

Title 16. Board of Pharmacy

Order of Adoption

To Amend Section 1744 of Article 5 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

1744. Drug Warnings

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 4074, a pharmacist shall inform the patient or his or her representative of the harmful effects of certain drugs dispensed by prescription.

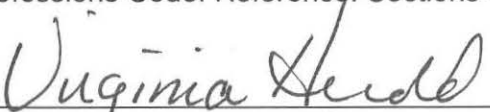
(a) ~~Because~~ the following classes of drugs may impair a person's ability to drive operate a motor vehicle or vessel, operate machinery when taken alone or in combination with alcohol a pharmacist shall include a written label on the drug container indicating that the drug may impair a person's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel:

- (1) Muscle relaxants.
- (2) ~~Analgesics with central nervous system depressant effects.~~
- (3) ~~Antipsychotic drugs with central nervous system depressant effects including phenothiazines.~~
- (43) Antidepressants with central nervous system depressant effects.
- (54) Antihistamines, motion sickness agents, antipruritics, antinauseants, anticonvulsants and antihypertensive agents with central nervous system depressant effects.
- (65) All Schedule II, III, IV and V agents with central nervous system depressant effects, or narcotic-controlled substances as set forth in Health and Safety Code at Section 11055 et seq. prescribed in doses which could have an adverse effect on a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle.
- (76) Anticholinergic agents ~~and other drugs which~~ that may impair vision.
- (7) Any other drug which, based on the pharmacist's professional judgment, may impair a patient's ability to operate a vehicle or vessel.

(b) ~~Because~~ the following are examples classes of drugs pose a substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol, a pharmacist shall include a written label on the drug container to alert the patient about possible potentiating effects: which may have harmful effects when taken in combination with alcohol. These may or may not affect a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle.

- (1) Disulfiram and other drugs (e.g., chlorpropamide, metronidazole) which may cause a disulfiram-like reaction.
- (2) Mono amine oxidase inhibitors.
- (3) Nitrates.
- (4) Cycloserine.
- (5) Antidiabetic agents including insulin and sulfonylureas (due to risk of hypoglycemia).
- (6) Any other drug which, based upon a pharmacist's professional judgment, may pose a substantial risk to the person consuming the drug when taken in combination with alcohol.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4005, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4022, 4055 and 4074, Business and Professions Code.


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California State Board of Pharmacy