

Example of Centralized Prescription Processing



The patient brings their prescription in Pharmacy A



Pharmacy A (registered technician or pharmacist) collects and documents the relevant patient information for the pharmacist's review of the therapeutic appropriateness.



Pharmacy B (registered technician or pharmacist) packages and prepares the medication and checks the final product for technical accuracy (for example is it the right drug and the right quantity as per the original prescription)

Prior to using centralized prescription processing, Pharmacy A (registered technician or pharmacist) must receive consent from the patient or the patient's agent authorizing the transfer of personal health information to the central fill pharmacy.

Pharmacy A (pharmacist) can also adapt or renew the prescription and should identify any drug related problems.

Pharmacy A (pharmacist) is required to communicate with the prescriber when renewing a prescription and, if appropriate, when making an adaptation.

If drug related problems are identified Pharmacy A (pharmacist) should also communicate with any other relevant healthcare professionals.

Once the prescription goes back to Pharmacy A the pharmacist communicates with the patient and/or the patient's agent regarding the medication, answers questions and monitors and conducts necessary follow-ups.



The patient leaves Pharmacy A with the appropriate medication



* Pharmacy A may choose to provide interactions/services at different points than depicted in the diagram, and fewer or additional interactions/services as appropriate. The diagram illustrates the flow of a prescription in a centralized filling process as well as where cognitive and technical aspects of dispensing occur.