



TO: Pharmacy Providers, Physicians, Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, Clinics, and Hospitals

RE: Pharmacists Prescribing and Dispensing Emergency or Hormonal Contraceptives

Effective May 1, 2025, certified pharmacists who have completed the required training program that meets the requirements of Public Act No. 23-52 and is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) to prescribe and dispense emergency or hormonal contraceptives may submit their NPI as the prescribing provider's NPI on claims submitted to the Connecticut Medical Assistance Program (CMAP).

The above referenced Public Act allows pharmacists who are trained and certified in accordance with the new law to prescribe emergency or hormonal contraceptives. **The requirements to prescribe and dispense emergency or hormonal contraceptives are:**

1. The pharmacist must complete a training program accredited by ACPE that:
 - Concerns prescribing emergency contraceptives and hormonal contraceptives by a pharmacist, and
 - Addresses appropriate medical screening of patients, contraindications, drug interactions, treatment strategies and modifications and when to refer patients to medical providers.
2. The pharmacist has reviewed the most current version of the [U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use, 2024 | Contraception | CDC](#) published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or any successor document. If the pharmacist deviates from the guidance provided in the document, the pharmacist rationale must be documented in writing.
3. The pharmacist completes a screening document, made available on the

Department of Consumer Protection's website, and such document is updated yearly for a returning patient and retained for at least three years. The pharmacist may use their professional discretion to require more frequent screenings as clinically appropriate.

If the pharmacist determines that prescribing an emergency or hormonal contraceptive to a patient is clinically appropriate, the pharmacist must:

1. Counsel the patient about what the patient should monitor and when the patient should seek additional medical attention,
2. Send notice to any health care provider that the patient identifies as their primary care provider. If the patient does not disclose the identity of their primary care provider, the pharmacist must provide the patient with any relevant documentation; and,
3. Provide the patient a document outlining age-appropriate health screenings that are consistent with recommendations made by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

When the certified pharmacist prescribing emergency or hormonal contraceptives has not registered with NPPES (National Plan and Provider Enumeration System) for an individual NPI, the pharmacy dispensing emergency or hormonal contraceptives may submit the NPI of the pharmacy as the prescribing provider's NPI on the pharmacy claim. In that instance, the name of the trained and certified pharmacist must be clearly

documented on the emergency or hormonal contraceptive prescription. Verification of pharmacist certification will be done outside of the claim processing system via the Quality Assurance pharmacy audit process.

Please note:

If a pharmacist prescribes an emergency or hormonal contraceptive that is a non-preferred product, the pharmacist cannot submit a prior authorization for the medication. Only a MD/DO, APRN, or PA (not a pharmacist or pharmacy) may submit prior authorization requests.

The full Preferred Drug List (PDL) is available on the www.ctdssmap.com Web site. From the Home page, go to Pharmacy Information → Preferred Drug List Information → Current Medicaid Preferred Drug List.