

With prescribing rates increasing for medications that have a perceived benefit in the prevention or the treatment of COVID-19 patients, some states have begun placing restrictions on the dispensing of these medications to discourage hoarding and inappropriate prescribing practices. The following is a breakdown by state on the requirements, recommendations and/or restrictions placed on the medications hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine and azithromycin by the individual state boards of pharmacy.

## Indiana

- Professional judgement should be used when filling to prevent shortages. Recommend that prescribers include a diagnosis or diagnosis code on prescriptions. Daily supply limit not set, but recommends limiting supply for presumed positive patients or those seeking prophylaxis to ensure supplies are available for those who need it.

## Iowa

- Professional judgment should be used with new prescriptions to limit dispensing to prescriptions for legitimate medical purpose only. Prophylaxis with these medications is not recommended. A diagnosis or diagnosis code should be included on the prescription. Daily supply limit not set, but it is recommended to limit supplies unless otherwise deemed appropriate.

## Kentucky

- Prescriptions require a diagnosis for use and cannot exceed a ten (10) day supply, unless the patient has an established history of use. Prescriptions are not permitted to have refills unless a new prescription or medication order is furnished with an established diagnosis and indication for continuation of therapy.

## Michigan

- Prescriptions are allowed if they are associated with medical documentation proving medication necessity and the condition being treated. Pharmacists should not fill any prescription without legitimate medical purpose.

## Ohio

- Prescriptions are only allowed with a written diagnosis from the prescriber. If being prescribed for COVID-19, documentation of a confirmed positive test should be documented and prescription cannot exceed a fourteen (14) supply. Filling prescriptions for patients who are presumed positive is strictly prohibited unless the patient is enrolled in a clinical trial and can provide documentation of participation, or if patient is being discharged from hospital.

## Pennsylvania

- Prescriptions should include a written diagnosis. COVID-19 patients should have a confirmed positive test which is documented on the prescription. These prescriptions should be for smaller quantities (no limits set by state).

## Tennessee

- Guidance is generalized to encouraging discretion to pharmacists and providers to ensure that patients are receiving proper treatment. The inappropriate prescribing or hoarding of medication for treatment or prophylaxis is discouraged.

## Florida

- No specific guidance at this time.