PRINTER'S NO. 3008

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1699 Session of 2015

INTRODUCED BY R. BROWN, COHEN, CORBIN, DAVIS, DeLUCA, DiGIROLAMO, GINGRICH, HARHAI, HEFFLEY, KAUFER, KLUNK, MARSHALL, MASSER, D. PARKER, READSHAW, ROTHMAN, SNYDER AND TAYLOR, MARCH 22, 2016

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, MARCH 22, 2016

AN ACT

Providing for limitations on the dispensing of opioid analgesic drug products in hospital emergency departments and urgent care centers and for duties of the Department of Health; and imposing a penalty.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Short title.

This act shall be known and may be cited as the Safe Emergency Prescribing Act.

Section 2. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Emergency department." An entity within a hospital that is organizationally distinct from other outpatient facilities and whose primary function is to provide emergency accident or emergency medical or surgical care.

"Health care practitioner." As defined in section 103 of the

act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act, including a practitioner who provides services in an emergency department at a hospital or urgent care center and is authorized to prescribe medication under the laws of this Commonwealth.

"Hospital." As defined in section 802.1 of the Health Care Facilities Act.

"Opioid drug product." A drug product that contains an opioid agonist and is designated by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of pain.

"Urgent care center." An organization or business entity that provides outpatient treatment to patients with urgent medical conditions, illnesses or injuries on an unscheduled basis but that is not licensed as a hospital or an ambulatory surgical facility.

Section 3. Prescribing practices.

(a) Limitation on quantity of opioid drug products.--A health care practitioner may not prescribe an opioid drug product to an individual seeking treatment in an emergency department or urgent care center in a quantity sufficient to treat that individual for more than seven days.

(b) Refills.--A health care practitioner in an emergency department or urgent care center may not authorize the refilling of a prescription for an opioid analgesic drug product that has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Section 4. Referral to treatment.

A health care practitioner shall refer an individual for treatment if the individual is believed to be at risk for substance abuse while seeking treatment in an emergency department or urgent care center.

Section 5. Use of prescription drug monitoring program.

To determine whether a patient may be under treatment with an opioid drug product by another health care practitioner, the prescribing health care practitioner shall access the prescription drug monitoring program in accordance with section 8 of the act of October 27, 2014 (P.L.2911, No.191), known as the Achieving Better Care By Monitoring All Prescriptions Program (ABC-MAP) Act.

Section 6. Regulations.

The Department of Health shall promulgate regulations to carry out this act.

Section 7. Penalty.

A health care practitioner who violates any provision of this act commits unprofessional conduct and shall be subject to disciplinary action under the licensure, certification, registration or permit provisions of law and regulation governing the respective health care practitioner.

Section 8. Effective date.

This act shall take effect in 60 days.