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H.B. 479
(1_136_1812-1)
136th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 479's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: In House Health

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Schmidt

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH), the State Medical Board of Ohio, and the Ohio Board of Nursing may experience minimal costs to promulgate or update rules and to respond to any additional questions or complaints associated with the bill's changes regarding contrast administration.
- Government-owned hospitals may also experience minimal costs to update their policies to comply with the bill's changes.

Detailed Analysis

The bill allows registered nurses, radiographers, radiation therapy technologists, and nuclear medicine technologists to administer imaging contrast under either the direct or general supervision of a physician. Direct supervision does not require the supervising physician to observe the administration, but the physician is required to be present at the location of the procedure. Under general supervision, the physician is not required to be observing or present at the location of the procedure, but the physician must be readily available to consult with the practitioners. The bill also permits radiologist assistants to administer contrast under a supervising radiologist's remote supervision. Current law allows radiologist assistants to do so only under onsite supervision. Under general or remote supervision, a health care provider who meets certain qualifications must be present at the location to provide assistance in case of a reaction to the contrast material or any other adverse event concerning the administration of the contrast. Lastly, a licensed practical nurse is authorized to monitor a patient under direct or general supervision of a physician for reactions or other adverse events.

Fiscal analysis

The Ohio Department of Health licenses radiation technician professionals, the State Medical Board of Ohio licenses radiation assistants, and the Ohio Board of Nursing licenses nursing professionals. As a result, these entities may experience minimal costs to promulgate or update rules and to respond to any additional questions or complaints regarding these provisions.

Government-owned hospitals that provide imaging services may also realize minimal costs to update their policies to comply with the bill.

Synopsis of Fiscal Effect Changes

The As Introduced version of the bill allowed both registered nurses and licensed practical nurses to administer contrast under the direct or general supervision of a physician. The substitute bill (I_136_1812-1) removes the authorization of licensed practical nurses to administer contrast. However, the substitute bill includes a provision that permits a licensed practical nurse (LPN) to monitor a patient for a reaction to contrast material or other adverse event resulting from contrast administration under the direct or general supervision of a physician. These changes should not result in any additional fiscal effects.