There are no guarantees when starting a pharmacy. Pharmacy start-ups have approximately a 40% chance of surviving 10 years. Four key steps can help tip the odds in your favor.

“Plan ahead financially, because you’re probably going to have no to low income for 12 months,” warned Enrique Reynoso, RPh, MBA, BCMTMS, owner of Beacon Wellness Pharmacy in Beacon, New York.

Reynoso spent 20 years learning how to get new pharmacies moving while opening more than 60 stores for Walgreens. He opened his own pharmacy in Beacon, in New York’s Hudson Valley, in December 2019.

The basics of opening a pharmacy haven’t changed. Solid financial planning is as essential today as it was decades ago. So is marketing.

The vast majority of potential customers for any start-up pharmacy are already taking medications that they get from some other pharmacy. Every start-up pharmacy has to be expert in no-hassle prescription transfers. The basic marketing pitch is “we do it for you.”

As pharmacists, prescription transfers are simple, but our patients don’t know that,” said Max Caldwell, RPh, owner of Caldwell Pharmacy in Wynne, Arkansas. Caldwell and 3 partners have opened 15 pharmacies in the northeast corner of the state in towns with populations as small as 800.

“A lot of people believe that if it says Walmart on the pill bottle, they have to go back to Walmart for a refill,” Caldwell explained. “It takes some education on our part. That’s one of the challenges of opening a new pharmacy.”

It’s just as important to provide services and products that your patients want and need. What patients want most is convenience.

“Patients want fills and refills on their schedule, not ours,” said Lisa Wells, PharmD, pharmacy director for Apothecare Pharmacy, a group of 340B pharmacies co-located with Community Health Center (CHC) of Southeast Kansas, which operates 20 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in rural Kansas.

Many of the CHC clinics had no pharmacy within easy driving distance, which meant many patients saw a provider, got a script, and went home. The nearest pharmacy was too far away or they feared it would be too expensive. Simply opening a pharmacy steps from their prescriber eased a major pain point for patients.

“Patients may not have home internet connections in our part of rural Kansas, but almost everyone has a smart phone,” Wells said. “If they remember to refill at midnight, or while they’re out during the day, they just do it. And we get far fewer phone calls. The app

Technology takes convenience beyond initial fills. Apothecare Pharmacy uses Liberty Software’s Pharmacy Management System, and after Apothecare rolled out a phone app, which is part of Liberty Software’s platform, refill rates surged.

—Enrique Reynoso, RPh, MBA, BCMTMS

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helps our patients and it gives us more time use our
knowledge of pharmacy to be a more active part of their
total health care, not just a part of their prescription.”

Reality Check
Opening a new pharmacy is a gamble. According to
the National Community Pharmacists Association,
the number of independents has fallen by approxi-
mately 5% in recent years, from 23,029 stores in 2012
to 21,767 stores in 2018.²³

Or maybe the picture isn’t quite so grim. The Phar-
macrological Care Management Association (PCMA)
used data from the National Council of Prescription
Drug Programs (NCPDP) to conclude that indepen-
dent pharmacy numbers increased by 12.9% between
2010 and 2019. PCMA said chain outlet numbers
decayed by 4.0% over the same period.⁴

Either way, starting a business is risky. Bureau of
Labor Statistics (BLS) data show that of new busi-
nesses started between 1994 and 2015, 54.3% survived 5
years and 35.7% survived 10 years.⁵ Health care start-
ups, including pharmacies, fared somewhat better.

BLS found that 56.8% of health care start-ups born
between 2004 and 2015 were still in business at 5
years and 42.6% at 10 years.¹

Pharmacists are opening their own businesses
anyway. In business operations as in medication
management, success is about risk management, not
risk avoidance.

All 3 of the start-up veterans Drug Topics talked
with agreed that the major risks in opening a pharma-
cy are inadequate financial planning and resources,
inadequate or inappropriate marketing, and an

An analysis by Dima Qato, PharmD, MPH,
PhD, assistant professor of pharmacy
systems at the University of Illinois at
Chicago found that independents are
three times more likely to close than
chain outlets.

Start-Up Process
New pharmacies don’t suddenly open like flowers
bursting from a tightly closed bud. Opening a new
store is a process that begins long before the first
patient walks in the door.

“There is a waiting time for everything, and
you are starting from ground zero with a start-
up,” Reynoso said. “You have to anticipate
what those delays are going to be, how long
they might take. And be sure that you have the
capital it takes to get through that preopening
period and the first year or 2 of operations.”

Don’t expect to turn a profit the first year. NCPA
regularly surveys pharmacies during their first 5
years of operation. The latest results were reported
in the 2020 NCPA Community Pharmacy Start-up
Benchmarking Report. An important take-away: The
typical start-up pharmacy breaks even in the third
year of operation.⁶

That 3-year breakeven is based on building from
0 scripts the first day to 30,000 scripts annually
in year 3. Dispensing represents over 90% of
total revenue for the typical startup.⁶ The most
effective ways to turn a profit sooner than 3 years
are to build Rx volume more quickly or boost non-
dispensing revenue. Or do both.

“I personally like to buy an existing pharmacy
because you have money coming the very
next day,” Caldwell said. “It takes less money
to start a store from scratch, but it takes
longer to find the profit. You can make it work
either way, but you have to know what you are
getting into, financially and in the community,
and plan for it.”
inappropriate mix of services and products for the patient population. All 3 can be managed. And technology, from pharmacy operating systems to point-of-sale, perpetual inventory, medication synchronization, repackaging, robotics, analytics, and more, are an essential part of managing business risks as well as medication and health risks.

**Marketing**
Caldwell’s business plan is opening pharmacies in small towns in economically depressed rural areas. It’s a market that most chains avoid and few independents consider. Some towns have a few hundred people, some have a few thousand.

The key factors are prescribers in the area, so the store has scripts to fill, and at least 20,000 people within a 10-mile radius to provide a reasonable Rx volume and delivery area.

Wells opens pharmacies in FQHCs. Scripts from providers in the center create an almost-automatic patient population for the co-located pharmacies. Proximity and familiarity helps create eager medical partners for clinical services such as INR monitoring, diabetes care, and more.

Reynoso serves a small town that has been growing steadily as multi-ethnic professionals and artists trade the crowded streets of New York City for the Hudson River Valley.

“My prescription volume has doubled every month, everything from diabetic to hypertension and some pain management,” he said. “When the coronavirus came, I saw a jump in immunizations with people coming in late for their flu vaccine.”

Traditional marketing channels, TV/radio broadcast, newspapers, direct mail, are the most expensive channels and the least effective for start-ups, Reynoso continued. Digital channels such as Google, Facebook, Instagram, and BeaconWellnessPharmacy.com, are both more effective and less expensive.

“Everybody is glued to their phones all day,” he said. “So I’m actively reaching out to people where they are. I have a place on every page to go if you have a question, wonder if maybe I can do something special. The town has a community webpage, so I write articles to get feedback and questions. It’s all about being part of the community and reminding people to come to me for their pharmacy needs.”
Reynoso’s pharmacy is across the street from a busy chain outlet. Rather than focus on prescriptions, which chains can fill more cheaply than most independents, Reynoso is building a different kind of practice. Good marketing can get new customers in the door once, he noted, but it takes standout service to get them back again. And again and again.

“Rite Aid doesn’t do durable medical equipment, I do,” he said. “I’m building a compounding center, I offer delivery, I take the time to talk with my patients. If you’re just getting started with diabetes, you may not know you’ll need hand holding and training, but I know. We have gourmet lollipops and supplement lines that are sold only in pharmacies. I’m the only pharmacy in town that takes the time to personalize the business.”

Refills are bread and butter for pharmacies. Higher refill rates translate to increased revenues, faster inventory turnover, more compliant and healthier patients. Higher refill rates also boost Medicare star ratings and help minimize direct and indirect remuneration clawbacks. That’s where medication synchronization (med sync) can make a significant difference.

Caldwell puts med sync patients on a 28-day cycle so they run out of medication every fourth Friday. A technician calls each patient the week before they run out to be sure there are no changes. The pharmacy orders early the week meds are due and delivers on arrival from the wholesaler or calls the patient for pick up. Caldwell piloted med sync in 2013 and was the first pharmacy in the state to enroll more than 1000 med sync patients.

Similar to Apothecare, Caldwell’s pharmacy uses Liberty Software’s Pharmacy Management Platform technology to enhance its services.

Technology also powers unit-of-use packaging, which Caldwell tailors to the patient. When he realized a patient who takes meds both morning and night could not read, he split refill packages into 2 boxes. One box has a sun, for morning doses, the other a moon for evening doses.

“Take care of the patient, that’s what you do as a pharmacist,” Caldwell said. “And when you take that extra step, that’s when they tell their family and friends. Word gets around in a hurry and brings you more customers.”
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