

Georgia Medicaid FFS Tamper Resistant Prescription Pad (TRPP)- Prescriber Update

On October 1, 2008, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) tamper-resistant prescription law took effect requiring all handwritten and/or computer generated (by an electronic medical record (EMR) or ePrescribing applications) printed prescriptions for fee-for-service Medicaid patients contain at least one industry recognized feature from each of the three categories of tamper resistance.

The Georgia Department of Community Health (DCH) Office of the Inspector General Program Integrity division is required to enforce this federal requirement. Any payment made for a prescription that does not comply with this requirement will be recouped by the Department. The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) strongly supports both e-prescribing and the use of tamper-resistant prescription pads as methods to reduce instances of unauthorized, improperly altered, and counterfeit prescriptions.

Review of CMS Requirements for TRPP:

Required tamper-resistant characteristics include one or more industry-recognized features designed to:		Examples include but are not limited to:
1	Prevent unauthorized copying of a completed or blank prescription form	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High security watermark on reverse side of blank• Thermochromic ink technology• Photocopied prescription blanks show the word "Copy," "Illegal," or "Void."
2	Prevent erasure or modification of information written on the prescription by the prescriber	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tamper-resistant background ink shows erasures or attempts to change written information
3	Prevent the use of counterfeit prescription forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duplicate or triplicate blanks