

PRELIMINARY STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Joint Committee On Ways and Means

Fiscal: Fiscal impact issued

Revenue: No Revenue Impact

Action Date:

Action:

Meeting Dates:

Prepared By: Linda Ames, Budget Analyst

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Requires Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to disclose prescription monitoring information to practitioner or pharmacist or member of practitioner's or pharmacist's staff for use in certain health information technology systems. Requires OHA to periodically check compliance of privacy and security standards, to include Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance. Clarifies pharmacists prescribing authority, to be adopted by the State Board of Pharmacy. Permits pharmacists and certain health care professionals to prescribe and pharmacist to distribute unit-of-use packages of naloxone. Permits certain employees of social service agencies to administer naloxone under specified conditions. Allows employees who have gone through training to administer naloxone to someone experiencing an overdose even if they are not a patron or on the premises of the organization. Declares an emergency, effective on passage.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Fiscal impact
- Effects of naloxone

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

Oregon's rate of non-medical use of prescription pain relievers ranks second highest in the nation, with almost one out of four Oregonians having received a prescription for opioid medications in 2013. According to the Oregon Public Health Division, there were 154 deaths from opioid overdoses in 2014. Currently, front line emergency room physicians or primary care offices are providing safe and effective pain treatment, however giving the prescribers the opportunity to efficiently check the Oregon's Prescription Database Monitoring Program (PDMP) is a vital and valuable tool for assisting patients in managing their prescriptions.

Naloxone, also known by the trade name Narcan®, is a prescription medication that reverses heroin and prescription opiate overdoses. Naloxone does one thing very well – it blocks the effects of heroin and opiates on the brain and reverses overdoses. During an overdose, people stop breathing. Naloxone helps to restore breathing.