

Health Quality Subcommittee Action Packet

Thursday, February 7, 2013 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM 306 HOB

Health Quality Subcommittee 2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

Summary:

Health Quality Subcommittee

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm

Thursday February 07, 2013 02:00 pm

HB 9 Favorable	Yeas: 13 Nays: 0
HB 83 Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas: 13 Nays: 0
Amendment 439355 Adopted Without Objection	
HB 115 Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas: 13 Nays: 0
Amendment 482095 Adopted Without Objection	
HB 171 Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas: 13 Nays: 0
Amendment 058859 Adopted Without Objection	
Amendment 111409 Adopted Without Objection	
Amendment 292547 Adopted Without Objection	
Amendment 435737 Adopted Without Objection	
Amendment 973829 Adopted Without Objection	
HB 239 Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas: 10 Nays: 3
Amendment 512831 Adopted Without Objection	
Amendment 847177 Adopted Without Objection	

Health Quality Subcommittee 2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

Attendance:

	Present	Absent	Excused
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X		
Daphne Campbell	X		
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X		
Eduardo Gonzalez	X		
Bryan Nelson	X		
Jose Olivá	X		
Kevin Rader	X		
Daniel Raulerson	X	**	
José Rodríguez	X		
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X		
Joe Saunders	. X		
Ross Spano	X		
Clovis Watson, Jr.	X		
Totals:	13	0	0

Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 9 : Involuntary Examinations under the Baker Act

X Favorable

	Yea	Nay	Ņo Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Daphne Campbell	X	. , .			
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X				
Eduardo Gonzalez	X				
Bryan Nelson	X				
Jose Oliva	X				
Kevin Rader	X				
Daniel Raulerson	X				
José Rodríguez	X				
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X				
Joe Saunders	X				
Ross Spano	X				
Clovis Watson, Jr.	X				
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 13	Total Nays: 0			

Appearances:

Baker Act

Mixon, Juann (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support Florida Academy of Physician Assistants

119 E. Park Ave. Tallahasse FL 32301 Phone: (850) 222-2591

Authorize Nurse Practitioners to sign certificate of involuntray examination

King, RNP, MPH, ARNP, Mai (State Employee) - Proponent

Nurse Practitioners 3712 Longchamp Cir. Tallahassee FL 32309 Phone: (850) 510-7500

Baker Act

Whitaker, Stan - Proponent

FL Assoc. of NPS

6294 NW Torreya Pk Rd

Bristol FL 32321

Phone: (850) 545-8301

Baker Act

Daughton, Jim (Lobbyist) - Proponent

Florida Psychiatric Assn 215 S Monroe St

Tallahassee FL 32301

Phone: (850) 205-9000

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm

Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB **HB 83: Infant Death**

X Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee	Absentee
				Yea	Nay
Daphne Campbell	X				
Manny Diaz, Jr.	х				
Eduardo Gonzalez	х				
Bryan Nelson	X				
Jose Oliva	X				
Kevin Rader	X				
Daniel Raulerson	X				
José Rodríguez	X				
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X				
Joe Saunders	X				
Ross Spano	X				
Clovis Watson, Jr.	X				
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 13	Total Nays: 0)		

HB 83 Amendments

Amendment 439355

X Adopted Without Objection

Appearances:

HB 83

O'Hara, Rebecca (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support FL Medical Association 113 College Ave. Tallahassee FL 32302 Phone: (850) 339-6211

HB 83

Bell, Sam (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support Florida Pediatric Society 1298 Millstream Tallahassee FL 32312 Phone: (850) 222-3533

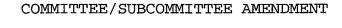
HB 83

Melcher, Charlene - Proponent

SIDS Parent

3593 Siderwheel Drive Rockledge FL 32955

Phone: (407) 242-4701



Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

Amendment No.1

ADOPTED (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N) WITHDRAWN (Y/N)

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality

Subcommittee

OTHER

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18 19 Representative Santiago offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 383.3362, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

383.3362 Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome.

(1) FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature recognizes that more than 4,500 infants in the United States die suddenly and unexpectedly of no immediate or obvious cause. According to statistics from the Department of Health, more than 200 infants in this state experienced Sudden Unexpected Infant Death in 2010 sudden Infant death Syndrome, or SIDS, is a leading cause of death among children under the age of 1 year, both nationally and in this state. The Legislature further recognizes that first responders to emergency calls relating to such a death need access to special training to better enable them to recognize

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

that such deaths may result from natural and accidental causes or may be caused distinguish SIDS from death caused by criminal acts and to appropriately interact with the deceased infant's parents or caretakers. At the same time, the Legislature, recognizing that the primary focus of first responders is to carry out their assigned duties, intends to increase the awareness of the possible causes of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death SIDS by first responders, but in no way expand or take away from their duties. Further, the Legislature recognizes the importance of a multidisciplinary investigation and standardized investigative protocols in cases of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death standard protocol for review of SIDS deaths by medical examiners and the importance of appropriate followup in cases of certified or suspected SIDS deaths. Finally, the Legislature

Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome, " or "SUID," "SIDS," means the sudden unexpected death of an infant under 1 year of age while in apparent good health whose death may have been a result of natural or unnatural causes which remains unexplained after a complete autopsy, death scene investigation, and review of the case history. The term includes only those deaths for which, currently, there is no known cause or cure.

finds that it is desirable to analyze existing data, and to

conduct further research on, the possible causes of Sudden

lower the number of sudden infant deaths.

Unexpected Infant Death SIDS and on how to reduce its incidence

- (3) TRAINING.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that an emergency medical

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Published On: 2/6/2013 7:37:11 PM



Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

Amendment No.1 technician, a paramedic, a firefighter, or a law enforcement officer is likely to be the first responder to a request for assistance which is made immediately after the sudden unexpected death of an infant. The Legislature further finds that these first responders should be trained in appropriate responses to sudden infant death.

- (b) After January 1, 1995, The basic training programs required for certification as an emergency medical technician, a paramedic, a firefighter, or a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10, other than a correctional officer or a correctional probation officer, must include curriculum that contains instruction on SUID Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.
- (c) The Department of Health, in consultation with the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, the Firefighters Employment, Standards, and Training Council, the child protection teams established in Children's Medical Services program, and the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, shall develop and adopt, by rule, curriculum that, at a minimum, includes training in the nature of SUID SIDS, standard procedures to be followed by law enforcement agencies in investigating cases involving sudden deaths of infants, and training in responding appropriately to the parents or caretakers who have requested assistance.
 - (4) AUTOPSIES.—

(a) The death of any infant younger than 1 year of age who dies suddenly and unexpectedly while in apparent good health falls under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner as provided in s. 406.11. The medical examiner must perform an autopsy upon



COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

Amendment No.1
any infant under the age of 1 year who is suspected to have died
of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. The autopsy must be performed
within 24 hours after the death, or as soon thereafter as is
feasible. When the medical examiner's findings are consistent
with the definition of sudden infant death syndrome in
subsection (2), the medical examiner must state on the death
certificate that sudden infant death syndrome was the cause of
death.

- (b) The Medical Examiners Commission shall provide for the development and implementation of develop and implement a protocol for the medicolegal investigation of SUID dealing with suspected sudden infant death syndrome. The protocol must be followed by all medical examiners when conducting the autopsies required under this subsection. The protocol may include requirements and standards for scene investigations, requirements for specific data, criteria for any specific tissue sampling, and any other requirements that are deemed ascertaining cause of death based on the autopsy, criteria for any specific tissue sampling, and any other requirements that the commission considers necessary.
- (c) A medical examiner is not liable for damages in a civil action for any act or omission done in compliance with this subsection.
- (d) An autopsy must be performed under the authority of a medical examiner under s. 406.11.
- (5) DEPARTMENT DUTIES RELATING TO SUDDEN <u>UNEXPECTED</u> INFANT DEATH <u>(SUID)</u> SYNDROME (SIDS).—The Department of Health, in consultation with the child protection teams established in the



Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

Amendment No.1

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- (a) Collaborate with other agencies in the development and presentation of the <u>SUID Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)</u> training programs for first responders, including those for emergency medical technicians and paramedics, firefighters, and law enforcement officers.
- (b) Maintain a database of statistics on reported <u>SUID</u> SIDS deaths, and analyze the data as funds allow.
- (c) Serve as liaison and closely coordinate activities with the Florida SIDS Alliance, including the services related to the SIDS hotline.
- (d) Maintain a library reference list and materials about <u>SUID SIDS</u> for public dissemination.
 - (e) Provide professional support to field staff.
- (f) Coordinate the activities of and promote a link between the fetal and infant mortality review committees of the local healthy start coalitions, the <u>Florida local</u> SIDS Alliance, and other related support groups.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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An act relating to infant death; amending s. 383.3362,

TITLE AMENDMENT

A bill to be entitled

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F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent with

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respect to the sudden unexpected death of an infant

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under a specified age; defining the term "Sudden

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Bill No. HB 83 (2013)

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onexpected intant beach (Sold); revising provisions
relating to training requirements for first
responders; revising requirements relating to
autopsies performed by medical examiners; requiring
the Medical Examiners Commission to provide for the
development and implementation of a protocol for the
medicolegal investigation of SUID; providing an
effective date

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Published On: 2/6/2013 7:37:11 PM

Health Quality Subcommittee 2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 115 : Professional Licensure of Military Veterans by Department of Health

Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Daphne Campbell	X				
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X			<	
Eduardo Gonzalez	X				
Bryan Nelson	X				
Jose Oliva	X				
Kevin Rader	X				
Daniel Raulerson	X				
José Rodríguez	X				
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X				
Joe Saunders	X				
Ross Spano	X				
Clovis Watson, Jr.	X	·			•
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 13	Total Nays: 0	1		

HB 115 Amendments

Amendment 482095

X Adopted Without Objection

Appearances:

Military Veterans fee exemption Cantens, Michael (Lobbyist) (State Employee) - Waive In Support Florida Department of Health 2585 Merchants Row Blvd Bin A01 Tallahassee FL 32399

Phone: (850) 245-4006

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm

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Bill No. HB 115 (2013)

Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED _____ (Y/N) , ADOPTED AS AMENDED ______ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION ______ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT ______ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN ______ (Y/N) OTHER

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality

Subcommittee

Representative Santiago offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove lines 18-22 and insert:

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license within 24 months after being honorably discharged from any branch of the United States Armed Forces. The applicant must

a military veteran who applies to the department for an initial

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apply for the fee waiver using a form prescribed by the

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department and must submit supporting documentation as required

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by the department.

Section 2 Subsection (1) of

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Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 468.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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468.304 Certification.—The department shall certify any applicant who meets the following criteria:

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(1) Pays to the department a nonrefundable fee that may not exceed \$100, plus the actual per-applicant cost to the department for purchasing the examination from a national

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organization. The department shall waive the initial application

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 115 (2013)

Amendment No.

fee for a military veteran who applies to the department for an initial certification within 24 months after being honorably discharged from any branch of the United States Armed Forces. The applicant must apply for the fee waiver using a form prescribed by the department and must submit supporting documentation as required by the department. This waiver does not include the fee for purchasing the examination from a national organization.

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The department may not certify any applicant who has committed an offense that would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of s. 468.3101 or applicable rules if the applicant had been certified by the department at the time of the offense. An application for a limited computed tomography certificate may not be accepted. A person holding a valid computed tomography certificate as of October 1, 1984, is subject to s. 468.309.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 3-8 and insert: veterans by the Department of Health; amending ss. 456.013 and 468.304, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to waive specified fees relating to licensure and certification of professions within the jurisdiction of the department for honorably discharged military veterans; providing for application and waiver requirements; providing an

Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 171: Disposition of Human Remains

X Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Daphne Campbell	X				
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X				7
Eduardo Gonzalez	X				
Bryan Nelson	X				
Jose Oliva	X				
Kevin Rader	X				
Daniel Raulerson	X				
José Rodríguez	X				
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X				
Joe Saunders	X				
Ross Spano	X				
Clovis Watson, Jr.	X				
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 13	Total Nays: 0	1		

HB 171 Amendments

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Amen	dment	058859

X Adopted Without Objection

Amendment 111409

X Adopted Without Objection

Amendment 292547

X Adopted Without Objection

Amendment 435737

X Adopted Without Objection

Amendment 973829

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm

X Adopted Without Objection

Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 171: Disposition of Human Remains (continued)

Appearances:

HB 171

McFaddin, Logan (Lobbyist) (State Employee) - Waive In Support

Department of Financial Services

LL-26 Capitol

Tallahassee FL 32399 Phone: 850-413-2890

Support Amendments 3 & 5 and Bill as amended

Sellers, Larry (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support

Science Care

315 S Calhoun St

Tallahassee Fl 32302

Phone: 850-425-5670

Body Parts

Mixon, Juann (Lobbyist) - Information Only

Independent Funeral Director

119 E Park Ave

Tallahassee FL 32301

Phone: (850) 222-2591

HB 171

Smith, Jim (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support

SCI

10300 McCracken Rd.

Tallahassee FL 32309

Phone: (850) 591-2277

Body Disposition

Swain, Charles (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support

Florida Funeral and Cemetery Consumer Advocacy, Inc

1006 Buena Vista Dr

Tallahassee FL 32304-1810

Phone: (850)567-2541

HB 171

Knopke, Keenan (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support

Florida Cemetery Cremation & Funeral Association

1750 Curlew Road

Palm Harbor FL 34683

Phone: (727) 789-2000

HB 171

McVoy, Ross (Lobbyist) - Waive In Support

FI Cemetery Cremation Funeral Assocation

660 East Jefferson Street

Tallahassee FI 32301

Phone: (850) 412-2112

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm



Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 1

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
ADOPTED (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
OTHER
Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality
Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality Subcommittee
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Subcommittee

Remove line 171 and insert:

(4) If the <u>department or</u> local registrar <u>grants</u> has granted an extension



Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 2

		COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
		ADOPTED (Y/N)
		ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
		ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (Y/N)
		FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
		WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
		OTHER
1		Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality
2		Subcommittee
3		Representative Rooney offered the following:
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5		Amendment (with directory amendment)
6		Remove line 222 and insert:
7		(7) "Nontransplant anatomical donation organization" means
8		a tissue bank or other organization that facilitates
9		nontransplant anatomical donation, including referral, obtaining
10		informed consent or authorization, acquisition, traceability,
11		transport, assessing donor acceptability, preparation,
12		packaging, labeling, storage, release, evaluating intended use,
13		distribution, and final disposition of nontransplant anatomical
14		donations.
15		(8) "Unclaimed remains" means human remains that are not
16	}	
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18		DIRECTORY AMENDMENT
19		Remove line 204 and insert:

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Published On: 2/6/2013 7:03:26 PM



Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 2

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Section 5. Section 406.49, Florida Statutes, is created in

part II of chapter 406, Florida Statutes, to

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Published On: 2/6/2013 7:03:26 PM



Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 3

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	$\sqrt{(\text{Y/N})}$
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality

Subcommittee

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Representative Rooney offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 520-521 and insert:

hands, feet, spine, organs, tissues, or fluids.

consent. Such consent must expressly state that the remains may undergo long-term preservation or extensive preparation, including, but not limited to, removal of the head, arms, legs,

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Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 4

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION				
ADOPTED (Y/N)				
ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)				
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION Y/N				
FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)				
WITHDRAWN (Y/N)				
OTHER				
Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality				
Subcommittee				
Representative Rooney offered the following:				
Amendment				
Remove line 522 and insert:				
(3) A person, institution, or organization may not offer				
in exchange for human remains				

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Published On: 2/6/2013 7:05:56 PM



Bill No. HB 171 (2013)

Amendment No. 5

ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)

ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION $\frac{1}{2}$ (Y/N)

FAILED TO ADOPT __ (Y/N)

WITHDRAWN __ (Y/N)

OTHER

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Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality

Subcommittee

Representative Rooney offered the following:

Amendment

Remove line 668 and insert:

(c) The anatomical board or a nontransplant anatomical donation organization, as defined in s. 406.49, for

435737 - h0171-line668.docx

Published On: 2/6/2013 7:06:52 PM

Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 239 : Practice of Optometry

Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Daphne Campbell		· X			
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X				
Eduardo Gonzalez	X				
Bryan Nelson	X				
Jose Oliva	X				
Kevin Rader		X			
Daniel Raulerson	X				
José Rodríguez	X				
Patrick Rooney, Jr.	X				
Joe Saunders	X				
Ross Spano	X				
Clovis Watson, Jr.		X			
Kenneth Roberson (Chair)	X,				
	Total Yeas: 10	Total Nays: 3			

HB 239 Amendments

Amendment 512831

X Adopted Without Objection

Amendment 847177

X Adopted Without Objection

Appearances:

Optometry
Griffin, John (General Public) - Proponent
Florida Optometric Association
2930 Wellington Circle
Tallahassee FL 32312
Phone: (850) 894-1009

Practice of Optometry
Winn, Stephen (Lobbyist) - Waive In Opposition
Florida Osteopathic Medical Association
2007 Apalachee Pky
Tallahassee FL 32301
Phone: (850)878-7364

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm



Bill No. HB 239 (2013)

Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/	SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION

ADOPTED - (Y/N)

ADOPTED AS AMENDED \overline{Y} (Y/N)

ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \overline{Y} (Y/N)

FAILED TO ADOPT \overline{Y} (Y/N)

WITHDRAWN $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (Y/N)

OTHER

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality

Subcommittee

Representative Nelson offered the following:

Amendment to Amendment (512831) by Representative

Remove lines 25-27 of the amendment and insert:

(5) "Ocular pharmaceutical agent" means a pharmaceutical agent that is administered topically or orally for the diagnosis and treatment of ocular conditions of the human eye and its appendages.

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Bill No. HB 239 (2013)

Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED (Y/N)ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)WITHDRAWN (Y/N)OTHER Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health Quality Subcommittee

Representative Caldwell offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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

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> Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 463.002, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (5) is renumbered as subsection (6) and amended, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

463.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(3)

(b) A licensed practitioner who is not a certified optometrist shall be required to display at her or his place of practice a sign which states, "I am a Licensed Practitioner, not

a Certified Optometrist, and I am not able to prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents."

- (4) "Certified optometrist" means a licensed practitioner authorized by the board to administer and prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents.
- (5) "Ocular pharmaceutical agents" means a pharmaceutical agent that is administered through a topical or oral application; any other route of administration is prohibited.
- (5)(6) "Optometry" means the diagnosis of conditions of the human eye and its appendages; the employment of any objective or subjective means or methods, including the administration of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, for the purpose of determining the refractive powers of the human eyes, or any visual, muscular, neurological, or anatomic anomalies of the human eyes and their appendages; and the prescribing and employment of lenses, prisms, frames, mountings, contact lenses, orthoptic exercises, light frequencies, and any other means or methods, including topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, for the correction, remedy, or relief of any insufficiencies or abnormal conditions of the human eyes and their appendages.
- Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 463.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 463.005 Authority of the board.
- (1) The Board of Optometry has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring duties upon it. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules relating to:

(g) Administration and prescription of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents.

Section 3. Section 463.0055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.0055 Administration and prescription of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents; committee.—

- (1) (a) Certified optometrists may administer and prescribe topical—ocular pharmaceutical agents as provided in this section for the diagnosis and treatment of ocular conditions of the human eye and its appendages without the use of surgery or other invasive techniques. However, a licensed practitioner who is not certified may use topically applied anesthetics solely for the purpose of glaucoma examinations, but is otherwise prohibited from administering or prescribing topical—ocular pharmaceutical agents.
- (b) Before a certified optometrist may administer or prescribe ocular pharmaceutical agents, the certified optometrist must complete a course and subsequent examination on general and ocular pharmaceutical agents and the side effects of those agents. For certified optometrists licensed before January 1, 1990, the course shall consist of 50 contact hours and 25 of those hours shall be web-based. For certified optometrists licensed on or after January 1, 1990, the course shall consist of 20 contact hours and 10 of those hours shall be web-based. The first course and examination shall be presented by July 1, 2013, and shall be administered at least annually thereafter. The Florida Medical Association and the Florida Optometric Association shall jointly develop and administer a course and

Bill No. HB 239 (2013)

Amendment No.

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examination for such purpose and jointly determine the site or sites for the course and examination. If a certified optometrist does not complete a course and subsequent examination under this paragraph, the certified optometrist is only authorized to administer ocular pharmaceutical agents by topical application.

There is hereby created a committee composed of two certified optometrists licensed pursuant to this chapter, appointed by the Board of Optometry, two board-certified ophthalmologists licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459, appointed by the Board of Medicine, and one additional person with a doctorate degree in pharmacology who is not licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, or this chapter, appointed by the State Surgeon General. The committee shall review requests for additions to, deletions from, or modifications of a formulary of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents for administration and prescription by certified optometrists and shall provide to the board advisory opinions and recommendations on such requests. The formulary shall consist of those topical ocular pharmaceutical agents which are appropriate to treat and diagnose ocular diseases and disorders and which the certified optometrist is qualified to use in the practice of optometry. The board shall establish, add to, delete from, or modify the formulary by rule. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120 to the contrary, the formulary rule shall become effective 60 days from the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

- (b) The formulary may be added to, deleted from, or modified according to the procedure described in paragraph (a). Any person who requests an addition, deletion, or modification of an authorized topical ocular pharmaceutical agent shall have the burden of proof to show cause why such addition, deletion, or modification should be made.
- (c) The State Surgeon General shall have standing to challenge any rule or proposed rule of the board pursuant to s. 120.56. In addition to challenges for any invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority, the administrative law judge, upon such a challenge by the State Surgeon General, may declare all or part of a rule or proposed rule invalid if it:
- 1. Does not protect the public from any significant and discernible harm or damages;
- 2. Unreasonably restricts competition or the availability of professional services in the state or in a significant part of the state; or
- 3. Unnecessarily increases the cost of professional services without a corresponding or equivalent public benefit.

However, there shall not be created a presumption of the existence of any of the conditions cited in this subsection in the event that the rule or proposed rule is challenged.

(d) Upon adoption of the formulary required by this section, and upon each addition, deletion, or modification to the formulary, the board shall mail a copy of the amended formulary to each certified optometrist and to each pharmacy licensed by the state.

(3) A certified optometrist shall be issued a prescriber number by the board. Any prescription written by a certified optometrist for a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent pursuant to this section shall have the prescriber number printed thereon.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 463.0057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.0057 Optometric faculty certificate.

(3) The holder of a faculty certificate may engage in the practice of optometry as permitted by this section, but may not administer or prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents unless the certificateholder has satisfied the requirements of ss. 463.0055(1)(b) and 463.006(1)(b)4. and 5.

Section 5. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 463.006, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

463.006 Licensure and certification by examination.-

- (2) The examination shall consist of the appropriate subjects, including applicable state laws and rules and general and ocular pharmacology with emphasis on the <u>use topical</u> application and side effects of ocular pharmaceutical agents. The board may by rule substitute a national examination as part or all of the examination and may by rule offer a practical examination in addition to the written examination.
- (3) Each applicant who successfully passes the examination and otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter is entitled to be licensed as a practitioner and to be certified to administer and prescribe topical ocular pharmaceutical agents in the diagnosis and treatment of ocular conditions.

Section 6. Subsection (10) is added to section 463.0135, Florida Statutes, to read:

463.0135 Standards of practice.-

(10) A certified optometrist is authorized to perform any eye examination, including a dilated examination, required or authorized by chapter 548 or by rules adopted to implement that chapter.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 463.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

463.014 Certain acts prohibited.-

(3) Prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, supplying, selling, or giving any <u>drug for the purpose of treating a systemic disease</u> systemic drugs by a licensed practitioner is prohibited.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 483.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.035 Clinical laboratories operated by practitioners for exclusive use; licensure and regulation.—

(1) A clinical laboratory operated by one or more practitioners licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, or chapter 466, exclusively in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of their own patients, must be licensed under this part and must comply with the provisions of this part, except that the agency shall adopt rules for staffing, for personnel, including education and training of personnel, for proficiency testing, and for construction standards relating to the licensure and operation of the laboratory based upon and not exceeding the

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same standards contained in the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 and the federal regulations adopted thereunder.

Section 9. Subsection (7) of section 483.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.041 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461, or a certified optometrist licensed under chapter 463; a dentist licensed under chapter 463; a dentist licensed under chapter 466; a person licensed under chapter 462; or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464; or a duly licensed practitioner from another state licensed under similar statutes who orders examinations on materials or specimens for nonresidents of the State of Florida, but who reside in the same state as the requesting licensed practitioner.

Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 483.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.181 Acceptance, collection, identification, and examination of specimens.—

(5) A clinical laboratory licensed under this part must accept a human specimen submitted for examination by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, s. 464.012, or chapter 466, if the specimen and test are the type performed by the clinical laboratory. A clinical laboratory may only refuse a specimen based upon a history of nonpayment for services by the practitioner. A clinical laboratory shall not charge different

prices for tests based upon the chapter under which a practitioner submitting a specimen for testing is licensed.

Section 11. Subsection (21) of section 893.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.02 Definitions.—The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

(21) "Practitioner" means a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, a dentist licensed pursuant to chapter 466, a veterinarian licensed pursuant to chapter 474, an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to chapter 459, a naturopath licensed pursuant to chapter 462, a certified optometrist licensed pursuant to chapter 463, or a podiatric physician licensed pursuant to chapter 461, provided such practitioner holds a valid federal controlled substance registry number.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 893.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.05 Practitioners and persons administering controlled substances in their absence.—

(1) A practitioner, in good faith and in the course of his or her professional practice only, may prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or otherwise prepare a controlled substance, or the practitioner may cause the same to be administered by a licensed nurse or an intern practitioner under his or her direction and supervision only. A veterinarian may so prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or prepare a controlled substance for use on animals only, and may cause it to be administered by an assistant or orderly under the veterinarian's direction and

supervision only. A certified optometrist licensed under chapter 463 may not administer or prescribe pharmaceutical agents listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the practice of optometry; amending s. 463.002, F.S.; specifying that a certified optometrist is authorized to administer and prescribe ocular pharmaceutical agents; providing a definition; amending s. 463.005, F.S.; authorizing the Board of Optometry to adopt rules relating to the administration and prescription of ocular pharmaceutical agents; amending s. 463.0055, F.S.; requiring a certified optometrist to complete a course and examination on general and ocular pharmaceutical agents before administering or prescribing ocular pharmaceutical agents; providing an exception; specifying the number of required course hours based on the date of licensure; requiring the Florida Medical Association and the Florida Optometric Association to jointly develop and administer the

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course and examination; revising provisions relating to the development of a formulary of ocular pharmaceutical agents; amending s. 463.0057, F.S.; prohibiting the holder of an optometric faculty certificate from administering or prescribing ocular pharmaceutical agents; amending s. 463.006, F.S.; revising provisions relating to licensure and certification of optometrists; amending s. 463.0135, F.S.; authorizing a certified optometrist to perform certain eye examinations; amending s. 463.014, F.S.; prohibiting a licensed practitioner of optometry from providing any drug for the purpose of treating a systemic disease; amending s. 483.035, F.S.; requiring a clinical laboratory operated by a licensed practitioner of optometry to be licensed under pt. I of ch. 463, F.S.; amending s. 483.041, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "licensed practitioner" to include certified optometrists; amending s. 483.181, F.S.; providing for an optometrist to accept a human specimen for examination, under certain conditions; amending s. 893.02, F.S.; redefining the term "practitioner" to include certified optometrists; amending s. 893.05, F.S.; prohibiting a certified optometrist from administering or prescribing pharmaceutical agents listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; providing an effective date.

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Health Quality Subcommittee

2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

HB 239 : Practice of Optometry (continued)

Appearances: (continued)

Cost Savings & Access to Care Frauens, O.D., Barry (General Public) - Proponent Florida Optometry 857 NW 126 Avenue Coral Springs FL 33071 Phone: (954) 294-5446

Optometric Bill
Slonin, M.D., Charles (General Public) - Opponent
President, FL Society of Ophthalmology
24095 DUnde St
Tampa FL 33629
Phone: (813) 974-2064

Optometric education and training Reed, O.D., Kimberly (General Public) - Proponent NSU Educator, Florida Optometry 2780 SW 116th Ave Davie FL 33330 Phone: (954) 423-3167

HB 239

Schwartz, M.D., Stephen (General Public) - Opponent Florida Society of Ophthalmology 311 9th St N #100 Naples FL 34102 Phone: (239) 659-3937

Optometry Strike-All
O'Hara, Rebecca (Lobbyist) - Opponent
FL Medical Association
113 College Ave.
Tallahassee FL 32302
Phone: (850) 339-6211

Optometry

Eichenbaum, M.D., David (General Public) - Opponent Florida Society of Ophthamology 4344 Central Ave St. Petersburg FL 33703 Phone: (727) 323-0077

HB 239
May, Bruce - Opponent
FSO
P.O. Drawer 810
Tallahassee FL 32312

Print Date: 2/7/2013 6:17 pm

Leagis ®

Emanuel Newmark, M.D., FACS 180 Palm Circle Atlantis, Florida 33462

February 6, 2013

The Honorable Matt Caldwell Florida House of Representatives 218 House Office Building 402 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: HB 239

Dear Representative Caldwell:

I am a board-certified ophthalmologist who has practiced in Florida since 1972. I have served on the Formulary Committee since 1991. At the outset, I want to thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to listen to my concerns about HB 239.

As you know, optometrists cannot lawfully prescribe oral drugs in Florida, nor can they perform surgery. Instead, they are only allowed to prescribe topical agents like ointments and drops. HB 239 would radically change that system and allow optometrists to prescribe whatever oral drugs that the Board of Optometry deems appropriate. Recent press releases have indicated that this bill would provide for the Formulary Committee (that I serve on) to determine the oral drugs that an optometrists may prescribe. That simply is not correct. This bill does <u>not</u> give the Formulary Committee the authority to determine the oral drugs that an

optometrist may prescribe. I've served as a member of the Formulary Committee for the past 22 years and can personally tell you that the Formulary Committee is only advisory, nothing more. If this bill were to pass, the Board of Optometry would be free to allow optometrists to prescribe whatever oral medication that the Board, in its judgment, deemed appropriate.

There appears to be tremendous confusion regarding the Formulary Committee and I would like to set the record straight. The Formulary Committee was originally established as an autonomous body under the Department of Health, and was charged with reviewing and determining which ointments and drops that an optometrist could prescribe. Initially, the Committee was comprised of 2 optometrists, 2 physicians and 1 pharmacologist appointed by the secretary of what is now the Department of Health. However, in 1991, lobbyists for optometrists argued to the Legislature that since optometrists could only prescribe ointments and drops it was unnecessary for the Formulary Committee to continue to determine the list of topical agents. They argued instead that the Board of Optometry alone should dictate the list of permitted topicals. Based on the assumption that optometrists can only prescribe innocuous topical agents, the Legislature agreed and reduced the Formulary Committee to simply an advisory role.

There is no question that since 1991 the Formulary Committee has no decision making authority. For all intents and purposes the Committee has been relegated to the margin. Most of our meetings seem to be nothing more than a rubber-stamp for the Board of Optometry. When members do raise questions, our meetings often devolve into a legal debate where lawyers representing special interest groups come and instruct us what is in the best interest of our patients. The dysfunctionality of the Formulary Committee came to an all time low about a

year ago when lawyers commandeered the Formulary Committee proceedings and actually argued that Florida optometrists could lawfully "scrape the cornea" using scalpels. While I am not a lawyer, I do know that Florida law expressly prohibits optometrists from performing "surgery of any kind, including the use of lasers."

Please know that I have expressed my concerns with respect to the disintegration of the Formulary Committee long before HB 239 was filed. I have attached for your information a letter I wrote to Attorney General Bondi back in March 2012 in which I describe how Formulary Committee deliberations have become a place where medical opinions take a second seat to legalistic arguments.

In summary, it would be misguided to assume that the Formulary Committee is somehow empowered to serve as a check or balance to protect patient safety. For the sake of all patients, it is my sincere hope that you not pass this bill. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Emanuel Newmark, M.D., FACS

Encls: Letter dated March 30, 2012 to Attorney General Bondi

cc: Rep. Kenneth L. Roberson (w/Encls.)

Rep. Patrick Rooney (w/Encls.)

Emanuel Newmark, M.D., FACS 180 Palm Circle Atlantis, Florida 33462

March 30, 2012

Office of Attorney General Pam Bondi State of Florida The Capital PL-01 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050

Re: Topical Ocular Pharmaceutical Agent (TOPA) Committee Meeting of February 14, 2012

Dear Attorney General Bondi:

With sadness I ask that you investigate the proceedings before the TOPA Committee on February 14, 2012. The misrepresentations made at the meeting and the manner in which the meeting was conducted, thwart the fundamental purpose of the TOPA Committee and put patients in danger. An audio of the February 14, 2012 TOPA Committee meeting is available on the web site for the Board of Optometry (Board).

As a matter of background, I am one of two ophthalmologists appointed to the TOPA Committee, and have served in that capacity for the past 20 years. My statutory obligation as a TOPA Committee member is to review and make recommendations to the Board whether specific topical medications (i.e., ointments and drops) should be included in the TOPA Formulary and thus prescribed and administered by optometrists. In order to fulfill my obligation under Section 463.0055(1), Florida Statutes, my job is to evaluate whether the topical medication is commercially available and whether it can be prescribed and

administered by an optometrist "without the use of surgery or other invasive technique."

The stated purpose of the February 14, 2012 TOPA Committee meeting was to consider a request by the Florida Optometric Association (FOA) as to whether the drug Natamycin should be added to the formulary. I am very familiar with Natamycin and actually pioneered the development of the drug. Natamycin is used to treat fungal keratitis, a serious infection that frequently leads to an opaque cornea and loss of vision even in the hands of the most experienced clinicians. Improperly treated fungal keratitis can lead to permanent blindness. Because of the rapid progression of this disease, even when diagnosed and treated in a timely fashion, patients frequently require a therapeutic corneal transplant. Hence, most ophthalmologists refer suspected cases to corneal specialists for diagnosis and treatment in order to maximize the best therapeutic outcome.

In advance of the February 2012 meeting, I provided the TOPA Committee members and staff with my findings with respect to Natamycin. (Attachment "A") In my professional medical opinion, Natamycin should only be prescribed and administered after the patient's cornea is invasively scraped with a scalpel to obtain a culture and a smear to be viewed under the microscope to determine whether hyphenated fungal organisms are present. Because delay in accurate diagnosis and appropriate antifungal treatment is a serious public health issue, and because proper prescription and administration of Natamycin requires the "use of surgery or other invasive technique", I advised the members of the TOPA Committee that the drug should not be included on the TOPA Formulary.

At the February 14 TOPA Committee meeting, lawyers of the FOA commandeered the proceedings by making legal presentations and interrogating their witnesses, all in an orchestrated attempt to refute my professional medical opinion that the prescription and administration of Natamycin by optometrists was inappropriate.

Specifically, the attorneys for the FOA and the optometrist witness for the FOA - Dr. Ken Lawson - argued that, the Florida Optometric Practice Act (the "Act") allowed optometrists to remove a "superficial foreign body... which has not penetrated the globe", Florida optometrists could lawfully "scrape the cornea and engage in other invasive techniques of the eyeball so long as those procedures did not penetrate the globe". While I am not a lawyer, I am a doctor of medicine and know that the scraping of the cornea is in fact surgery and has been specifically assigned a "surgical" CPT code. (Attachment "B") I also know that the Act provides that "surgery of any kind, including the use of lasers, is expressly prohibited."

Moreover, I strongly disagree with the FOA lawyer's claim that the authority of optometrists to remove "superficial foreign bodies" that have not penetrated the globe necessarily means that optometrists can scrape the cornea to take fungal cultures and smears. That claim is not only preposterous, it is dangerous. Notably, when I attempted to inquire as to whether any of the witnesses or optometrists at the meeting performed corneal scrapings in Florida I was immediately cut off and not allowed to pursue that line of questioning.

Taken to their logical conclusion, arguments made by the FOA's attorney and witnesses would allow optometrists to practice medicine without a license by performing surgery on the surface of the eye so long as the procedure did not penetrate the globe. I implore you to look into this.

I sincerely believe that, in order to ensure patient safety and protect Florida citizens, statutory committees like the TOPA Committee should have the freedom to conduct their business without undue influence of non-committee stakeholders. This was the first time in 20 years that the Florida Board of Optometry deviated from a reasonable methodology, and turned a meeting of healthcare experts into a sideshow of lawyering and parsing of statutes.

To my surprise, the chairman (Dr. James Watts) of the TOPA Committee did not open the floor for discussion after a motion was made and seconded to add Natamycin to the formulary and quickly went into a roll call vote. He began the meeting by stating Roberts Rules will be followed and at the end of the meeting he ignored a major principle. I was caught off-guard when it appeared that the four other members of the TOPA Committee were or already voted in the affirmative. I felt intimidated, outnumbered, under duress and thus voted reticently with the group.

I want the record to reflect that I am strongly opposed to including Natamycin on the TOPA Formulary and I am respectfully asking that you investigate and stop this travesty before an innocent patient gets harmed.

If you need to contact me for more information, my cell phone is 561-389-6853 and e-mail is mannynewmark@msn.com.

Respectfully yours,

Emanuel Newmark, M.D., FACS Member of the TOPA Committee

Encls: Attachment A - Document submitted by Dr. Newmark for distribution to the committee members

Attachment B - CPT Codes as it relates to corneal scrapings

cc: Florida Board of Optometry
Florida Board of Medicine

Attachment A

This addresses recent efforts by the Florida Optometric Association ("FOA") to include Natamycin to the topical ocular pharmaceutical agent ("TOPA") Formulary. Under Florida law, optometrists are authorized to prescribe those TOPAs on the approved Formulary "for the treatment of ocular conditions of the human eye and its appendages without the use of surgery or other invasive techniques." § 463.0055 (1), Fla. Stat. The Formulary may be added to, deleted from, or modified by the Board of Optometry after review by the Formulary Committee. Any person who requests an addition, deletion, or modification to the Formulary has "the burden of proof to show cause why such addition, deletion, or modification should be made". § 463.0055(2) (b), Fla. Stat.

Natamycin is used to treat fungal keratitis, a serious, fast-acting infectious condition which, if left untreated, can lead to permanent vision loss. To effectively treat fungal keratitis, Natamycin must be initially administered on an hourly basis and in many cases the patient requires admission to a hospital. Furthermore, the treating physician often is required to order a clinical laboratory test, and typically must scrape the cornea to facilitate the corneal penetration of the Natamycin. Aside from public safety concerns, availability of the drug by prescription, economic burden, there appears to be legal impediments that would preclude an optometrist in Florida from prescribing Natamycin.

- 1. Only those TOPAs that can be administered "without the use of surgery or some other invasive techniques" are eligible for inclusion on the TOPA Formulary. As indicated, Natamycin requires the cornea to be periodically scraped in order for the agent to properly and effectively penetrate into the corneal tissue. This is an "invasive technique" which should preclude Natamycin from being included in the TOPA Formulary. See § 463.0055(1), Fla. Stat. The scraping of the cornea could also be considered "surgery" which optometrists are barred from performing. § 463.014 (4), Fla. Stat.
- 2. Initially, Natamycin requires the hourly administration of drops which often requires the patient to be admitted to a hospital. Currently, optometrists in Florida do not have statutory authorization to obtain hospital privileges. See § 395.0191(1), Fla. Stat.
- 3. To properly and effectively treat a patient with fungal keratitis, the treating physician is required to perform a pre-treatment biopsy for microbiologic culture and smear for pathologic examination. The published package insert from Alcon Laboratories and included in the material sent with the request for inclusion of Natamycin into the TOPA Formulary specifically states under the heading "Indications and Usage: As in other forms of suppurative keratitis, initial and sustained therapy of fungal keratitis should be determined by clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis by smear and culture of corneal scrapings and drug response. Whenever possible the *in vitro* activity of Natamycin against the responsible fungus should be determined." Optometrists do not have the legal authority to perform a biopsy or order clinical laboratory tests. See § 483.041(7), Fla. Stat.
- 4. Natamycin is effective for treating fungal keratitis caused by susceptible filamentous fungi, such as *Fusarium solani*, but less effective against yeasts and other hyphenated species. Therefore, other off-label topical and oral antifungal treatments are utilized, such as amphtericin B, miconazole, flucytosine, voriconazole and oral ketoconazole. Currently, optometrists in Florida do not have statutory

authorization to use non-commercially produced topical agents (fortified antibiotics or extemporaneously prepared antifungal drugs) or oral medications.

- 5. Both fungal conjunctivitis and blepharitis are essentially non-existent diseases in the United States. There are no pathognomonic or tell-tale clinical signs to establish a diagnosis of fungal conjunctivitis or blepharitis without culturing the offending organism. A few reported cases world-wide were cause by organisms that were not or weakly susceptible to Natamycin and were treated with systemic antifungal agents. In my forty five years of clinical practice, I have never had to treat a fungal conjunctivitis or blepharitis.
- 6. Natamycin 5% suspension is available directly from Alcon Laboratories at a wholesale cost to a federal agency of \$216.90 for a 15 ml bottle. It is not a stocked item in an ordinary pharmacy and only will be shipped to a party that has a commercial account with the manufacturer. The cost will be higher when ordered and dispensed by a public pharmacy. The financial burden on the health care system with the empirical prescribing of Natamycin for suspected fungal keratitis without documented microbial evidence of a susceptible organism would not be appropriate and is outside the published preferred practice pattern for microbial keratitis. Futhermore, optometrists are held to the same practice standards as ophthalmologists. The same objections holds true for suspected fungal conjunctivitis and blepharitis.
- 7. Fungal keratitis is a serious infection that frequently leads to an opaque cornea and loss of vision even in the hands of the most experienced clinicians. Improperly treated fungal keratitis can lead to permanent blindness. Because of the rapid progression of this disease even when diagnosed and treated in a timely fashion the patients frequently need a therapeutic corneal transplant. Hence, most ophthalmologists refer suspected cases to corneal specialists for diagnosis and treatment in order to maximize the best therapeutic outcome. Delay in accurate diagnosis and appropriate antifungal treatment is a public health issue and is the major reason to reject the addition of Natamycin to the TOPA formulary.



Attachment B

Feb. 29. 2012 4:24PM

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

current procedural terminology

Professional Edition

Your Trusted Source!

...The only official CPT® codebook with rules.
and guidelines from the AMA's CPT Editorial Panel

65275	comes, nonperforating, with or without removel foreign body
55Z80	cornea and/or sclera, perforating, not involving uveal tissue
65285	cornea and/or sclere, perforating, with reposition or resection of uveal tissue

►(65280 and 65285 are not used for repair of a surgical wound)<

45286 application of tissue glue, wounds of cornea and/or sclera

CPT Assistant May 99:11, Apr 09:5

(Repair of laceration includes use of conjunctival flap and restoration of anterior chamber, by air or saline injection when indicated)

(For repair of Iris or ciliary body, use 66680)

65290 Repair of wound, extraocular muscle, tendon and/or Tenon's capsule

Anterior Segment

Cornea

Excision

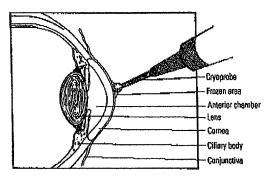
Excision of lesion, comea (keratectomy, lemellar, partial), except pterygium
Biopsy of comea
Excision or transposition of pteryglum; without graft Terror Office (7:13)
with graft
Removal or Destruction
Scraping of cornea, diagnostic, for smear and/or culture

65436 Scraping of cornea, diagnostic, for smear and/or cultur
65435 Removal of corneal epithelium; with or without chemocauterization (abrasion, curettage)
65436 with application of chelating agent (eg. EDTA)
65450 Destruction of lesion of cornea by cryotherapy

Destruction of lesion of cornea by cryotherapy, photocoagulation or thermocauterization

Cryotherapy of Lesion on Cornea 65450

A freezing probe is applied directly to the corneal defect to destroy it.



65600 Multiple punctures of anterior cornea (eg, for corneal erosion, tattoo)

Keratoplasty

Corneal transplant includes use of fresh or preserved grafts. The preparation of donor material is included for penetrating or anterior lamellar keratoplasty, but reported separately for endothelial keratoplasty. Do not report 65710-65757 in conjunction with 92025.

(Keratoplasty excludes refractive keratoplasty procedures, 65760, 65765, and 65767)

Keratoplasty (corneal transplant); anterior lamellar

CPT Assistant Oct 02:8, Apr 09:5, Den 09:13; CPT Changes: An Insider's View 2009

penetrating (except in aphakia or pseudophakia)
 CPT Assistant Oct 02:8, Feb 06:1, Apr 09:5, Dec 09:13; CPT Changes; An Insider's View 2009

penetrating (in aphakia)

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 CPT Assistant Winter 90:8, Oct 02:9, Apr 09:5, Dec 09:13

65756 · endothelial • CFT Changes: An Insider's View 2009

+ 65757 Backbench preparation of comeal endothelial allograft prior to transplantation (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

© CPT Changes: An Insider's View 2009 (Use 65757 in conjunction with 65756)



COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Optometry Pharmacology Education

This fact sheet compares the number of contact hours in pharmacology for the optometry and dental medicine programs at Nova Southeastern University. This comparison is based on the printed information in the 2013-13 Health Professions Division catalog. It should also be noted that dental and optometry students take General Pharmacology I & II together in the same class. Specific courses are listed below:

Optometry O.D. Pharmacology	
Course	Contact Hours
General Pharmacology I	72
General Pharmacology II	27
Ocular Disease of Anterior Segment:	13.5
Diagnosis and Pharmacological Management*	
Glaucoma and Vitreo-Retinal Disease:	18
Diagnosis and Pharmacological Management*	
Ocular Pharmacology	27
Physical Diagnosis Lab:	4.5
Testing, Pharmacologic Aspects, and Injection Techniques*	
Physical Diagnosis Lecture*	4.5
Ocular and Systemic Eye Disease: Diagnosis, Medical and	13.5
Pharmacologic Management*	
Clinical Medicine: Diagnosis and Pharmacological Management of	9
Systemic Disease*	
Neuro-Eye Disease: Diagnosis, Medical, and Pharmacological	13.5
Management*	
Total	(202.5)

Jewsee Servee

			Pharmacolog	

Course Title	Contact Hours	
General Pharmacology I	72	
General Pharmacology II	54	
Courses in Oral Medicine and Dental Management of the Medically Complex Patient	40	
Courses in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery; Anesthesia and Pain Control I and II	20	
Total	/ 186	

NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY HEALTH PROFESSIONS DIVISION

"One Eve Too Many"

Op Ed Authored by: Mrs. Karen Thompson 1108 Apache Avenue LaBelle, FL 33935 (863) 675-3024

Last week, SB 330 sponsored by State Senator Mike Bennett cleared a very important hurdle. It passed its first committee. Some people may not think that is a big deal. It is to me.

I am losing my vision. And one minor change in Florida's law would have saved it.

Last year, my eye was red and itching, so I visited my eye doctor, an optometrist. He examined me and then explained that I had shingles in my eyes and that the situation was serious. However, because he is a FLORIDA optometrist, he is not allowed to prescribe oral medication. And because it was the weekend an ophthalmologist was unattainable, so he told me to go to the emergency room to request oral anti-virus medication appropriate to correct my condition.

When I arrived at the emergency room, the staff who saw me diagnosed me as having conjunctivitis, or pink eye. When I told them that my doctor had diagnosed me with shingles in my eye, they disagreed and instead gave me antibiotic eye drops for treating pink eye. As soon as I left the ER, I called my doctor to get his advice. He told me to return to the ER and insist on being treated for shingles in the eye with oral anti-viral pills not eye drops.

I went back and tried to explain my situation. But the ER refused to budge; and because I was disagreeing with their diagnosis and treatment; they called me unruly and dismissed me from the premises.

My symptoms became much worse and although I was finally able to obtain the correct oral prescription a few days later, the permanent damage had already been done. I have lost some vision, and my eye is now painfully sensitive to light. My eyelid on the injured eye has been partially sewn shut twice to block the light; if the symptoms do not improve, it may be necessary to have the eyelid sewn completely shut permanently. The truth is that a few oral anti-viral pills given early by my optometrist would have saved my eye.

The emergency room misdiagnosis damaged my vision, but what I learned later broke my heart. Florida is one of only three states that do not allow optometrists to prescribe oral medication. Had I lived elsewhere, I would have immediately received the correct medication and would be living with unimpaired vision today. You cannot imagine the time and money and suffering this has cost and caused me.

Florida must update these laws. Currently, only ophthalmologists (MD's) are allowed to prescribe oral medications that can treat eye diseases and disorders. But optometrists are primary eye care doctors (OD's) who are on the front lines and they should be able to treat the patients they see in a manner keeping with their medical expertise and training.

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Health Quality Subcommittee 2/7/2013 2:00:00PM

Location: 306 HOB

Presentation/Workshop/Other Business Appearances:

County Health Departments
Rivera, Lillian (State Employee) (At Request Of Chair) - Information Only
Administrator, Miami-Dade County Health Department
8175 NW 12th Street Suite 300
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