

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022)

HOUSE BILL 3266

By: Brewer

AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to public health and safety; allowing medical providers to preserve doses and regimens to ensure continuity of care for certain patients; allowing for referrals; providing protection from regulator action or criminal prosecution; authorizing access to the central repository when electronic or physical records are unavailable; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-309J of Title 63, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. When a patient presents to a primary care practitioner, emergency room provider, urgent care provider, or other appropriately licensed practitioner due to recent loss of care with a need for continued medication management of a controlled dangerous substance, the practitioner, emergency room provider, urgent care provider, or other licensed practitioner shall make a good-faith effort to preserve the previous doses and regimens of the patient and make timely referrals as necessary to ensure continued care.

1 The referrals may include, but shall not be limited to, mental  
2 health medication management, pain medication management, or a new  
3 primary care practitioner.

4 B. A primary care practitioner, emergency room provider, urgent  
5 care provider, or other licensed practitioner who is providing a  
6 prescriptions for a controlled dangerous substances in order to  
7 ensure continuity of care shall be protected from regulatory action  
8 or criminal prosecution when continuing previous doses and regimens  
9 for patients for not less than ninety (90) days from the date of  
10 patient presentment.

11 C. Previous doses and regimens for controlled dangerous  
12 substances included in the central repository of the Oklahoma State  
13 Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control may be proven by  
14 accessing the central repository when electronic or physical records  
15 are unavailable to the primary care practitioner, emergency room  
16 provider, urgent care provider, or other licensed practitioner.

17 SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2022.

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