

ARIZONA'S PHARMACISTS

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES



Pharmacists are essential members of the healthcare team and evidence clearly shows the growing need for pharmacist-provided patient care services. To guarantee equitable access to this vital care, both public and private health plans must cover pharmacists' patient care services.



QUALIFIED

HIGHLY QUALIFIED HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS



EDUCATION

6-8 years of education including pharmacotherapy, disease management, and clinical decision-making



CLINICAL TRAINING

At least 1,740 hours of clinical practice experience focused on high-quality patient care in a variety of healthcare settings



ADDITIONAL TRAINING

Many complete post-graduate residencies, fellowships, and/or board certifications in various specialty areas

All current pharmacy school graduates earn the PharmD degree, a doctorate degree reflecting the advanced pharmacotherapy knowledge and comprehensive patient care training essential for providing high quality pharmacist services, a requirement that has been in place **since 2004**.

ACCESSIBLE

MOST ACCESSIBLE HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL

7,530
Pharmacists
in Arizona¹

11,030
Pharmacy
Technicians
in Arizona¹

89%
Americans live within 5 miles
of a community pharmacy.²

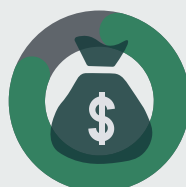
Number of pharmacies is
15% higher
than number of
provider's offices
in communities where more than
30% of households live in poverty.³

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACT

VITAL TO IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH



Approximately 50% of
all adults in the U.S.
have one or more
chronic disease
conditions.⁴



Chronic conditions
account for over 85%
of total U.S. health
care costs.⁴



Saved for every \$1
spent on pharmacist
service.⁵

COVERAGE OF SERVICES

Pharmacists' clinical services are **rarely** covered under the medical benefit by **health plans**. This creates **barriers** to patients using their health insurance to receive care from pharmacists.

\$9.64

return on investment for every \$1 when pharmacists are paid for providing various patient care services.⁶

All health plans, public and private, **must** cover the services pharmacists provide to ensure patient access.

TEST & TREAT

Pharmacy-based point-of-care testing and treatment services provide prevention and early detection for minor health conditions.

30

States now authorize pharmacists to directly order and administer CLIA-waived tests.

States now authorize pharmacists to directly prescribe treatment pursuant to a CLIA-waived test.

13

Common Pharmacy-Based CLIA-Waived Tests*

COVID-19
Strep

Flu
RSV

UTI
STI

HIV
& more

*Abbreviation details available on references page.

IMMUNIZATIONS

Arizona pharmacists are independently prescribing vaccines.

Pharmacies offer **TWICE** the operating hours for giving immunizations vs. provider's offices⁷

2023-24 Flu Season

Pharmacies gave
37.6 Million
flu shots

vs

25.5 Million
given at provider's offices⁸

27

States now authorize pharmacists to **directly prescribe** and administer vaccines to patients.

OPIOID USE DISORDER

81,000 Americans
died from an opioid overdose in 2023.⁹

222
average deaths
per day⁹

13

States authorize pharmacists to prescribe medications for opioid use disorder.

Naloxone access laws that grant pharmacists direct authority to prescribe are associated with significant reductions in fatal overdoses.

HIV PREVENTION

Pharmacists have been identified by the White House as key professionals in achieving one of the CDC's goals of ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. by preventing HIV infection.

States authorize pharmacists to directly prescribe HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) medications.

16

19

States authorize pharmacists to directly prescribe HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) medications.

This information was developed through a collaboration between NASPA and APhA, with generous support from the Community Pharmacy Foundation.



Access our references at
tinyurl.com/2024factsheet
Or scan this QR code

