LEGISLATIVE ACTION House Senate Comm: RCS 02/18/2020

The Committee on Health Policy (Hutson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 70 - 148

and insert:

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treatment of influenza pursuant to s. 465.1895, and the preparation of prepackaged drug products in facilities holding Class III institutional pharmacy permits.

Section 3. Section 465.1895, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

465.1895 Testing for and treatment of influenza.-

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- (1) A pharmacist may test for and treat influenza if all of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The pharmacist has entered into a written protocol with a supervising physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, and such protocol complies with the requirements in subsection (5) and the Board of Medicine's rules.
- (b) The pharmacist uses an instrument and a waived test, as that term is defined in 42 C.F.R. s. 493.2.
 - (c) The pharmacist uses a testing system that:
- 1. Provides automated readings in order to reduce user subjectivity or interpretation of results.
- 2. Is capable of directly or indirectly interfacing with electronic medical records systems.
- 3. Is capable of electronically reporting daily deidentified test results to the appropriate agencies.
- 4. Uses an instrument that incorporates both internal and external controls and external calibration that show the reagent and assay procedure is performing properly. External controls must be used in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and accreditation requirements.
- (d) The pharmacist is certified to test for and treat influenza pursuant to a certification program approved by the Board of Medicine, in consultation with the board and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine. The certification program must be developed and implemented within 90 days after the date upon which this section becomes effective and must require that the pharmacist attend, on a one-time basis, 8 hours of continuing education courses approved by the Board of Medicine. The continuing education curriculum must be provided by an

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organization of instruction approved by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education and must include, at a minimum, point-of-care testing for influenza and the safe and effective treatment of influenza.

- (e) The pharmacist collects from the patient a full history of the patient's past and present medical conditions on a form adopted by the Board of Medicine in rule which allows the patient to check off medical conditions from a list and add other conditions that are not listed. The history must be maintained as part of the patient's records in accordance with subsection (3).
- (f) The pharmacy in which a pharmacist tests for and treats influenza prominently displays signage indicating that any patient tested and treated at the pharmacy is advised to seek followup care from his or her primary care physician or, if the patient has no primary care physician, from the pharmacist's supervising physician.
- (g) The pharmacist who tests for or treats influenza provides the patient with the name and contact information for the pharmacist's supervising physician and a pamphlet or brochure that meets criteria established by the Board of Medicine in rule informing the patient that:
- 1. If the test indicates that the patient has influenza, the patient is advised to seek followup care from the patient's primary care physician or, if the patient has no primary care physician, from the pharmacist's supervising physician; and
- 2. If the pharmacist treats the patient for influenza, the pharmacist and the pharmacy where the testing and treating occurred are liable for damages the patient suffers as a result

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of an adverse reaction to the treatment.

- (h) The pharmacist's treatment is limited to medications designed to treat influenza which are approved by the Board of Medicine and which the Board of Medicine shall review annually.
- (i) The pharmacist, prior to treating the patient, reviews the patient's current prescriptions and recent prescription history to check for relative contraindications involving the pharmacist's intended treatment.
- (2) A pharmacist may not enter into a written protocol under this section unless he or she maintains at least \$250,000 of professional liability insurance and is certified as required in paragraph (1)(d).
- (3) A pharmacist who tests for and treats influenza shall maintain and make available patient records using the same standards for confidentiality and maintenance of such records as those that are imposed on health care practitioners under s. 456.057. Each patient's records maintained under this subsection must include confirmation that the requirements of paragraphs (1) (e) and (1) (g) were fulfilled. Such records shall be maintained for at least 5 years.
- (4) The decision by a supervising physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 to enter into a written protocol under this section is a professional decision on the part of the physician and a person may not interfere with a physician's decision regarding entering into such a protocol. A pharmacist may not enter into a written protocol that is to be performed while acting as an employee without the written approval of the owner of the pharmacy.
 - (5) The Board of Medicine, in consultation with the board

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and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, shall adopt rules establishing requirements for the written protocol within 90 days after the date upon which this section becomes effective. At a minimum, the written protocol shall include: (a) The terms and conditions required in s. 465.189(7).

- (b) Specific categories of patients for whom the supervising physician authorizes the pharmacist to test for and treat influenza.
- (c) The supervising physician's instructions for the treatment of influenza based on the patient's age, symptoms, and test results, including negative results.
- (d) A process and schedule for the supervising physician to review the pharmacist's actions under the written protocol.
- (e) A process and schedule for the pharmacist to notify the supervising physician of the patient's condition, tests administered, test results, and course of treatment.
- (6) When the patient has a primary care provider, a pharmacist who provides testing for or treatment of influenza under this section shall notify the patient's primary care provider within 2 business days after providing any such testing or treatment.
- (7) If a pharmacist tests for and treats influenza for a patient under this section, the pharmacist or his or her designee must follow up with the patient 3 days later to determine whether the patient's condition has improved, and if the patient informs the pharmacist that his or her condition has not improved, the pharmacist shall do all of the following:
- (a) Recommend that the patient seek treatment from the patient's primary care physician or, if the patient has no



127 primary care physician, from the pharmacist's supervising 128 physician. 129 (b) Inform the patient's primary care physician that the 130 patient's condition failed to improve 3 days after treatment or, 131 if the patient has no primary care physician, the pharmacist 132 shall so inform the pharmacist's supervising physician. (c) Document in the patient's record maintained under 133 134 subsection (3) whether the followup required under this 135 subsection occurred or whether attempts to contact the patient 136 were unsuccessful. 137 (8) A pharmacist may not test for or treat influenza under 138 this section for a patient who: 139 (a) Is younger than 18 years of age; 140 (b) Is older than 75 years of age; 141 (c) Refuses to provide a medical history under paragraph 142 (1)(e); or 143 (d) Provides a medical history under paragraph (1) (e) 144 indicating a history of conditions relating to heart disease, bronchial disorders, pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary 145 146 disease, asthma, or any other medical conditions as determined 147 by the Board of Medicine in rule on an annual basis. (9) A supervising physician who enters into a written 148 149 protocol with a pharmacist under this section must be a primary 150 care physician who is actively practicing in the community in 151 which the pharmacist tests and treats under this section 152 according to Board of Medicine rule. A supervising physician may 153 not enter into such a protocol with pharmacists employed at more 154 than four pharmacy locations.

(10) Implementation of this section is contingent upon the

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enactment of an appropriation within the General Appropriations Act which is sufficient to fund the Board of Medicine's efforts to carry out its duties as required under this section.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 18

163 and insert:

> of influenza; amending s. 381.0031, F.S.; requiring specified licensed pharmacists to report certain information to the Department of Health; amending s. 465.003, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "practice of the profession of pharmacy"; creating s. 465.1895, F.S.; authorizing pharmacists to test for and treat influenza and providing requirements relating thereto; requiring the written protocol between a pharmacist and a supervising physician to contain certain information, terms, and conditions; requiring the Board of Medicine, in consultation with the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, to develop a specified certification program for pharmacists within a specified timeframe; requiring a pharmacist to collect a medical history before testing and treating a patient; requiring a pharmacy in which a pharmacist tests for and treats influenza to display and distribute specified information; providing limitations on the medications a pharmacist may administer to treat influenza; requiring pharmacists to review certain information

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for a specified purpose before testing and treating patients; requiring a pharmacist who tests for and treats influenza to maintain professional liability insurance in a specified amount; providing recordkeeping requirements for pharmacists who test for and treat influenza; providing that a person may not interfere with a physician's professional decision to enter into a written protocol with a pharmacist; providing that a pharmacist may not enter into a written protocol under certain circumstances; requiring the Board of Medicine, in consultation with the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, to adopt rules within a specified timeframe; requiring pharmacists to notify a patient's primary care provider and follow up with the treated patient within specified timeframes; prohibiting a pharmacist from testing or treating patients under certain circumstances; specifying circumstances under which a physician may supervise a pharmacist under a written protocol; providing a contingency on implementation; providing an effective date.