The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Christine Arbo Peck.

DIGEST 2020 Regular Session

SB 371 Original

Carter

<u>Present law</u> provides that a pharmacist shall not dispense more than a 10-day supply of an opioid derivative Schedule II or Schedule III controlled dangerous substance when the prescriber is not licensed by the state of Louisiana. <u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and adds a prohibition on the pharmacist dispensing more than a seven-day supply to an opioid naive patient. <u>Proposed law</u> defines "opioid naive" as a patient who has not taken an opioid prescription medication within sixty days. <u>Proposed law</u> relative to prescribers not licensed by the state of Louisiana does not apply to patients with a diagnosis of cancer or terminal illness.

<u>Present law</u> prohibits more than a seven-day supply of a first-time opioid prescription for outpatient use to an adult with an acute condition. <u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and adds the prohibition to patients that are opioid naive. <u>Proposed law</u> relative to first-time opioid prescriptions does not apply to patients with a diagnosis of cancer or terminal illness.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires a prescriber to consult with a patient regarding the quantity of opioid prescribed and the risks associated with the opioid prescription. <u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and adds a requirement that the prescriber determine whether the patient is opioid naive by reviewing the patient's record in the prescription monitoring program.

Effective upon signature of the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 40:978(E)(1), (G)(1)(a) and (3), and (H)(1)(intro para); adds R.S. 40:978(E)(4), (G)(4), (H)(1)(c), and (I))