SECOND REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 566

93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Aging, Families, Mental and Public Health, February 23, 2006, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

3362S.03C

AN ACT

To repeal sections 195.070, 195.100, and 334.104, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to advanced practice registered nurses.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 195.070, 195.100, and 334.104, RSMo, are repealed

- 2 and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 195.070,
- 3 195.100, and 334.104, to read as follows:
 - 195.070. 1. A physician, podiatrist, dentist, or a registered optometrist
- 2 certified to administer pharmaceutical agents as provided in section 336.220,
- 3 RSMo, or advanced practice registered nurse as defined in section
- 4 335.016, RSMo, delegated the authority to prescribe controlled
- 5 substances listed in Schedules II, III, IV, or V of section 195.017, under
- 6 a collaborative practice agreement, as defined in section 334.104, RSMo,
- 7 in good faith and in the course of his or her professional practice only, may
- 8 prescribe, administer, and dispense controlled substances or he or she may cause
- 9 the same to be administered or dispensed by an individual as authorized by
- 10 statute.
- 11 2. A veterinarian, in good faith and in the course of his professional
- 12 practice only, and not for use by a human being, may prescribe, administer, and
- 13 dispense controlled substances and he may cause them to be administered by an
- 14 assistant or orderly under his direction and supervision.
- 15 3. A practitioner shall not accept any portion of a controlled substance
- 16 unused by a patient, for any reason, if such practitioner did not originally
- 17 dispense the drug.

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4. An individual practitioner may not prescribe or dispense a controlled substance for such practitioner's personal use except in a medical emergency.

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195.100. 1. It shall be unlawful to distribute any controlled substance in 2 a commercial container unless such container bears a label containing an 3 identifying symbol for such substance in accordance with federal laws.

- 2. It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer of any controlled substance to distribute such substance unless the labeling thereof conforms to the requirements of federal law and contains the identifying symbol required in subsection 1 of this section.
- 3. The label of a controlled substance in Schedule II, III or IV shall, when dispensed to or for a patient, contain a clear, concise warning that it is a criminal offense to transfer such narcotic or dangerous drug to any person other than the patient.
- 4. Whenever a manufacturer sells or dispenses a controlled substance and whenever a wholesaler sells or dispenses a controlled substance in a package prepared by him, he shall securely affix to each package in which that drug is contained, a label showing in legible English the name and address of the vendor and the quantity, kind, and form of controlled substance contained therein. No person except a pharmacist for the purpose of filling a prescription under sections 195.005 to 195.425, shall alter, deface, or remove any label so affixed.
 - 5. Whenever a pharmacist or practitioner sells or dispenses any controlled substance on a prescription issued by a physician, dentist, podiatrist [or], veterinarian, or advanced practice registered nurse, he shall affix to the container in which such drug is sold or dispensed, a label showing his own name and address of the pharmacy or practitioner for whom he is lawfully acting; the name of the patient or, if the patient is an animal, the name of the owner of the animal and the species of the animal; the name of the physician, dentist, podiatrist or veterinarian by whom the prescription was written; and such directions as may be stated on the prescription. No person shall alter, deface, or remove any label so affixed.
- 334.104. 1. A physician may enter into collaborative practice arrangements with registered professional nurses. Collaborative practice arrangements shall be in the form of written agreements, jointly agreed-upon protocols, or standing orders for the delivery of health care services. Collaborative practice arrangements, which shall be in writing, may delegate to a registered professional nurse the authority to administer or dispense drugs and provide treatment as long as the delivery of such health care services

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8 is within the scope of practice of the registered professional nurse and is 9 consistent with that nurse's skill, training and competence.

- 2. Collaborative practice arrangements, which shall be in writing, may delegate to a registered professional nurse the authority to administer, dispense or prescribe drugs and provide treatment if the registered professional nurse is an advanced practice nurse as defined in subdivision (2) of section 335.016, RSMo. Such collaborative practice arrangements shall be in the form of written agreements, jointly agreed-upon protocols or standing orders for the delivery of health care services.
- 3. The state board of registration for the healing arts pursuant to section 334.125 and the board of nursing pursuant to section 335.036, RSMo, may jointly promulgate rules regulating the use of collaborative practice arrangements. Such rules shall be limited to specifying geographic areas to be covered, the methods of treatment that may be covered by collaborative practice arrangements and the requirements for review of services provided pursuant to collaborative practice arrangements. Any rules relating to dispensing or distribution of medications or devices by prescription or prescription drug orders under this section shall be subject to the approval of the state board of pharmacy. In order to take effect, such rules shall be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of each board. Neither the state board of registration for the healing arts nor the board of nursing may separately promulgate rules relating to collaborative practice arrangements. Such jointly promulgated rules shall be consistent with guidelines for federally funded clinics. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection shall not extend to collaborative practice arrangements of hospital employees providing inpatient care within hospitals as defined pursuant to chapter 197, RSMo.
- 34 4. The state board of registration for the healing arts shall not deny, revoke, suspend or otherwise take disciplinary action against a physician for 35 health care services delegated to a registered professional nurse provided the 36 37 provisions of this section and the rules promulgated thereunder are 38 satisfied. Upon the written request of a physician subject to a disciplinary action 39 imposed as a result of an agreement between a physician and a registered 40 professional nurse or registered physician assistant, whether written or not, prior to August 28, 1993, all records of such disciplinary licensure action and all 41 records pertaining to the filing, investigation or review of an alleged violation of 42this chapter incurred as a result of such an agreement shall be removed from the 43 records of the state board of registration for the healing arts and the division of 44

professional registration and shall not be disclosed to any public or private entity seeking such information from the board or the division. The state board of registration for the healing arts shall take action to correct reports of alleged violations and disciplinary actions as described in this section which have been submitted to the National Practitioner Data Bank. In subsequent applications or representations relating to his medical practice, a physician completing forms or documents shall not be required to report any actions of the state board of registration for the healing arts for which the records are subject to removal under this section.

- 5. Within thirty days of any change and on each renewal, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require all physicians to identify whether a physician is engaged in any collaborative practice agreement or physician assistant agreement and also report to the board the name of each licensed professional with whom the physician has entered into such agreement. The board may make this information available to the public. The physician shall also provide the board with a copy of each such agreement entered into by the physician and the board shall review such agreements for compliance under this chapter.
- 6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, a registered nurse who has graduated from a school of nurse anesthesia accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Educational Programs of Nurse Anesthesia or its predecessor and has been certified or is eligible for certification as a nurse anesthetist by the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists shall be permitted to provide anesthesia services without a collaborative practice arrangement provided that he or she is under the supervision of an anesthesiologist or other physician, dentist, or podiatrist who is immediately available if needed.

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