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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

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Synopsis of Senate Committee Amendments

(This synopsis does not address amendments that may have been adopted on the Senate Floor.)

H.B. 341 of the 133rd General Assembly

Senate Health, Human Services and Medicaid

Audra Tidball, Attorney

State Board of Pharmacy open meetings exemption

Adds a provision that expands and clarifies the State Board of Pharmacy's current exemption from the open meetings requirement to include (1) meetings in which the Board must determine whether to suspend a license, certification, or registration without a hearing in situations where certain licensees under the Board's jurisdiction present a risk of harm to the public, and (2) situations in which the Board must determine whether to restrict a person from obtaining further information from Ohio's drug database (OARRS) without a prior hearing.

Naloxone access

Service entity TDDD exemption

Exempts from licensure as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs (TDDD) a service entity that possesses naloxone in order to permit an employee, volunteer, or contractor to personally furnish a supply of the drug pursuant to a protocol established by a prescriber or board of health. (Under current law, service entities are exempt from TDDD licensure when naloxone is possessed for use in an emergency, but not with respect to personally furnishing a supply.)

TDDD maintenance of naloxone supply; alternative locations

Authorizes a TDDD to acquire a supply of naloxone, and to maintain the supply at an alternative location, for the following purposes: (1) to use in emergency situations and (2) to distribute through an automated mechanism.

Authorizes any person to access naloxone maintained by a TDDD and to administer it to an individual who appears to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

Provides qualified immunity related to the provisions described above.

APRN and PA naloxone protocols

Authorizes certain advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to develop protocols to permit individuals and employees of service entities to personally furnish or administer naloxone (under current law, only physicians have this authority).

Provides qualified immunity related to the provisions described above.

Civil liability protection for layperson naloxone administration

Specifies that a family member, friend, or other individual who, as authorized by current law, assists an individual who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose is not liable for damages in a civil action related to providing that assistance.