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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 6

BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; AMENDING SECTION 54-1733, IDAHO CODE, TO
3	PROVIDE THAT PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS ARE VALID ONLY IF ISSUED BY A
4	PRESCRIBER UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, TO REMOVE LANGUAGE RELATING TO
5	TRANSMISSION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS AND TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN
6	ACTS ARE UNLAWFUL AND CONSTITUTE UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT; AND AMEND-
7	ING CHAPTER 17, TITLE 54, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION
8	54-1733A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS MAY BE
9	TRANSMITTED IN CERTAIN WAYS.
10	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
11 12	SECTION 1. That Section 54-1733, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

amended to read as follows:

- 54-1733. VALIDITY OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a A prescription drug order for a legend drug is not valid unless only if it is issued by a prescriber for a legitimate medical purpose arising from a prescriber-patient relationship which includes a documented patient evaluation adequate to establish diagnoses and identify underlying conditions and/or contraindications to the treatment.
- (2) A prescriber who is otherwise authorized to perform any of the activities listed herein may prescribe or perform any of the following activities for a patient with whom the prescriber does not have a prescriber-patient relationship under the following circumstances:
 - (a) Writing initial admission orders for a newly hospitalized patient;
 - (b) Writing a prescription drug order for a patient of another prescriber for whom the prescriber is taking call;
 - (c) Writing a prescription drug order for a patient examined by a physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or other licensed practitioner with whom the prescriber has a supervisory or collaborative relationship;
 - (d) Writing a prescription drug order for a medication on a short-term basis for a new patient prior to the patient's first appointment;
 - (e) In emergency situations where the life or health of the patient is in imminent danger;
 - (f) In emergencies that constitute an immediate threat to the public health including, but not limited to, empiric treatment or prophylaxis to prevent or control an infectious disease outbreak;
 - (g) Epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of a school pursuant to section 33-520A, Idaho Code; and
 - (h) If a prescriber makes a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease in a patient, the prescriber may prescribe or dispense antibiotics to the infected patient's named sexual partner or partners for treatment

of the sexually transmitted disease as recommended by the most current centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) guidelines.

- (3) Treatment, including issuing a prescription drug order, based solely on an online questionnaire or consultation outside of an ongoing clinical relationship does not constitute a legitimate medical purpose.
 - (4) A prescription drug order may shall only be issued either:

- (a) Bby a practitioner acting in the usual course of his profession; or
- (b) By prescriber including a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator or other person, other than a pharmacist, prescriber who is licensed in a jurisdiction other than the state of Idaho and is permitted by such license to dispense, conduct research with respect to or administer the prescribed prescribe legend drugs in the course of his professional practice or research in such jurisdiction, so long as the individual is acting within the jurisdiction, scope and authority of his license when issuing the prescription drug order.
- (c) The prescription drug order may be signed and sent electronically pursuant to chapter 50, title 28, Idaho Code.
- (d) Transmission of prescription drug order. In addition to delivery of the original signed written prescription drug order to a licensed pharmacy:
 - (i) A prescription drug order that has been signed by the practitioner may be received by a licensed pharmacy for dispensing purposes through a facsimile transmission from the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's agent, or from an institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility;
 - (ii) A prescription drug order may also be received by a licensed pharmacist verbally from the practitioner, the practitioner's agent or from a licensed practical nurse or licensed professional nurse in an institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility;
 - (iii) A prescription drug order received verbally from the practitioner by a licensed practical nurse or licensed professional nurse in a licensed institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility may also be sent by facsimile transmission from the institutional facility to a licensed pharmacy for dispensing purposes provided the transmitted document includes the name of the prescriber issuing the prescription drug order, the name of the nurse who transcribed the order and the name of the person who sent the facsimile.
- (e) In the event that there are no refills remaining on an existing prescription drug order, and the pharmacist requests a new prescription drug order from the practitioner, the practitioner's agent, after obtaining practitioner authorization, may sign and return the request via facsimile so long as:
 - (i) The request is generated from the pharmacy;
 - (ii) The request is for medication that the patient is currently taking;
 - (iii) There are no changes to the type of drug, its strength or directions for the continuation of therapy;

- (iv) The practitioner's agent's transmission is received via facsimile from the practitioner's office; and
- (v) The request, which is subsequently transmitted back to the requesting pharmacy by the practitioner's agent, contains all components of a valid prescription drug order.
- (2) It is unlawful for a practitioner to knowingly issue an invalid prescription drug order for a legend drug.

- (3) It is unlawful for a pharmacist or veterinarian to knowingly fill an invalid prescription drug order for a legend drug.
- (4) A prescriber who is otherwise authorized to perform any of the activities listed in this subsection may prescribe or perform any of the following activities for a patient with whom the prescriber does not have a prescriber-patient relationship under the following circumstances:
 - (a) Writing initial admission orders for a newly hospitalized patient;
 - (b) Writing a prescription for a patient of another prescriber for whom the prescriber is taking call;
 - (c) Writing a prescription for a patient examined by a physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or other licensed practitioner with whom the prescriber has a supervisory or collaborative relationship;
 - (d) Writing a prescription for medication on a short-term basis for a new patient prior to the patient's first appointment;
 - (e) In emergency situations where life or health of the patient is in imminent danger;
 - (f) In emergencies that constitute an immediate threat to the public health including, but not limited to, empiric treatment or prophylaxis to prevent or control an infectious disease outbreak;
 - (g) Epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of a school pursuant to section 33-520A, Idaho Code;
 - (h) If a prescriber makes a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease in a patient, the prescriber may prescribe or dispense antibiotics to the infected patient's named sexual partner or partners for treatment of the sexually transmitted disease as recommended by the most current centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) guidelines.
 - (5) Prescribing The following acts shall be unlawful:

censed, certified or registered.

- (a) To knowingly issue an invalid prescription drug order for a legend drug;
- (b) To knowingly dispense a legend drug pursuant to an invalid prescription drug order; or
- (c) To prescribe drugs to individuals without a prescriber-patient relationship, and not in accordance with unless excepted in this section.

 Such acts shall be constitute unprofessional conduct and the prescriber or dispenser shall be subject to discipline according to the provisions of the Idaho Code chapter pursuant to which the prescriber or dispenser is li-
- SECTION 2. That Chapter 17, Title 54, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 54-1733A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

54-1733A. TRANSMISSION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS. (1) A valid prescription drug order may be transmitted to a licensed pharmacy by the following means:

- (a) By delivery of the original signed written prescription drug order;
- (b) Electronically by the prescriber or prescriber's agent in compliance with the uniform electronic transactions act, chapter 50, title 28, Idaho Code;
- (c) Electronically by a licensed practical or professional nurse in an institutional facility for a patient of that facility via a secure, interoperable information technology system that exchanges data accurately, effectively and in compliance with applicable laws;
- (d) Verbally by the prescriber, prescriber's agent, or a licensed practical or professional nurse for a patient of an institutional facility or for a hospice patient; and
- (e) Via facsimile by a prescriber, prescriber's agent, institutional facility or hospice agent, provided that if the order was initially received verbally, the transmitted document shall include the name of the prescriber, the name of the licensed practical or professional nurse who received and transcribed the order and the name of the person who faxed the order.
- (2) In the event that there are no refills remaining on an existing prescription drug order and the pharmacist requests a new prescription drug order from the prescriber, the prescriber's agent, after obtaining prescriber authorization, may sign and return the request via facsimile so long as:
 - (a) The request is generated from the pharmacy;

- (b) The request is for medication that the patient is currently taking;
- (c) There are no changes to the type of drug, its strength or directions for the continuation of therapy;
- (d) The prescriber's agent's transmission is received via facsimile from the prescriber's office; and
- (e) The request, which is subsequently transmitted back to the requesting pharmacy by the prescriber's agent, contains all components of a valid prescription drug order.