



June 2, 2026

The Honorable Cliff Bentz
U.S. House of Representatives
Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Jared Golden
U.S. House of Representatives
Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representatives Bentz and Golden,

On behalf of the Pharmaceutical Printed Literature Association (PPLA) and the stakeholders we work with across the health care system, including caregivers, clinicians, patients, and other healthcare providers, we write to urge you to pass the Patients' Right to Know Their Medication Act (H.R. 5133).

Every day, millions of Americans rely on prescription medications to manage acute and chronic conditions. Yet too often, patients leave the pharmacy without clear, consistent, and accessible information about how to safely use their medications.¹ This gap in communication can lead to medication errors, adverse drug events, avoidable hospitalizations, and worse health outcomes, particularly among older adults, individuals with limited health literacy, and rural and other underserved communities.

H.R. 5133 addresses this critical patient safety issue by requiring the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to establish and implement standardized, one page patient medication information (PMI) for prescription drugs. This practical approach would ensure that every patient receives clear, concise, and actionable information, including key safety warnings, side effects, and instructions for proper use, at the point of dispensing.

Importantly, the legislation preserves and strengthens access to printed medication information, which remains a vital and trusted resource for many patients and providers.

¹ Institute for Safe Medication Practices. A White Paper on Medication Safety in the U.S. and The Role of Community Pharmacists. Published 2007. Accessed March 31, 2026:
https://communitypharmacyfoundation.org/docs/CPF_Doc_312222.pdf

Printed materials are especially critical in settings where digital access is limited or unreliable and have been shown to improve comprehension and information retention compared to digital only formats. Ensuring that patients can easily reference medication instructions at home supports adherence, reinforces provider counseling, and reduces the risk of misuse.²

Standardizing patient medical information also promotes consistency across pharmacies and care settings, reducing confusion caused by variable formats and incomplete information. By directing FDA to maintain and regularly update this information as new safety data emerges, the bill ensures that patients and providers have access to the most current and reliable guidance.

At a time when adverse drug events remain a significant driver of preventable harm and health care costs in the United States, H.R. 5133 represents a meaningful bipartisan step forward. It aligns with broader efforts to improve patient engagement, enhance medication safety, and advance health equity by ensuring all patients, regardless of background or access to technology, have the information they need to make informed decisions about their care.

We commend your leadership on this issue and stand ready to work with you to advance this legislation. We respectfully urge Congress to pass the Patients' Right to Know Their Medication Act to strengthen patient safety and improve health outcomes nationwide.

Sincerely,

The Pharmaceutical Printed Literature Association (PPLA) and the following organizations:

Coalition of Wisconsin Aging and Health Groups
HealthyMen
National Black Nurses Association
National Council for Mental Wellbeing
NTOCC
Patient Rising
Print Creative Alliance
PRINTING United Alliance
RetireSafe
TLMI

² Rameshkumar, T. et al. Patients' knowledge about medicines improves when provided with written compared to verbal information in their native language. *PLoS One*. 2022;17(10):e0274901. Published 2022 Oct 31. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0274901