



E-Scribing Compounded Prescriptions

This is totally doable in three popular ways:

1. Prescribe “Compounding Accessory”, or the “bulk” version of an intended ingredient.
 - A. Enter quantity and days supply as usual, but type the rest of the Rx in the notes field.
 - B. This can make record-keeping somewhat annoying, but is by far the most popular way to prescribe.
2. Have your EHR technical support program formulas for you.
3. Ask your Capital Compounding sales representative about ways we can help you get your most common formulas in your EHR/EMR system. We work with offices in person or remotely and our staff maintains HIPAA certifications, as well as a high level of professionalism.

Writing Compounded Prescriptions

A compounded prescription contains all the same legal information that you would typically find on a prescription:

Patient name, DOB, and contact number (cell phone is best)

For the compound name, please only use generic or ingredient names. We'll have to call to correct brand names.

Drug name, strength, and form, and directions

If it's a combination product it's easiest and most clear if each strength is listed with each drug name:

Azelaic acid 15%	
Ivermectin 1%	Cream, 30g, Apply to face QDay
Metronidazole 0.75%	for thirty days.

Amount to dispense or days supply (if daily usage is clear)

30gm, Apply 1 gram daily OR Apply daily for 30 days

If the compound contains a controlled ingredient, days supply must correspond with directions.

REFILLS: Be aware any controls will be limited to 6 months of 5 refills for C3-5, or no refills for any C2s. If the controlled prescription is not signed appropriately or does not contain a valid DEA number, we will have to call your staff to get approval to fill the prescription or ask for a written copy.

PLEASE NOTE: By law, we can't compound a prescription only because the patient can't afford what's commercially available. We **can** compound a prescription because the patient can't tolerate something in the commercially available product (*parabens and propylene glycol are two common irritants*). If no ingredients are unwanted, a different strength is also a reason to compound, but the difference must be greater than 3% of the active content in the commercial preparation. We price our commercially available options sensibly, and they are often cheaper than compounds.

