
The legislative instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Christopher D. Adams.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT DIGEST

Senate Bill No. 496 by Senator Heitmeier

Keyword and summary of the bill as proposed by the Conference Committee

CONTROL DANGER SUBSTANCE. Provides for limits on certain prescriptions. (8/1/14)

Report adopts House amendments to:

1. Make a technical correction.

Report rejects House amendments which would have:

1. Added that the pharmacist licensed in a state contiguous to Louisiana to those who can prescribe.
2. Clarified that medication is a narcotic Schedule II controlled dangerous substance.
3. Reduced from 90 to 30 days the time within which a pharmacist is not to again dispense the narcotic Schedule II.

Report amends the bill to:

1. Clarify the restriction for dispensing is for an opiod derivative Schedule II or an opiod derivative Schedule III.
2. Reduce from 90 days to 60 days the time within which a pharmacist is not to again dispense the opiod derivative Schedule II or the opiod derivative Schedule III.

Digest of the bill as proposed by the Conference Committee

Present law provides no prescription for a Schedule II substance may be refilled.

Proposed law provides a Schedule II prescription may not be filled more than 90 days after the

date of the prescription.

Proposed law provides a pharmacist not dispense more than a ten-day supply at a dosage not to exceed the United States Food and Drug Administration's approved labeling for the medication if the prescriber is not licensed by the state of Louisiana, and the medication is an opiod derivative Schedule II or an opiod derivative Schedule III controlled dangerous substance. Furthermore, the dispensing pharmacist shall notify the prescriber of the supply dispensed and the cancellation of the remainder of the prescription.

Proposed law provides within 60 days of the dispensing of a medication pursuant to proposed law, such medication shall not be dispensed again for the individual by a prescriber not licensed by the state of Louisiana.

Proposed law provides a prescriber shall access the Prescription Monitoring Program prior to initially prescribing any Schedule II controlled dangerous substance to a patient for the treatment of non-cancer-related chronic or intractable pain.

Effective August 1, 2014.