

Prescribing and Dispensing Oral Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies – Frequently Asked Questions

Effective December 12, 2023

This document accompanies the most recent Executive Officer (EO) Notice: Prescribing and Dispensing Oral Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the Ministry of Health (“ministry”) [website](#).

For more information:

- refer to the ministry website for [COVID-19 antiviral treatments](#) in Ontario
- refer to the Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP) for [guidance](#) on prescribing
- refer to the [Ontario Drug Programs Reference Manual](#) and contact the ministry’s Ontario Drug Benefit (ODB) Help Desk for Health Network System claims issues

This document is not intended to provide or take the place of medical advice, diagnosis or treatment, or legal advice.

Overview

1. How do pharmacies participate in this publicly funded initiative for providing therapeutic assessments for prescribing oseltamivir for influenza, and for providing therapeutic assessments for prescribing and/or for dispensing Paxlovid® for COVID-19?

Any pharmacy with a Health Network System (HNS) account and billing privileges under the *Ontario Drug Benefit Act* is eligible to participate in this publicly funded initiative.

Part A pharmacists are authorized to assess the need for and prescribe the oral antiviral treatments for influenza (oseltamivir) or COVID-19 (Paxlovid® - nirmatrelvir/ritonavir, “Paxlovid”) in accordance with O. Reg. 202/94 made under the *Pharmacy Act, 1991*.

See Appendix A for example billing scenarios.

2. Are all Ontario pharmacists, interns, and students able to prescribe oseltamivir or Paxlovid to eligible patients?

Only Part A pharmacists who comply with O. Reg. 202/94 made under the *Pharmacy Act, 1991* and who have the appropriate knowledge, skills, and competencies may prescribe oseltamivir and/or Paxlovid. No other member of the Ontario College of Pharmacists (i.e., Part B pharmacist, registered pharmacy student, intern, pharmacy technician, pharmacist (emergency assignment), and pharmacy technician (emergency assignment)) are authorized to prescribe oseltamivir and/or Paxlovid.

3. Are all Ontario pharmacists, interns, and students able to dispense oseltamivir or Paxlovid to eligible patients?

Oseltamivir and Paxlovid are both prescription medications and as such can be dispensed by any Part A pharmacist (or registered pharmacy student, intern or registered pharmacy technician under the supervision of a pharmacist) in Ontario, pursuant to a valid prescription.

Note: Pharmacists (emergency assignment or EA) are able to practice to the full scope of their certificate of registration and must be supervised by a Part A pharmacist. Pharmacists must ensure they have sufficient knowledge, skills and expertise when dispensing any

medication, including oseltamivir and/or Paxlovid. Pharmacists are reminded that every prescription must be reviewed for completeness and appropriateness, and to review an individual's personal health information for drug therapy problems, drug interactions, therapeutic duplications, and any other potential problems.

Technicians can also review for completeness but cannot assess the clinical aspects of the prescribed therapy.

4. How will the public know which pharmacies are participating in this publicly funded initiative?

It is up to each eligible pharmacy to decide whether to participate in this publicly funded initiative. The public may wish to contact their local pharmacy to ask if they are participating in the publicly funded initiative.

5. How do pharmacies obtain supply of publicly funded Paxlovid?

Pharmacies can order publicly-funded Paxlovid (at no cost) through their designated Paxlovid distributor (Shoppers Drug Mart or McKesson). Pharmacies should contact a participating pharmaceutical distributor for details on the ordering process, or email OPDPinfo@ontario.ca.

6. Is oseltamivir publicly funded for all, similar to Paxlovid?

No. Oseltamivir is listed on the Ontario Drug Benefit (ODB) Formulary as a [Limited Use benefit](#) and is funded under the ODB program for eligible ODB program recipients. ODB program recipients may be charged a co-payment, in accordance with ODB program rules. For non-ODB program recipients, regular dispensing fees and costs will apply. There is no charge to eligible individuals for prescribing services, as such services are funded under this publicly funded initiative if applicable terms and conditions are met.

7. How do pharmacies obtain supply of oseltamivir?

There is no change to the process for ordering oseltamivir. Pharmacies can order oseltamivir through their pharmaceutical distributors. Pharmacies should contact their pharmaceutical distributor for details on the ordering process.

8. Where can I find clinical information about Paxlovid?

The following information is available regarding Paxlovid:

- [Paxlovid Product Monograph](#): Details on interactions and contraindications
- [Nirmatrelvir/Ritonavir \(Paxlovid™\): What Prescribers and Pharmacists Need to Know](#): Key information to help prescribers determine whether Paxlovid is right for their patients, including drug interactions.
- [Liverpool COVID-19 Interactions \(covid19-druginteractions.org\)](https://covid19-druginteractions.org/): Free COVID-19 drug interaction checking tool
- [Paxlovid for Patients on a Direct Oral Anti Coagulant \(DOAC\)](#): Information guide.
- [Paxlovid Use in Patients with Advanced Chronic Kidney Disease and Patients on Dialysis with COVID-19](#): Supplemental clinical guidance provided by the Ontario Renal Network
- [Paxlovid Drug-Drug Interactions in Oncology \(antimicrobialstewardship.com\)](https://antimicrobialstewardship.com/)
- The [Ontario College of Pharmacists](#) Paxlovid™ – Prescribing & Dispensing resources
- The [Ontario Pharmacists Association](#) practice-related resources.
- Canadian Pharmacists Association: [CPS \(myrxtx.ca\)](https://cps.myrxtx.ca/)
- [Ontario Health Clinical Guidance](#): Recommendations on use and who is at higher risk of severe COVID-19
- Additional [Paxlovid resources](#) available from Ontario Health

9. Where can I find clinical information about oseltamivir?

Please refer to the following links:

- [Use of antiviral drugs for seasonal influenza: Foundation document for practitioners—Update 2019 | Journal of the Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada \(utpjournals.press\)](#)
- Public Health Ontario: [Antiviral Medications for the 2023-24 Seasonal Influenza](#)
- Canadian Pharmacists Association: [CPS \(myrxtx.ca\)](https://cps.myrxtx.ca/)

10. What other procedures should be followed during the respiratory season?

Pharmacy professionals should continue to follow the guidelines set out by public health officials. Pharmacies have a shared responsibility for informing and educating the public on COVID-19 and influenza, including promoting infection prevention and control measures. Resources can be found on the [Ontario College of Pharmacists](#) website as well as [Ministry Guidance](#).

Individual Eligibility

11. What type of COVID-19 test result is sufficient to help determine if Paxlovid is indicated?

A positive result on any of the following tests is sufficient to confirm a COVID-19 infection:

- A rapid point-of-care antigen test administered by either the individual or a health care provider
- ID NOW™ or another point-of-care polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test
- A lab-based PCR test

Pharmacists must document that the individual has a positive COVID-19 test result and the date of the test prior to prescribing or dispensing Paxlovid. This can be done by checking the individual's test results in the Ontario Laboratories Information System (OLIS) or by asking the individual to confirm whether they have a positive result. A copy of the test result or documented verbal confirmation from the individual must be obtained and retained for post-payment verification purposes.

12. When a prescription for oseltamivir is received in the pharmacy, is it mandatory to confirm if the patient had a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen or PCR test prior to dispensing?

Confirmation of a negative COVID-19 test result is not required if the prescription is written by a physician or NP or other prescribing pharmacist.

13. Is a negative COVID-19 rapid antigen or PCR test required prior to a pharmacist prescribing oseltamivir?

The symptoms of influenza and COVID-19 are indistinguishable. A pharmacist must assess the likelihood of other viruses (such as COVID-19) as being the cause of the infection. Ruling out COVID-19 with a negative COVID-19 test prior to prescribing oseltamivir is required. Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the ministry website for information about individual eligibility.

A negative swab is not required for asymptomatic patients requiring oseltamivir as directed by IPAC or PHU. See Question #18 for information on prescribing oseltamivir and Paxlovid to the same patient.

14. How can I determine if influenza is circulating in my region?

Public Health Ontario routinely publishes the number of influenza and COVID cases circulating. Please see [Ontario Respiratory Virus Tool | Public Health Ontario](#) to determine if influenza is circulating in your Public Health Unit region.

The Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health suggests using high (> 25% influenza positivity) as the cut-off for test positivity. If influenza percent positivity is intermediate (10-24.9%), or if activity is localized (rather than widespread) other indicators can be considered as well (or other measures of local awareness). Other indicators on the tool include outbreaks and increasing numbers compared to previous weeks.

15. Who is eligible to receive a prescription for Paxlovid from a pharmacist?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.

Paxlovid drug-drug interactions leading to potentially serious and/or life-threatening reactions are possible due to the effects of ritonavir on the hepatic metabolism of certain drugs. Contraindications and interactions must be carefully considered before Paxlovid is prescribed and dispensed.

Pharmacists should consider whether the recommended dose of Paxlovid should be reduced if an individual has moderate renal impairment. A different dose pack / format may be dispensed and billed in these situations.

16. What if a patient is eligible for Paxlovid but has a drug interaction that cannot be managed by the pharmacist?

Patients who are unable to take Paxlovid due to a contraindication or serious drug interaction that cannot be managed should immediately be referred to a physician or nurse practitioner. Remdesivir is an alternative intravenous antiviral treatment that is widely available through [Home and Community Care Support Services](#) (HCCSS), but requires a prescription from a physician or nurse practitioner. Prescribers in hospitals or in the community can refer a patient to their local branch for a nurse to administer. Patients can also contact Health811 (dial 811) to learn about care options, including virtual care options.

17. Who is eligible to receive a prescription for oseltamivir from a pharmacist?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.

Pharmacists should consider whether the recommended dose of oseltamivir should be reduced if an individual has moderate renal impairment. A different dose pack / format may be dispensed and billed in these situations.

18. Can a pharmacist prescribe oseltamivir and Paxlovid to the same patient?

Paxlovid and oseltamivir may be prescribed concurrently to the same patient in any of the following scenarios:

- The patient has a confirmed COVID-19 test result and a confirmed PCR influenza test result.
- The patient has a confirmed COVID-19 test result, and also requires prophylactic oseltamivir as directed by a local public health agency or their occupational health and safety department due to involvement in an influenza outbreak (see the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.)
- The patient has a confirmed COVID-19 test result and is a direct contact of someone who has a PCR confirmed influenza infection.
- **The fact that influenza is or may be circulating in the community is insufficient cause to prescribe both Paxlovid and oseltamivir to a patient with a positive COVID-19 test. The COVID-19-positive patient must be a close contact of someone with a PCR confirmed influenza infection to prescribe both Paxlovid and oseltamivir to that patient.**

19. Can a prescription for Paxlovid be dispensed to a patient without symptoms and a positive COVID-19 test (i.e., for travel purposes)?

No. Two of the requirements of dispensing a prescription for publicly funded Paxlovid are that the patient has symptoms and a positive COVID-19 test.

20. Do pharmacies have to confirm whether the individual has a positive COVID-19 test result prior to submitting a claim for prescribing and/or dispensing Paxlovid? If so, what documentation is required?

Yes. Pharmacies must document that the individual has a positive COVID-19 test result and the date of the test prior to submitting a claim for prescribing or dispensing Paxlovid. This can be done by checking the individual's test results in the Ontario Laboratories Information System (OLIS) or by asking the individual to confirm whether they have a positive result. A copy of the test result or documented verbal confirmation from the individual must be obtained and retained for post-payment verification purposes.

21. Can pharmacies provide services under this publicly funded initiative for residents of Long-Term Care Homes?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.

22. Can Paxlovid be taken by individuals who are transplant recipients?

Ontario Health is advising that Paxlovid can cause severe interactions with some transplant medications, and solid organ transplant recipients should not take Paxlovid without first speaking to their transplant care team. Solid organ transplant recipients who test positive for COVID-19 should be directed to contact their transplant care team to receive the appropriate COVID-19 therapeutics and follow-up care. Remdesivir is an alternative treatment option that may be considered.

Canadian cases of serious adverse events following a drug-drug interaction between Paxlovid and tacrolimus (an immunosuppressant) have been reported to Health Canada. Tacrolimus is a drug used for the treatment or prevention of organ transplant rejection and the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Please refer to Health Canada's March 2023 [Health Product InfoWatch](#) for details on the risk of drug interaction between Paxlovid and immunosuppressants (including cyclosporine, everolimus, sirolimus and tacrolimus).

23. What should pharmacists consider when dispensing a Paxlovid prescription from a physician or nurse practitioner?

A valid prescription from a physician or nurse practitioner may be dispensed if there is a positive COVID-19 test result and treatment will be started within 5 days of symptom onset.

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.

24. Can a prescription for Paxlovid from a physician or nurse practitioner be logged with a pharmacy in advance (i.e., kept on-file or put on hold) if a patient does not have symptoms and a positive COVID-19 test?

Pharmacists are permitted to store or log an unfilled prescription for Paxlovid from a physician or nurse practitioner for future dispensing – similar to how they would log other prescriptions to be put on hold. For Paxlovid, this is encouraged as it can help ensure that patients receive treatment promptly once they have a confirmed COVID-19 infection and fully meet the eligibility criteria. In this scenario, the physician or nurse practitioner is responsible for prescribing Paxlovid while the pharmacist dispenses Paxlovid in accordance with a prescription. Further, a pharmacist must conduct a therapeutic assessment when submitting the claim for dispensing the ‘unfilled or held’ prescription to ensure the appropriateness of Paxlovid and importantly, that there are no changes to the patients’ health or other medications that would require additional collaboration with the original prescriber as a result of dispensing Paxlovid.

In order for a claim for dispensing the logged prescription for Paxlovid to be submitted, the patient must meet the eligibility criteria in the EO Notice, including having symptoms of COVID-19 and a positive COVID-19 test (rapid antigen or PCR) at the time of dispensing.

Putting a prescription on hold (e.g., in the pharmacy’s computer system) is not the same as dispensing the prescription. The “on hold” service is provided by pharmacists to provide for easy retrieval. They are storing an unfilled prescription for future use by the patient.

Pharmacists with questions regarding the difference between dispensing and logging a prescription should consult the Ontario College of Pharmacists.

25. Can a prescription for oseltamivir from a physician or nurse practitioner be logged with a pharmacy in advance (i.e., kept on-file or put on hold)?

Pharmacists are permitted to store or log an unfilled prescription for oseltamivir from a physician or nurse practitioner for future dispensing – similar to how they would log other prescriptions to be put on hold.

26. Can a pharmacist dispense oseltamivir or Paxlovid pursuant to a prescription issued by a health care provider from another province or territory?

Pharmacists must adhere to current legislative requirements as well as OCP Policy regarding out of province / out of country prescriptions.

Pharmacists may accept a prescription from a practitioner registered to practice in any province or territory of Canada if, in their professional judgement, the patient requires the medication to be dispensed by the pharmacy in Ontario.

Pharmacists may not accept a prescription from a practitioner who is not licensed in any jurisdiction in Canada or who is licensed in a Canadian jurisdiction but only practices out of country.

Please refer to the Ontario College of Pharmacists website for more information: [Cross-Jurisdictional Pharmacy Services Policy - OCPInfo.com](https://www.ocpinfo.com/cross-jurisdictional-pharmacy-services-policy)

27. Can an individual from another province or country who does not have an Ontario health number receive services under this publicly funded initiative?

Yes. A pharmacy may submit a claim for providing services under this publicly funded initiative for someone **without** an Ontario health number provided that applicable eligibility criteria are met. Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about individual eligibility.

28. Is assessment of renal function required before prescribing and/or dispensing Paxlovid or oseltamivir?

Both medications may require a dose adjustment based on the patient's renal function. This is also true for oseltamivir when used for prophylaxis. Please consult appropriate drug information resources (see questions 8 and 9 for additional resources) and review the individual's serum creatinine results in the Ontario Laboratories Information System (OLIS), if available.

29. What type of COVID-19 test result is sufficient to confirm eligibility for Paxlovid?

A positive result on any of the following tests is sufficient to confirm COVID-19:

- A rapid point-of-care antigen test administered by either the individual or a health care provider
- ID NOW™ or another point-of-care polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test
- A lab-based PCR test

30. Is there any follow-up required when providing services to an eligible individual under this publicly funded initiative?

As with any drug product prescribed or dispensed, pharmacists must follow the OCP [Standards of Practice](#) as well as applicable [OCP guidelines](#) for Initiating, Adapting or Renewing Prescriptions, which may require following up with the patient according to their individual needs. Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for more information.

Claim for payment through the Health Network System

31. How are claims for providing services under this publicly funded initiative submitted through the HNS?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about the claim submission process.

32. How much does the ministry pay pharmacies for providing services under this publicly funded initiative?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about the amounts paid for eligible services.

33. Can an eligible individual be an Ontario Drug Benefit (ODB) program recipient and not have an Ontario health number?

Yes. There may be circumstances where an individual who is an eligible ODB program recipient does not have an Ontario health number, such as an individual who is issued a

temporary health number by the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services that is used until the Ontario health number is issued, or an individual who is not eligible for an Ontario health number but has a paper Drug Benefit Eligibility Card. In these cases, the temporary eligibility number must be used for the HNS claim submission.

34. Can a pharmacist still submit a claim for payment for providing a service under this publicly funded initiative if an eligible individual forgot to bring their Ontario health number?

No. If the patient has an Ontario health number, then the pharmacist needs the individual's Ontario health number in order to submit the claim for payment through the HNS. Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about claim submission requirements.

35. Can the pharmacist who prescribes oseltamivir or Paxlovid for an eligible individual submit a claim under the Pharmaceutical Opinion Program (POP) as part of the individual's medication therapy assessment? (e.g., when the pharmacist notifies an eligible individual's primary care provider about the treatment plan with Paxlovid and recommends adjustments to other drugs the patient is taking)

No. A professional intervention fee under the POP cannot be claimed by the pharmacist/pharmacy who is prescribing oseltamivir or Paxlovid.

Any adjustments to prescription drug therapy by the pharmacist prescribing oseltamivir or Paxlovid that are adapted within the OCP Initiating, Adapting and Renewing Prescriptions [Guidelines](#) are included in the prescribing services fee.

A pharmacist who provides a recommendation to changes in drug therapy under the POP would only apply to prescriptions that are authorized by another prescriber.

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for more information.

36. If the pharmacist recommends to a prescriber that an eligible individual should receive oseltamivir or Paxlovid is the recommendation to the prescriber billable under the Pharmaceutical Opinion Program?

If the pharmacist/pharmacy has provided billable prescribing services related to oseltamivir or Paxlovid, then a POP cannot be billed.

If the pharmacist has provided dispensing services and identifies that an individual is taking drug therapy that may interact with oseltamivir or Paxlovid and after consulting the prescriber and exercising professional judgment, does not dispense oseltamivir or Paxlovid pursuant to the other prescriber's prescription for oseltamivir or Paxlovid, this may be billable under the POP, if other POP requirements are met.

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for the appropriate PINs to use when dispensing Paxlovid pursuant to prescriptions. These POP PINs may only be used for an eligible individual who receives a prescription for Paxlovid, including non-ODB recipients. Please note that a POP for oseltamivir is only eligible for reimbursement for ODB eligible recipients and the regular POP PINs must be used.

For more information on the POP, please refer to the [Professional Pharmacy Services Guidebook](#) located on the ministry's [website](#). Pharmacies are responsible for ensuring that any POP billed complies with the applicable guidelines and policies.

37. Can pharmacists provide a MedsCheck service as part of prescribing oseltamivir or Paxlovid to an eligible individual?

Pharmacists may provide a medication management service (MedsCheck) to individuals that are eligible for the MedsCheck program. A fee for a MedsCheck Follow-Up cannot be claimed for prescribing services related to oseltamivir or Paxlovid.

38. Can a pharmacy submit a claim for prescribing or dispensing Paxlovid for an individual if their COVID-19 test is negative or their symptoms presented more than 5 days ago?

No. A negative COVID-19 test result or symptoms that presented more than 5 days ago is considered pre-screening to determine if an individual is eligible for publicly funded therapeutic assessment for prescription services related to Paxlovid. A fee cannot be claimed if general pre-screening questions result in an individual not meeting the individual eligibility criteria.

39. Can a pharmacy submit a claim for prescribing oseltamivir if it has been more than two days following the onset of symptoms for a patient?

No. Identifying that it has been more than two days following the onset of symptoms for a patient is considered pre-screening to determine if an individual is eligible for publicly funded prescription services related to oseltamivir. A fee cannot be claimed if general pre-screening questions result in an individual not meeting the individual eligibility criteria.

Documentation Requirements

40. What are pharmacists required to document when providing a service under this publicly funded initiative to eligible individuals?

Please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for information about pharmacy documentation requirements.

41. Is there a prescription form that pharmacists are required to use?

There is no specific prescription form required by the ministry. For information about individual eligibility, service requirements, and pharmacy documentation requirements, please refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#).

42. What will happen if I forget to document or misplace the documentation?

If there is no documentation, incorrect or incomplete documentation, then payments made for the related services billed under this publicly funded initiative may be subject to recovery by the ministry.

43. Can a pharmacy submit a claim manually to the ministry, using a paper claim?

No. The ministry does not accept paper claims unless 3 intervention codes are required in order to process the claim. All claims must be submitted electronically using the HNS.

You may refer to the most recent EO Notice: Prescribing & Dispensing Antiviral Treatments for Respiratory Viruses in Ontario Pharmacies available on the [ministry website](#) for more information.

Appendix A – Scenarios for Billing (examples only – not exhaustive)

Scenario	Fee for prescribing Paxlovid?	Fee for prescribing oseltamivir?	Dispensing fee	POP billable?
a) Pharmacist prescribes Paxlovid but calls MD to modify concurrent antihypertensive due to a drug interaction, and dispenses Paxlovid.	YES - \$19	NO	YES - \$13.25 for Paxlovid	NO
b) MD prescribes Paxlovid, the pharmacist adapts the prescription of an antihypertensive to decrease the dose for 7 days, and dispenses Paxlovid.	NO	NO	YES - \$13.25 for Paxlovid	NO
c) MD prescribes Paxlovid, the pharmacist calls the MD about a drug therapy problem (e.g., an interaction with another medication) with a recommendation to the prescriber, and dispenses Paxlovid.	NO	NO	YES - \$13.25 for Paxlovid	YES – \$15

d) Pharmacist determines patient is eligible for oseltamivir. Based on estimated creatinine clearance, a dose adjustment is required to 75mg daily x 5 days. Pharmacist prescribes oseltamivir and dispenses it.	NO	YES - \$19	YES – as per patient’s drug coverage (ODB, private, or cash)	NO
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