

NM Board of Pharmacy statute changes since 2005

Please utilize the link on the Board's website to access the online NM Statutes Annotated.

Changes in 2017:

House Bill (HB) 370 – Opioid Overdose Education: [pdf version](#)

Increase access to naloxone and provide opioid overdose education. This will be done in three ways:

1. Opioid treatment centers that provide methadone or other narcotic treatment to patients will be required to also provide naloxone to patients and provide education on opioid overdose.
2. State and local law enforcement will be required to possess naloxone. Each law enforcement officer will receive education in overdose, including mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
3. Inmates with a diagnosed substance abuse disorder will receive naloxone and opioid overdose education upon their release.

HB 260 & Senate Bill 180 – Regulation of Biosimilar Products: [pdf version](#) & [pdf version](#)

Allows New Mexico pharmacists to substitute a “biosimilar” medicine for a “biological” medicine. The bill defines the requirements for a pharmacist to interchange a prescribed biological product with its corresponding biosimilar product. Those requirements are similar to when a generic drug is substituted for a brand name drug. This can only be done with biosimilar drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration as interchangeable.

Changes in 2016:

Public Health Act and Pharmacy Act: [pdf version](#)

Authorizes possession, storage, distribution, prescribing and administration of opioid antagonists (naloxone), providing for immunity from civil and criminal liability.

New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act: [pdf version](#)

Requiring a practitioner who prescribes, administers or dispenses an opioid to a patient to obtain and review reports from the state's Prescription Monitoring Program and from other states, if accessible, for such patient.

Osteopathic Licensure and Act Changes: [pdf version](#)

Among other items, will allow for the Osteopathic Board to create regulations allowing for Osteopaths to supervise Pharmacist Clinicians.

Changes in 2015:

Prescription Synchronization Act: [pdf version](#)

Allows for an enrolled to fill or refill of a prescription for less than a thirty-day supply in order to synchronize their prescriptions

Optometry Act: [pdf version](#)

61-2-10.2 Allows for optometrists to prescribe hydrocodone and hydrocodone combination medications

Changes in 2014:

Emergency Medication in Schools Act:

22-33-1 through 22-33-4 Provides for acquisition, stocking, and emergency administration of medication for the relief of respiratory distress of school students

Changes in 2013:

Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act: 26-1-2.F

drug order added

26-1-2.BB drug order definition

26-1-16.A,C,D,E changed verbiage, added drug order

26-1-16.G Restructured for clarity

26-1-16.I Non-controlled drug refills

26-1-16.J Pharmacist ability to dispense up to 90-day-supply by combining valid refills

26-1-16.K Non-controlled drug refills good for 12 months when “prn” written

26-1-16. L Board regulations for computerized records

26-1-16.M Fill and refill definitions

Changes 2005-2012:

(Changes in yellow are from 2012)

Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act:

26-1-2 Definitions

26-1-2.J adv. prac. chiro., euth.tech, dent.hyg.

26-1-2.Y adv. prac. chiro., euth.tech, dent.hyg.

26-1-3.2 drug donation

26-1-18

26-2B (entire Act) 26-3-3

Pharmacy Act:

61-11-2 Definitions

61-11-6.1

61-11-9.1

61-11-14

61-11-14.C,F

61-11-15.B,D

61-11-18.2

61-11-19.D

61-11-29

Controlled Substances Act:

30-31-2 Definitions

30-31-2.R adv. prac. chiro., euth.tech

30-31-3

30-31-6

30-31-6.C.19-25 bath salts and synthetic cannabinoids
30-31-6.E Lynn and Erin Compassionate Use Act
30-31-7
30-31-7.A.1.e&f Lynn and Erin Compassionate Use Act
30-31-10
30-31-12
30-31-20.A
30-31-22
30-31-22.A,D,E added synthetic cannabinoids
30-31-23.B-F synthetic cannabinoid info
30-31-27.1
30-31B-2.R Definitions