A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1. Chapter 329, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended by adding a new section to part III to be appropriately
3	designated and to read as follows:
4	"§329- Opioid prescription drugs; naloxone; when
5	prescribed. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, when
6	prescribing an opioid or benzodiazepine medication to a patient,
7	a prescriber, shall do the following:
8	(1) Offer the patient a prescription for naloxone
9	hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United
10	States Food and Drug Administration for the complete
11	or partial reversal of opioid-induced respiratory
12	depression when one or more of the following
13	conditions are present:
14	(A) The prescription dosage for the patient is ninety
15	or more morphine milligram equivalents of an
16	opioid medication per day;

1		<u>(B)</u>	An opioid medication is prescribed within one
2			year from the date a prescription for
3			benzodiazepine has been dispensed to the patient;
4			<u>or</u>
5		<u>(C)</u>	The patient presents with an increased risk for
6			opioid overdose, including a patient with a
7			history of opioid overdose, a patient with a
8			history of opioid use disorder, or a patient at
9			risk for returning to a high dose of opioid
10			medication to which the patient is no longer
11			tolerant;
12	(2)	Cons	istent with the existing standard of care, provide
13		educ	ation to the patient on opioid overdose prevention
14		and	the use of naloxone hydrochloride or another drug
15		appr	oved by the United States Food and Drug
16		Admi	nistration for the complete or partial reversal of
17		opio	id-induced respiratory depression; and
18	(3)	Cons	istent with the existing standard of care, provide
19		educ	ation on opioid overdose prevention and the use of
20		nalo	xone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the
21		Unit	ed States Food and Drug Administration for the

1		complete or partial reversal of opioid-induced
2		respiratory depression to one or more persons
3		designated by the patient, or, for a patient who is a
4		minor, to the minor's parent or guardian.
5	(b)	A prescriber shall not be required to provide the
6	education	specified in paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) if the
7	patient r	eceiving the prescription declines the education or has
8	received	the education within the past twenty-four months.
9	(c)	This section shall not apply to a prescriber under any
10	of the fo	llowing circumstances:
11	(1)	When prescribing to an inmate under the jurisdiction
12		of the department of public safety, division of
13		corrections; or a youth under the jurisdiction of the
14		department of human services;
15	(2)	When ordering medications to be administered to a
16		patient while the patient is in either an inpatient or
17		outpatient setting;
18	(3)	When prescribing medications to a patient who is
19		terminally ill; or
20	(4)	When the prescriber is a veterinarian or when
21		prescribing for animals.

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         (d) A prescriber who fails to offer a prescription as
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    required by subsection (a), or who fails to provide the
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    education and use information required by paragraphs (a)(2) and
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    (a)(3), shall be referred to the appropriate licensing board for
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    administrative sanctions deemed appropriate by that board.
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    section shall not create a private right of action against the
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    prescriber and shall not limit a prescriber's liability for the
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    negligent failure to diagnose or treat a patient."
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         SECTION 2. Section 461-11.8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
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    amended to read as follows:
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         "§461-11.8 Opioid antagonist; authority to prescribe and
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    dispense; requirements. (a) A pharmacist, acting in good faith
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    and exercising reasonable care, may prescribe and dispense an
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    opioid antagonist to an individual who is at risk for an opioid
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    overdose or a family member or caregiver of an individual who is
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    at risk of an opioid overdose regardless of whether the
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    individual has evidence of a previous prescription for an opioid
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    antagonist from a practitioner authorized to prescribe opioids.
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    The opioid antagonist prescribed and dispensed for a family
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    member or caregiver of an individual who is at risk for an
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    opioid overdose may be prescribed and dispensed in the name of
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1	che marv	idual who is to be treated with the opioid antagonist
2	or in the	name of the individual who is requesting the opioid
3	antagonis	t, or an "Opioid Antagonist Recipient" or "OAR".
4	(b)	A pharmacist who dispenses a prescribed order for a
5	prescript	ion drug that is an opioid shall inform the individual
6	of the po	tential dangers of a high dose of an opioid, as
7	described	by the federal Centers for Disease Control and
8	Prevention	n in the United States Department of Health and Human
9	Services,	and offer to dispense to the individual to whom the
10	opioid is	being dispensed, on at least an annual basis, an
11	opiate an	tagonist approved by the Food and Drug Administration
12	for the re	eversal of an opioid overdose if:
13	(1)	The individual is, at the same time, prescribed a
14		benzodiazepine, carisoprodol, or tramadol; or
15	(2)	The opioid prescription is at or in excess of ninety
16		morphine milligram equivalent, as described in the
17		guidelines of the federal Centers for Disease Control
18		and Prevention.
19	This	subsection shall not apply to a pharmacist who
20	dispenses	a prescription drug to an individual who is in hospice
21	care, pal	liative care, a resident in a community living center

1	operated	by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, or
2	who dispe	nses a medication to be administered to a patient while
3	the patie	nt is in either an inpatient or outpatient setting.
4	[(b)	(c) A pharmacist who prescribes and dispenses opioid
5	antagonis	ts pursuant to [subsection (a)] this section shall:
6	(1)	Complete a training program related to prescribing
7		opioid antagonists that is approved by the
8		Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), a
9		curriculum-based program from an ACPE-accredited
10		college of pharmacy, a state or local health
11		department program, or a program recognized by the
12		board;
13	(2)	Provide the individual who is receiving the opioid
14		antagonist with information and written educational
15		material on risk factors of opioid overdose, signs of
16		an overdose, overdose response steps, and the use of
17		the opioid antagonist; [and]
18	(3)	Dispense the opioid antagonist to the individual who
19		is at risk for an opioid overdose, family member,
20		caregiver, or individual requesting the opioid
21		antagonist for an individual at risk for an opioid

1		overdose as soon as practicable after the pharmacist
2		issues the prescription[-]; and
3	(4)	Notify the individual who is receiving the opioid
4		antagonist of available generic and brand-name opiate
5		antagonists."
6	SECT	ION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
7	and stric	ken. New statutory material is underscored.
8	SECT	TON 4. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2050.

Report Title:

Opioids; Naloxone; Opioid Antagonist; Pharmacists; Prescribing; Dispensing

Description:

Requires a prescriber to offer a prescription of certain drugs under certain circumstances related to opioid overdose. Requires a prescriber to offer patient education under certain circumstances related to opioid overdose. Exempts veterinarians or prescriptions for animals. Requires a pharmacist who dispenses a prescription order for an opioid to notify the individual of the potential dangers of a high dose of an opioid and to offer to dispense to the individual an opioid antagonist; provided that the individual is prescribed specific opioids at specified doses. Exempts patients in hospice or palliative care, residents of veterans community living centers, patients in inpatient or outpatient care. Requires a pharmacist to notify an individual receiving an opioid antagonist of the availability of generic and brand-name opiate antagonists. Effective 1/1/2050. (SD2)

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