



Injured Workers' First Fill Prescription Form

Claimant Name: _____

Date of Injury: _____ SSN: _____

Notice to Injured Worker and Pharmacy



This temporary First Fill card is only valid if used within 14 days of the reported date of injury. Temporary eligibility through this program allows for a one time fill of prescription medications. For assistance processing claims please contact the CorVel Pharmacy Department at (800) 563-8438.

Injured Worker Instructions

On your first Pharmacy visit, please give this notice to any pharmacy listed on this insert to expedite the processing of your approved Workers' Compensation prescriptions, based on the parameters established by the State of Wyoming Workers' Compensation. With the CorVel pharmacy program, you do not need to complete any paperwork or claim forms. Simply present this CorVel First Fill Prescription Form to the pharmacy. You should not incur any costs or co-pays at the pharmacy and you will be allowed up to a 14 day supply of medications.

Pharmacy Instructions

For assistance processing claims please contact the CorVel Pharmacy Department at (800) 563-8438. Please use the BIN, PCN, and RxGroup number below to process an online/electronic claim to CorVel:

	
BIN:	004336
PCN:	ADV
RxGroup:	RXFFWC8422976
Member ID:	See below to generate ID

To Generate Member ID: The Injured Worker's 9 digit Social Security Number plus 8 digit Date of Injury will be used as their 17 digit Member Identification number when processing their First Fill Prescription: XXXXXXXXXXXMMDDYYYY

Below is a sample listing of some of the over 75,000 Participating Pharmacies in the CorVel Network. Please call (800)563-8438 for a participating pharmacy near you.

Albertson's	Hoy's Drug	Oscor	Sam's Club
Broulim's	King Soopers	Our Valley	Shopko
Community Health	Kmart	Ridley's	Walgreen's
Family Pharmacy	Medicap	Safeway	Walmart



U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Drug Safety Communication

Safety Announcement

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is warning about several safety issues with the entire class of opioid pain medicines. These safety risks are potentially harmful interactions with numerous other medications, problems with the adrenal glands, and decreased sex hormone levels. We are requiring changes to the labels of all opioid drugs to warn about these risks.

More specifically, the labels will warn about the following:

- Opioids can interact with antidepressants and migraine medicines to cause a serious central nervous system reaction called serotonin syndrome, in which high levels of the chemical serotonin build up in the brain and cause toxicity.
- Taking opioids may lead to a rare, but serious condition in which the adrenal glands do not produce adequate amounts of the hormone cortisol. Cortisol helps the body respond to stress.
- Long-term use of opioids may be associated with decreased sex hormone levels and symptoms such as reduced interest in sex, impotence, or infertility.

Opioids are a class of powerful narcotic pain medicines that are used to treat moderate to severe pain that may not respond well to other pain medicines. They can help manage pain when other treatments and medicines are not able to provide enough pain relief, but they also have serious risks including misuse and abuse, addiction, overdose, and death.

Facts about Opioids

- Opioids are powerful prescription medicines that can help manage pain when other treatments and medicines are not able to provide enough pain relief. However, opioids also carry serious risks, including of misuse and abuse, addiction, overdose, and death.
- Prescription opioids are divided into two main categories – immediate-release (IR) products, usually intended for use every 4 to 6 hours; and extended release/long acting (ER/LA) products, intended to be taken once or twice a day, depending on the individual product and patient.
- Certain opioids, such as methadone and buprenorphine, can also be prescribed as a form of treatment for opioid addiction.
- Opioids are available in many different formulations, including tablets, capsules, lozenges, sublingual tablets, transdermal patches, nasal sprays, and injections.
- Common side effects of opioids include drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, constipation, physical dependence, and slowed or difficult breathing.
- The risk of opioid addiction, abuse or misuse is increased in patients with a personal or family history of substance abuse, or mental illness.
- It is important to lock up opioids and to dispose of them properly to keep them from falling into the wrong hands.