By Senator Bean

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A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to physician assistants; amending ss. 458.347 and 459.022, F.S.; authorizing a physician assistant to execute all practice-related activities delegated by a supervisory physician unless expressly prohibited; deleting provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending ss. 458.3475, 458.348, 459.023, and 459.025, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 458.347, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.347 Physician assistants.—

- (4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.-
- (a) A physician assistant may execute all practice-related activities delegated by the supervisory physician unless expressly prohibited in chapter 458 or chapter 459 or rules adopted thereunder.
- (b) (a) The boards shall adopt, by rule, the general principles that supervising physicians must use in developing the scope of practice of a physician assistant under direct supervision and under indirect supervision. These principles shall recognize the diversity of both specialty and practice settings in which physician assistants are used.
- (c) (b) This chapter does not prevent third-party payors from reimbursing employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered by licensed physician assistants.

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 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (e) \underline{A} licensed physician <u>assistant</u> <u>assistants</u> may not be denied clinical hospital privileges, except for cause, so long as the supervising physician is a staff member in good standing.

- (e) (d) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant, pursuant to a written protocol, the authority to act according to s. 154.04(1)(c). Such delegated authority is limited to the supervising physician's practice in connection with a county health department as defined and established pursuant to chapter 154. The boards shall adopt rules governing the supervision of physician assistants by physicians in county health departments.
- $\underline{(f)}$ (e) A supervisory physician may delegate to a fully licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe or dispense any medication used in the supervisory physician's practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to paragraph $\underline{(g)}$ (f). A fully licensed physician assistant may only prescribe or dispense 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 or dispensed by the physician assistant.
- 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. Authority to dispense may be delegated only by a supervising physician who is registered as a dispensing

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practitioner in compliance with s. 465.0276.

3. 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 with each licensure renewal application.

- 4. The department may issue 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. The physician assistant <u>may shall</u> not be required to independently register pursuant to s. 465.0276.
- 5. 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 or 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.
- 6. The physician assistant must note the prescription or dispensing of medication in the appropriate medical record.
- 7. 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.

 $\underline{(g)}$ (f)1. The council shall establish a formulary of medicinal drugs that a fully licensed physician assistant having prescribing authority under this section or s. 459.022 may not prescribe. The formulary must include controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, general anesthetics, and radiographic contrast materials.

- 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 State Surgeon General.
- 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 having prescribing authority 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 $\underline{(f)}$ (e).

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(h) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant the authority to order medications for the supervisory physician's patient in a facility licensed under chapter 395, notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 465 or chapter 893 which may prohibit this delegation.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 458.3475, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.3475 Anesthesiologist assistants.-

- (7) ANESTHESIOLOGIST AND ANESTHESIOLOGIST ASSISTANT TO ADVISE THE BOARD.—
- (b) In addition to its other duties and responsibilities as prescribed by law, the board shall:
- 1. Recommend to the department the licensure of anesthesiologist assistants.
- 2. Develop all rules regulating the use of anesthesiologist assistants by qualified anesthesiologists under this chapter and chapter 459, except for rules relating to the formulary developed under s. 458.347 s. 458.347(4)(f). The board shall also develop rules to ensure that the continuity of supervision is maintained in each practice setting. The boards shall consider adopting a proposed rule at the regularly scheduled meeting immediately following the submission of the proposed rule. A proposed rule may not be adopted by either board unless both boards have accepted and approved the identical language contained in the proposed rule. The language of all proposed rules must be approved by both boards pursuant to each respective board's guidelines and standards regarding the adoption of proposed rules.
 - 3. Address concerns and problems of practicing

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anesthesiologist assistants to improve safety in the clinical practices of licensed anesthesiologist assistants.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 458.348, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.348 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders, and established protocols; notice; standards.—

- (4) SUPERVISORY RELATIONSHIPS IN MEDICAL OFFICE SETTINGS.—A physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising physician, must comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. For the purpose of this subsection, a physician's "primary practice location" means the address reflected on the physician's profile published pursuant to s. 456.041.
- (c) A physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising physician and the services offered at the office are primarily dermatologic or skin care services, which include aesthetic skin care services other than plastic surgery, must comply with the standards listed in subparagraphs 1.-4. Notwithstanding <u>s. 458.347</u> s. 458.347(4)(e)6., a physician supervising a physician assistant pursuant to this paragraph may not be required to review and cosign charts or medical records prepared by such physician assistant.

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1. The physician shall submit to the board the addresses of all offices where he or she is supervising an advanced registered nurse practitioner or a physician/s assistant which are not the physician's primary practice location.

- 2. The physician must be board certified or board eligible in dermatology or plastic surgery as recognized by the board pursuant to s. 458.3312.
- 3. All such offices that are not the physician's primary place of practice must be within 25 miles of the physician's primary place of practice or in a county that is contiguous to the county of the physician's primary place of practice.

 However, the distance between any of the offices may not exceed 75 miles.
- 4. The physician may supervise only one office other than the physician's primary place of practice except that until July 1, 2011, the physician may supervise up to two medical offices other than the physician's primary place of practice if the addresses of the offices are submitted to the board before July 1, 2006. Effective July 1, 2011, The physician may supervise only one office other than the physician's primary place of practice, regardless of when the addresses of the offices were submitted to the board.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 459.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

459.022 Physician assistants.-

- (4) PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.-
- (a) A physician assistant may execute all practice-related activities delegated by the supervisory physician unless

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expressly prohibited in chapter 458 or chapter 459 or rules adopted thereunder.

(b) (a) The boards shall adopt, by rule, the general principles that supervising physicians must use in developing the scope of practice of a physician assistant under direct supervision and under indirect supervision. These principles shall recognize the diversity of both specialty and practice settings in which physician assistants are used.

- (c) (b) This chapter does not prevent third-party payors from reimbursing employers of physician assistants for covered services rendered by licensed physician assistants.
- (d) (c) Licensed physician assistants may not be denied clinical hospital privileges, except for cause, so long as the supervising physician is a staff member in good standing.
- (e) (d) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant, pursuant to a written protocol, the authority to act according to s. 154.04(1)(c). Such delegated authority is limited to the supervising physician's practice in connection with a county health department as defined and established pursuant to chapter 154. The boards shall adopt rules governing the supervision of physician assistants by physicians in county health departments.
- <u>(f)</u> (e) A supervisory physician may delegate to a fully licensed physician assistant the authority to prescribe or dispense any medication used in the supervisory physician's practice unless such medication is listed on the formulary created pursuant to s. 458.347. A fully licensed physician assistant may only prescribe or dispense such medication under the following circumstances:

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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 or dispensed 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. Authority to dispense may be delegated only by a supervisory physician who is registered as a dispensing practitioner in compliance with s. 465.0276.
- 3. 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 which the physician assistant has prescriptive privileges with each licensure renewal application.
- 4. The department may issue 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. The physician assistant <u>may shall</u> not be required to independently register pursuant to s. 465.0276.
- 5. 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 or drug sample dispensed by the physician assistant, the prescription must be filled in a pharmacy permitted under

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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.

- 6. The physician assistant must note the prescription or dispensing of medication in the appropriate medical record.
- 7. 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.

(g) A supervisory physician may delegate to a licensed physician assistant the authority to order medications for the supervisory physician's patient in a facility licensed under chapter 395, notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 465 or chapter 893 which may prohibit this delegation.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 459.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

459.023 Anesthesiologist assistants.-

- (7) ANESTHESIOLOGIST AND ANESTHESIOLOGIST ASSISTANT TO ADVISE THE BOARD.—
- (b) In addition to its other duties and responsibilities as prescribed by law, the board shall:
- 1. Recommend to the department the licensure of anesthesiologist assistants.
 - 2. Develop all rules regulating the use of anesthesiologist

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assistants by qualified anesthesiologists under this chapter and chapter 458, except for rules relating to the formulary developed under <u>s. 458.347</u> s. 458.347(4)(f). The board shall also develop rules to ensure that the continuity of supervision is maintained in each practice setting. The boards shall consider adopting a proposed rule at the regularly scheduled meeting immediately following the submission of the proposed rule. A proposed rule may not be adopted by either board unless both boards have accepted and approved the identical language contained in the proposed rule. The language of all proposed rules must be approved by both boards pursuant to each respective board's guidelines and standards regarding the adoption of proposed rules.

3. Address concerns and problems of practicing anesthesiologist assistants to improve safety in the clinical practices of licensed anesthesiologist assistants.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 459.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

459.025 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders, and established protocols; notice; standards.—

(3) SUPERVISORY RELATIONSHIPS IN MEDICAL OFFICE SETTINGS.—
An osteopathic physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the osteopathic physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising osteopathic physician, must comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. For the purpose of this subsection, an osteopathic physician's "primary practice

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location" means the address reflected on the physician's profile published pursuant to s. 456.041.

- (c) An osteopathic physician who supervises an advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant at a medical office other than the osteopathic physician's primary practice location, where the advanced registered nurse practitioner or physician assistant is not under the onsite supervision of a supervising osteopathic physician and the services offered at the office are primarily dermatologic or skin care services, which include aesthetic skin care services other than plastic surgery, must comply with the standards listed in subparagraphs 1.-4. Notwithstanding s.459.022 s.459
- 1. The osteopathic physician shall submit to the Board of Osteopathic Medicine the addresses of all offices where he or she is supervising or has a protocol with an advanced registered nurse practitioner or a physician's assistant which are not the osteopathic physician's primary practice location.
- 2. The osteopathic physician must be board certified or board eligible in dermatology or plastic surgery as recognized by the Board of Osteopathic Medicine pursuant to s. 459.0152.
- 3. All such offices that are not the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice must be within 25 miles of the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice or in a county that is contiguous to the county of the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice. However, the distance

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349 between any of the offices may not exceed 75 miles.

4. The osteopathic physician may supervise only one office other than the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice except that until July 1, 2011, the osteopathic physician may supervise up to two medical offices other than the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice if the addresses of the offices are submitted to the Board of Osteopathic Medicine before July 1, 2006. Effective July 1, 2011, The osteopathic physician may supervise only one office other than the osteopathic physician's primary place of practice, regardless of when the addresses of the offices were submitted to the Board of Osteopathic Medicine.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.