

Pharmacist Scope of Practice Related to Preventing and Treating STIs

NACCHOSM
National Association of County & City Health Officials



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* For updated information, always [check NASPA's website.](#)



Part 1: Delivery of Test Results

A: Research Key

The information below is a research key for the data following it on delivery of test results by pharmacists. The data was collected between November 1, 2022 and March 2, 2023. Laws and regulations were researched on state pharmacy board web sites, state legislative sites, Decisis, and LexisNexis.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
All fifty U.S. states plus District of Columbia.	<p>This column resolves the question "Can a pharmacist deliver test results to a patient?" The answers varying among:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clear "Yes or No." 2. A qualified "Yes" for specific illnesses or circumstances. 3. "Yes" if working under a Collaborative Practice Agreement (CPA). 4. Or "n/a - silent" if the state law does not specifically prohibit a pharmacist from providing test results." 	This includes any relevant legal citations	Any notes referring to language in state law.

B: Data

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Alabama	n/a - silent	ALBOP Rule 680-X-2-.44 (4) (3)	Under a CPA, a pharmacist can educate the patient about medications and side effects.
Alaska	n/a - silent	12 AAC 52.995.	The pharmacist can order and evaluate test results under a CPA.
Arizona	n/a - silent	A.R.S. § 32-1970	A CPA allows a pharmacist to initiate, modify, or monitor test results.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Arkansas	n/a - silent	Arkansas Medical Practices Act, § 17-95-201 et seq. § 17-95-301 et seq. § 17-95-401 et seq. Arkansas Pharmacy Practice Act 17-92-101.	A CPA allows a pharmacist to initiate, modify, order, perform, or interpret test results.
California	Yes, but with limitations	CA Bus & Prof Code § 4119.10 (2021)	For CLIA-waved tests, a pharmacy establishes requirements for providing test results to the patient in a nonverbal manner, complying with mandatory reporting requirements to local and state reporting systems, and notifying the patient's health care providers if consent is provided, and referral to licensed sources of care for confirmation, diagnosis, and treatment as appropriate for followup to positive test results.
Colorado	Yes, but with limitations	3 Colo. Code Regs. § 719-1 app 3 CCR 719-1-C	If the patient does not have a primary care provider or is unable to provide contact information for his or her primary care provider, the pharmacist shall provide the patient with a written record of the drugs or devices furnished, and laboratory test(s) ordered, and any test results.
Connecticut	n/a - silent	CT Gen Stat § 20-631 (2020)	A pharmacist may order associated laboratory tests, but the law does not state deliver test results.
Delaware	n/a - silent	Delaware Code Title 24 Sec. 2502	A pharmacist can order, perform, and interpret tests authorized by the Food and Drug Administration, and waived under the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 [42 U.S.C. § 263a].

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
District of Columbia	n/a - silent	D.C. Code §3-1201.02 D.C. Code §3-1202.08 D.C. Code §3-1204.12 DC Mun. Regs. tit. 17 § 6516 CDCR 17-10000 through 17-10099	The collaborative practice agreement may include treatment protocols that include a physician(s) delegation of authority to the pharmacist(s) to obtain laboratory tests provided the tests relate directly to the drug therapy management under the protocol. Also, a pharmacist is specifically directed to advise a patient about a positive COVID-19 test, per DC Mun. Regs. tit. 17 § 6516
Florida	n/a - silent	FL 64B16-26.320	Consultant pharmacists and pharmacists holding the Doctor of Pharmacy degree that wish to order and evaluate laboratory tests under the provisions of section 465.0125, F.S., shall successfully complete the requirements of a continuing education course set forth herein prior to such practice.
Georgia	n/a - silent	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 480-35-.05 Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 480-21-.07	Under a CPA, a pharmacist documents test results. And a pharmacist has access to test results when providing home health care.
Hawaii	n/a - silent	HI Rev Stat § 461-1 §16-95-130	Pharmacists can order or perform routine drug therapy related patient assessment procedures and order or performing routine drug therapy related patient assessment.
Idaho	n/a - silent	Idaho 4.36.01	Pharmaceutical care includes ordering and interpreting test results. Does not require a CPA to do this.
Illinois	n/a - silent	225 ILCS 85/3 (dd)	Standing order to initiate, order, interpret, and discontinue laboratory tests.
Indiana	n/a - silent	IC 25-26-13.5-2	Collaborative practice authority limited in scope.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Iowa	n/a - silent	IAC 657—39.13(155A)	Pharmacists are authorized to provide testing and treatment (via protocol) services for individuals 6 years of age and older.
Kansas	n/a - silent	K.S.A. 68-7-22	A pharmacist cannot independently practice medicine and surgery under a CPA.
Kentucky	n/a - silent	KRS Chapter 315. Pharmacy Law KAR 201 Chapter 2. Pharmacy Regulations	“Practice of pharmacy” means interpretation, evaluation, and implementation of medical orders and prescription drug orders.
Louisiana	n/a - silent	LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 46, § 523 See also LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 46, pt. LIII, § 521	
Maine	n/a - silent	TITLE 32: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS Chapter 117: MAINE PHARMACY ACT 32 §13702-A	Under a CPA, ordering and evaluating the results of laboratory tests directly related to drug therapy when performed in accordance with approved protocols applicable to the practice setting and when the evaluation does not include a diagnostic component.
Maryland	n/a - silent	Md. Health Occupations Code Ann. § 12-101 Md. Health Occupations Code Ann. § 12-6A-01 through 12-6A-10 COMAR 10.34.29.01 through 10.34.29.07	Under a CPA, a pharmacist can modify, continue, and discontinue drug therapy;

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Massachusetts	n/a - silent	MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 112 §§ 24B1/2 and 24B3/4 ch. 94C §§ 7 & 9247 MASS. CODE REGS. 16.00-16.04 243 MASS. CODE REGS. 2.12	Under a CPA, pharmacists can order and evaluate the results of laboratory tests directly related to drug therapy when performed in accordance with approved protocols applicable to the practice setting and when the evaluation shall not include a diagnostic component.
Michigan	n/a - silent	MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 112 §§ 24B1/2 and 24B3/4	Under a CPA, a pharmacist can order and interpret lab tests.
Minnesota	n/a - silent	MINN. STAT. ANN. §§151.01	Pharmacists can participate in clinical interpretations and monitoring of drug therapy for assurance of safe and effective use of drugs, including the performance of laboratory tests that are waived under the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act of 1988, United States Code, title 42, section 263a et seq., provided that a pharmacist may interpret the results of laboratory tests but may modify drug therapy only pursuant to a protocol or collaborative practice agreement;
Mississippi	n/a - silent	30 Miss. Code. R. § 2630-2.4	Under a CPA, a pharmacist can order lab test. The physician can dictate what the pharmacists does with the test.
Missouri	n/a - silent	MO. ANN. STAT. §338.165	Missouri law does not specifically address pharmacies or pharmacists providing CLIA testing, including, CLIA waived testing.
Montana	Yes, under a CPA	MT Rule: 24.174.525	Under a CPA, scope of practice includes retrieving, evaluating, utilizing, and managing data and professional resources;

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Nebraska	n/a - silent	Neb. Rev. Stat. §38-2867.03	While the law is silent, CLIA testing can be performed and pursuant to a CPA or protocol with a prescriber, scope of practice includes additional testing and treatment for any age and any disease.
Nevada	n/a - silent	NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.0124 & 639.2809 NEV. ADMIN. CODE Ch. §§639.297 to 639.2978 NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.2629 NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.262 NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.2627 NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.005 NEV. REV. STAT. §§453.02 NEV. REV. STAT. §§453.375	While the law is silent, pharmacists could be allowed via their practice of pharmacy definition and as a part of the CDTM process.
New Hampshire	n/a - silent	NH Rev Stat § 318:16-a (2021)	While the law is silent on delivering test results, any lab tests are performed under a CPA in collaboration with a physician.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
New Jersey	n/a - silent	N.J. Admin. Code § 13:39-13.4	Collaborative drug therapy management may include the collecting, analyzing, and monitoring of patient data, ordering or performing of laboratory tests based on the standing orders of a physician as set forth in the written collaborative practice protocols, consistent with (c) below; ordering of clinical tests based on the standing orders of a physician as set forth in the written collaborative practice protocols; modifying, continuing, or discontinuing drug or device therapy; and therapeutic drug monitoring with appropriate modification to dose, dosage regimen, dosage forms, or route of administration.
New Mexico	n/a - silent	N.M. STAT. ANN. §§61-11B-1 to 61-11B-3 (1978) (as amended); See also N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-11-2 N.M. CODE R. §§16.19.26.1 to 16.19.26.13 N.M. CODE R. §§16.19.4.1-16.19.4.7 & 16.19.4.17 N.M. CODE R. § 16.10.11	Practice of pharmacy includes provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmaceutical care in all areas of patient care including patient counseling, prescriptive authority, drug administration, primary care, medication therapy management, collaborative practice, and monitoring dangerous drug therapy;
New York	n/a - silent	NY CLS Educ § 6801 NY CLS Educ § 6801-a NY CLS Educ § 6827 8 NYCRR § 63.10	While law is silent, could be allowed per CPA.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
North Carolina	n/a - silent	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-85.3 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-85.3A N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-85.26A N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-18.4 21 N.C.A.C. 46.3101	Allowed per CPA.
North Dakota	n/a - silent	ND § 43-15-31.4 ND § 43-15-31.5	The licensed physician or advanced practice registered nurse, and the pharmacist, shall prepare a collaborative agreement concerning the scope of the pharmacist's prescriptive practices and shall update the agreement if the scope of the pharmacist's prescriptive practices is modified.
Ohio	n/a - silent	OAC Rule 4729:1-1-01 OAC Rule 4729:1-6-02	Advising an individual and the health care professionals treating an individual with regard to the individual's drug therapy; tests may be ordered and evaluated by the managing pharmacist as long as the tests relate to the management of drug therapy.
Oklahoma	n/a - silent	Okla. Admin. Code § 535:10-9-5	Agreements will be allowed between Oklahoma licensed pharmacists and physicians licensed by the Oklahoma Board of Medical Licensure or the Oklahoma Board of Osteopathic Examiners.
Oregon	n/a - silent	OR. ADMIN R §§855-006-0005 OR. ADMIN R §§855-019-0250 & 855-019-0260 OR. ADMIN R §§ 689.005	Practice of Pharmacy includes patient care services, including medication therapy management and comprehensive medication review; CPA allows for A detailed description of the methods, procedures, decision criteria, and plan the pharmacist is to follow when conducting allowed activities.

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Pennsylvania	n/a - silent	63 P.S. § 390-2 63 P.S. § 390-9.1 63 P.S. § 390-9.3 63 P.S. § 390-9.4 49 Pa. Code § 27.301 49 Pa. Code § 18.402	If a pharmacy holds a valid certificate of waiver issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, a pharmacy or pharmacist may order and perform laboratory examinations and procedures for COVID-19, influenza and streptococcal infections authorized or approved by the USDA.
Rhode Island	n/a - silent	R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-19.1-2 R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-19.2-1 through 5-19.2-5 216 RICR 040-15-1.2 216 RICR 040-15-1.4.17 216 RICR 040-15-1.13 https://health.ri.gov/licenses/	Under drug therapy management, a pharmacist can order and evaluate the results of laboratory tests directly related to drug therapy when performed in accordance with approved protocols applicable to the practice setting and providing such evaluation does not include any diagnostic component.
South Carolina	n/a - silent	S.C. Code Ann. §§40-43-30x	A pharmacist is a learned professional authorized to provide patient care services within the scope of his knowledge and skills.
South Dakota	n/a - silent	S.D. CODIFIED LAWS §36-11-19.1 S.D. CODIFIED LAWS §36-11-2	The definition does allow for patient counseling, but does not mention test results specifically.
Tennessee	Yes, under a CPA	TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-10-204 & 63-10-217	Under a CPA: "In addition, the services to be provided by the pharmacist shall be services that the authorizing physician generally provides to his or her patients in the normal course of his or her clinical medical practice."

State	Can a pharmacist deliver test results?	Legal Citation	Notes
Texas	Yes, at least for drug related acts	TEX. OCC. CODE ANN. §§ 157.101, 551.003, 554.017 & 554.057 (West 2013); see also TEX. OCC. CODE ANN. § 157.001 22 TEX. ADMIN CODE § 295.13 (2013) 22 TEX. ADMIN CODE § 193.15 (2015) 22 TEX. ADMIN CODE §295.15 (2013) & 22 TEX. ADMIN CODE § 193.16	Under CPA: "a specific statement of the procedures, decision criteria, or plan the pharmacist shall follow when exercising drug therapy management authority." Also: Any drug related act may be delegated so long as outlined in a protocol and agreement types of decisions the pharmacist may make.
Utah	n/a - silent	UT 58-17b-102(17) and 58-17b-601(1) UT R156-17b-611	Under a CPA, a pharmacist can order and evaluate the results of laboratory tests directly applicable to the drug therapy, when performed in accordance with approved protocols applicable to the practice setting.
Vermont	n/a - silent	26 V.S.A. § 2023	Can share/confirm CLIA-waived test results or via CPA authority.
Virginia	n/a - silent	26 V.S.A. § 2023	Can share/confirm CLIA-waived test results or via CPA authority.
Washington	Yes	RCW 18.64.011(28); WAC 246-945-350	Any function, including diagnosis, can be authorized in a CDTA so long as it is within the providers scope of practice.
West Virginia	n/a - silent	W. VA. CODE ANN. §§30-5-4	Pharmacists can order screening laboratory tests that are dose related and specific to the patient's medication or are protocol driven and are also specifically set out in the collaborative pharmacy practice agreement between the pharmacist and physician.
Wisconsin	Yes	WIS. STAT. §§ 450.01.	Pharmacists can share lab results with patients.
Wyoming	n/a - silent	WY Stat § 33-24-152 (1997 through Reg Sess)	Pharmacists are authorized via their medication therapy management authority.

Part 2: Injectable Administration Authority

A: Research Key

The information below is a research key for the data collected related to injectable administration authority. The data was collected between February 1 and March 31, 2023. Laws and regulations were researched on state board of pharmacy websites, state legislative sites, and LexisNexis.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
All fifty states plus the District of Columbia.	This column resolves the question, "Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?" The answers include: 1. A clear yes or no. 2. A clear yes with the qualification of requiring a CPA. 3. A maybe, with additional context provided in the notes section.	This column resolves the question, "Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?" The answers include: 1. A clear yes or no. 2. A clear yes with the qualification of requiring a CPA. 3. A maybe, with additional context provided in the notes section.	This includes any relevant legal citations.	This includes any notes referring to language in state law or providing additional context and information.

B: Data

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Ala. Code § 34-23-1	Included in the definition of dispense in statute.
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Alaska Stat 08.80.480	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	A.R.S. § 32-1901	Included under the definition of dispensing and the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	17-92-101. Definitions	Included within the definition of practice of pharmacy but requires an "Authority to Administer" protocol from a practitioner.
California	Yes	Yes	Cal Bus & Prof Code 4052	Included under "permitted procedures by pharmacist".
Colorado	Yes	Yes	CRS 12-42.5-102 CRS 18-18-102	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Connecticut	Yes with a CPA	Yes with a CPA		Included in collaborative practice agreement provisions but logistical barriers to implementation exist.
Delaware	Yes	Yes	24 Del. C. 2502	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
District of Columbia	No	No	§ 3-1201.02(11)	Medication administration beyond immunizations is not explicitly allowed in the definition of the practice of pharmacy or under the collaborative practice provisions.
Florida	No	No	Title XXXII, 465.1893	Specifically allows for administration of long-acting antipsychotic medications within the framework of an established protocol with the prescribing physician and a separate prescription for each injection. Administration of other injectable medications not authorized.
Georgia	Yes	Yes	O.C.G.A. 26-4-5	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	HRS 461-1: Definitions	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Idaho Code 54-1704: Practice of pharmacy	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Illinois	No	No	225 ILCS 85/3 (d)	Allowed for long-acting or extended release form opioid antagonists (maintenance doses only, no initial administration), alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate, and long-term antipsychotic medications, all pursuant to a valid prescription by a physician.
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Ind. Code Ann. 25-26-13-2	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Iowa Code 155A.3: Definitions.	Practitioner must delegate the administration of prescription drugs to the pharmacist.
Kansas	No	No	K.S.A. 65-1626 K.S.A. § 65-16,129	Pharmacists are only authorized to administer medications (aside from vaccines) that could be safely self-administered by a patient.
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	KRS 315.010: Definitions for chapter	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	46 LAC LIII:521: Prescription Orders to Administer Medications	Allowed with specific training and an order from the physician (which must include the pharmacist who is authorized to administer).
Maine	Yes	Yes	§13832.	Allowed under Title 32, Chapter 117, Subchapter 13: ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS AND VACCINES. There are extensive regulations that must be complied with. It's rather unclear as to whether the provisions are meant to apply to all drugs' administration or just vaccines.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Md. Health Occupations Code Ann. § 12-509	A pharmacist may administer a maintenance injectable medication or an injectable medication for treatment of a sexually transmitted infection that is not a biological product to a patient: (i) That is prescribed by an authorized prescriber; (ii) In accordance with a standing order issued by an authorized public health official; or (iii) In accordance with a protocol under Subtitle 6A of this title. A pharmacist may not administer an initial dose of a maintenance injectable medication product or an injectable medication for treatment of a sexually transmitted infection unless the pharmacist receives written approval from the prescriber.
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Mass. Gen. Law ch. 94C, s 1	
Michigan	Yes with a CPA	Yes with a CPA		Can be delegated to a pharmacist by a physician. Broad CPA authority, few restrictions.
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Minn. Stat. 151.01	Intramuscular and subcutaneous drug administration is authorized under a prescription drug order.
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	§ 73-21-73.(bb)	Allowed within the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Mo. Rev. Stat. 338.010	Included in the practice of pharmacy, training requirements, medication order must specifically say that the medication may be administered by the pharmacist.
Montana	Yes with a CPA	Yes with a CPA	37-7-101	Medication administration is allowed but requires a collaborative practice agreement. Because MT's CPA laws are broad, this may not be an insurmountable barrier to implementation of a medication administration program.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	NRS 38-2837 NRS 38-2807 NRS 38-2806	Allowed within the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Nevada	Yes with a CPA	Yes with a CPA	NRS 454.213 NRS 639.0065	Pharmacists are included in the list of health care professionals authorized to possess and administer dangerous drugs but are required to have a collaborative agreement. CPAs are limited to medical facilities or "any facility associated with a medical facility." This may be a barrier for community pharmacies.
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	318:1 Definitions.	Allowed under the definition of the practice of pharmacy but the laws and regulations tie it to collaborative practice language. A CPA may be required for the implementation of a medication administration program. Collaborative practice agreements are not currently allowed in the community pharmacy setting making the implementation of a community pharmacy based program using pharmacists for administration impossible at this time.
New Jersey	No	No	45:14. Board of Pharmacy Laws	Medication administration is authorized in state law either by rule promulgation from the Board of Pharmacy or under a collaborative agreement. The board has only issued rules on the administration of immunizations at this point and there are significant barriers to the collaborative practice agreements. The Board of Pharmacy's current position is that medication administration beyond immunization, even under collaborative practice agreement, is not authorized.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	N.M. Stat. 61-11-2: Definitions.	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
New York	No	No	NY Article 137, Pharmacy	Practice of pharmacy includes “administering” medications but then further defines that to be restricted to immunizations in the definition of administration.
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	N.C. Gen Stat. 90-85.3A N.C. Gen Stat. § 90-85.15B	An “immunizing” pharmacist (or a pharmacist authorized by the board to administer vaccines) may administer a long-acting injectable medication to persons at least 18 years of age pursuant to a specific prescription order initiated by a prescriber following an examination of the patient which conforms to the standards of acceptable and prevailing medical practice by the prescriber.
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	ND Cent Code 43-15-01. ND Cent Code 43-15-31.5:	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Ohio	No	No	ORC Ann. 4729.45	Pharmacists are authorized to administer the following: (a) An addiction treatment drug administered in a long-acting or extended-release form; (b) An antipsychotic drug administered in a long-acting or extended-release form; (c) Hydroxyprogesterone caproate; (d) Medroxyprogesterone acetate; (e) Cobalamin.
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	59 Okl. St. 353.1 59 Okl. St. 353.30	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy. Mentioned in the statute related to CPAs but doesn’t seem to be tied to CPAs exclusively.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	ORS 689.005 ORS 689.655	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	63 Pa. Stat. 390-2 63 Pa. Stat. 390-9.2	
Rhode Island	No	No	§ 5-19.2-2	Medication administration beyond immunizations is not explicitly allowed in the definition of the practice of pharmacy or under the collaborative practice provisions.
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	S.C. Code 40-43-30: Definitions	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
South Dakota	Maybe	Maybe	36-11-19.1. 36-11-2	Medication administration is allowed under South Dakota law. However, the law specifically calls for the promulgation of rules related to the administration of medications. Other than vaccine administration rules, no such rules could be found. In practice, pharmacists are administering other medications beyond vaccines.
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Tenn. Code 63-10-204: Definitions	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Texas	Yes	Yes	Tex. Occ. Code 554.004: Administration of Medication	Tex. Occ. Code 554.004 calls for the board to specify conditions under which a pharmacist may administer medication. Board rules only relate to the administration of vaccines. Medication administration beyond vaccines may not be authorized.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Utah Code 58-17b-102 Utah Code 58-17b-502	Administering medications is included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy. Drug administration in an outpatient setting done by a pharmacist must be done under written guidelines or protocols approved by the division in collaboration with the board of pharmacy and the physician licensing board. Specific training requirements are spelled out in the regulations as well.
Vermont	Yes	Yes	26 V.S.A. § 2032.	Included in the definition of Pharmacy, Scope of Practice defined within Board of Pharmacy Rules.
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Va. Code 54.1-3300	Included in the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
Washington	Yes	Yes	Rev. Code Wash. 18.64.011	Allowed within the definition of the practice of pharmacy.
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	§30-5-10.	Defined within the scope of practice for licensed pharmacists.
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	450.035	Medication administration is limited to the counseling of self-administered medications. However, Wisconsin's collaborative practice authority is very broad and would allow for the development of collaborative agreements to authorize pharmacist administration of medications. Due to the limited barriers in WI collaborative practice laws, the implementation of a program utilizing pharmacists to administer long acting antipsychotics is feasible.

State	Can a pharmacist administer injectable antibiotics?	Can a pharmacist administer injectable PrEP?	Citations	Notes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Chapter 2 Section 4(y)	Medication administration is included in the definition of medication therapy management. The law says that MTM services may be provided without a collaborative practice agreement and the collaborative practice provisions do not mention medication administration.

Part 3: Expedited Partner Therapy/ Patient-Delivered Partner Therapy

A: Research Key

The following research documents a collection and analysis of state laws across all 50 states and Washington DC of pharmacist scope of practice laws related to expedited partner therapy and establishing if a pharmacist can dispense. The questions include:

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia "C" & Gonorrhea "G")	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Name of the state	Under state law, what role can a pharmacist play in dispensing EPT	Legal citations & other relevant notes.	Does this apply to diseases other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea?	Are individual pharmacies listed as EPT sites on a state public health website?

B: Data

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Alabama	EPT for PH Nurses/Public Health departments only.	Ala. Admin. Code r. 420-4-1-.12	Chlamydia or trichomoniasis	
Alaska	Prescription for partner must include partner's name and address.	Alaska Admin Code tit. 12 Section 52.460		No pharmacies listed as test and treat sites.
Arizona	Pharmacists may dispense via prescription EPT to partners. Costs of medications used for partner treatment cannot be charged to the patient's insurance. The cost of medication must be paid by the partner or the original patient.			

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Arkansas	Label is not required for a prescription for patient and partner.	<p>Arkansas Code Title 17-92-505 APRNs can prescribe to patients' heterosexual partners and must include partner's name on prescription.</p> <p>The Arkansas State Medical Board exempts "prescriptions written or medications issued for use in expedited heterosexual partner therapy for the sexually transmitted diseases of gonorrhea and/or chlamydia" from its definition of malpractice for physicians. Ark. Admin Code 060.00.1-2(8) (C). (effective 7/8/2012)</p>		

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
California	<p>(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or any other law, a pharmacist may dispense a drug prescribed pursuant to Section 120582 of the Health and Safety Code and label the drug without the name of an individual for whom the drug is intended if the prescription includes the words "expedited partner therapy" or the letters "EPT."</p> <p>(g) A pharmacist who prescribes, dispenses, furnishes, or otherwise renders EPT, as authorized in subdivision (f), shall not be liable in, and shall not be subject to, a civil, criminal, or administrative action, sanction, or penalty for rendering EPT, if the use of EPT is in compliance with this section, except in cases of intentional misconduct, gross negligence, or wanton or reckless activity.</p> <p>(h) A pharmacist who provides EPT under this section shall provide written notification that describes the right of an individual who receives EPT to consult with a pharmacist about the medication dispensed and additional information regarding possible drug interactions.</p> <p>Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 4076</p>	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 4076	Other sexually transmitted diseases as determined by the State Department of Health & Human Services.	

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Colorado	<p>The Board of Pharmacy approves of the labeling of prescriptions for partners of patients with sexually transmitted infections pursuant to prescription orders issued by a licensed practitioner in the following manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Label the treated patient's prescription by the patient's own name. 2. Label the untreated partner's prescription by the treated patient's name immediately followed the word ""Partner"". For example, for the treated patient - ""Joe Smith"", then for the untreated patient - ""Joe Smith's Partner."" 3. Assign a separate and unique identifying number to each prescription and clearly identify this number on each corresponding prescription label. 	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-280-124</p>		
Connecticut	<p>Prescription for partner without name must say "Expedited Partner Therapy", "E.P.T." or "EPT" which can be filled at any CT pharmacy.</p>	<p>207 C. 346 Sec. 20-14e (Medicine & Surgery Chapter)</p>		
Delaware	<p>Prescription label for partner medications does not have to include the partner's name.</p>	<p>Title 16, Chapter 7, Section 703A</p>	<p>Syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and other STDs</p>	
District of Columbia	<p>Prescription for partner without name must say "Expedited Partner Therapy" or "EPT" which can be filled at any CT pharmacy.</p>	<p>D.C. Code § 7-2081.02</p>	<p>Trichomoniasis</p>	

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health web-site.
Florida	Pharmacist may dispense a prescription regardless of whether the person has been examined by a prescribing health care practitioner. Pharmacist must check for potential allergic reactions as per standard of care.	Chapter 384, Section 27 Pharmacists may provide test and treat services for STIs after proper training (see POCT&T guidelines)		
Georgia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An EPT prescription, whether transmitted electronically, verbally, or in writing, shall contain the words ""Expedited Partner Therapy"" or ""EPT"". 2. An EPT prescription must include the wording ""Do not fill after 30 days from the date written"" and shall not authorize refills. 3. A written EPT prescription in the name of a partner may be given to the index patient for delivery to the partner. 4. If the name of the partner or partners is unknown to the licensed practitioner, then a written EPT prescription intended for such partner or partners may be written in the name of the index patient, and may be dispensed to the index patient for delivery to the partners. 	O.C.G.A. § 31-17-7.1. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 511-2-8-.03		
Hawaii	Prescription for partner without name must say "Expedited Partner Therapy", or "EPT" which can be filled at any HI pharmacy.	H.R.S. 453-B H.R.S. 328-16	Other sexually transmitted diseases as determined by the State Department of Health & Human Services	

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Idaho	If partner name is unknown, pharmacists may dispense medication to unnamed partner.		Other sexually transmitted diseases	
Illinois	h) Medication may be dispensed directly to the patient for delivery to the partner or partners. If the partner or partners are unable or unlikely to seek medical care, the prescription for the medication may be provided to the patient to be delivered to the partner or partners. A combination of partner strategies may be used; for example, a patient with several partners may refer one partner to a health care professional, but take EPT for other partners.	77 Ill. Adm. Code 693.150	Trichomoniasis	
Indiana	Patient name not required unless on the prescription.	410 IAC 1-2.5-29 844 IAC 5-4-2 IN Code § 16-42-3-6		

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Iowa	8.19(9) Expedited partner therapy. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 139A.41, a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner may issue a prescription to one or more sexual partners of an infected patient for an oral antibiotic intended to treat a sexually transmitted chlamydia or gonorrhea infection. The prescription shall comply with all requirements of subrule 8.19(1) as applicable to the form of the prescription except that the prescription shall not be required to contain the patient name and address. The prescription shall indicate the antibiotic is being issued for the purpose of expedited partner therapy. Provisions requiring a preexisting patient-prescriber relationship shall not apply to a prescription issued pursuant to this subrule.	Iowa Code § 139A.41 657 IAC 8.19		
Kansas	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	There is no statutory requirement that patients be examined by a physician prior to being given a prescription at a non-profit clinic. However, the need for a physical examination depends on the facts and standards of competent medical practice. XVI Kan. Op. Att’y Gen. 60, Number 82-162 (1982)		

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Kentucky	Patient name not required on the prescription label.	KRS 217.015 (26); see also KRS 217.065 (2), 217.065 (6), and 217.065 (11)(b). KRS 217.015 (26); see also KRS 217.065 (2), 217.065 (6), and 217.065 (11)(b). KRS 214.430		
Louisiana	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	LAC 51:II.117		
Maine	One script per sex partner in the past 60 days who is unlikely to seek medical care. Drugs to treat chlamydia and/or gonorrhea only. Prescription/label can say "Expedited Partner Therapy" or EPT in partner's name is unknown.	Title 22 MRSA ch. 251 § 1242, the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention ME - Code of Maine Rules CMR 10-144-720 32 M.R.S.A. §§ 13701		
Maryland	EPT can be used for patient name if unknown. Separate prescription for each partner. No refills.	COMAR 10.06.07.05 Health-General Article, § 18-214.1, Annotated Code of Maryland	Trichomoniasis	
Massachusetts	Name and address of partner or "Expedited Partner Therapy" or EPT	105 CMR 700.003		
Michigan	Prescription for partner without name must say "Expedited Partner Therapy" which can be filled at any pharmacy.	Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.5110	Other sexually transmitted infections	
Minnesota	Prescription label for partner medications does not have to include the partner's name. Refusing to dispense could constitute unprofessional conduct for pharmacists (MN Rule 6800.2250)		Trichomoniasis	

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Mississippi	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.			
Missouri	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	M.R.S. 191.648		
Montana	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	Mont. Code Ann. § 37-7-101(43).		
Nebraska	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	Neb. Rev. Stat. Sec. 71-503.02	Trichomoniasis	
Nevada	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 639.2353(2)(d)		
New Hampshire	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	NH LAW TITLE X PUBLIC HEALTH CHAPTER 141-C COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SECTION 141-C:15-A,		
New Jersey	Prescription and label must contain either partner name or expedited partner therapy.	N.J. Stat. § 26:4 -48.2		
New Mexico	Prescription can be written for and pharmacists may dispense to unnamed partner.	NM Medical Practice Act EPT Exemption 1/10/2007: 16.10.8 NMAC 5. NM Board of Pharmacy EPT Exemption 10/29/2007: 16.19.4 NMAC	Trichomoniasis	

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
New York	Prescriber must designate "EPT" in the body of the prescription. EPT can be used for patient name if unknown in order for pharmacist to fill script.	10 NYCRR § 23.5 NY CLS Pub Health § 2312	Applies to chlamydia only	
North Carolina	The pharmacist should label the drug for the named partner in accordance with normal procedures as specified by the Pharmacy Practice Act. If the partner is unnamed, the pharmacy may create a unique identifier and use that instead of a name for both labeling and record keeping purposes. An example of this if John Doe was the patient and his partner's name was not known, could be "John Doe Partner ABC." Sites should use a log to connect partners back to patients and can use any nomenclature that suits their needs as long as it can be tracked to a single partner and single patient.			
North Dakota	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist (unless prior approval is made with the pharmacy), and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	ND Administrative Code, Chapters 61-04-04-01 Unprofessional Conduct, 54-05-03.1-10 Authority to Prescribe, and 50-05-01 Expedited Partner Therapy.		
Ohio	Patient name and "expedited partner therapy" or "EPT" required on the prescription unless both patient and partner names are known.	Ohio Revised Code Section 4729.282	Trichomoniasis	
Oklahoma	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	Allowed but not explicitly authorized.		

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Oregon	Notwithstanding any other rules in this division that mandate requirements for a valid prescription and for labeling, when a prescription is marked EPT or a similar notation by the prescribing practitioner, this rule shall govern. Prescription must name patient or can say "EPT Partner". Script valid for 30 days. No refills allowed.	OAR 855-041-4005 ORS § 689.205		
Pennsylvania	Prescription for partner without name must say "Expedited Partner Therapy" or "EPT" which can be filled at any pharmacy.			
Rhode Island	2) A separate prescription is written in the name of the partner(s), to take to a pharmacy for dispensing. 3) In the event the patient will not or can not name the partner(s), the provider may write extra doses on a prescription in the name of the index patient to be taken "as directed".	RI Gen L § 23-11-20. (2022)		
South Carolina	Prescription label need not bear patient's name unless the prescription order does so.	S.C. Code Ann. § 39-23-50(b)(2).* S.C. Code Ann. § 40-47-113(B)		
South Dakota	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.			

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Tennessee	Partner Treatment - Upon documentation in the patient's medical records of all prerequisites in subparagraph (c) physicians or those who provide medical services under their responsibility and control may either: 1. Provide to the treated patient non-named signed prescriptions for, or dispense to the patient, the appropriate quantity and strength of azithromycin sufficient to provide curative treatment for the total number of unnamed "partners" as defined in subparagraph (b) and indicated by the patient. 2. Provide to the treated patient signed, name-specific prescriptions for, or dispense to the patient, the appropriate quantity and strength of azithromycin sufficient to provide curative treatment for the total number of known partners as defined in subparagraph (b) and named by the patient	Rule 0880-02-.14		
Texas	Provide the client with oral medications to give to their partners; prescribe extra doses of medication for the partners in the client's name; or write prescriptions for the client to deliver to their partners.	Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 190, Subchapter B, Section 190.8		
Utah	Providers can write a prescription for their patient's sexual partner(s) with either the partner's name and DOB, or "to the partner of (the original patient)."			

State	Pharmacist role in Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Notes & Laws	Diseases (other than Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)	Pharmacies listed as EPT sites on state public health website.
Vermont	Partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacist and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	18 V.S.A. §1095 CVR 13-140-072		
Virginia	Label may include partners name or "Expedited Partner Therapy" or EPT".	Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-3408.01(A)		
Washington	Prescription can be written for and pharmacists may dispense to unnamed partner.	Wash. Rev. Code § 69.41.050.		
West Virginia	<p>§ 64-103-2. Definitions.</p> <p>2.1. "Expedited partner therapy" or "EPT" means prescribing, dispensing, furnishing or otherwise providing prescription antibiotic drugs by a health care professional to the sexual partner or partners of a person clinically diagnosed as infected with a sexually transmitted disease without physical examination of the partner or partners.</p> <p>2.2. "Health care professional" means:...or</p> <p>2.2.e. A pharmacist licensed pursuant to W. Va. Code §§ 30-5-1. et seq.</p>	W. Va. CSR § 64-103-2		
Wisconsin	Label may include partners name or "expedited partner therapy" or EPT".	Wis. Adm.ed Code Phar 7.05	Trichomoniasis	
Wyoming	EPT only allowed at eligible clinics. Otherwise, partner name must be on prescription in order to dispense by pharmacists, and all legend drug prescribing/labeling rules apply.	Wyo. Stat. § 35-4-132		

Part 4: Scope of Practice Related to Injectable Antibiotics, Injectable PrEP, the Delivery of Test Results, and Expedited Partner Therapy

A: Research Key

This research reviews state laws across all 50 states and Washington, DC to determine what the law says about pharmacists' scope of practice related to injection administration, delivery of test results, and provision of EPT.

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
State name	Defining if any state regulations exist that apply to CLIA-waived tests	Defining if a pharmacist can order or interpret laboratory tests under state law	Legal citation from state law	

B: Data

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Alabama	Yes, pharmacists need to follow state clinical laboratory rules, as specimen collection sites are considered "independent clinical laboratories". CLIA-waived testing is exempted from the proficiency testing requirement in the rules.	Yes, via CPA.	Code of Ala. § 34-23-1; 680-X-2-.44	
Alaska	No	Yes, via CPA.	AS 08.80.337; 12 AAC 52.240;	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Arizona	No	Yes, CPA.	A.R.S. § 32-1970	
Arkansas	No	No	A.C.A. § 17-92-101(17)	
California	Yes, list of approved CLIA-waived tests that may be performed listed in state clinical laboratory statutes.	Yes, in a health care facility under physician supervision.	Cal Bus & Prof Code 4052.1; 4052.2; 4052.4 Cal Bus & Prof Code Div. 2, Ch. 3	
Colorado	No	Yes, Independent or CPA.	C.R.S. 12-280-103(39)	
Connecticut	No	Yes, via CPA.	Sec. 20-631	
Delaware	No	Yes, via CPA.	24 Del. C. § 2502	
District of Columbia	Yes, must be licensed as a clinical laboratory to perform any testing, including waived testing.	No	D.C. Code § 3-1201.02.11 D.C. Code § 44-202	
Florida	No	Yes, Independent.	64B16-27.120; 465.1895 F.A.C.	
Georgia	No	Yes, a hospital pharmacist working under a CPA.	Ga. Code § 26-4-4 O.C.G.A. §26-4-210	
Hawaii	No	No	461-1, HRS	
Idaho	No	Yes, Independent.	IDAPA 24.36.01 section 011.02e	
Illinois	No		225 ILCS 85/3(D)(17)	
Indiana	No	No	IC 25-26-13-2	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Iowa	No	Yes, CPA.	IAC 657—39.13(155A)	
Kansas	No	No	65-1626a	
Kentucky	No	Yes, CPA.	315.01(22) & 315.010(5); 201 KAR 2:220	CPAs are very restrictive, patient-specific
Louisiana	No	Under a CPA, they can order and evaluate the results of laboratory tests directly related to drug therapy.	Louisiana La. Admin. Code tit. 46, § 3503 LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 46, § 523 See also LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 46, pt. LIII, § 521	
Maine	No	Yes, via CPA.	§13841; [32 M.R.S. § 13702-A(2-A)]	
Maryland	Yes, must apply for a letter of exception to state clinical laboratory rules to be able to perform CLIA-waived tests within the pharmacy.	Yes, via CPA.	Md. Health Occupations Code Ann. § 12-101 Md. Health-General Code Ann. § 19-713.6	
Massachusetts	No	Yes, via CPA.	ALM GL ch. 112, § 24B½	No diagnostics allowed. CPA only allowed in hospitals, LTC, hospice, clinic with collaborating physician on-site, limited in retail pharmacy with extensive restrictions.
Michigan	No	Yes, via delegation.	Michigan Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.17707	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Minnesota	No	Yes, via CPA.	Minn. Stat. § 151.01.27	
Mississippi	No	Possibly under limited CPA.	Miss. Code Ann. § 73-21-129.dd; Miss. Code Ann. § 73-21-129.nn	Patient-specific or institutional setting only. Restrictive CPA.
Missouri	Yes, a CPA is required for PEP and PrEP. Other wise, Missouri law does not address pharmacies or pharmacists performing CLIA testing, including, CLIA waived testing.	Yes, per Certificate of Medication Therapeutic Plan Authority.	20 CSR 2220-6.070	
Montana	No	Order, via CPA. Silent on interpretation.	37-7-101-34, MCA; 37-7-306	
Nebraska	No	Yes, independent.	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 38-2837	
Nevada	Yes, CPA required.	Yes, via CPA.	NEV. REV. STAT. §§639.0124 & 639.2629	
New Hampshire	Yes, CPA required except for COVID-19 testing.	Yes, via CPA.	NH Rev Stat § 318:16-a; Section 318:14-b	
New Jersey	Yes, CPA required.	Yes, via CPA.	NJSA 45:14-41; 45 N.J.R. 214(b);	
New Mexico	Yes, CPA required to order.	Order, via CPA. Silent on interpretation.	N.M. CODE R. §§16.19.4.17; 16.19.4.7.X	
New York	Yes, CPA required except for COVID-19 and influenza testing.	Yes, via CPA.	NY CLS Educ §6801; §6801-a	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
North Carolina	No	Order, via CPA. Silent on interpretation.	GS_90-85.3A; gs_90-18.4	The North Carolina State Board of Pharmacy advises that a pharmacist can order, perform, and interpret CLIA-waived tests, but they cannot prescribe drug therapy based on the test
North Dakota	Yes, additional education and training	n/a - silent	NDCC 28-32-02, 43-15-10 NDCC 43-15-25.3 ND Admin Code 61-04-10-02	
Ohio	No	Yes, via CPA.	ORC Ann. 4729.01; 4729.39; Ohio. Admin. Code 4729:1-3-01	
Oklahoma	No to perform; CPA required for order.	Order, via CPA. Silent on interpretation.	Okla. Admin. Code § 535:10-9-5; 59 Okla. St. § 353.1.37	
Oregon	No	Yes, via CPA.	Oregon Or. Rev. Stat. § 689.661; OR. ADMIN R §§855-019-0250 & 855-019-0260	
Pennsylvania	Yes, a pharmacist may order and perform tests for COVID-19, influenza and streptococcal infections.	Yes, they can order. n/a - silent on interpretation.	Pennsylvania 63 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 390-9.5. Pennsylvania 49 Pa. Code § 27.1. Pennsylvania 63 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 390-2.	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Rhode Island	No	Under a CPA, they can order and evaluate the results of laboratory tests directly related to drug therapy.	Rhode Island 5 R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-19.2-2. Rhode Island Code R.I. Rules 216-40-15-1.11.2.	
South Carolina	No	No	South Carolina S.C. Code. § Section 40-43-30(64)	
South Dakota	No	n/a - silent	South Dakota S.D. Codified Laws § 36-11-2.2 S.D. CODIFIED LAWS §36-11-19.1	
Tennessee	Yes, regulations are focused on registration and inspection.	No	Tennessee Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-06-03-.17 Tennessee Tenn. Code § 68-29-103 Tennessee Tenn. Code § 63-10-204	
Texas	No	n/a - silent	Texas 22 Tex. Admin. Code § 291.32	
Utah	Yes	Yes, if the test relates to drug therapy.	Utah Utah Admin. Code r. R444-1-3. UT 58-17b-102(17) and 58-17b-601(1) UT R156-17b-611	
Vermont	No	n/a - silent	26 V.S.A. § 2023	
Virginia	No	Yes, under a CPA but silent on perform and interpret.	Va. Code Ann. §54.1-3300 Va. Code Ann. §54.1-3300.1 18 VAC §§110-40-10 to 110-40-70	

State	Are there additional state regulations that restrict pharmacists from ordering, performing, and/or administering CLIA-waived tests beyond current federal regulations?	Are pharmacists authorized to order and interpret laboratory tests? If yes, type of authority.	Laws	Notes
Washington	Yes	Yes. Independent for existing diagnosis, CPA for new conditions.	WAC 246-945-355	
West Virginia	No	Yes, for drug therapy management.	W. Va. Code § 30-5-4 W. Va. Code § 30-5-10 W. Va. Code § 30-5-18 W. Va. Code, § 30-5-10	
Wisconsin	No	Yes, via CPA.	Wis. Stat. § 450.033	
Wyoming	No	Yes, via MTM authority.	WY Code of Rules 17-15	

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Glossary

Sexually transmitted infection (STI): A pathogen that causes infection through sexual contact. (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/rr/rr7004a1.htm>)

PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis): Medicine that reduces your chances of getting HIV from sex or injection drug use. When taken as prescribed, PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV. (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/prep/about-prep.html>)

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA): Regulations include federal standards applicable to all U.S. facilities or sites that test human specimens for health assessment or to diagnose, prevent, or treat disease. (<https://www.cdc.gov/clia/index.html>)

Collaborative Practice Agreement (CPA): A formal agreement in which a licensed provider makes a diagnosis, supervises patient care, and refers patients to a pharmacist under a protocol that allows the pharmacist to perform specific patient care functions. (https://www.cdc.gov/dhds/pubs/docs/translational_tools_pharmacists.pdf)

Medication therapy management (MTM): A distinct service or group of services that optimizes therapeutic outcomes for patients.¹ It is a patient-centered, comprehensive approach in which community pharmacists use interventions that engage the patient and prescriber on a frequent and consistent basis. (<https://hdsbpc.cdc.gov/s/article/Pharmacists-Community-Pharmacists-and-Medication-Therapy-Management>)