



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Sub. Bill Comparative Synopsis

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Sub. H.B. 167

132nd General Assembly
(H. Health)

This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the immediately preceding version. It addresses only the topics on which the two versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the two bills are substantively the same. The substitute bill conforms H.B. 167 to its companion, S.B. 119 As Reported.

Topic	Previous Version (As Introduced)	Sub. Version (L_132_1044-3)
Limitations on opioid analgesics	Prohibits a primary care physician or general dentist from prescribing or furnishing an opioid analgesic in an amount indicated for a period greater than three days or with a morphine equivalent daily dose (MED) in excess of 50 milligrams (<i>R.C. 4715.303 and 4731.059</i>).	No provision.
Treatment of chronic pain	Revises the law governing physician treatment of chronic pain with controlled substances, including prohibiting treatment with a drug that exceeds 50 MED, and requiring review of federal guidelines when tapering a patient off a drug (<i>R.C. 4731.052</i>).	No provision.

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Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)	<p>Requires the dispensing or furnishing of naltrexone to be reported to OARRS (<i>R.C. 4729.77 and 4729.79</i>).</p> <p>Requires an OARRS report to include a drug's MED (<i>R.C. 4729.77 and 4729.79</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p> <p>No provision.</p>
Medication-assisted treatment	<p>Requires a patient accepted for addiction treatment by either an opioid-treatment program or a physician providing office-based treatment to be offered treatment with naltrexone (<i>R.C. 4731.058</i>).</p> <p>Requires the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to develop and make available online one or more courses to provide counseling and other ancillary services for medication-assisted treatment patients (<i>R.C. 5119.373</i>).</p>	<p>Maintains current law requiring a prescriber to provide information about all drugs approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for medication-assisted treatment before initiating a patient's medication-assisted treatment (<i>R.C. 3719.064</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p>
Emergency refills of naltrexone	<p>No provision.</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>Authorizes a pharmacist to dispense naltrexone without a prescription under specified conditions when the pharmacist verifies a record of a prescription for the drug and determines that the drug is necessary to continue the patient's addiction therapy and failure to dispense it could result in harm to the patient's health (<i>R.C. 4729.283</i>).</p> <p>Generally requires the pharmacist to offer the patient the choice of receiving either the oral form or injectable long-acting or extended release form of the drug (<i>R.C. 4729.283</i>).</p>



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	No provision.	Authorizes a pharmacist to administer by injection the emergency naltrexone refill, but only if the pharmacist complies with an existing law that allows a pharmacist to do so after completing specified training and when acting pursuant to a physician-developed protocol (<i>R.C. 4729.283</i>).
Immunity when administering naltrexone by injection	No provision. No provision.	Grants immunity from civil liability, criminal prosecution, or professional discipline for administering naltrexone by injection when specified conditions are met to the person who administers the drug, the person's employer, and the facility at which the drug is administered (<i>R.C. 3719.063</i>). Specifies that the immunity does not apply in cases of gross negligence or intentional misconduct (<i>R.C. 3719.063</i>).

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