

STATE OF NEW YORK

5603

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 13, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. BRAUNSTEIN, DINOWITZ, OTIS -- Multi-Sponsored by
-- M. of A. McDONOUGH -- read once and referred to the Committee on
Health

AN ACT to amend the public health law, in relation to prescribing an
opioid antagonist with a patient's first opioid analgesic prescription
in a given year

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-
bly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Section 3302 of the public health law is amended by adding
2 two new subdivisions 44 and 45 to read as follows:

3 44. "Opioid analgesics" means the medicines buprenorphine, butorphanol,
4 codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone,
5 morphine, nalbuphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, propoxyphene
6 as well as their brand names, isomers and combinations.

7 45. "Opioid antagonist" means an FDA-approved drug that, when adminis-
8 tered, negates or neutralizes in whole or in part the pharmacological
9 effects of an opioid in the body. The opioid antagonist is limited to
10 naloxone or other medications approved by the department for this
11 purpose.

12 § 2. Section 3309 of the public health law is amended by adding a new
13 subdivision 7 to read as follows:

14 7. (a) With the first opioid analgesic of each year, the prescriber
15 shall prescribe an opioid antagonist when any of the following risk
16 factors are present: a history of substance use disorder; high dose or
17 cumulative prescriptions that result in over fifty morphine milligram
18 equivalents per day; concurrent use of opioids and benzodiazepine or
19 nonbenzodiazepine sedative hypnotics.

20 (b) A prescriber who fails to prescribe an opioid antagonist, as
21 required by this subdivision, shall be referred to the appropriate
22 licensing board solely for the imposition of administrative sanctions
23 deemed appropriate by such board. This section shall not create a

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 private right of action against a prescriber, and does not limit a
2 prescriber's liability for the negligent failure to diagnose or treat a
3 patient.

4 § 3. This act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after it shall
5 have become a law. Effective immediately, the addition, amendment and/or
6 repeal of any rule or regulation necessary for the implementation of
7 this act on its effective date are authorized to be made and completed
8 by the commissioner of health on or before such effective date.