FDA. Or call 1-800/23-ERROR to report directly to the USP-ISMP Medication Errors Reporting Program. ISMP address: 1800 Byberry Rd, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006. Phone: 215/947-7797. E-mail: ismpinfo@ismp.org.*

What's in a name? Well, if the name is referring to a pharmaceutical compound getting ready to go to market, a lot goes into that name.

In order for a drug manufacturer to test its drug chemicals in animals, it must submit three possible generic names to the United States Adopted Names (USAN) Council, the organization responsible for assigning generic drug names. USAN Council selects a generic drug name, based on safety, consistency, and logic and then refers this name to the World Health Organization to check for similar generic names being used in other countries.

There is a method to this naming madness. For instance, drug name "stems" group therapeutically-related drugs. An example would be the stem *-vastatin* for drugs that lower cholesterol, and is used in the generic names of atorvastatin (Lipitor®) and lovastatin (Mevacor®). Another example of the use of stems is *-mab* used in anticancer drugs. MAB stands for 'monoclonal antibodies' and is used in the generic drugs names alemtuzumab and cetuximab. The stem gives clues about what a drug is used for; however, drug names that share a common stem can contribute to medication errors because they may sound or look alike. This is especially problematic if the products share common dosage forms and other similarities.

Additionally, USAN Council guidelines call for generic names to be simple to pronounce with only one way to say it and have no more than four syllables. Yet, the names mentioned in the preceding paragraph are difficult to pronounce and some have five syllables.

After a drug has completed phase-I clinical trials, the manufacturer submits potential brand names to FDA as well as the US Patent and Trademark Office.

Drug manufacturers often work with drug naming companies to help them develop unique brand names. A report in the January-February 2004 issue of the *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association* stated that there are more than 9,000 generic drug names and 33,000 trademarked brand names in use in the US. Although the drug names may be unique, more and more often they are leading to miscommunications and are resulting in errors.

According to USP-ISMP Medication Errors Reporting Program (MERP) data, 25% of the errors reported relate to the products generic or brand name. To help combat this problem, in 1990 FDA established the Labeling and Nomenclature Committee (LNC) to review proposed trade names. The LCN, which has evolved into the Division of Medication Errors and Technical Support of the Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology, formerly the Office of Drug Safety, has been actively reviewing drug names.

Although prescribers and consumers would like drug names to give an indication of the intent of the drug in the name itself, FDA prohibits trade names associated with the product's intended use and will not approve names that imply efficacy. Yet there are many exceptions to this "intended" rule. A drug such as Celebrex® (pain treatment) connotes "celebration" and Halcion® (sleep aid) conjures up images of restfulness (halcyon). Perhaps naming drugs for their intended purpose would decrease the number of medication errors associated with confusing and sound-alike/look-alike drugs. Until prescribers conform to writing the indication or purpose on the actual prescription, the drug name itself may give a clue to the patient as to what is being prescribed. The patient may read the prescription before handing it to the pharmacist and question why he or she is being prescribed "Oncocure" when he or she does not have cancer.

Studies estimate that anywhere from 7,000 to 20,000 people die or are injured each year in the United States because of drug name confusion. What can pharmacists do? Go to the Med-E.R.R.S.® Web site *www.med-errs.com* and register to become a drug name reviewer. Although not required, many drug companies seek the consultant advice of Med-E.R.R.S. to test their potential generic and brand names before submitting these names to FDA. Med-E.R.R.S., Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of ISMP, assists pharmaceutical and health care technology companies in evaluating the safety of their products and services. Med-E.R.R.S., Inc has tested more than 600 names for over 35 pharmaceutical companies in 2006. Med-E.R.R.S. integrates knowledge and experience with the input of clinicians in the field to systematically analyze potential trademarks, packaging, and technology.

Med-E.R.R.S. pharmacist reviewers participate in online surveys to review names of potential drugs handwritten by a number of "prescribers" to determine if any of the tested names look like medical terms or other current drugs on the market. They are also asked to review the potential drug names to compare if the potential name sounds like another drug or like another medical term.

To further national efforts to manage drug name confusion, ISMP hosted an invitational summit on October 9-10, 2007, in Philadelphia. This meeting brought together a full range of pharmacy professionals

and representatives from standard-setting organizations, regulatory agencies, the pharmaceutical industry, and the payer community. During the meeting, the attendees discussed post-marketing strategies to identify and reduce name confusion and ways to improve upon their scope and effectiveness. ISMP believes that the health care industry can significantly reduce the risk to patients from otherwise preventable product mix-ups due to look-alike and sound-alike names. A report from the summit will be available online soon.

So a rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but Reminyl® renamed Razadyne™, (see ***ISMP Medication Safety Alert!® Community/Ambulatory Edition***, Volume 4, issue 5, May 2005, **Reminyl®/ Amaryl® Your Reports at Work.**) may "smell" safer, and therefore "sweeter." Sweeter, that is until recently when MERP started receiving errors involving confusion between Razadyne and Rozerem™. Stay tuned.

FDA Study Suggests Consumers are Seeking Meds Online to Avoid Rx Rules

FDA recently announced the results of a year-long investigation, which suggest that consumers are buying drugs online to avoid the need for prescriptions from their physicians.

The investigation, comprising surveys conducted from September 2006 to August 2007 in international mail and courier facilities across the country, found 88% of the 2,069 drug packages examined appeared to be prescription medicines available in the US. More than half (53%) of the products sampled have FDA-approved generic versions, likely sold at lower costs, according to earlier studies that have shown generics in the US to be generally less expensive than comparable drugs in Canada or Western Europe. Other products included dietary supplements, foreign products with "illegible or incomprehensible" labeling, and medications not available in the US.

FDA warns that products from unregulated Internet drug sellers may contain the wrong ingredients or toxic substances. Earlier this year, FDA learned that 24 apparently related Web sites operating outside the US may be involved in the distribution of counterfeit prescription drugs.

FDA Posts Drug Safety Newsletter, Labeling Changes

FDA released the first issue of its new *Drug Safety Newsletter* in late 2007. The quarterly online newsletter provides information for health care professionals about the findings of selected post-marketing drug safety reviews, emerging drug safety issues, and recently approved new drugs.

The newsletter is available on the FDA Web site at *www.fda.gov/cder/dsn/default.htm* and will be sent electronically to *Drug Safety Newsletter* and/or MedWatch subscribers.

FDA also provides monthly updates on medication labeling changes, such as boxed warnings, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse reactions, and patient package insert/medication guide sections. The Safety-Related Drug Labeling Changes page is accessible at *www.fda.gov/medwatch/safety.htm.*

NABP Awards DMEPOS Accreditations Representing Over 11,000 Pharmacies

NABP accredited several independent pharmacies and chains, representing over 11,000 pharmacies, through its durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) accreditation program during fourth quarter 2007.

The DMEPOS program ensures that pharmacies supplying DMEPOS products meet the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) quality and accreditation standards. Those pharmacies that are accredited through the program are doing their part to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries receive the appropriate products, services, and patient care associated with DMEPOS.

A full listing of pharmacies accredited through the NABP DMEPOS program is available under Accreditation Programs on the NABP Web site, *www.nabp.net.*

FDA Acts to Ensure Thyroid Drug Potency until Expiration

FDA is tightening the potency specifications for levothyroxine sodium to ensure the medication retains its potency over its entire shelf life. FDA is taking this action in response to concerns that the potency of the drug may deteriorate prior to its expiration date.

The revised potency specifications require levothyroxine sodium drug products to maintain 95% to 105% potency until their expiration date. Previously, these products were allowed a potency range of 90% to 110%. FDA has given manufacturers and marketers two years to comply with the revised specification.

More information is available on the FDA Web site at *www.fda.gov/cder/drug/infopage/levothyroxine/default.htm.*

FDA Reform Law Provides for Establishment of Tracking Standards

President Bush signed HR 3580, the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007, into law on September 27, 2007. Among other provisions, the law reauthorizes and expands the Prescription Drug User Fee Act and the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act.

The legislation expands FDA authority to regulate marketed drugs, establish a surveillance system to monitor and assess the safety profile of drugs on the market, reauthorize and modify programs that evaluate the use of drugs and devices by children, and expand federal databases that track information on certain clinical trials.

The law also requires the US Department of Health and Human Services to establish a standardized numerical identifier that must be applied to prescription medications at the point of manufacture, and to develop standards to serve as guidelines in the implementation of track-and-trace and package-level identification technology to monitor prescription medications through the supply chain.

2008 Survey of Pharmacy Law Now Available

The NABP 2008 *Survey of Pharmacy Law* CD-ROM is now available. The *Survey* consists of four sections including organizational law, licensing law, drug law, and census data. New topics include whether or not states recognize Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Sites™ accreditation and if the boards of pharmacy require compliance with United States Pharmacopeia Chapter 797, "Pharmaceutical Compounding – Sterile Preparations."

To order the *Survey,* visit *www.nabp.net* and download an order form; the cost is $20.

The CD-ROM is provided free of charge to all final-year pharmacy students through a grant from Purdue Pharma LP. For more information on the *Survey,* please contact NABP via phone at 847/391-4406 or via e-mail at custserv@nabp.net.

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the "T" suffix are not valid for pharmacist licensure renewal, and CE certificates bearing the "P" suffix are not valid for technician certificate renewal.

Disciplinary Actions (08-01-286)

Although every effort is made to ensure the information is correct, you should call the Board office at 225/925-6496 to verify the accuracy of any listing before making any decision based on this information.

During its November 15, 2007 administrative hearing, the Board took final action in the following matters:

Laresa Lynn Bell (Technician Candidate Registration No. 11824), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Letter of Reprimand. *Charge:* failure to comply with terms of prior agreement.

Michelle Marie Konsavich (Technician Candidate Registration No. 13498), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Letter of Reprimand. *Charge:* failure to disclose complete history on application.

Randy Wayne Owers (Intern Registration No. 42429), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Letter of Reprimand. *Charge:* failure to disclose complete history on application.

Clay Devoe Jones (Pharmacist License No. 15687), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective September 4, 2007.

Allyson Beard McCleon (Technician Certificate No. 6568), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the certificate for an indefinite period of time, effective September 21, 2007.

Barlow Bertrand Miller, III [aka Randy Williamson] (Pharmacist License No. 10236), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective September 25, 2007.

Natalie Yvonne Filby (Technician Candidate Registration No. 12952), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the registration for an indefinite period of time, effective September 28, 2007.

Scott Vincent Hill (Technician Certificate No. 4000), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the certificate for an indefinite period of time, effective October 1, 2007.

Michael Anthony Joplin (Pharmacist License No. 11329), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Granted request for reinstatement of previously suspended license; placed reinstated license on probation for five years, beginning November 14, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement.

Amy Maynor LeJeune (Technician Certificate No. 4693), Board granted request for reinstatement of previously suspended certificate; reinstated without restriction.

Michael Thomas Savario (Pharmacist License No. 16568), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Granted request for reinstatement of previously suspended license; placed reinstated license on probation for five years, beginning November 14, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement.

Donald Eugene Vines (Technician Certificate No. 7608), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Granted request for reinstatement of the previously suspended certificate; placed reinstated certificate on probation for five years, beginning November 14, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement.

Jeremy Christopher Powell (Pharmacist License No. 16108), Board denied request for reinstatement of suspended license.

Christopher Perry LaCour (Intern Registration No. 45012), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Authorized issuance of registration; placed registration on probation for one year, beginning November 14, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement.

Norva Denise Williams (Pharmacist License No. 14562), Board denied request for reinstatement of expired license.

John Bull Pharmacy (CDS License No. C-001609), Board granted request for reinstatement of the previously suspended license; reinstated without restriction.

Candy Melissa Jones (Pharmacist License No. 15546), Board granted request for early termination of probation; all previous restrictions removed.

Monroe Medical Clinic Pharmacy (Permit No. 4928), Board granted request for early termination of probation; all previous restrictions removed.

Edward Lewis Chaney (Pharmacist License No. 9580), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Letter of Reprimand; further, assessed administrative costs. *Charges:* 18 counts, including part ownership of MedSource Pharmacy, and allowing said pharmacy to operate with multiple technicians and no pharmacists on duty.

Angela Ogden Stockton (Pharmacist License No. 14561), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Letter of Reprimand; further, assessed administrative costs. *Charges:* 18 counts, including part ownership of MedSource Pharmacy, and allowing said pharmacy to operate with multiple technicians and no pharmacists on duty.

Anna Lisa Phelps (Technician Certificate No. 6603), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Certificate revoked. *Charges:* nine counts, including failure to submit to medical evaluation as directed by Board, failure to notify Board of employment change, and unlawful possession of Schedule III controlled substance (CS).

Buck's Pharmacy (Permit No. 4321), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Permit placed on probation for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, permit owner assessed $5,000 plus investigative and administrative costs. *Charges:* eight counts, including dispensation of prescrip-

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tions by pharmacy technicians in absence of pharmacist supervision.

Michael David Bercier (Pharmacist License No. 10194), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License placed on probation for 20 years, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $20,000 plus administrative costs. *Charges:* nine counts, including owner and pharmacist-in-charge at Buck's Pharmacy and allowing pharmacy technicians to dispense prescriptions in absence of pharmacist supervision.

Pamela Marie Rider (Technician Certificate No. 1821), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Certificate placed on probation for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $1,500 plus administrative costs. *Charges:* eight counts, including exceeding scope of practice by dispensing prescriptions in absence of pharmacist supervision at Buck's Pharmacy.

Valorie Ann Cormier (Technician Candidate Registration No. 12248), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Registration placed on probation for two years, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed administrative costs. *Charges:* eight counts, including exceeding scope of practice by dispensing prescriptions in absence of pharmacist supervision at Buck's Pharmacy.

River Parishes Hospital Pharmacy (Permit No. 5310), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Permit placed on probation for three years, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, permit owner assessed $5,000 plus investigative and administrative costs. *Charges:* three counts, including failure of pharmacist to verify accuracy of prescription prior to dispensing.

Pier Anderson Jackson (Pharmacist License No. 14150), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License suspended for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, with no consideration for reinstatement for at least 90 days; further, assessed administrative costs. *Charges:* two counts, including violation of probation.

Cheryl Ann Batiste (Pharmacist License No. 10442), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License suspended for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, with no consideration for reinstatement for at least 90 days; further, assessed administrative costs. *Charges:* 22 counts, including failure to perform duties as pharmacist-in-charge (PIC) of Pharmacy 101, operation of pharmacy without a valid permit, permitting access to prescription department by unauthorized personnel, failure to perform proper procedures at closure of prescription department, and failure to maintain confidentiality of patient prescription records.

Esplanade Pharmacy (Permit No. 4579), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Permit revoked; further, permit owner – Gwendolyn Muse Charles – permanently prohibited from any future ownership of pharmacy permitted by the Board. *Charges:* nine counts, including dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires.

Gwendolyn Muse Charles (Pharmacist License No. 11860), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License suspended for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, with all but first 90 days stayed; license reinstated January 1, 2008, and then placed on probation for the remainder of the five-year period, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $20,000 plus investigative and administrative costs. *Charges:* ten counts, including dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires, and dispensing from location other than that permitted by the Board.

Elite Pharmacy (Permit No. 5472), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Permit revoked; further, permit owner – Amaury Alberto – permanently prohibited from any future ownership of pharmacy permitted by the Board. *Charges:* 40 counts, including dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires – even after specific warnings from Drug Enforcement Administration and the Board, improper access to prescription department by unauthorized personnel, failure to maintain proper records, possession of misbranded prescription drugs, and illegal operation of pharmacy in a Drug Free Zone.

Janene Patrice Baham (Pharmacist License No. 16303), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License placed on probation for one year, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $2,500 plus administrative costs. *Charges:* 18 counts, including failure to properly perform duties as PIC of Elite Pharmacy, failure to properly exercise corresponding responsibility when dispensing prescriptions for CS, dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires.

Leo Moeray Kern (Pharmacist License No. 5769), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective September 21, 2007. Mr Kern was a staff pharmacist at Elite Pharmacy.

Samuel John Carevich, Jr (Pharmacist License No. 10270), Voluntary Consent Agreement: License suspended for five years, beginning October 1, 2007, with all but first 90 days stayed; license reinstated January 1, 2008, and then placed on probation for the remainder of the five-year period, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $30,000 plus administrative costs. *Charges:* 24 counts, including failure to properly perform duties as PIC of Elite Pharmacy, failure to properly exercise corresponding responsibility when dispensing prescriptions for CS, dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires, failure to secure prescription department from access by

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unauthorized personnel, failure to maintain proper records, misbranding of prescription drugs, and illegal operation of pharmacy in Drug Free Zone.

Penny Lee Durr Keller (Technician Certificate No. 2382), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Certificate placed on probation for one year, beginning October 1, 2007, subject to certain terms as enumerated in the agreement; further, assessed $2,500 plus administrative costs. *Charges:* seven counts, including exceeding scope of practice by dispensing prescriptions based solely upon results of electronic questionnaires at Elite Pharmacy.

Carla Sirman Huff (Technician Certificate No. 1259), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the certificate for an indefinite period of time, effective September 19, 2007.

Laborde's Freedom Pharmacy (Permit No. 5603), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the permit for an indefinite period of time, effective September 27, 2007.

Tandy W. McElwee, Jr, MD (CDS License No. 6211), Board accepted voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective October 18, 2007.

Amy Nicole Journet (Technician Candidate Registration No. 12518), Voluntary Consent Agreement: Registration revoked; further, permanently prohibited from any future application. *Charges:* five counts, including diversion of Schedule V CS from employer pharmacy.

On this same date, the Board also issued Letters of Reprimand to two pharmacy permit owners and two pharmacists, as well as a Letter of Warning to one pharmacist.

Calendar Notes (08-01-287)

The next Board meeting and administrative hearing will be February 20-22, 2008, at the Board office. The office will be closed January 21 in observance of Martin Luther King, Jr Day, February 5 in observance of Mardi Gras Day, and March 21 in observance of Good Friday.

Special Note (08-01-288)

The *Louisiana Board of Pharmacy Newsletter* is considered an official method of notification to pharmacies, pharmacists, pharmacy interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy technician candidates credentialed by the Board. **These *Newsletters* will be used in administrative hearings as proof of notification.** Please read them carefully. We encourage you to keep them in the back of the *Louisiana Pharmacy Law Book* for future reference.

The *Louisiana Board of Pharmacy News* is published by the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Foundation, Inc, to promote voluntary compliance of pharmacy and drug law. The opinions and views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the official views, opinions, or policies of the Foundation or the Board unless expressly so stated.

Malcolm J. Broussard, RPh - State News Editor
Carmen A. Catizone, MS, RPh, DPh - National News Editor & Executive Editor
Larissa Doucette - Editorial Manager

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National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Foundation, Inc
1600 Feehanville Drive
Mount Prospect, IL 60056

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