

## **SB 1504 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

### **Senate Committee On Health Care**

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**Meeting Dates:** 2/9

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#### **WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The measure allows students or school staff to administer pre-measured doses of epinephrine via autoinjector, nasal spray, or other method.

#### Detailed Summary:

Permits the administration of premeasured doses of epinephrine in schools.

- Defines “premeasured dose” as a fixed, precisely measured amount of the medication that is administered by autoinjector (EpiPen), intranasal device (nasal spray), or other method identified in rule by the State Board of Education.
- Updates criminal and civil liability for individuals who administer a premeasured dose of epinephrine in good faith.
- Updates educational training requirements to ensure proper administration of premeasured doses of epinephrine, including intramuscular and subcutaneous injection methods.

*Fiscal impact: May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued*

*Revenue impact: May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued*

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

#### **EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

No amendment.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Epinephrine is a hormone and medication primarily used for emergency treatment of life-threatening allergic reactions to food, insect stings, and other substances. An immediate injection of epinephrine may be administered in response to anaphylaxis, a severe potentially fatal allergic reaction. Epinephrine is the only life-saving treatment for anaphylaxis, and dosage of epinephrine depends on age and weight.

There are several delivery options available for epinephrine. Autoinjectors, which administer a pre-measured dose of epinephrine, were first approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1987 under the name EpiPen. A generic auto-injector was made available in 2018. In 2024, the FDA [approved](#) a single dose epinephrine nasal spray for adults and children who weigh at least 66 pounds. Additionally, epinephrine may be available in a vial which can be drawn into a syringe and injected into the muscle, skin, or directly into a vein. In Oregon, trained individuals may administer auto-injectable epinephrine to someone having a severe allergic reaction when no healthcare provider is present. They must complete a [licensed training program](#) covering symptom recognition, common triggers, proper use, and follow-up care.

Senate Bill 1504 permits students and school staff to administer pre-measured doses of epinephrine and updates criminal and civil liability and training requirements for individuals who administer the medication.