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SB 698: S.M.A.R.T.

Safe Medication for All Requires Translation

GOAL OF LEGISLATION: Reduce harmful and costly medication errors by requiring that pharmacies in Oregon provide prescription container labels in both English and a readable language for patients with limited English proficiency (LEP).

"The only difference between a medicine and a poison is understanding how to use it" - Maggie Wells, MD, MPP

PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY SB 698

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

- Approx. 222,000 LEP Oregonians (1 out of every 17) cannot read the directions for their prescription medications¹.
- The rate of medication errors is more than 2x greater for those with LEP than for fluent English speakers².

Cost Burden

- 1 out of 5 emergency room visits is due to a preventable medication
- The average cost of just one hospitalization due to a preventable medication error is \$10,000, totaling \$1.2 million per year for a single hospital4.

Current Practice

- Prescription labels are typically only provided in English, despite the fact that Rx translation software is readily available.
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act mandates oral interpretation for patients upon request, but not written translation. Noncompliance is common.

FAQ

Cost of Implementation

- The average cost to provide prescription container labels in 14 different languages is \$70/month.
- Board of Pharmacy has enforcement discretion.

Safety

Certified translation services have a rigorous, multi-step vetting process.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

Previous legislation

- New York (8 CRR-NY 63.11): Peer-reviewed study shows significant improvement in the capacity of NY pharmacies to provide language services after passage of this bill⁵.
- California (AB 1073)

¹ US Census Bureau. (2017). B16001 – Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over for the 5-Year Data Estimates [Data file]. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov ² Harris LM, Dreyer B, Mendelson A, Bailey SC, Sanders, LM, Wolf MS, ... Yin HS. (2017). Liquid medication dosing errors by Hispanic parents: Role of health literacy and English proficiency. Academic Pediatrics, 17(4), 403–410. doi:10.1016/j.cap.2016.10.001

³ Patel, P. & Zed, P. (2002), Drug-Related Visits to the Emergency Department: How Big is the Problem? *Pharmacotherapy*, 22(7): 915-923. doi: 10.1592/phco.22.11.915.33630 ⁴ Jha AK, Kuperman GJ, Rittenberg E, & Teich JM. (2001). Identifying hospital admissions due to adverse drug events using a computer-based monitor. *Pharmacoepidemiology & Drug Safety*, 10: 113-119. doi:10.1002/pds.568 ⁵ Weiss L, Scherer M, Chantarat T, Oshiro T, Pagan P, Rosenfeld P, & Yin HS. (2018). Assessing the impact of language access regulations on the provision of pharmacy services. *Journal of Urban Health*, 1–8. doi:10.1007/s11524-018-0240-z