

Title 16. Board of Pharmacy

Proposed Language

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 or 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~~
- (4) Antidepressants with central nervous system depressant effects.
- ~~(5) Antihistamines, motion sickness agents, antipruritics, antinauseants, anticonvulsants and antihypertensive agents with central nervous system depressant effects.~~
- (6) 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.
- ~~(7) 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 provide a written warning notice on the label 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.