

## SECTION .1000 - PRESCRIBING

### 21 NCAC 32B .1001 AUTHORITY TO PRESCRIBE

(a) A license to practice medicine issued under this Subchapter allows the physician to prescribe medications, including controlled substances, so long as the physician complies with all state and federal laws and regulations governing the writing and issuance of prescriptions.

(b) A physician must possess a valid United States Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA") registration in order for the physician to supervise any other health professional (physician assistant, nurse practitioner, clinical pharmacist practitioner) with prescriptive authority for controlled substances. The DEA registration of the supervising physician must include the same schedule(s) of controlled substances as the supervised health professional's DEA registration.

(c) A physician shall not prescribe controlled substances, as defined by the state and federal controlled substance acts for:

- (1) the physician's own use;
- (2) the use of the physician's immediate family;
- (3) the use of any other person living in the same residence as the licensee; or
- (4) the use of any person with whom the physician is having a sexual relationship.

As used in this Paragraph, "immediate family" means a spouse, parent, child, sibling, parent-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, step-parent, step-child, step-sibling.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 90-2(a); 90-5.1;

*Eff. June 1, 2007;*

*Amended Eff. August 1, 2012;*

*Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 1, 2016.*