

## PHARMACIST TEST & TREAT

Allows pharmacist to test and provide treatment for certain health conditions. Requires pharmacist to use specified screening or test. Requires insurer to provide payment or reimbursement for test and treatment and for services provided by pharmacist.

## WHY PHARMACISTS

Community pharmacies are convenient, accessible, trusted, and preferred healthcare destinations. Earlier identification of acute infection and chronic diseases leads to earlier diagnosis and earlier access to treatment, which can be lifesaving in some cases.

### LICE



### COVID



### INFLUENZA



## ABOUT POINT-OF-CARE TESTING

**Point-of-Care Tests (POCT)** produce rapid, reliable results that aid in identification and monitoring of acute infections or chronic disease. POCT involves screenings and tests at or near the point of care, which produce actionable results within minutes.

**There are 4 primary goals of POCT:** disease identification, disease monitoring, behavior modification, reduced barriers to care.

**Point-of-Care Tests are waived** under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988 and pharmacies that conduct point-of-care testing must obtain a certificate of waiver. This waiver allows a "non-clinical" facility to utilize CLIA-waived tests.

**"Collaborative Drug Therapy Management" (CDTM)** means a written guideline or protocol previously established and approved by a practitioner authorized to prescribe drugs that enables a pharmacist to exercise prescriptive authority. This language has been in effect in the rules of the Board of Pharmacy for decades and should be in statute.