

Bill Summary
1st Session of the 57th Legislature

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| Bill No.: | SB 848 |
| Version: | CCS |
| Request No.: | 2158 |
| Author: | Sen. Rader |
| Date: | 05/13/2019 |

Bill Analysis

The CCS on SB 848 directs pharmacists to fill a prescription for a Schedule II opioid prescription to the exact parameters described in the prescription order. Any practitioners licensed under the Board of Medicine, Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners, State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, Board of Examiners in Optometry, State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, or the Board of Dentistry found to have prescribed, dispensed, or administered opioids in excess of the authorized amount of opioids outlined in current law may have their license suspended by the licensing board. The measure also clarifies that an opiate must be a Schedule II, III, IV, or V substance.

The measure also modifies continuing education requirements for licensees of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Continuing education courses for such licensees, podiatrists, and nurses shall include at least two hours in pain management or two hours in opioid use and addiction. Dentists are required by the measure to take three hours in pain management or three hours in opioid use and addiction. Physician assistants, optometrists, orthodontists, osteopaths, and veterinarians are required to take one hour on pain management or one hour on opioid use and addiction. Manufacturers and dispensers of a Schedule I substance are directed by the measure to include certain information in a report submitted to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control.

The measure permits, rather than requires, the licensing board to consider the suspension of a licensee who fails to access the central repository. Unless a prescribed opioid or pain treatment is classified as a Schedule II drug, the measure strikes the requirement for the prescription to be capped at a seven-day supply and does not require a pain management prescription to be prescribed at the lowest effective dose. The measure outlines acceptable circumstances wherein a Schedule II opioid drug may be prescribed for pain. For patients complying with a patient-provider agreement after one year, practitioners may assess the patient every six months. Pharmacists retain the right to refuse to fill a prescription.

The measure also directs the Insurance Department to study the effects of restricting opioid prescriptions on the claims paid by health insurance carriers and the out-of-pocket costs. The Department shall complete and submit the report to the standing health committees in the Senate and House no later than January 1, 2021. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control is directed to create a report for the standing committees of the Legislature having jurisdiction over health and human services that monitors implementation of

the provisions of this measure. The report's contents are outlined in the measure and shall be provided to the committees no later than January 31, 2020.

Conference Committee Report

The CCS on SB 848 adds several provisions relating to the Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners, State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, Board of Examiners in Optometry, State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, and the Board of Dentistry relating to their respective powers to suspend a practitioner's license. The CCS also adds new requirements for manufacturer's and dispensers of Schedule I substances and clarifies that a pharmacist may still refuse to fill a lawfully filled prescription under the provisions of this measure. The CCS restores the Title and emergency on the measure.

Prepared by: Kalen Taylor