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1. Policy Applies to:

All employees of Mercy Hospital; compliance by contracted providers of pharmacy services and credentialed specialists will be facilitated by Mercy Hospital staff

Related Standards:

- Health & Disability Standard NZS 8134.1.3:2008 Standard 3.12
- EQuIP standard 1.5 - The organisation provides safe care and services, Criterion 1.5.1 - Medications are managed to ensure safe and effective practice.

Rationale:

The purpose of this policy is to ensure safe and effective medication management that complies with legislation, organisational policy and process and cultural requirements.

Medication errors can result in patient harm or even death. Medication errors can potentially occur at any phase in the provision of care, including transition from home to hospital and back, prescribing, documenting, dispensing and/or administering medication including discharge prescriptions.

Objectives:

To ensure that:

- All patients' medications are managed safely and efficiently
- All staff has access to up to date relevant medication information.
- Safe & appropriate practices are adhered to, for the introduction of new medications, medicines reconciliation, the prescribing, dispensing, administration, review, storage and disposal of medications.
- Every health professional recognises their responsibility to act to prevent a potential medicine error occurring.

Evaluation

- Pharmacy report completed four times annually
- Medication management audit
- ACHS Clinical Indicator - 6.3 "Adverse errors - adverse events requiring interventions"
- Patient feedback
- NZPSHA benchmarking data
- Incident reporting (errors and near misses) system

PROCESS

2. Medicines Reconciliation (MR)

- Prior to admission, patients are asked to obtain a printed list of all prescription medicines from their General Practitioner (GP) or pharmacist and to return this with their admission forms, prior to admission. (request in the patient admission brochures, on line information and at pre-admission phone call)
- Patients are also asked to bring in any medicines in their original packaging when they attend pre-admission clinic and/or on day of admission.
- Patients are asked to identify any rakau rongoā / herbal or non-pharmacological remedies they are taking
- At pre-admission clinic or on admission, the prescriber charts the medication including topical and inhaled medicines on the Mercy Hospital Medication Chart.
- Each weekday, the pharmacist will perform medicines reconciliation process for inpatients with complex health care needs and /or multiple or complex medications.
- In the event of a discrepancy, the pharmacist will communicate with the prescriber to determine whether the discrepancy is intentional or unintentional. Minor discrepancies (very low risk of harm to patient) will be communicated in green writing via the medication chart or the clinical notes. Discrepancies which may lead to patient harm will be communicated both in writing and verbally to the patient's nurse and prescriber as soon as possible.
- Pharmacists in direct consultation with the prescriber may alter the drug chart to correct an unintentional discrepancy. The pharmacist must sign and date the alteration and write the name of the prescriber with whom they have communicated. The prescriber will need to initial the change within 48 hours (Pharmacist will affix a 'Sign Here' flag to the chart). An annotation by the Pharmacist on the medication chart, clarifying a prescribed medication does not require Prescriber communication/sign off.
- The pharmacist will complete the Medicine Reconciliation Form (Appendix Four) and sign off the medicine reconciliation process as being complete. This indicates that the chart is a true representation of the medicines that the patient was taking prior to admission, and that where there have been intentional changes to pre-admission medicines, these changes have been documented.
- On discharge, nursing staff shall ensure that patients own medications are returned together with any discharge medications or prescriptions.

3. Prescribing of Medications

3.1 In-patient medication charts:

- Prescriptions shall be written on the Mercy Hospital Medication Chart by a Credentialed Specialist; this shall include any prescription, pharmacy only and general medicines which the patient is to continue taking whilst in hospital.

- On the front page of the medication chart, a prescriber shall print their family name and provide a specimen signature and initial
- The medication chart shall correctly identify the patient for whom the medication is intended by a patient label which includes full name, date of birth or NHI.
- The patient shall be asked about any allergy &/or adverse reaction to medicines and these shall be documented in red pen on the front of the medication chart. Where the patient has no known allergies this must be documented also as NKDA (No known drug allergies).
- All medications shall be prescribed individually i.e. one line on the medication chart for each medication.
- Each entry shall include the date, medication, dose, route, frequency or times of administration and the signature of the prescriber written legibly and indelibly in blue or black ink.
- Use the generic name of medicines. Where possible, Tall Man lettering of similar drugs should be employed e.g. oxyNORM.
- To minimise the risk of medication error:
 - “Units” or “International Units” must be written in full and must not be abbreviated.
 - Do not abbreviate chemical names e.g. write Magnesium Sulphate not $MgSO_4$
 - Use Hindu-Arabic numbers (1,2,3) not Roman numerals
 - Write ‘daily’, ‘mane’, ‘nocte’ or a specific time, not ‘od’ or ‘d’ or ‘qd’ which are easily misinterpreted.
 - Write microgram not ‘ μg ’ or ‘mcg’.
 - Trailing zeros (e.g. 1.0) must **not** be used.
 - Leading zeros (e.g. 0.5) must be used.
 - Do not use dittos or downward arrows to indicate same date or signature
- Where the same medication is to be administered in different doses and/or frequency, each shall be prescribed on a separate line as above.
- Where a medication is prescribed and dated to commence on the day following surgery (e.g. initial dose given intraoperative), the prescriber will draw a line through the record of administration for the operative day.
- In the event of a verbal order being required, it shall be signed by the prescriber as soon as possible but ideally within 48 hrs. after the verbal order was given.
- Bracketing of signatures for multiple drugs or dates is NOT acceptable.
- Where ‘PRN’ meds are prescribed, indications for use shall be provided.
- The prescribing of Morphine or Fentanyl “as per protocol” is acceptable.

- Where 2 or more medication charts are in use the prescriber must identify the existence of another chart by a notation e.g. '1 of 2' on the front of the chart

3.2 Discontinuation / Alteration of dose:

- The prescriber must draw a line through the medication and sign & record the date it was discontinued or altered.
- Re-prescribe the medication if altering a regimen e.g. 6 hrly to 4 hrly. Alterations must be made on a new line.
- Notify nursing staff of changes made to medication regime.

3.3 Re-prescribing medications on a new medication chart:

- When re-prescribing, the prescriber must draw a diagonal line through the original medication chart; print "Recharted" along the line and date and sign the chart.
- On the front of the chart write 'Recharted dd/mm/yy' and write the original dates of prescribing against each item re-prescribed.

3.4 Verbal Orders:

- **Under NO circumstances shall a verbal order be taken for a first dose of a Controlled Drug e.g. Narcotics. Verbal orders for a 'first dose' of a Controlled Drugs are NOT permitted in New Zealand legislation.** Verbal orders for controlled drugs are only allowable where a Controlled drug has ALREADY been prescribed and supplied for a patient. In that case the Prescriber may change the prescription either verbally or in writing e.g. for a patient requiring an additional PRN dose, a dose increase or a change in preparation from 'Immediate Release' (IR) to 'Sustained Release' (SR) preparation of the SAME drug.

Mercy Hospital accepts that there are times when the prescriber is unable to write a prescription in person. In this case the prescriber shall:

- State the name of the patient.
- Verify if the patient has any allergies or adverse reactions to medications.
- Clearly state the name of the drug, the dose, route and frequency.
- Ask that the order be repeated back and listen carefully to ensure it is correct.
- Sign the verbal order within 48 hours.

The receiver shall:

- Be a Registered Nurse (RN), Enrolled Nurse (EN) or pharmacist.
- Receive the order in hearing of a second person, unless the receiver is a pharmacist. If the receiver is an EN, the second person must be a RN.
- Record the order for the drug in red ink directly on to the appropriate medication chart; enter the medical practitioner's name
- The receiver and second checker shall both sign their names and initials on the medication chart *Example: 22.4.09: 1600hrs verbal order Dr Blank /RN Jones & EN Smith*
- Clarify any ambiguity.
- Repeat the order back in full giving the name of the patient, medication, dose, route and frequency
- Be personally responsible for giving the drug to the patient (within scope of practice).
- Place a "Sign Here" flag on the patient's medication chart that requires a counter signature and ensure the verbal order is counter-signed by the prescriber within 48 hours.

3.5 Change of Pre-Medication Time:

- When a change in pre-medication time is notified by a Credentialed Specialist or a nurse in theatre, it is the responsibility of the nurse caring for the patient to sign the change of time. This includes notification of “on call” pre-meds.

3.6 Allergy & Adverse Reactions

- Before prescribing and/or administering a medication the prescriber / person administering must check:
 - With the patient / caregiver and the patient’s medication list, to identify any known allergy / adverse reaction.
 - The “Allergies / Drug Reaction” section on page 2 of the medication chart, to confirm presence or otherwise of any allergy
 - Drug allergy alerts (and unanticipated previous responses to a drug) are also highlighted on the patients electronic record (TrakCare)
 - Any medic-alert bracelet or neck chain worn by the patient.
- If an adverse reaction / allergy occurs during the patient’s hospital stay, the prescriber must do the following post the event:
 - Inform the patient of the reaction and explain how to manage it.
 - Ensure bloods are taken as appropriate.
 - Ensure the patient knows to inform any future care providers.
 - An allergy must be confirmed prior to advising the patient to obtain a medic alert bracelet.
 - Notify the New Zealand Pharmacovigilance Centre (www.carm.otago.ac.nz), using a standard CARM form (copies in each department and on-line). If the patient’s condition requires transfer to Dunedin Hospital the form should be completed by Mercy Hospital.
 - Record the event in the patient’s medical record.
 - Record the allergy / adverse reaction in red in the “Allergies / Drug Reaction” section of the medication chart.
 - Document the allergy / reaction on the patient’s discharge summary and in any correspondence with the patient’s GP (notify the GP by phone when the patient is discharged)
 - Notify Mercy Hospital’s Booking Coordinator of change in allergy status to enable an alert to be added to the patient’s electronic record.
 - Outside of office hours, clinical staff shall record the drug allergy / alert on the patient’s TrakCare record (ref Clinical record Policy)
 - Proven drug reactions / anaphylaxis shall be added to the patient’s NHI record by the PSM or DoCS on the electronic record (TrakCare) under ‘NHI Notification Alert’ which updates the NHI database
 - Complete an incident form

3.7 Emergency Situations:

- All staff members have a duty of care to maintain safety when prescribing or administering medications during an emergency.
- Documentation of all medicines prescribed and administered during an emergency must be recorded as soon as possible after the event.

3.8 Discharge prescriptions:

The prescription must be “legibly and indelibly printed” and state:

- a) The date
- b) The surname, initials and physical address (not PO Box) of the patient (and date of birth for a child under 13 years old)
- c) The generic name of the drug, unless you specifically require a branded medicine
- d) Drug Strength
- e) Quantity to be supplied and an annotation for close control if required. For close control or repeats indicate
 - a. Number of occasions to be supplied
 - b. Interval between each supply
 - c. Period of treatment
- f) Adequate directions for use i.e. the dose, frequency for medicines intended for internal use; the frequency and method of use for medicines intended for external use. If a dose in excess of normal therapeutic dose is ordered, it must be underlined and initialled by the prescriber.
- g) The usual signature of the prescriber in prescribers own handwriting.
- h) The prescription code.
- i) Discharge Prescriptions cannot be replicated in any form. Where a Nurse completes a pain pyramid upon discharge, the information may contain limited information e.g. when medication was last taken on the ward. The patient should be directed to read the medication box or bottle to ascertain the actual dose / time that medication is to be taken next. Writing the dose / time due on the pain pyramid constitutes prescribing and must only be undertaken by a Credentialed Specialist or a Clinical Pharmacist.”

3.8.1 Controlled Drug (CD) prescriptions: as above but must be;

- Written on the Ministry of Health (MOH) Controlled Drug prescription form (H572) in the prescribers own handwriting
- State the name, professional qualification & address of the prescriber
- For children less than 12 years of age the patient’s age in years and months must be written in words.
- Only two items can be prescribed on each form.
- A total quantity of not more than 30 days supply.
- The controlled drug prescription pads are stored in the CD safe and prescription numbers are recorded on a designated page in the CD register.
- When these forms are issued the Registered Nurse must record the date, the patient name, the surgeon who wrote the script, the number of the script and the Registered Nurse who oversaw the process on the designated page in the controlled drug register.
- Ensure all 3 copies of the prescription are sent to the pharmacy or are given to the patient (see below)

3.8.2 Faxed prescriptions:

- All prescriptions must have the Mercy Hospital patient label affixed, so that Knox can determine the invoicing requirements.
- Prescriptions for privately funded and ACC patients (codes ACC, or PPP) are faxed to Knox Pharmacy for delivery of medications to the ward prior to patient discharge.
- Patients who are funded through DHBs are given their prescription to fill themselves as Mercy cannot recoup the cost of these prescriptions. Alternatively, Mercy staff can fax

the prescription to a pharmacy of the patient's choice and the patient can collect it from the pharmacy.

- Prescriptions that are faxed to Knox, for delivery to the ward shall identify the ward e.g. McAuley / DSU / Manaaki / Cancer Care and the expected discharge time.
- The original prescription is placed in the pharmacy collection box at McAuley reception or in the Knox Pharmacy mail box at main reception where they will be collected by a Knox team member.

3.8.3 Issuing discharge prescriptions or medications

- Rationalisation of the location of blank prescription pads at Mercy Hospital is paramount. Blank pads are issued by Reception to an identified person in each clinical area. They are stored securely and individual pads can be tracked to clinical areas.
- The mandatory checks for drug administration (see 5.2) must be undertaken prior to issuing a prescription to a patient or giving a patient discharge medication that has been dispensed by a pharmacist.
- The pharmacist should be called upon to counsel patients who
 - Are being discharged on warfarin or amiodarone (Note, the patient's GP must be notified if patients are being discharged home on warfarin)
 - Have had cardiac surgery
 - Have had a change in their regular medicines while admitted
 - Are going home on a particularly complicated regimen of medicines

3.9 Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST)

- This group of patients requires pro-active and collaborative pain management to ensure adequate management of their ACUTE pain. The Preadmission nurse should ascertain that the Community Alcohol and Drug Service (CADS) team is made aware of the patient's planned admission (contact details in alcohol withdrawal guidelines)
- The inpatient requiring OST will either bring this with them (for lock up in the CD cupboard) or arrangements will be made between the CADS and Knox Pharmacy, for the supply of OST.
- Suboxone (Buprenorphine + Naloxone) is an emerging addiction treatment in Australasia, with implications for pain management post operatively due to the drug's long half-life.
- Methadone and suboxone treat the addiction but do **NOT** relieve **acute pain**. Acute pain must be managed with additional analgesia (often several times a 'normal' opioid dose). Vigilant patient monitoring for any signs of respiratory depression or cardiovascular effects is essential.
- Dosing is complex and may require Prescriber advice from our Pharmacist or CADS Psychiatrists. Pharmacist Prescribers may prescribe Controlled Drugs for the purposes of treating addiction.
- Prior to discharge, staff should inform the CADS of the patient's pending discharge.

4. Dispensing Medicines (Credentialed Specialist / Pharmacist)

- Prescription medicines may only be dispensed by someone with the legal authority to do so. At Mercy Hospital this is restricted to credentialed specialists and registered pharmacists.
- Registered and Enrolled Nurses are **not** permitted to dispense medicines.
- Registered and Enrolled Nurses are **not** permitted to repackage or relabel or give out unlabelled medicines to patients to take home.

- Knox pharmacy staff will issue a medication chart to Cardiac patients, patients who have had regular medications changed and patient identified by nursing staff as having multiple discharge medications.

Transcribing

- Nurses are **not** permitted to transcribe or replicate a patient prescription or medicines instruction, from a medication chart, prescription or medication box/bottle. This includes making a schedule of which medicines are due, in what strength and when. These actions constitute prescribing and must only be undertaken by a Credentialed Specialist or a Clinical Pharmacist.
- The exception to the transcribing rule is the Warfarin Discharge Guideline, allowing for the transcribing of warfarin for discharge patients.

5. Administration of Medicines

- The medication chart is a legal document and therefore must be written in a clear, legible and unambiguous form.
- Every nurse has a responsibility to ensure they can clearly read and understand the order before administering any medicines. For all incomplete or unclear orders, the prescriber should be contacted to clarify.
- Every medication chart shall have the patient's identification details completed.
- Every medication order shall include:
 - date
 - route
 - generic drug name
 - dose ordered in metric units & Hindu-Arabic numbers
 - frequency (using only accepted abbreviations) or administration times (must be entered by the prescriber)
 - prescriber's signature
- Medicines shall be administered exactly as charted. If a nurse believes the intention of the prescriber to be different to what has been prescribed, the nurse must contact the prescriber to clarify their understanding.
- Where the prescriber gives a choice as to route or dose, the **route or dose actually used must be recorded** on the administration record in each instance.
- It is appropriate to withhold the medicine if there is a known adverse drug reaction (ADR) to the prescribed medicine.
- If the medication chart is full (i.e. there is no appropriate space to sign for administration) then the medication order is not valid. The medicine must be re charted as soon as possible.
- Generally medicines should not be withheld if the patient is pre-operative or nil by mouth (NBM)/fasting unless specified by the prescriber.
- All medicines shall be checked by at least one IV certificated nurse (RN or EN) prior to standard oral/rectal medication administration. This requires both RN's and EN's administering medicines to be knowledgeable about the actions and side effects of the medicines they administer as well as adhering to the standards of medication administration outlined below prior to administering medicines to a patient.
- Intravenous medication shall only be administered by an IV certified RN.

5.1 High Risk Medications

The exceptions to single nurse medicine administration are:

- High-risk medicines which must be independently checked by two registered health professionals one of whom must be an RN.
 - Potassium Chloride infusions
 - IV Heparin
 - IV Insulin
 - Blood Transfusions
 - All paediatric parenteral medications
 - Controlled drugs
 - Note - IV Opioid Protocol - 2 registered health professionals one of whom must be a RN, will check the initial dose including the 5 rights and patient ID at the bedside. Subsequent doses of IV opioid protocol for the SAME patient may be administered from the pre-checked syringe, with one RN performing bedside checks and titrating to pain. (Disposal of Controlled Drugs – see section 7.7)
- Where a medicine is new or unfamiliar to the nurse or where a nurse chooses to check medications with another nurse

All nurses must adhere to the Mercy Hospital Standards of Medicine Administration for nurses (Appendix 1) summarised below:

5.2 Summary of Mandatory Checks

Right drug

Right dose

Right patient (name; date of birth; NHI)

Right date and time

Right route

Right diluent

Right rate

When last given

No allergy

Correct charting - medications are administered using the patient's chart with entries made or authorised by a credentialed specialist.

5.3 Dose Omitted Codes

If a “dose omitted” code is used as per the Record of Administration Form, the nurse must initial alongside the code. If the drug has been withheld, the reason shall be documented in the clinical notes, and if necessary, the Prescriber informed.

5.4 Accountability for administration of medicines:

- The health professionals checking medicines, verifying patient identity and administering medicines are directly accountable if there is an error when the prescription is not clearly understood or followed and/or when the checking procedures have not been followed.

5.5 Patients own medications

- Patients own medications may be used if the medications are correctly labelled, in their original packaging and packaging is intact. Blister packs are not acceptable.
- Medications must be correctly prescribed on the medication chart by a credentialed specialist.
- Patients medications are removed from the patient on admission to the ward and are stored in the locked treatment room in individual bags identified with the patient's label. The exceptions are inhalers and topical preparations, which may remain with the patient.

- Patients may administer their own medications under direct observation of an IV certificated nurse when the RN is satisfied that the patient:
 - Is physically able to complete the task.
 - Has knowledge of the drugs, dosage and reason for taking the medication.
 - Is self-medicating at home.
 - Does not display signs or have a history of confusion.
- When the medications are due, the nurse will bring the patient's medications to the bedside, check the patient's identity, check the prescription matches the patient's medication and observe the patient is taking the correct medication. The nurse will enter the date, time and the letter "S" on the medication administration record to signify that the medication was administered under supervision and will initial the entry.

5.6 Use of medicines by staff for minor ailments

- Staff in clinical areas may, with permission from the Clinical Coordinator or Manager, access non-prescription medicines for immediate use for the treatment of minor ailments, to enable them to continue work until the end of a shift.
- Staff in non-clinical areas shall contact their HOD or Occupational Health Nurse.

5.7 Herbal remedies / Rakau rongoā & non-pharmacological remedies

- Patients should be asked to identify any herbal/rakau rongoā or Complementary and Alternative Medicines (CAM) that they are taking.
- The above should be recorded on the nursing assessment form.
- Preadmission staff will ask patients to discontinue taking these remedies preoperatively as they may interact with other medicines or affect bleeding. Patients will be instructed to leave herbal medicines at home.
- Where a patient insists on taking herbal medicines, this will be documented in the clinical record and the patient's Credentialed Specialist / Pharmacist notified.

5.8 Use of Section 29 Medicines

Where a medication is prescribed that is unapproved or unregistered for use in New Zealand, the patient must be informed and consent obtained.

Use of unapproved / unregistered medicines obtained under section 29 of the Medicines Act 1981 is accepted provided that : the use is clearly justified, there is good evidence for the medicine use and use is well supported in New Zealand, and the clinical benefits are considered to outweigh the risks involved.

It is the responsibility of the Credentialed Specialist to gain consent prior to the administration of the Medication. If a section 29 medication is administered in an emergency situation, the administering Credentialed Specialist will discuss this retrospectively with the patient.

Knox Pharmacy provides Mercy Hospital with a monthly updated list of section 29 medicines and this is laminated and located in prescribing areas. Clinical IT staff update section 29 medicines on TrakCare and reports the usage on each medicine.

The Director of Clinical Services conducts ad hoc retrospective audits of consent for section 29 medicines, by accessing the records of those patients who have received section 29 medications (via the Trak report) and looking for evidence that a conversation regarding section 29 medications is documented either on the consent form or in the clinical record.

The administration of any section 29 medication within Theatre / PACU will require the date, patient's name, address and name of the credentialed specialist be recorded in a book held within the department.

5.9 Student Nurses / Enrolled Nurse saline flushing

Student nurses shall ONLY administer fluid / medications under the direct supervision of an IV Certificated RN. An RN must supervise all student nurses. The RN is accountable if there are any errors.

The student can perform independent second checking.

Exceptions to the student as second checker are -

- transfusion of blood / blood products or administration
- high risk medications (see 5.1 i.e. potassium chloride, opiates, heparin, insulin, chemotherapy).

In these situations the student may be actively involved in the checking process (as a third checker) under the direct supervision of two IV Certificated RNs.

- Saline flushes of peripheral IV cannulae, may be performed by Enrolled Nurses who have undergone appropriate training

6. Standing Orders:

The use of standing orders is discouraged, however if a credentialed specialist requests a standing order be used, they are obliged to ensure that it complies with the Medicines (Standing Order) Regulations 2011 and the Ministry of Health Standing Order Guidelines (2012)(Appendix 6).

A hard copy of the most recent, signed Standing Orders will be held in McAuley ward. A master copy of standing orders is available online. Annual review, update and sign-off of standing orders will be undertaken by Credentialed Specialists. Updated standing orders are circulated as per the Standing Orders Policy.

The person administering the medicine under the standing order shall ensure that:

- They have read, understood and signed off the Mercy Hospital Standing Orders Policy
- The Prescriber will ensure that the standing order meets legislative requirements and complies with clauses 5-8 of the Medicines (Standing Order) Regulations 2011 and the Ministry of Health Standing Order Guidelines (2012)
- The medicine is administered in accordance with the standing order.
- They document the assessment and treatment of the patient including any adverse reactions and any monitoring or follow up necessary.

7.0 Custody and Storage of Medicines

- All medications are stored in designated areas that are safe from children and unauthorised access.
- Entry to medication storage areas in the ward, DSU and Mercy Cancer Care is controlled by monitored swipe-tag access.
- Medication storage areas are maintained at the recommended temperatures (< 25° C room temperature and 2° C - 8° C fridge temperature).
- All medications are stored in original packaging and are not stored, removed or separated from strips.
- Medications that require refrigeration are kept in a fridge that is solely for that purpose
- High risk medications e.g. IV potassium chloride ampoules are stored separately from low risk items with similar packaging e.g. water for injection and saline.
- Medications brought in by the patient, shall be returned to them at time of discharge.

- Pharmacy staff will check the expiry dates of medications during imprest and remove and /or replace expired stock.

7.1 Controlled Drug Register

- A "Controlled Drugs Register" is kept in a secure place in each ward area where controlled drugs are stored.
- A separate page is used for recording each drug and strength of that drug.
- On receipt of a controlled drug from pharmacy an entry must be made on the appropriate page to record: date, time, quantity received, balance and the legible signatures of the Pharmacist (or Pharmacy Technician) and receiving RN.

7.2 Controlled Drugs

- **Under NO circumstances shall a verbal order be taken for a new prescription of a Controlled Drug e.g. narcotics. Verbal orders for a 'first dose' of a Controlled Drugs are NOT permitted in New Zealand legislation.** Verbal orders for controlled drugs are only allowable where a Controlled drug has ALREADY been prescribed and supplied for a patient. In that case the Prescriber may change the prescription either verbally or in writing e.g. for a patient requiring an additional PRN dose, a dose increase or a change in preparation from 'Immediate Release' (IR) to 'Sustained Release' (SR) preparation of the SAME drug.

- Class "B" controlled drugs and controlled drug prescription pads are stored in a locked steel safe bolted to the structure of the building.
- Access to the safe is by way of keypad, swipe tags - 2 different tags - or key. The key to the safe shall be held in the possession of a RN at all times.
- The safe will remain locked at all times except when medicines are being removed from or placed in the safe.
- Class "B" controlled drugs are checked once a month with both a quantitative and physical stocktake by a registered pharmacist. This incorporates the twice yearly legal requirement for stocktake.
- Class C controlled drugs are stored in a locked cupboard or drawer. The balance is recorded when new stock is received from pharmacy.
- Ephedrine is held both in the drug safe and the crash trolleys and is checked daily and as part of the weekly physical count
- Operating Theatre: Ephedrine is stocked on the Anaesthetic Trolley in each Theatre. The Theatre Controlled Drug Register is reconciled daily with the ephedrine ampoules that are stored on the resuscitation trolley and in the anaesthetic trolley in each Theatre.

7.3 Documentation of administration of Controlled Drugs:

- Class B controlled drugs must be checked by a RN and one other Registered health practitioner e.g. EN, anaesthetic technician, pharmacist, pharmacy technician or credentialed specialist.
- The controlled drug register must record the date; name of the patient to whom the medicine is being administered; amount being given; balance of the medicine remaining; the name of the prescriber and the legible signatures of both staff members.

7.4 Responsibilities relating to the Controlled Drugs Register:

The nurse in charge of the ward/unit must:

- Ensure that on receipt of new Controlled Drug Prescription pads from the MOH, a RN records the numbers of these forms in the controlled drug register.
- Ensure that the controlled drugs register is kept in a neat and orderly state and is kept up to date.
- Ensure daily checks of Controlled Drug balances are completed by two registered health professionals, one of whom must be an RN and recorded in a notebook for the purpose.
- Ensure a weekly physical check is done in conjunction with another registered health professional (both persons must record the check in the Controlled Drugs Register) to balance all controlled drugs in stock with what is recorded in the Controlled Drugs Register.
- Carry out audits, using the Mercy Hospital Medicines Management audit tool.
- A registered pharmacist undertakes a monthly stock take of all controlled drugs which also incorporates the twice yearly legal requirement for stocktake. Any variation between actual and calculated stock must be reported.
- All health professionals must report the loss of any controlled drug or discrepancy in the Controlled Drugs Register to the nurse in charge and/or the manager using the incident reporting process. Every report of loss or discrepancy must be formally investigated and an incident form completed.
- Completed Controlled Drugs Registers are to be kept in Medical Records for 4 years following the date of the last entry, before they can be destroyed.

7.5 Controlled drugs brought in by patients:

- Patients controlled drugs are removed from the patient on admission to the ward and are stored separately in the controlled drug safe.
- Controlled drugs dispensed by Knox Pharmacy for the patient to take home upon discharge are also stored in the CD safe (but are not entered in the drug book)
- DSU does not hold controlled drugs. These are stored in the PACU drug safe and recorded in the PACU controlled drug book.
- Patient's own supply of controlled drugs is recorded in the controlled drug book under a separate listing for each patient. If required, these are administered and accounted for, as per standard checking procedures for stock supply of controlled drugs.

7.6 Transfer of controlled drugs:

If controlled drugs need to be transferred from one ward/department to another to meet patient need, the following shall occur:

- The Controlled Drugs Register of the ward receiving the drug must be taken to the ward providing the drug.
- The Controlled Drugs Register of the ward providing the drug must be amended to record the amount transferred, and be signed and witnessed by two registered health professionals, one of whom must be a RN.
- The Controlled Drugs Register of the ward receiving the drug must be amended to record the drug to be transferred to the receiving ward, and be signed and witnessed by two nurses, one of whom must be a RN.

- The Controlled Drugs Register of the receiving ward and the controlled drug to be transferred, are taken back to the receiving ward and the controlled drug(s) are placed in the safe.

7.7 Disposal of controlled drugs:

This pertains to drugs signed out of the drug register and not administered or, incremental doses where the total dose was not used or, PCA bags where the total amount has not been infused. All Mercy hospital staff are required to dispose of controlled drugs with a second health professional as a witness; this is documented on a designated page in the controlled drugs register and includes the date, time patient's name, drug name and amount being disposed.

Unused narcotics that have been drawn up in a syringe for administering in incremental doses i.e. given as per "protocol" must be discarded at the end of the shift.

Unused or expired controlled drugs are returned to the pharmacy. They shall be signed out of the CD Register as "Returned to Pharmacy". These must be handed directly to the Pharmacist or Pharmacy Technician who will sign for receipt of the drugs.

In Theatre, the 'CD Request Form' will provide a record of the witnessed disposal of CDs.

Two signatures are required (e.g. Anaesthetist and AT)

7.8 Hospital closure

- When the hospital closes for the Christmas break or any other period during the year, the senior nurse in charge is responsible for ensuring the safe custody of ward / unit controlled drug keys. These are generally transferred to the safe behind reception.

7.9 Disposal of transdermal patches

- Transdermal patches shall be disposed of in the yellow Sharps Bin.
- Patients being discharged home on transdermal patches will receive education on their disposal (patient brochure). This includes information on the correct disposal of patches, where children / pets cannot reach them.

8.0 Ordering of Medicines

- Mercy Hospital contracts Knox Pharmacy to provide pharmacy services.
- An imprest system operates for all medicines supplied by Knox Pharmacy. Stock lists are held in each area and should be reviewed quarterly.
- If additional supplies of medications are required contact Knox Pharmacy by phone (4770635) or fax (4745208).
- Pharmacy staff makes 3 deliveries/day to the hospital at 10am, 2pm and 5pm.

8.1 Out of hours:

- Every effort should be made to ensure an appropriate and adequate stock of medicines is available in the ward /unit.

- After Hours contact numbers for Knox Pharmacy are located on McAuley Ward and in the Senior Nurse on-call folder. This is the preferred option for obtaining after hours supplies of medicines.
- If necessary, medicines may be obtained from the Urgent Pharmacy, 95 Hanover St. Staff may either:
 - Take the prescription / medication chart and collect the medicine themselves
 - Fax the prescription and ask a taxi to collect the medicine
 - Contact the Senior Nurse on Call to assist.
- In extenuating circumstances contact the Duty Co-ordinator at Dunedin Hospital to source the medicines.

9. Introduction of new medicines

- A request to introduce new medicines must be submitted to the Chairperson of the Medicines Committee.
- All requests should be made on the attached Request Form (Appendix 5) which includes steps to ensure that the medication is added to Trak / Accpac
- Mercy Hospital Medicines Committee will take into consideration efficacy of the drug, frequency of use, contraindications, best practice recommendations, special nursing considerations and cost.
- Approval will be signed off by the Medicines Committee Chairperson
- In the event of any drug not gaining approval, a letter will be sent to the requesting consultant seeking more information or outlining the reasons for the drug not being approved.
- Following approval of a new drug and prior to the drug being introduced an education programme for staff must be put in place. This is to be done in conjunction with the pharmacist, Clinical Nurse Educator and appropriate Manager.

10. Possession / Misuse of Drugs

10.1 Possession / Misuse of drugs

- The unauthorised or illegal use and possession by staff of prescription drugs and/or hallucinogens, or the taking of prescription drugs from the premises is forbidden and may result in the immediate dismissal of the employee.

- **10.2 Illicit drugs / Prohibited Items**

Where the possession of illicit drugs or prohibited items is suspected, the following procedure should be followed –

1. Identify any illegal substances / legal prohibited items that the staff member wishes to prohibit.
2. Enlist another staff member to act as a witness and to ensure personal safety
3. Notify the patient possessing these substances that they are prohibited and must be confiscated until discharge
4. With a Nursing staff witness, uplift the item(s) and lock in the controlled drug cupboard
5. Complete an incident form and appropriate documentation in the patient's clinical record
6. Notify the police if items are classed as illegal under New Zealand law
7. When surrendering the items to a second party e.g. the police, obtain the signature of that person(s) in the controlled drug book
8. Illegal items will be handed over to the police. Legal (but prohibited) items will be returned to the owner upon their discharge from hospital

Where clinical staff suspect that a patient is using illicit drugs, discussion should occur with the Clinical Coordinator and the patient's Specialist. Assessment of the patient may include a urine or blood sample. This testing would be solely for clinical reasons, to establish whether drug usage could impact physiologically upon the patient during surgery / anaesthesia.

11. Associated Documents

External:

- Guide to Adverse Reaction Reporting: Centre for Adverse reactions Monitoring
- Health Quality & Safety Commission NZ (2012) Medication Safety Watch, 2, p.3
- Health Quality & Safety Commission; medication charting standards v.2; January 2011
- Medicines Act 1981
- Medicines Regulations 1984 (SR 1984/143)
- Ministry of Health Standing Order Guidelines, 2012
- Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
- Misuse of Drugs regulations 1977
- NZ Drug Formulary (online version on desktop)
- Safe Use of Medicines Project – Home to Hospital and Back
- Standards for Medicine Reconciliation – Safe Medication Management Programme

Internal

- Blood and blood products Policy [Blood and Blood Products Policy.docx](#)
- Anaphylaxis Management Adult – refer Appendix 1, Adverse Reaction to Medication Policy
- Anaphylaxis Management Paediatric – refer Appendix 2, Adverse Reaction to Medication
- Clinical Records Management Policy
- Dantrolene emergency drug for management of malignant hypothermia – Clinical Services Work Manual
- Guidelines for paediatric doses –Clinical Services Work Manual
- House Rules – refer Section 7, Human Resources Manual
- Medical alert –Clinical Services Work Manual
- Chemotherapy Administration Policy & Cytotoxic Safe Handling and Disposal Policy –
- Pharmacy ordering and deliveries – Clinical Services Work Manual
- Patient Assessment Policy
- Medicines Committee Terms of Reference
- Adverse Reaction to Medication audit
- Mercy Hospital IV Manual
- Clinical record audit
- Patient feedback
- Incident forms – medication errors
- Warfarin Discharge Guideline
- Commonly Used Infusions
- Ketamine Mercy Protocol
- Phenylephrine Infusion Mercy Protocol
- Administration of Time Weighted Medications

12. Definitions

Italics indicate direct excerpts from relevant legislation.

Administer	<i>To give a substance to a human being either – (a) orally or by injection, or by introduction into the body in any other way; or (b) By external application, whether by direct contact or not; - in either its existing state or after it has been dissolved or dispersed in, or diluted or mixed with, some substance in which it is to be administered.</i>
Adverse drug reaction	An unexpected response to a medicine
CAM	Complementary and alternative medicines
Classification of Drugs	The classification of a drug under the Act is determined by broad criteria concerning the risk of harm the drug poses to individuals or to society by its misuse. Drugs posing a very high risk of harm are classified Class A, those posing a high risk of harm are classified Class B and those posing a moderate risk of harm are classified Class C. ²
Class B Controlled Drug	A drug scheduled as a class B controlled drug in the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1977 e.g. opiates
Class C Controlled Drug	Substances that are prescribed and have moderate abuse potential e.g. midazolam or those that can be used illicitly e.g. cannabis
Controlled Drug	Any substance, preparation, mixture or article specified or described in the 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd Schedule to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
Credentialed Specialist	A Medical practitioner who is registered to practice in New Zealand and is credentialed by Mercy Hospital
Dispense	To prepare, package, label and distribute medicines to those who are going to use them according to specified prescriptions.
Enrolled Nurse	A person who is registered under the enrolled nurse scope of practice as defined by Nursing Council of New Zealand as required by the HPCA Act 2003, and who holds a current practising certificate.
Rongoa/ Herbal remedy and alternative therapies	A medicine (not containing a prescription medicine, or a restricted medicine, or a Pharmacy-only medicine) consisting of: (a) Any substance produced by subjecting a plant to drying, crushing, or any other similar process; or (b) a mixture comprising 2 or more such substances only; or (c) A mixture comprising 1 or more such substances with water or ethyl alcohol or any inert substance
Intentional discrepancy	A medication that is prescribed differently or omitted from the patient's original pre-Admission medication for a specific, documented reason
Medication error	Any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health professional or patient
Medication Chart	The Mercy Hospital approved prescription charts to be used when prescribing medicines for inpatients.
Medication Reconciliation	A process of identifying the most accurate list of medicines that a patient is taking and using it to provide safe effective care at all transition points in the patient journey.

Medicine	Any substance or article that is to be administered to a human being principally for a therapeutic purpose.
Ministry of Health approved controlled drug prescription form	Prescription form H572, to be used when prescribing drugs for outpatients, patients on leave and discharged patients.
National Health Index	A unique alpha-numeric identifier that is assigned to every person who accesses health and disability support services in New Zealand.
New medicine	A medicine which has been approved by the Ministry of Health for distribution in New Zealand but which is not currently in use at Mercy Hospital.
Paediatric	(For the purposes of medicine prescribing) a child weighing less than 40kg.
Parenteral medicines	Those medicines administered by injection, e.g. intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or intrathecal.
Patients Own Medications	Medications that have been prescribed by the patients family doctor or other medical practitioner which patients have brought into Mercy Hospital.
Pharmacist	A health practitioner who is registered with the Pharmacy Council established by section 114(5) of the HPCA Act 2003 as a practitioner of the profession of pharmacy.
Prescriber	The authorised prescriber who issues a prescription.
Prescribing	A directive for the dispensing and administration of medicines which may only be undertaken by an authorised prescriber.
Prescription medicine	A medicine that may only be supplied on a prescription issued by an authorised prescriber
Registered Nurse	A person who is registered under the registered nurse scope of practice as defined by Nursing Council of New Zealand as required by the HPCA Act 2003 and holds a current practicing certificate
Section 29 drug	Section 29 of the <i>Misuse of Drugs Act 1975</i> Act permits the sale or supply to medical practitioners of medicines that have not been approved, and requires the "person" who sells or supplies the medicine to notify the Director-General of Health of that sale or supply in writing naming the medical practitioner and the patient, describing the medicine and the date and place of sale or supply
Transcribing	The act by which medicinal products are written from one form or direction to administer to another. This includes writing a list of medications on a discharge letter, copying instructions from a medication chart, prescription or medication box/bottle. Making a schedule of which medicines are due, in what strength and when, ALL constitute prescribing. As such they can only be undertaken by a Credentialed Specialist or a Clinical Pharmacist.
Unapproved medicine	A medicine for which consent has not been given by the Director General of Health for sale, distribution or marketing in New Zealand
Unintentional discrepancy	A medication that is prescribed differently or omitted from the patient's original pre-admission medication unintentionally

13. Appendices

1. Standards of medicine administration for nurses
2. Mercy Hospital approved medication-related abbreviations
3. Abbreviations **not** to be used
4. Mercy medicine reconciliation form
5. Introduction of medicines form
6. Medicines (standing order) regulations 2011

Refer www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2002/0373/latest/whole.html or attached document.

7. Controlled Drug Request Form

Acknowledgements

Waikato Hospital Medicines Management Policy

West Coast District Health Board: Medicine Reconciliation Procedure.

Nik Wild, Clinical Pharmacist, Knox & Centre City Pharmacies