

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 426 (HB 284)

2019 Regular Session

Abraham

Existing law provides, with certain exceptions, that when issuing a first-time opioid prescription for outpatient use to a patient with an acute condition, a medical practitioner shall not issue a prescription for more than a seven-day supply of the opioid drug.

Existing law authorizes a medical practitioner to prescribe more than a seven-day supply of an opioid drug if, in his professional medical judgment, more than a seven-day supply is necessary to treat the patient's condition. Requires that the condition necessitating more than a seven-day supply be documented in the patient's medical record, and requires that the practitioner indicate that a nonopioid alternative was not appropriate to address the patient's condition.

New law retains existing law and adds thereto a requirement that any practitioner who writes a prescription for more than a seven-day supply of an opioid drug, as authorized in existing law, shall indicate on the prescription that more than a seven-day supply of the opioid is medically necessary.

Effective August 1, 2019.

(Amends R.S. 40:978(G)(2))