



COPYING RESISTANCE:

- ❑ "Void," "Illegal," or "Copy" pantograph with or without Reverse "Rx": The word appears when the prescription is photocopied. The Reverse "Rx" disappears when copied at a light setting. The pantograph can be used by itself but the Reverse "Rx" must be paired with the pantograph.
- ❑ Microprinting: Very small font that is legible when viewed at 5 times magnification or greater but illegible when copied.
- ❑ Thermochromic Ink: Ink that changes color with temperature change.
- ❑ Coin-reactive Ink: Ink that changes color when rubbed by a coin.
- ❑ Security back printed watermark: Watermark printed on the back of the prescription that can only be seen when viewed at an angle.
- ❑ Digital watermark: Weak digital watermarks cannot be read if copied and strong digital watermarks provide digital rights management/"proof" of origin when copied.
- ❑ Special paper watermarking: Uses special paper containing a watermark that can be seen when backlit.

ERASURE/MODIFICATION RESISTANCE:

- ❑ TROYMark™: Artificial watermark created with user defined characters printed on the prescription. Provides information in multiple locations making it noticeable if someone has attempted to alter a field such as quantity or name.
- ❑ Erasure revealing background: Background consists of a solid color or printed pattern that will appear altered and show the underlying paper if a forger attempts to erase.
- ❑ Toner Receptor Coating/Toner Lock or Color Lock paper: Special printer paper that establishes a strong bond between laser-printed text and paper, making erasure obvious. NOTE: This is not necessary for inkjet printers.
- ❑ Chemically Reactive Paper: If exposed to chemical solvent, oxidants, acids or alkalis that can be used to alter the prescription, the chemically reactive paper will react and leave a mark visible to the pharmacist.



- ❑ Security Toner: A patented TROY solution. Toner reacts chemically to erasure attempts, leaving behind a colored smudge that clearly indicates tampering.
- ❑ Quantity check-off boxes and refill indicator: medication quantities and refill quantities must be written down and checked off in corresponding ranges.
- ❑ Dispense and refill quantities bordered by asterisks and optionally spelled out: Dispense and special characters such as asterisks to prevent modification surround refill quantities. For example, QTY ***30***
- ❑ Pre-printed language on prescription paper: Reduces ability to add additional medications to the prescription. Example: "Rx is void if more than XXX prescriptions are written on this paper," or "This space is intentionally left blank," for printed prescriptions.

COUNTERFEIT RESISTANCE:

- ❑ Security features and descriptions listed on prescriptions: Complete list of the security features on the prescription paper for compliance purposes. This is strongly recommended to aid pharmacists in identification of features implemented on prescription.
- ❑ Thermochronic ink: Ink changes color with temperature change.
- ❑ State approved vendor ID: This feature is only effective in states with an approved vendor listing.
- ❑ Serial number: Number issued by printer of prescription or uniquely assigned by EMR or ePrescribing software; may or may not be sequential. Only valid if reported and tied to the pharmacy claim adjudication process. NY is the only state that has this system currently in place.
- ❑ Encoding techniques (bar codes): Bar codes on prescription. Serial number or Batch number is encoded in a bar code.
- ❑ Security thread: Metal or plastic security threads embedded in paper as used in currency.

Contact a TROY Healthcare Consultant at 304-232-0899 or toll free 1-800-332-6427 to discuss how to protect your prescriptions from copying, erasure, modification and counterfeit.