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## Detailed Fiscal Analysis

### Epinephrine autoinjectors – procurement, administration, and training

The bill authorizes certain entities located where allergens capable of causing anaphylaxis may be present to procure epinephrine autoinjectors without a license and to maintain a supply of the drug for use in specified emergency situations. These entities include places such as child day-care centers, colleges and universities, places of employment, restaurants, amusement parks, recreation camps, sports playing fields and arenas, and other similar locations. Entities that choose to procure the autoinjectors must store the injectors in a location readily accessible in an emergency and maintain the autoinjectors in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, in addition to any requirements that may be established by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). Entities must designate one or more individuals, who are employees or agents of the entity and have successfully completed training, to be responsible for oversight of the injectors, including storage, maintenance, and control. A qualified entity is permitted to authorize individuals who have successfully completed an anaphylaxis training program to administer epinephrine.

The bill specifies that anaphylaxis training may be (1) conducted by a nationally recognized organization that has experience in providing training in emergency health care to individuals who are not health care professionals, (2) conducted by individuals or organizations approved by ODH, or (3) in classes approved by ODH. Training may be completed either in person or through an online system and must be completed every two years. Successful completion is evidenced by a certificate from the trainer on a form developed by ODH.

A public entity that voluntarily chooses to procure and maintain a supply of epinephrine autoinjectors under the bill could incur costs to provide training to employees. However, under the bill, these entities will not be required to obtain a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs license to procure epinephrine autoinjectors. The fee for this license is \$112.50.<sup>1</sup> This represents a savings for the qualified entity (if the entity already maintains a supply of epinephrine autoinjectors and obtains such a license) and a loss of revenue for the State Board of Pharmacy. The State Board of Pharmacy does not expect the fiscal impact to be significant.

Additionally, an entity may realize an increase in costs to purchase epinephrine autoinjectors for its emergency supply. The bill permits manufacturers of dangerous drugs to donate epinephrine autoinjectors to participating entities. If manufacturers do so, costs for these entities will be lower.

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 4729.54(G)(1)(b).

## **Reporting requirements**

Participating entities must also report to ODH each administration or provision of epinephrine autoinjectors on a form developed by ODH. Public entities may incur increased expenditures for complying with this requirement, although any increase will likely be negligible.

ODH is required to annually publish a report summarizing and analyzing all reports received. ODH may also approve individuals or organizations to conduct the required training or adopt rules specifying standards and procedures for storage and maintenance of epinephrine autoinjectors acquired pursuant to the bill. ODH could experience an increase in administrative costs to publish the required report, approve training, and adopt rules.

## **Immunity provisions**

The bill provides certain immunities to qualified entities, authorized individuals, training providers, health providers, and pharmacists.