



Louisiana Board of Pharmacy

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Multiple Declarations of Emergency in Effect (20-10-646)

Governor John Bel Edwards issued his initial declaration of emergency for the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency on March 11, 2020; it has been renewed continuously and remains in effect at press time. The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy has issued multiple guidance documents, which have included several waivers and exemptions from certain rules. The Board has established a COVID-19 web page available on the Board's website at www.pharmacy.la.gov, now located under the [State of Emergency](#) tab in the upper left corner of the home page.

Governor Edwards issued his initial declaration of emergency for the severe weather associated with **Hurricane Laura** on August 21, 2020; it remains in effect at press time. The Board also established a Hurricane Laura web page located under the [State of Emergency](#) tab. The posted guidance documents and other resources include information on dispensing of emergency prescriptions, assessment of medication integrity in storm-damaged pharmacies, disposal of contaminated medical waste and hazardous waste, and reporting of theft or loss of controlled substances (CS).

Governor Edwards issued his initial declaration of emergency for the severe weather associated with **Tropical Storm Sally** on September 12, 2020; it remains in effect at press time. The Board established a Tropical Storm/Hurricane Sally web page on the Board's website, located under the [State of Emergency](#) tab in the upper left corner of the home page. As additional proclamations are issued and guidance documents are developed, they will be posted there.

Governor Edwards issued his initial declaration of emergency for the severe weather associated with **Tropical Storm Beta** on September 20, 2020; it remains in effect at press time. The Board established a Tropical Storm Beta web page on the Board's website, located under the [State of Emergency](#) tab in the upper left corner of the home page. As additional proclamations are issued and guidance documents are developed, they will be posted there.

For Immunizing Pharmacists (20-10-647)

While the Board's rules have always required the immunizing pharmacist to notify the patient's primary care provider within 24 hours of the administration of any vaccine, the rule for the reporting of the immunization to Louisiana's Immunization Network (LINKS) central registry, has changed. The immunizing pharmacist or his or her designee shall report the immunization to LINKS no later than 72 hours after the administration of the immunization. It is not acceptable for the immunizing pharmacist or his or her designee to request the patient's primary care provider to make those reports to LINKS.

Who Checks Your Reconstituted Medications Before Dispensing? (20-10-648)

During a recent meeting of the Board's Violations Committee, the members reviewed an incident involving the same prescription for penicillin oral suspension for the same child filled at three different pharmacies. On multiple occasions, the pharmacies dispensed a sufficient amount of reconstituted penicillin to last for one month, apparently neglecting to remember the expiration date of reconstituted penicillin suspension. In all the cases, the prescription was verified by the pharmacist, held for later pickup, reconstituted by the technician, and dispensed without further verification. The workflow process failed to include a final verification of the reconstituted product by the pharmacist before release to the patient. Who checks your reconstituted medications before dispensing to the patient?

Renewal Time for Pharmacists and Pharmacies (20-10-649)

The renewal cycle for pharmacist licenses, pharmacy permits, and controlled dangerous substance (CDS) licenses for pharmacies will open on November 1, 2020. Just prior to that date you should receive a reminder notice from the Board office; the mailer will remind you of the three options you have to renew your credentials:

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National Pharmacy Compliance News

October 2020



NABPF
National Association of Boards
of Pharmacy Foundation

The applicability of articles in the *National Pharmacy Compliance News* to a particular state or jurisdiction can only be ascertained by examining the law of such state or jurisdiction.

FDA Recommends Health Care Providers Discuss Naloxone With Patients Receiving Opioids, OUD Treatment

Recognizing the importance of discussing naloxone with patients receiving opioids or medications to treat opioid use disorder (OUD), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends that health care providers include such discussions as a routine part of prescribing these medications. Further, the agency is requiring label changes to these medications to include this recommendation. The revised labels will encourage health care providers to discuss the availability of naloxone with patients and caregivers, both when beginning and renewing treatment. The labeling changes also suggest that providers prescribe naloxone to patients being prescribed opioids who are at increased risk of opioid overdose.

“Even during this global pandemic, we have continued to prioritize addressing the opioid crisis,” said FDA Commissioner Stephen M. Hahn, MD, in a press release. “Today’s action can help further raise awareness about this potentially life-saving treatment for individuals that may be at greater risk of an overdose and those in the community most likely to observe an overdose. We will use all available tools to address this crisis, and we know efforts to increase access to naloxone have the potential to put an important medicine for combatting opioid overdose and death in the hands of those who need it most – those at increased risk of opioid overdose and their friends and family.”

The complete list of changes is available through an July 2020 [Drug Safety Communication](#).

Proposed Rule to Require Electronic Submission of DEA Form 106

A proposed rule requiring accurate electronic submission of DEA Form 106 was published by Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in the *Federal Register* on July 29, 2020. The form, used by DEA registrants to report thefts or significant losses of controlled substances (CS), would also need to be submitted within a 15-day time period under the proposed rule. DEA registrants who experience theft or loss of CS would

still be required to notify the DEA Field Division Office in their area, in writing, within one business day of discovery. According to the [announcement](#) published in the *Federal Register*, this requirement will impact the remaining 0.5% of DEA Form 106 responses that are reported by paper.

Inappropriate FentaNYL Patch Prescriptions at Discharge for Opioid-Naïve, Elderly Patients



This column was prepared by the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP), an ECRI affiliate. Have

you experienced a medication error or close call? Report such incidents in confidence to ISMP’s National Medication Errors Reporting Program online at www.ismp.org or by email to ismpinfo@ismp.org to activate an alert system that reaches manufacturers, the medical community, and FDA. To read more about the risk-reduction strategies that you can put into practice today, subscribe to the ISMP Medication Safety Alert!® newsletters at www.ismp.org.

ISMP recently heard from a long-term care (LTC) pharmacy about an increase in the prescribing of transdermal fentaNYL patches for elderly patients. In most cases, the pharmacists reviewing the patients’ orders determined that the fentaNYL patches had been inappropriately prescribed for opioid-naïve patients, sometimes to treat acute pain rather than chronic pain. One of the more common underlying causes appears to be a knowledge deficit about the dangers of prescribing this opioid analgesic to opioid-naïve patients. Several of the events began in a hospital, with opioid-naïve patients receiving prescriptions for fentaNYL patches after treatment in an emergency department (ED) or upon discharge and transfer to a LTC facility. Prescribing a fentaNYL patch to elderly, opioid-naïve patients can result in fatal or life-threatening respiratory depression and overdose.

In one event, an 88-year-old resident from a LTC facility fell and was taken to a local hospital ED, where multiple rib fractures were diagnosed. Upon discharge

from the ED, the resident was prescribed a fentaNYL patch, 25 mcg/hour, every 72 hours. At the LTC facility, a consultant pharmacist reviewed the medication orders and the resident's medication history. The pharmacist determined that the resident had not received a prescription for opioids in the past year, revealing he was opioid-naïve. The consultant pharmacist contacted the prescribing ED physician to discuss the order for the fentaNYL patch. The ED physician reported that the resident had received "three small IV push doses" of fentaNYL in the ED, mistakenly believing this meant the resident was opioid-tolerant.

Additionally, the ED physician had prescribed the fentaNYL patch because the resident had a documented allergy to codeine. The ED physician mistakenly believed the fentaNYL patch was the only viable option. The consultant pharmacist clarified that the LTC records indicated that the resident had experienced mild nausea and an upset stomach while taking **HYDRO**codone and acetaminophen when he was younger, which is not an allergy but rather a mild intolerance. The ED physician changed the resident's analgesic to oral oxy**CODONE** 5 mg as needed every four to six hours.

Reliance on product labeling and practitioner education alone will not prevent life-threatening errors with fentaNYL patches. Yes, health care practitioners should be educated about safe prescribing, and their competency should be verified as a prerequisite to prescribing. But there will always be those who are unaware of the risks they take prescribing fentaNYL patches to opioid-naïve patients to treat acute pain. Thus, system safeguards must be established to avoid the risk of harm.

FentaNYL patches should only be prescribed for patients who are opioid-tolerant with persistent, moderate-to-severe chronic pain that requires around-the-clock, long-term opioid administration. In 2018, ISMP called for the elimination of prescribing fentaNYL patches for opioid-naïve patients and/or patients with acute pain in our [Targeted Medication Safety Best Practices for Hospitals](#). In 2020, this best practice was incorporated into a new best practice (No.15) to verify and document the patient's opioid status and type of pain before prescribing and dispensing extended-release opioids.

When entering discharge and transfer orders, interactive alerts requiring confirmation that the patient is opioid-tolerant and experiencing chronic pain might

help prevent inappropriate prescribing, as might hard stops if patients do not meet prescribing criteria. Consider creating a daily list of discharge prescriptions and transfer orders for fentaNYL patches generated from the order entry system, and requiring a hospital pharmacist to review them to verify that the patient is opioid-tolerant and has chronic pain.

Engage patients. Educate all patients prescribed a fentaNYL patch and their caregivers about how to use the patch safely.

SAMHSA Health Privacy Rule Revised to Better Integrate, Coordinate Care for Patients With SUD

A revised Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) rule will make it easier for people diagnosed with substance use disorders (SUDs) to receive integrated and coordinated care. The revisions to the agency's Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records regulation, 42 CFR Part 2, advances the integration of health care for individuals with SUDs while maintaining critical privacy and confidentiality protections.

According to a US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) press release, under Part 2, a federally assisted SUD program may only disclose patient identifying information with the individual's written consent, as part of a court order, or under a few limited exceptions. In addition, health care providers, with patients' consent, will be able to more easily conduct quality improvement, claims management, patient safety, training, and program integrity efforts.

The revised rule modifies several major sections of Part 2, including provisions related to records, consent requirements, and research, among others. For a list of changes in the final rule, visit the [HHS Fact Sheet](#).

HHS Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use Elinore F. McCance-Katz, MD, PhD, the head of SAMHSA, further stated, "Modernizing 42 CFR Part 2 will strengthen the nation's efforts to reduce opioid misuse and abuse and to support patients and their families confronting substance use disorders. The rule will make it easier for primary care clinicians to treat individuals with substance use disorders."

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1. Visit the Board's website at www.pharmacy.la.gov and renew your credentials online using the username and password printed on the reminder notice and a credit card for payment of the fee;
2. Visit the same website to download and print an application form, then complete and mail the application form with the appropriate fee, using a check or money order, to the Board office; or
3. Send a written request to the Board office (mail, fax, or email) with your name, credential number, and mailing address, requesting the Board to mail an application form to you.

Any address changes received at the Board office after Friday, October 16, 2020, will not be reflected on your renewal reminder. In the event that the postal service fails to deliver your reminder mailer by November 15, 2020, then it becomes your responsibility to retrieve an application form on the Board's website or renew your credentials online. Credentials renewed online will be mailed within one or two business days; credentials renewed with paper application forms will be mailed within two to four weeks, depending on the volume of paper applications received.

The online renewal module on the Board's website is programmed to automatically activate at 12:01 AM on November 1, 2020, and to automatically deactivate at midnight on December 31, 2020. While the Board makes every effort to maintain the online convenience during the renewal cycle, the Board's service provider may experience weather-related or other unforeseen technical difficulties from time to time. Such service disruptions have already happened more than once during the several years the Board has been offering the online option, including the final day of the renewal cycle. You have 60 days to renew your credential, and it is your choice as to when you complete that duty. In the event that you choose to wait until the last day and the website is not available, then you will be responsible for the consequences of your failure to renew your credential in a timely manner. The Board does not waive the penalty fees in that situation. Why take a chance? Please do not wait until the last minute of the last day.

In the event you elect or you are required to use paper application forms, the Board suggests you submit your completed application forms and fees to the Board office no later than December 1, 2020 – especially if you require a renewed license on or before January 1, 2021. Please do not forget to answer all the questions and sign and date the application form. If the forms are incomplete, or if there is no supporting documentation when required, the Board may return your application form to you, resulting in a delay in the renewal of your credential.

As required by Act 298 of the 2015 Louisiana Legislature, the Board is required to assess the pharmacy education

support (PES) fee of \$100 on the renewal of every pharmacist license and pharmacy permit issued by the Board. The law also provides an option for the pharmacist and pharmacy to decline to pay the fee. You will notice the default position is for the fee to be included on your invoice; you must “opt out” if you wish to decline to pay the PES fee. If you forget to opt out and then pay the fee, the Board cannot issue a refund of the PES fee.

If it is important for you to know when your paper application forms are received at the Board office, the Board suggests that you use a mailing service with tracking options, eg, United States Postal Service, FedEx, DHL, or United Parcel Service. This year, the Board anticipates the renewal of approximately 12,000 credentials in this two-month renewal cycle. Because of the volume of mail, the Board may not be able to respond in a timely manner to requests for delivery confirmation.

- ◆ Current pharmacist licenses expire at midnight on December 31, 2020. There is no “grace period,” and a pharmacist shall not practice with an expired license.
- ◆ The fee for the timely renewal of a pharmacist license is \$100. Unless opted out, the PES fee of \$100 will be added to the total cost. The renewal of an expired license will incur a 50% penalty fee of \$50 for the first 30 days after the expiration date. If renewed more than 30 days after the expiration date, a \$200 reinstatement fee will also be required.

Please remember the pharmacy permit and CDS license for the pharmacy are separate credentials and must be renewed on separate application forms. There is no change in the fee, and you may write one check for one or more credentials, but the application forms are separate. In the event that you send multiple applications with one check and there is a problem with one of the applications, then all of the applications covered by that check will be delayed until all of the applications paid for with that check can be processed. If renewing online, those credentials have separate application forms and are available for access at the same time. Both forms must be completed in order to renew both credentials. You may elect to renew and pay for them in separate transactions or, alternatively, you may place both applications on the same invoice prior to payment.

- ◆ To qualify for the renewal of a pharmacy permit, the Board requires evidence of a recent satisfactory inspection dated within the two-year period prior to the date of the renewal application. If the Board does not have that inspection report, Board staff will pause the processing of the renewal application to contact the pharmacy and request a copy of that inspection report.
- ◆ Current pharmacy permits and CDS licenses for pharmacies expire at midnight on December 31, 2020. There

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is no “grace period,” and a pharmacy shall not operate with an expired permit or CDS license. Recent history reveals the usual fine for this violation is \$5,000.

- ◆ The fee for the timely renewal of a pharmacy permit is \$150, which includes the \$25 prescription monitoring program (PMP) assessment. Unless opted out, the PES fee of \$100 will be added to the total cost. The renewal of an expired permit will incur a 50% penalty fee of \$62.50 for the first 30 days after the expiration date. If renewed more than 30 days after the expiration date, a \$200 reinstatement fee will also be required.
- ◆ The fee for the timely renewal of a CDS license for a pharmacy is \$25. The renewal of an expired CDS license for a pharmacy will incur a 50% penalty fee of \$12.50 for the first 30 days after the expiration date. If renewed more than 30 days after the expiration date, a \$200 reinstatement fee will also be required.

Pharmacist Responsibility (20-10-650)

If you are the pharmacist-in-charge (PIC) of a pharmacy, it is your responsibility to ensure that all personnel you allow to perform professional functions in your pharmacy are properly credentialed with an active and current credential. If you are a staff pharmacist or a relief pharmacist, it is your responsibility to ensure that all personnel you allow to assist you in the pharmacy are properly credentialed with an active and current credential. Remember that you may verify the status of any credential on the Board’s website.

In the event that a compliance officer discovers anyone performing professional functions without the necessary credentials, all of the pharmacists who are present, as well as the PIC, will be identified in the resulting investigative report filed by the compliance officer. Further, in the event of a formal inquiry by the Board, all pharmacists so identified will bear the risk of potential disciplinary action for aiding and abetting the unlicensed practice of pharmacy.

Disciplinary Actions (20-10-651)

During its August 13, 2020 meeting, the Board took action on several items of business, including:

Walgreen Louisiana Co, Inc, dba Walgreen Pharmacy No. 04566 (Lafayette, LA) (PHY.004057): For its failure to counsel the patient, and for its dispensing of a 30-day supply of reconstituted penicillin suspension (which expires 14 days after reconstitution) on three separate occasions, the Board assessed a fine of \$2,500 plus administrative and investigative expenses.

Walgreen Louisiana Co, Inc, dba Walgreen Pharmacy No. 04192 (New Iberia, LA) (PHY.003934): For its failure to counsel the patient, and for its dispensing of a 30-day supply of reconstituted penicillin suspension, the Board assessed a fine of \$2,500 plus administrative and investigative expenses.

Walgreen Louisiana Co, Inc, dba Walgreen Pharmacy No. 07166 (New Iberia) (PHY.005012): For its failure to counsel the patient, and for its dispensing of a 30-day supply of reconstituted penicillin suspension on two separate occasions, the Board assessed a fine of \$2,500 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Louisiana CVS Pharmacy, LLC, dba CVS Pharmacy No. 5344 (Monroe, LA) (PHY.005775): For its failure to report a change in its PIC from April 30, 2019, until October 7, 2019, when such notice is required no later than 10 days following such change; and further, for its failure to conduct a complete inventory of its CS upon the discovery of a loss of 315 dextroamphetamine 30 mg tablets on June 12, 2019; and further, for its failure to report that loss of CS to the Board until October 7, 2019, when such report is due within 24 hours of the discovery of such loss, the Board assessed a fine of \$60,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Central Rx Services, LLC, dba IngenioRx Specialty or CVS Specialty (Las Vegas, NV) (PHY.007919): For its failure to appoint a replacement PIC of its Louisiana permit upon the departure of the previous one on October 5, 2019, when such designation is required within 10 days of such departure; and further, for its continued operation of its Louisiana permit without a PIC until January 6, 2020, the Board assessed a fine of \$50,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Walmart Stores East, LP, dba Walmart Pharmacy No. 10-5315 (Orlando, FL) (PHY.005063): For its failure to report a change in the PIC of its Louisiana permit from June 28, 2019, until November 7, 2019, when such report is due within 10 days after the change, the Board assessed a fine of \$10,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Charles Edward Maier (PST.015447): For his administration of approximately 30 immunizations after his medication administration registration had expired, the Board issued a letter of reprimand; and further, assessed a fine of \$500 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Neumann’s Pharmacy, LLC, dba Neumann’s Pharmacy (Tallulah, LA) (PHY.006815): For allowing a pharmacy technician candidate whose registration and special work permit had expired to continue to practice in its pharmacy from January 15, 2019, to January 23, 2020, the Board issued a letter of reprimand; and further, assessed a fine of \$250 plus administrative costs.

Carla Lawrence Nordquist (PTC.021233 and SWP.000776): For practicing with an expired pharmacy technician candidate registration and an expired special work permit in Neumann’s Pharmacy in Tallulah from January 15, 2019, to January 23, 2020, the Board issued a letter of reprimand; and further, assessed a fine of \$250 plus administrative costs.

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Charbonnet Health, LLC, dba Charbonnet Family Pharmacy (New Orleans, LA) (PHY.007000): For its failure to correct approximately 90 erroneous prescription transactions previously reported to the state PMP even after multiple notices from Board staff, the Board assessed a fine of \$5,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Lynn Ann Johnson (PST.019325): For abandoning her position as PIC seven days after accepting that appointment, without notice to her employer pharmacy or to the Board when at least 10 days prior notice is required, and for her subsequent failure to notify the Board of the change in her pharmacy employment when such notice is required no later than 10 days following such change, the Board issued a letter of warning; and further, assessed a fine of \$250 plus administrative and investigative costs.

City Drug, Inc, dba City Drug Store (Bunkie, LA) (PHY.004234): For its failure to correct approximately 40 erroneous prescription transactions previously reported to the state PMP even after multiple notices from Board staff, the Board assessed a fine of \$5,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

The Compounding Center Pharmacy, LLC, dba The Compounding Center Pharmacy (Lafayette) (PHY.005007): For its improper assignment of beyond-use dating (BUD) on high-risk sterile compounded preparations, for its failure to comply with a directive from Board staff to cease such activity, for its continued improper assignment of BUD on high-risk sterile compounded preparations, and for its inability to produce documentation of the drug recall procedure directed by the Board, the Board suspended the permit for two years and stayed the execution of the suspension, then placed the permit on probation for two years, effective August 13, 2020, subject to certain terms enumerated within the voluntary consent agreement; and further, assessed a fine of \$10,000 plus administrative and investigative costs.

Darrell Glenn Granger (PST.012078): As the PIC of the Compounding Center Pharmacy in Lafayette, for his improper assignment of BUD on high-risk sterile compounded preparations, for his failure to comply with a directive from Board staff to cease such activity, for his continued improper assignment of BUD on high-risk sterile compounded preparations, and for his inability to produce documentation of the drug recall procedure directed by the Board, the Board suspended the license for one year and stayed the execution of the suspension, then placed the license on probation for one year, effective August 13, 2020, subject to certain terms enumerated within the voluntary consent agreement; and further, assessed administrative costs.

Kevin Trenouth Kellow (PST.019095): Board granted his request for termination of the previously imposed

probationary period originally scheduled to conclude on May 10, 2022, then removed all probationary terms and restored the license to active and unrestricted status.

Roy Kirk Fisher, Jr (PST.018600): Board granted his request for reinstatement of the previously suspended license, converted the duration of the suspensive period from an indefinite term to a term of 15 years and stayed the execution of the suspension, then placed the license on probation for 15 years, effective August 13, 2020, subject to certain terms enumerated within the voluntary consent agreement.

Chau Thai Nguyen (PST.022285): Board granted his request for reinstatement of the previously suspended license, then restored the license to active and unrestricted status.

Sarah Elizabeth Logue (CPT.009972): Board granted her request for reinstatement of the previously lapsed certificate contingent upon satisfaction of the following requirements prior to August 13, 2022: (1) acquisition of at least 250 hours of updated practical experience under the authority of a special work permit to be requested from the Board office; (2) receipt of a letter of competency from the pharmacist supervising the updated practical experience; and (3) acquisition of at least 10 hours of Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE)-accredited technician-specific continuing pharmacy education (CPE).

Eugenia Brignac Kocke (CPT.001732): Board granted her request for reinstatement of the previously lapsed certificate contingent upon satisfaction of the following requirements prior to August 13, 2022: (1) acquisition of at least 250 hours of updated practical experience under the authority of a special work permit to be requested from the Board office; (2) receipt of a letter of competency from the pharmacist supervising the updated practical experience; and (3) acquisition of at least 10 hours of ACPE-accredited technician-specific CPE.

Lindy Reeves Fordham (CPT.004211): Board granted her request for reinstatement of the previously lapsed certificate contingent upon satisfaction of the following requirements prior to August 13, 2022: (1) acquisition of at least 250 hours of updated practical experience under the authority of a special work permit to be requested from the Board office; (2) receipt of a letter of competency from the pharmacist supervising the updated practical experience; (3) acquisition of at least 10 hours of ACPE-accredited technician-specific CPE; and (4) successful completion of a Board-approved pharmacy technician certification examination.

Kimberly Juanita Murphy (PST.016122): Board denied her request for modification of previous orders, more specifically, her request for the removal of the restriction in

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her May 2019 Probation Board Order, which prevents her from accepting an appointment as the PIC of a pharmacy.

Noah's Pharmacy, LLC, dba Noah's Pharmacy (Brusly, LA) (CDS.039326-PHY): Board denied its request for modification of previous orders, more specifically, its request for the removal of the restriction in its May 2019 Probation Board Order, which prevents the pharmacy from possessing or dispensing any CS.

Anh Thi Phuong Tran (PST.022162): In lieu of immediate administrative action on the allegation of her diversion of CS from her employer pharmacy, the Board accepted the voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in the active suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective June 23, 2020.

Tabitha Danielle Hatfield (CPT.012189): For her alleged diversion of prescription drugs from her employer pharmacy, the Board revoked her certificate, effective June 23, 2020; and further, permanently prohibited the acceptance of any future application for the reinstatement of the certificate or for any other credential issued by the Board.

Folse Pharmacy, Inc, dba Folse Pharmacy (Marrero, LA) (CDS.038941-PHY): Pursuant to the surrender of the pharmacy's Drug Enforcement Administration registration, the Board accepted the voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in the active suspension of the state CS license for an indefinite period of time, effective June 25, 2020.

Patience Viator Bergeron (PST.019238): Board accepted the voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in the active suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective June 26, 2020.

Cindy Stevens Rodrigue (CPT.001884): For her alleged diversion of CS from her employer pharmacy, the Board revoked her certificate, effective June 29, 2020; and further, permanently prohibited the acceptance of any future application for the reinstatement of the certificate or for any other credential issued by the Board.

Jasmine Noell Foster (CPT.009162): For her alleged diversion of prescription drugs from her employer pharmacy, the Board revoked her certificate, effective July 22, 2020; and further, permanently prohibited the acceptance of any future application for the reinstatement of the certificate or for any other credential issued by the Board.

Melissa Williams Richardson (PST.016774): Pursuant to her conviction in federal district court, the Board accepted the voluntary surrender of the credential, resulting in the active suspension of the license for an indefinite period of time, effective July 30, 2020.

Brianna Arianna Brown (CPT.013373): For her failure to disclose her January 2020 arrest on her May 2020 application for the renewal of her pharmacy technician certificate despite specific questioning for such information, the Board issued a letter of reprimand; and further, assessed a fine of \$250 plus administrative costs.

Calendar Notes (20-10-652)

The Board office will be closed on November 3 in observance of Election Day, November 11 for Veterans Day, November 26 for Thanksgiving Day, November 27 for Acadian Day, December 25 for Christmas Day, and January 1, 2021, for New Year's Day.

Special Note (20-10-653)

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. Electronic copies dating back to 1998 are posted on the Board's website.

Louisiana Lagniappe (20-10-654)

"Gratitude unlocks the fullness of life. It turns what we have into enough, and more. It turns denial into acceptance, chaos to order, confusion to clarity. It can turn a meal into a feast, a house into a home, a stranger into a friend. Gratitude makes sense of our past, brings peace for today, and creates a vision for tomorrow." – Melody Beattie

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The *Louisiana Board of Pharmacy News* is published by the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Foundation® (NABPF®) to promote 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 NABPF or the Board unless expressly so stated.

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