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 HB 1311 2003

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to physician assistants; amending ss. 458.347 and 459.022, F.S.; requiring additional continuing medical education in the clinical and legal aspects of prescribing controlled substances; removing controlled substances from the formulary of medicinal drugs a physician assistant may not prescribe; amending s. 893.02, F.S.; including physician assistants in the definition of "practitioner" under ch. 893, F.S., to authorize them to prescribe controlled substances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

2.5

Section 1. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (4) of section 458.347, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

458.347 Physician assistants.--

- (4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.--
- (e) A supervisory physician may delegate to a fully licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe any medication used in the supervisory physician's practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to paragraph (f). A fully licensed physician assistant may only prescribe such medication under the following circumstances:
- 1. A physician assistant must clearly identify to the patient that he or she is a physician assistant. Furthermore, the physician assistant must inform the patient that the patient has the right to see the physician prior to any prescription being prescribed by the physician assistant.



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2. The supervisory physician must notify the department of his or her intent to delegate, on a department-approved form, before delegating such authority and notify the department of any change in prescriptive privileges of the physician assistant.

- 3. The physician assistant must file with the department, before commencing to prescribe, evidence that he or she has completed a continuing medical education course of at least 5/3 classroom hours in prescriptive practice, conducted by an accredited program approved by the boards, which course covers the limitations, responsibilities, and privileges involved in prescribing medicinal drugs and the clinical and legal aspects of prescribing controlled substances, or evidence that he or she has received education comparable to the continuing education course as part of an accredited physician assistant training program.
- 4. The physician assistant must file with the department, before commencing to prescribe, evidence that the physician assistant has a minimum of 3 months of clinical experience in the specialty area of the supervising physician.
- 5. The physician assistant must file with the department a signed affidavit that he or she has completed a minimum of 10 continuing medical education hours in the specialty practice in which the physician assistant has prescriptive privileges and 2 continuing medical education hours in the clinical and legal aspects of prescribing controlled substances with each licensure renewal application.
- 6. The department shall issue a license and a prescriber number to the physician assistant granting authority for the



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prescribing of medicinal drugs authorized within this paragraph upon completion of the foregoing requirements.

- 7. The prescription must be written in a form that complies with chapter 499 and must contain, in addition to the supervisory physician's name, address, and telephone number, the physician assistant's prescriber number. Unless it is a drug sample dispensed by the physician assistant, the prescription must be filled in a pharmacy permitted under chapter 465 and must be dispensed in that pharmacy by a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465. The appearance of the prescriber number creates a presumption that the physician assistant is authorized to prescribe the medicinal drug and the prescription is valid.
- 8. The physician assistant must note the prescription in the appropriate medical record, and the supervisory physician must review and sign each notation. For dispensing purposes only, the failure of the supervisory physician to comply with these requirements does not affect the validity of the prescription.
- 9. This paragraph does not prohibit a supervisory physician from delegating to a physician assistant the authority to order medication for a hospitalized patient of the supervisory physician.

This paragraph does not apply to facilities licensed pursuant to chapter 395.

(f)1. The council shall establish a formulary of medicinal drugs that a fully licensed physician assistant, licensed under this section or s. 459.022, may not prescribe. The formulary must include controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, antipsychotics, general anesthetics and radiographic contrast



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materials, and all parenteral preparations except insulin and epinephrine.

- 2. In establishing the formulary, the council shall consult with a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465, but not licensed under this chapter or chapter 459, who shall be selected by the Secretary of Health.
- 3. Only the council shall add to, delete from, or modify the formulary. Any person who requests an addition, deletion, or modification of a medicinal drug listed on such formulary has the burden of proof to show cause why such addition, deletion, or modification should be made.
- 4. The boards shall adopt the formulary required by this paragraph, and each addition, deletion, or modification to the formulary, by rule. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 to the contrary, the formulary rule shall be effective 60 days after the date it is filed with the Secretary of State. Upon adoption of the formulary, the department shall mail a copy of such formulary to each fully licensed physician assistant, licensed under this section or s. 459.022, and to each pharmacy licensed by the state. The boards shall establish, by rule, a fee not to exceed \$200 to fund the provisions of this paragraph and paragraph (e).
- Section 2. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 459.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 459.022 Physician assistants.--
 - (4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.--
- (e) A supervisory physician may delegate to a fully licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe any medication used in the supervisory physician's practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to



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s. 458.347. A fully licensed physician assistant may only prescribe such medication under the following circumstances:

- 1. A physician assistant must clearly identify to the patient that she or he is a physician assistant. Furthermore, the physician assistant must inform the patient that the patient has the right to see the physician prior to any prescription being prescribed by the physician assistant.
- 2. The supervisory physician must notify the department of her or his intent to delegate, on a department-approved form, before delegating such authority and notify the department of any change in prescriptive privileges of the physician assistant.
- 3. The physician assistant must file with the department, before commencing to prescribe, evidence that she or he has completed a continuing medical education course of at least 5/3 classroom hours in prescriptive practice, conducted by an accredited program approved by the boards, which course covers the limitations, responsibilities, and privileges involved in prescribing medicinal drugs and the clinical and legal aspects of prescribing controlled substances, or evidence that she or he has received education comparable to the continuing education course as part of an accredited physician assistant training program.
- 4. The physician assistant must file with the department, before commencing to prescribe, evidence that the physician assistant has a minimum of 3 months of clinical experience in the specialty area of the supervising physician.
- 5. The physician assistant must file with the department a signed affidavit that she or he has completed a minimum of 10 continuing medical education hours in the specialty practice in

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which the physician assistant has prescriptive privileges and 2 continuing medical education hours in the clinical and legal aspects of prescribing controlled substances with each licensure renewal application.

- 6. The department shall issue a license and a prescriber number to the physician assistant granting authority for the prescribing of medicinal drugs authorized within this paragraph upon completion of the foregoing requirements.
- 7. The prescription must be written in a form that complies with chapter 499 and must contain, in addition to the supervisory physician's name, address, and telephone number, the physician assistant's prescriber number. Unless it is a drug sample dispensed by the physician assistant, the prescription must be filled in a pharmacy permitted under chapter 465, and must be dispensed in that pharmacy by a pharmacist licensed under chapter 465. The appearance of the prescriber number creates a presumption that the physician assistant is authorized to prescribe the medicinal drug and the prescription is valid.
- 8. The physician assistant must note the prescription in the appropriate medical record, and the supervisory physician must review and sign each notation. For dispensing purposes only, the failure of the supervisory physician to comply with these requirements does not affect the validity of the prescription.
- 9. This paragraph does not prohibit a supervisory physician from delegating to a physician assistant the authority to order medication for a hospitalized patient of the supervisory physician.



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This paragraph does not apply to facilities licensed pursuant to chapter 395.

- Section 3. Subsection (19) of section 893.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 893.02 Definitions. -- The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:
- assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 458, a dentist licensed pursuant to chapter 466, a veterinarian licensed pursuant to chapter 474, an osteopathic physician or physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 459, a naturopath licensed pursuant to chapter 462, or a podiatric physician licensed pursuant to chapter 461, provided such practitioner holds a valid federal controlled substance registry number.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

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