Statewide Opioid Antagonist (Naloxone) Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Agreement (CPPA) Checklist

For all TPA Statewide Naloxone Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Resources, visit tnpharm.org/resources-naloxone.

Pharmacist Qualifications

- Pharmacist must possess an active Tennessee Pharmacist license and be in good standing with the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy.
- Pharmacist must have completed an opioid antagonist training program within the previous two (2) years.

Patient Eligibility to Receive Opioid Antagonists Under Statewide CPPA

- Individuals who may voluntarily request or be recommended opioid antagonists (see Statewide CPPA at bit.ly/2sPr6A2 for complete list);
- Other at-risk individuals and/or family or friends of an at-risk individual, or any other person in a position to assist the person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, who voluntarily requests an opioid antagonist;
- Pain management clinics;
- Primary care or ambulatory care clinics;
- Local Health Departments;
- School or other educational institutions;
- A harm reduction organization;
- Emergency medical services technicians;
- First responders;
- Law enforcement officers or agencies; or
- An agent of a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility licensed under Title 33.

Administration of Opioid Antagonists

Opioid antagonists may be delivered intramuscularly with the use of a needle or intranasally with the use of an atomizer device or a nasal spray. The Tennessee Department of Health offers training for the administration of opioid antagonists; visit bit.ly/2trg2mm.

Education Requirements for Opioid Antagonist Recipients

In addition to counseling requirements, pharmacists are required to provide education and counseling to recipients that address, at a minimum, the following topics:

- Online layperson overdose prevention education program offered by the Tennessee Department of Health at bit.ly/2sUfxYE;
- Purpose of an opioid antagonist, correct way to administer an opioid antagonist, precautions regarding medications that may interact with an opioid antagonist; and
- High-risk overdose situations, risk reduction strategies, and appropriate response sets, in addition to opioid antagonist administration, including rescue breathing and calling 911, as overdose symptoms may return as an opioid antagonist wears off.
Documentation and Information Required for Dispensing Opioid Antagonists Under Statewide CPPA

The pharmacist is required to:

- Record the name of the recipient, date the drug was dispensed, the National Drug Code (NDC) for the medication dispensed, and the name and title of the person providing medication and education;
- Within seven (7) days of initiating therapy with an opioid antagonist, be able to provide written notification through an electronic or other transmittal process to the authorizing physician at the request of the Tennessee Department of Health, and records of dispensing of opioid antagonists should be maintained for ten (10) years;
- Contact the Tennessee Department of Health’s Chief Medical Officer or his designee in the event the pharmacist requires medical consultation for a particular patient; and,
- At the request of the Tennessee Department of Health, provide all documentation required, as well as documentation of education or waiver of education given to the recipient of the medication, within ten (10) business days of any such request.

Maintenance of CPPA

The pharmacist shall maintain the collaborative pharmacy practice agreement in accordance with the requirements set forth in TCA § 63‐10‐217 (see the TPA CPP Resource Page at tnpharm.org/resources‐cpp). The CPPA must be made available to the Tennessee Department of Health upon request.

Modification, Termination and Exclusion

- The Chief Medical Officer reserves the right to terminate or override the actions of any collaborating pharmacist. Override decisions shall be communicated to the pharmacist in writing within seven (7) business days.
- The Chief Medical Officer may modify, change or add exclusions to a collaborative practice agreement with notice to the participating parties in writing.
- The agreement is valid for a period of two (2) years and shall be subject to review.
- Should the Chief Medical Officer executing the agreement no longer be able to serve in that capacity, the agreement is immediately terminated.

Immunity for Pharmacists

Any licensed pharmacist acting in good faith and with reasonable care, who dispenses an opioid antagonist to a person the pharmacist believes to be experiencing or at risk of experiencing a drug-related overdose, or who dispenses an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person experiencing or at risk of experiencing a drug-related overdose, is immune from disciplinary or adverse administrative actions, as well as civil liability in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct, under TCA § 63‐1‐157 (bit.ly/2txdeZd) for acts or omissions during the dispensation of an opioid antagonist.

DISCLAIMER: This checklist was prepared as a service for Tennessee pharmacists and is only intended to be a general summary and is not to take the place of applicable laws. You are encouraged to review applicable laws for a full and accurate statement of their contents and requirements. Nothing herein is intended to be legal advice or counsel.