| 1   | STATE OF OKLAHOMA  |
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| 2   | 2nd Session of the 56th Legislature (2018)   |
| 3   | SENATE BILL 1540 By: Pugh  |
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| 6   | AS INTRODUCED  |
| 7   | An Act relating to osteopathic physicians; amending  |
| 8   | 59 O.S. 2011, Section 622, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 40, O.S.L. 2016 (59 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 622), which relates to licensure; clarifying |
| 9   | language; directing State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to issue certain license; and providing an  |
| 10  | effective date.  |
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| 13  | BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:  |
| 14  | SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 59 O.S. 2011, Section 622, as last   |
| 15  | amended by Section 2, Chapter 40, O.S.L. 2016 (59 O.S. Supp. 2017,   |
| 16  | Section 622), is amended to read as follows:   |
| 17  | Section 622. A. 1. Except as otherwise provided by in this   |
| 18  | section, it shall be unlawful for any person to practice as an   |
| 19  | osteopathic physician and surgeon in this state, without a license   |
| 20  | to do so $_{\mathcal{T}}$ . The license to practice as an osteopathic physician and  |
| 21  | surgeon shall be issued by the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners;   |
| 22  | provided, that any license or certificate issued under the laws of   |
| 23  | this state, authorizing its holder to practice osteopathic medicine,   |
| 2.4 | shall remain in full force and effect. Persons who hold themselves   |

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- out as osteopathic physicians in this state without a license issued by the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.
  - 2. Osteopathic physicians engaged in postgraduate training beyond the <u>an</u> internship year, also known as PGY-1, shall be licensed. Osteopathic physicians engaged in the <u>an</u> internship or PGY-1 year may be eligible for a resident training license.

- 3. Osteopathic physicians engaged in interventional pain management pursuant to the Oklahoma Interventional Pain Management and Treatment Act shall be licensed by the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.
- B. 1. A person within or outside of this state who performs through electronic communications diagnostic or treatment services within the scope of practice of an osteopathic physician and surgeon, including but not limited to, stroke prevention and treatment, for any patient whose condition is being diagnosed or treated within this state shall be licensed in this state, pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act.

  However, in such cases, a nonresident osteopathic physician who, while located outside this state, consults on an irregular basis with a physician who is located in this state is not required to be licensed in this state.
- 2. Any osteopathic physician licensed in this state who engages in the prescription of drugs, devices, or treatments via electronic

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means may do so only in the context of an appropriate physician/patient relationship wherein a proper patient record is maintained including, at the minimum, a current history and physical.

- 3. Any commissioned medical officer of the armed forces of the United States or medical officer of the United States Public Health Service or the Veterans Administration of the United States, in the discharge of official duties and/or within federally controlled facilities, who is fully licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery in one or more jurisdictions of the United States shall not be required to be licensed in this state pursuant to the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act, unless the person already holds an osteopathic medical license in this state pursuant to the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act. In such case, the medical officer shall be subject to the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act.
- 4. A person who performs any of the functions covered by this subsection submits themselves to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for the purposes of any cause of action resulting from the functions performed.
- C. A hospital or related institution, as such terms are defined in Section 1-701 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, which has the principal purpose or function of providing hospital or medical care, including but not limited to any corporation, association, trust, or other organization organized and operated for such purpose, may

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employ one or more persons who are duly licensed to practice osteopathic medicine in this state without being regarded as itself practicing osteopathic medicine within the meaning and provisions of this section. The employment by the hospital or related institution of any person who is duly licensed shall not, in and of itself, be considered as an act of unprofessional conduct by the person so employed. Nothing provided herein shall eliminate, limit or restrict the liability for any act or failure to act of any hospital, any hospital's employees or persons duly licensed to practice osteopathic medicine.
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D. Nothing in the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act shall be construed as to require an osteopathic physician to secure an Osteopathic Continuous Certification (OCC) as a condition of licensure, reimbursement, employment or admitting privileges at a hospital in this state. For the purposes of this subsection, "Osteopathic Continuous Certification (OCC)" shall mean a continuing education program measuring core competencies in the practice of medicine and surgery and approved by a nationally-recognized accrediting organization.

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.

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