

## SENATE SUMMARY OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 55

2017 Regular Session

Mills

**KEYWORD AND SUMMARY AS RETURNED TO THE SENATE**

HEALTH CARE. Provides relative to prescribers of controlled dangerous substances. (See Act)

**SUMMARY OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE SENATE BILL**

1. Provides an effective date for all sections of the Act.
2. Makes technical changes.

**DIGEST OF THE SENATE BILL AS RETURNED TO THE SENATE**

SB 55 Engrossed

2017 Regular Session

Mills

Present law provides for who must obtain a controlled dangerous substance license in Louisiana. Proposed law clarifies that individuals who conduct research with, procure, possess, or prescribe controlled dangerous substances in La. must also obtain a license to do so in Louisiana prior to engaging in any such activity.

Present law provides enrollment access to the Prescription Monitoring Program for prescribing practitioners. Proposed law establishes a process for automatic enrollment into the Prescription Monitoring Program upon initial licensure or upon annual renewal of a prescriber's controlled dangerous substance license.

Present law provides for when a prescriber shall access the Prescription Monitoring Program.

Proposed law expands the mandate to access the program prior to initially prescribing any opioid or if the patient's course of treatment continues for more than 90 days. It further provides for exceptions when a prescriber is not required to check the program.

Proposed law requires all prescribers in La. to obtain three continuing education credit hours as a prerequisite of license renewal in the first annual renewal cycle after Jan. 1, 2018. Successful completion of the requirement once shall satisfy the requirement in full. The course shall be in drug diversion training, best practice prescribing of controlled substances, and appropriate treatment for addiction.

Proposed law requires the health profession licensing boards that regulate prescribing practitioners to promulgate rules and regulations to implement the continuing education requirements established by proposed law, requires the boards to collect and maintain data on compliance and submit aggregate data to the Senate and House committees on health and welfare regarding compliance, and clarifies that these continuing education hours shall be considered among those already required on the effective date of proposed law and not be in addition to what is already required.

Proposed law provisions relative to licensing requirements and prescription requirements are effective upon signature of the governor or upon lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

Proposed law provides that provisions relative to continuing education become effective January 1, 2018 and remainder of the Acts is effective upon signature by the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 40:973(A) and 978(F); Adds R.S. 40:978.3)

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