

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2030
RELATING TO THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

SENATOR JARRETT KEOHOKALOOLE, CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Hearing Date: 2/2/2022

Room Number: Videoconference

- 1 **Fiscal Implications:** None
- 2 **Department Testimony:** The Department supports the intent of this measure and defers to the
- 3 Department of Public Safety and the Board of Pharmacy on its implementation.
- 4 The Department supports these efforts to educate patients and encourage the use of naloxone to
- 5 combat overdose and save lives.
- 6 The U.S. Food and Drug Administration encourages broader dissemination of opioid antagonists
- 7 to combat the U.S. opioid crisis, and SB 2030 is consistent with that goal.
- 8 **Offered Amendments:** None
- 9 Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Testimony of
John M. Kirimitsu
Legal and Government Relations Consultant

Senate Committee on Health
The Honorable Jarrett Keohokalole, Chair
The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

February 2, 2022
1:00 pm
Via Videoconference

Re: SB 2033 Relating to the Electronic Prescription Accountability System

Chair, Vice Chair, and committee members, thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on this bill requiring the reporting of opioid antagonists to the State's Electronic Prescription Accountability System.

Kaiser Permanente would like to offer comments and request an amendment.

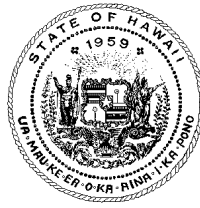
Kaiser Permanente Hawaii recognizes that patient care can be greatly improved by utilizing the State's Electronic Prescription Accountability System (also known as HI-PDMP) by alerting prescribers of possible misuse of controlled substance prescriptions.

Since Hawaii law only requires the reporting of controlled substances to the HI-PDMP, and this bill is mandating the new reporting of a non-controlled substance, i.e. opioid antagonists, Kaiser requests clarity as to what the contents of the non-controlled substance report must contain. For example, in what format should the report be? What specific content must be covered in the report?

Furthermore, Kaiser requests that the bill's proposed effective date be amended to July 1, 2023, instead of effective upon approval. Since this reporting of a non-controlled substance will be a new process, Kaiser will need adequate time to create and implement the non-controlled substance report into its business practice.

Thank you for your consideration.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



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TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2033
RELATING TO ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTION ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

By
Max N. Otani, Director

Senate Committee on Health
Senator Jarrett Keohokalole, Chair
Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

Wednesday, February 2, 2022; 1:00 p.m.
Via Videoconference

Chair Keohokalole, Vice Chair Baker, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) supports Senate Bill 2033, which amend section 329-101(b) and (d) of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), to require that the dispensing of a pharmacist-prescribed opioid antagonists be reported to the State's Electronic Prescription Accountability System (EPAS), more commonly known as the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). This measure aligns with the goals of the Hawaii Opioid Initiative.

In 2019, the Legislature passed Act 255, which allows pharmacists to issue prescriptions for opioid-antagonists, thereby increasing access to these lifesaving drugs. SB 2033 would require pharmacists to report opioid antagonist prescriptions to the PDMP using procedures that are very familiar to them. Such a reporting requirement would not substantially add to a pharmacist's workload and would allow State Department of Health (DOH) epidemiologists, who already have access to the PDMP, to efficiently measure the effectiveness of Act 255. This measure would provide DOH with additional data useful in helping to prevent opioid overdose.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.