By Senator Osgood

32-00352B-24 2024252

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to psychiatric treatments; amending s. 458.325, F.S.; defining the terms "electroconvulsive treatment" and "psychosurgical procedure"; providing that only a physician may perform electroconvulsive treatment and psychosurgical procedures; prohibiting the performance of electroconvulsive treatment and psychosurgical procedures on minors; making technical changes; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is an experimental technique the efficacy of which has not definitively been proven and which has dangerous and potentially permanent harmful or life-threatening side effects, including brain damage and memory loss, the extent of which is still unknown, and

WHEREAS, literature regarding the administration of ECT on children and adolescents consists mainly of single case study reports and uncontrolled studies and does not offer controlled studies, reliably applied criteria, or valid assessment scales, and

WHEREAS, psychosurgery is an experimental technique the efficacy of which has not been proven and which has dangerous and potentially permanent harmful or life-threatening side effects, and

WHEREAS, the use of invasive and possibly damaging treatment without scientific basis in the context of the still-developing neurological systems of children and adolescents cannot be justified, and

WHEREAS, on January 20, 2000, the National Council on

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Disability (NCD), an independent federal agency, first made recommendations to the President and Congress which included the following: "Mental health treatment should be about healing, not punishment. Accordingly, the use of aversive treatments, including physical and chemical restraints, seclusion, and similar techniques that restrict freedom of movement, should be banned. Also, public policy should move toward the elimination of electroconvulsive therapy and psychosurgery as unproven and inherently inhumane procedures. Effective humane alternatives to these techniques exist now and should be promoted," and continues to stand by this recommendation 23 years later, NOW, THEREFORE,

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 458.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.325 Electroconvulsive <u>treatment</u> and psychosurgical procedures.—

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

50 51 (a) "Electroconvulsive treatment" means psychiatric treatment that involves sending an electric current through the brain while the patient is under anesthesia.

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(b) "Psychosurgical procedure" means neurological surgery used to treat a mental disorder.

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(2) Only a physician may perform electroconvulsive treatment and psychosurgical procedures.

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(3) Electroconvulsive treatment and psychosurgical procedures may not be performed on a person younger than 18

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years of age.

(4) Before performing In each case of utilization of electroconvulsive treatment or a psychosurgical procedure procedures, a physician must first obtain informed prior written consent from shall be obtained after disclosure to the patient, if he or she is competent, or from to the patient's guardian, if the patient he or she is a minor or incompetent. The informed written consent must include disclosure, of the purpose of the procedure, the common side effects thereof, alternative treatment modalities, and the approximate number of such procedures considered necessary and that any consent given may be revoked by the patient or the patient's guardian before prior to between treatments.

treatment or a psychosurgical procedure convulsive therapy or psychosurgery may be administered, another physician not directly involved with the patient must review the patient's treatment record shall be reviewed and agree that the proposed electroconvulsive treatment or psychosurgical procedure is appropriate for convulsive therapy or psychosurgery agreed to by one other physician not directly involved with the patient. Such agreement must shall be documented in the patient's treatment record and shall be signed by both physicians.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.