

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 587 CS

Health Care Practitioners

SPONSOR(S): Galvano

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 416

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Health Care Regulation Committee	9 Y, 0 N, w/CS	Hamrick	Mitchell
2) Business Regulation Committee			
3) Health Care Appropriations Committee			
4) Health & Families Council			
5) _____			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

HB 587 provides that it is grounds for disciplinary action if a health care practitioner fails to identify to a patient the type of license under which he or she is practicing. The practitioner must also disclose the type of license they hold in any advertisements for health care services. The bill provides an exemption to this provision for practitioners operating in facilities licensed under chapters 395 or 400, F.S., which include hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, and long-term care facilities.

Currently, each health profession regulated by the Department of Health is subject to the grounds for discipline listed in individual practice acts as well as the general provisions in ch. 456, F.S. The bill amends chapter 456 to apply uniformly to health care professions regulated by the Department of Health.

The bill provides rule-making authority to each practitioner board or the department, to adopt rules to determine how practitioners may comply with the disclosure requirement. The bill stipulates that the provisions of the bill are incorporated into all statutes that make a general reference to s. 456.072, F.S. This eliminates the need to reenact specific penalty provisions in each practice act.

Fiscal Impact: This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments, but may have a fiscal impact on health care providers who have to alter their advertisements, notices, and procedures. The Department of Health suggests that disciplinary investigations and prosecutions may increase.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2006.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Promote personal responsibility-The bill requires a physician and other health care providers such as nurses, physician assistants, mental health counselors, and opticians to disclose additional information about their credentials in advertisements and increases the enforcement responsibility of the Department of Health.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill provides that if a health care practitioner fails to identify to a patient the type of license under which he or she is practicing it is grounds for disciplinary action. The practitioner must also disclose the type of license they hold in any advertisements for health care services. The bill provides an exemption to this provision for practitioners operating in facilities licensed under chapters 395 or 400, F.S., which include hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, and long-term care facilities.

The bill provides rule-making authority to each practitioner board or the department, to adopt rules to determine how practitioners may comply with the disclosure requirement. The bill stipulates that the provisions of the bill are incorporated into all statutes that make a general reference to s. 456.072, F.S. This eliminates the need to reenact specific penalty provisions in each practice act.

PRESENT SITUATION

The findings of the bill state that health care licensure can be extremely confusing to patients. Patients can be misled into believing that the practitioner is better qualified than other health care practitioners because of misleading practice designations. Currently, each health profession regulated by the Department of Health is subject to the grounds for discipline listed in individual practice acts as well as the general provisions in ch. 456, F.S. Many of the regulatory boards already have rules regarding what constitutes misleading advertising.

The bill amends chapter 456 to apply uniformly to health care professions regulated by the Department of Health. The bill states that patients need to be informed of the credentials of the health care practitioners who treat them, and that the public needs to be protected from misleading health care advertising.

The Department of Health's Division of Medical Quality Assurance

Health care practitioners in Florida are governed by professional licensing boards or councils that are independent entities that are overseen by the Department of Health's Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA). MQA regulates health care practitioners to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the public. Currently, MQA supports licensure and disciplinary activities for 37 professions and 6 facilities, and works with 28 boards and councils. In total, MQA regulates more than 850,000 health care practitioners and facilities.

Affected Practice Acts

The provisions of this bill will impact approximately 20 practice acts and 103 cross-references to sections 456.072, 456.072(1) and 456.072(2), F.S.

The chapters that are affected:

456	General Provisions for Health Professions	466	Dentistry, Dental Hygiene, and Dental Laboratories
457	Acupuncture	467	Midwifery
458	Medical Practice	468	Miscellaneous Professions
459	Osteopathic Medicine	478	Electrolysis
460	Chiropractic Medicine	480	Massage Practice
461	Podiatric Medicine	483	Health Testing Services
462	Naturopathy	484	Dispensing of Optical Devices and Hearing Aids
463	Optometry	486	Physical Therapy Practice
464	Nursing	490	Psychological Services
465	Pharmacy	491	Clinical, Counseling and Psychotherapy Services

Facilities Licensed in Chapters 395 and 400, Florida Statutes

The bill specifies that failing to disclose the type of license a provider is operating under is grounds for disciplinary action unless the practitioner is operating in a facility licensed in chapters 395 and 400, F.S.

Chapter 395, F.S., regulates the following entities:

- Hospitals
- Ambulatory Surgical Centers
- Trauma Centers
- Rural Hospitals
- Family Practice Teaching Hospitals

Chapter 400, F.S., regulates the following entities:

- Long-term care facilities
- Nursing homes
- Assisted living facilities
- Adult day care
- Hospices
- Intermediate care and transitional facilities for developmentally disabled persons
- Prescribed pediatric extended care facilities
- Home medical equipment providers
- Health care services pools
- Health care clinics

The bill will impact practitioners in private individual and group practices.

Prohibitions on Making Misleading Advertisements

Currently, s. 456.072(1)(a), F.S., prohibits making misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practice of the licensee's profession. In addition, grounds for discipline in each of the individual practice acts include a prohibition on false and misleading advertising. Many of the regulatory boards already have rules regarding what constitutes misleading advertising.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Provides findings and intent of the Legislature.

Section 2. Amends s. 456.072, F.S., to provide that a practitioner's failure to disclose the type of license under which he or she is practicing is grounds for disciplinary action, the practitioner must also disclose the type of license they hold in advertisements for health care services, unless the practitioner is operating in a facility licensed under chapters 395 or 400, F.S.

Section 3. Provides that the bill will take effect on July 1, 2006.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See D. Fiscal Comments.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Health care providers may have to change their advertisements, notices, and office procedures to comply with the provisions of this bill.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

According to the Department of Health, an increase in the number of complaints of health care providers failing to fully disclose licensure information would increase the amount of disciplinary investigations and prosecutions.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds. This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities. This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities have to raise revenue.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill provides rulemaking authority to the Department of Health to promulgate rules outlining how a licensee will disclose the type of license under which he or she is practicing.

DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

According to the Department of Health, the bill will help make clear to patients whether the person providing care is a physician, a physician assistant, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, other licensed professional, or an unlicensed assistant.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

On February 22, 2006, the Health Care Regulation Committee adopted one amendment sponsored by Representative Galvano. The amendment removes the requirement that disclosure occurs at the initiation of the professional relationship and clarifies how a practitioner may identify himself or herself, such as by wearing of a name tag. The amendment also provides the Department of Health with rule-making authority to outline how a licensee will disclose the type of license under which he or she is practicing.

The bill, as amended, was reported favorably as a committee substitute.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute.