

 Controlled substances

- ✓ **Controlled Substances Act (CSA, 1970)**
Places controlled substances in five schedules (I—V) by accepted medical use, potential for abuse, and risk of dependence
- ✓ **Refilling controlled medications**
 - **Schedule II:** no refills; a new prescription for every fill
 - **Schedules III and IV:** no refills after 6 months or 5 refills, whichever comes first
 - **Schedule V:** may be written for up to 1 year (many states limit it to 6 months)
- ✓ **Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA, 2005)**
Limits sales of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine to 3.6 g a day and 9 g per 30 days per purchaser; kept behind the counter and sold only with photo ID
- ✓ **Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act (2008)**
Prevents illegal distribution and dispensing of controlled substances over the Internet; requires at least one in-person medical evaluation

 Drug approval, labeling & packaging

- ✓ **Durham-Humphrey Amendment (1951)**
Distinguishes over-the-counter from prescription drugs
- ✓ **Kefauver-Harris Amendment (1962)**
Passed after the thalidomide tragedy; requires manufacturers to prove a drug is effective as well as safe
- ✓ **Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)**
Monitors drugs with serious safety concerns so their benefits outweigh their risks (e.g., isotretinoin, clozapine, thalidomide)
- ✓ **Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA, 1970)**
Requires child-resistant packaging that children under 5 can't easily open

 Workplace safety & waste

- ✓ **Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970)**
Created OSHA, which sets and enforces standards for safe and healthful working conditions
- ✓ **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 1976)**
Regulates the disposal of solid and hazardous waste, including P-, U-, and D-listed medications