

Bill Summary
1st Session of the 57th Legislature

Bill No.:	SB 142
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Bill Analysis

SB 142 states that certain conditions must be met before additional antipsychotic drugs can be prescribed or administered to a patient within a long-term care facility. A patient may be prescribed additional antipsychotic drugs if:

- 1) The resident has been examined by the prescribing clinician and the drug is associated with the diagnosed condition.
- 2) Previous nonpharmacological care options to achieve the drug's effect have failed
- 3) The facility has provided a written explanation of applicable informed consent laws
- 4) The clinician has obtained written consent from the patient or their representative

Obtaining written consent from the patient or their representative for administration of the drug will require the prescribing clinician to provide information related to the drug, administration of the drug, and the probability of success. The measure requires the prescribing clinician or designee to monitor the condition of the patient throughout the duration of the administration of an antipsychotic drug. Changes in the drugs dosage must be justified by the prescribing authority.

Additionally, the measure states that no long-term care facility may deny admission to or continued residency in the facility based solely on a patient's refusal to take the drug. The facility must demonstrate that the resident's refusal would place the health and safety of the resident, the facility staff, other residents or visitors at risk. Patients may appeal to the Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

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