1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 57th Legislature (2019)
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
4	FOR SENATE BILL NO. 142 By: Bice
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7	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
8	An Act relating to long-term care; defining terms; prohibiting prescribing and administration of certain
9	drugs to long-term care facility residents except under certain conditions; requiring informed consent;
10	setting forth provisions related to prescriptions and administration; setting forth certain patient
11	protections; specifying applicability of act; providing for codification; and providing an
12	effective date.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
16	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
17	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-881 of Title 63, unless there
18	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
19	A. As used in this section:
20	1. "Antipsychotic drug" means a drug, sometimes called a major
21	tranquilizer, used to treat symptoms of severe psychiatric
22	disorders, including but not limited to schizophrenia and bipolar
23	disorder;
24	2. "Long-term care facility" means:

a. a nursing facility as defined by Section 1-1902 of

Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes,

- b. a continuum of care facility as defined under the Continuum of Care and Assisted Living Act, or
- c. the nursing care component of a life care community as defined by the Long-term Care Insurance Act; and
- 3. "Prescribing clinician" means:

- a. an allopathic or osteopathic physician licensed by and in good standing with the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision or the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, as appropriate,
- b. a physician assistant licensed by and in good standing with the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision, or
- c. an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse licensed by and in good standing with the State Board of Nursing.
- B. Except in case of an emergency where the resident poses harm to the resident or others, no long-term care facility resident shall be prescribed or administered an antipsychotic drug that was not already prescribed to the resident prior to admission to the facility unless each of the following conditions has been satisfied:
- 1. The resident has been examined by the prescribing clinician and diagnosed with a psychiatric condition and the prescribed drug is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for that condition

or prescribed in accordance with generally accepted clinical practices;

- 2. The prescribing clinician, or a previous prescribing clinician, has unsuccessfully attempted to accomplish the drug's intended effect using contemporary and generally accepted nonpharmacological care options, and has documented those attempts and their results in the resident's medical record;
- 3. The facility has provided to the resident or resident's legal representative a written explanation of applicable informed consent laws. The explanation shall be written in language that the resident or resident's legal representative can be reasonably expected to understand;
- 4. The prescribing clinician has confirmed that written, informed consent has been obtained from the resident or resident's legal representative that meets the requirements of subsection C of this section; and
- 5. In the event a long-term care facility resident is prescribed an antipsychotic medication in the case of an emergency, the prescribing physician shall prescribe the minimum dosage and duration that is prudent for the resident's condition and shall examine the patient in person within thirty (30) days.
- C. The prescribing clinician shall confirm that written, voluntary informed consent to authorize the administration of an antipsychotic drug to a facility resident has been obtained from the

resident or the resident's legal representative prior to the initial administration of the antipsychotic drug. Voluntary informed consent shall, at minimum, consist of the following:

- 1. The prescribing clinician has confirmed that a signed, written affirmation has been obtained from the resident or the resident's legal representative that the resident has been informed of all pertinent information concerning the administration of an antipsychotic drug in language that the signer can reasonably be expected to understand. Pertinent information shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. the reason for the drug's prescription and the intended effect of the drug on the resident's condition,
 - b. the nature of the drug and the procedure for its administration, including dosage, administration schedule, method of delivery and expected duration for the drug to be administered,
 - c. the probable degree of improvement of the clinical condition expected from the recommended administration of the drug,
 - d. risks, common side effects and potential severe adverse reactions associated with the administration of the drug,

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e. the resident's or resident's legal representative's right to refuse the administration of the antipsychotic drug and the medical consequences of such refusal, and

- f. an explanation of pharmacological and nonpharmacological alternatives to the administration of antipsychotic drugs and the resident's right to choose such alternatives; and
- 2. The prescribing clinician shall inform the resident or the resident's legal representative of the existence of the long-term care facility's policies and procedures for compliance with informed consent requirements and shall make these available to the resident or resident's legal representative prior to administering any antipsychotic drug upon request.
- D. 1. Antipsychotic drug prescriptions and administration shall be consistent with standards for dosage, duration and frequency of administration that are generally accepted for the resident's condition.
- 2. Throughout the duration of the administration of an antipsychotic drug and at generally accepted intervals approved for the resident's condition, the prescribing clinician or designee shall monitor the resident's condition and evaluate drug performance with respect to the condition for which the drug was prescribed.

 The prescribing clinician shall provide documentation of the status

of the resident's condition to the resident or the resident's legal representative upon request and without unreasonable delay.

- 3. Any change in dosage or duration of the administration of an antipsychotic drug shall be justified by the prescribing clinician with documentation on the resident's record of the clinical observations that warranted the change.
- E. 1. No long-term care facility shall deny admission or continued residency to a person on the basis of the person's or their legal representative's refusal to the administration of antipsychotic drugs, unless the prescribing clinician or care facility can demonstrate that the resident's refusal would place the health and safety of the resident, the facility staff, other residents or visitors at risk.
- 2. Any care facility that alleges that the resident's refusal to consent to the administration of antipsychotic drugs will place the health and safety of the resident, the facility staff, other residents or visitors at risk shall document the alleged risk in detail, and shall present this documentation to the resident or the resident's legal representative, to the State Department of Health and to the Long-Term Care Ombudsman; and shall inform the resident or their legal representative of the resident's or legal representative's right to appeal to the Long-Term Care Ombudsman. The documentation of the alleged risk shall include a description of

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all nonpharmacological or alternative care options attempted and why
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    they were unsuccessful.
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            The provisions of this section shall not apply to a hospice
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    patient as defined in Section 1-860.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma
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    Statutes.
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        SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2019.
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