${\bf By}$  Senator Fasano

	11-00598-11 2011810
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to pain-management clinics; providing
3	definitions; providing specific standards of practice
4	in pain-management clinics with regard to evaluations
5	of a patient's medical diagnosis, treatment plans,
6	informed consent, agreements for treatment, a
7	physician's periodic review of a patient,
8	consultation, patient drug testing, patient medical
9	records, denial or termination of controlled-substance
10	therapy, facility and physical operations, infection
11	control, health and safety, quality assurance, and
12	data collection and reporting; amending ss. 458.3265
13	and 459.0137, F.S.; providing that the designated
14	physician at a pain-management clinic is responsible
15	for ensuring that the clinic is registered with the
16	Department of Health; requiring a pain-management
17	clinic to notify the department of the identity of a
18	newly designated physician when the former designated
19	physician is terminated or when there are any changes
20	to the registration information; providing
21	requirements for the registration of a pain-management
22	clinic; holding nationally recognized accrediting
23	agencies to the same board-determined practice
24	standards for registering pain-management clinics;
25	requiring the department to conduct unannounced annual
26	inspections of clinics; requiring the designated
27	physician to cooperate with the department's inspector
28	and make medical records available to the inspector;
29	requiring the department's inspector to determine

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30	compliance with specific standards of practice in
31	pain-management clinics; providing a procedure for
32	when a pain-management clinic is noncompliant with
33	specific standards of practice; requiring the
34	inspector to forward the written results of the
35	inspection, deficiency notice, and any subsequent
36	documentation to the department; requiring the
37	department to review the results and determine whether
38	action against the clinic is merited; providing that
39	the department's authority is not limited with regard
40	to investigating a complaint without prior notice;
41	requiring the designated physician to submit written
42	notification of the current accreditation survey of
43	the pain-management clinic under certain
44	circumstances; requiring the designated physician to
45	notify the Board of Medicine or Board of Osteopathic
46	Medicine of a plan of correction if the pain-
47	management clinic receives a provisional or
48	conditional accreditation; conforming provisions to
49	changes made by the act; providing an effective date.
50	
51	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
52	
53	Section 1. (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the
54	term:
55	(a) "Controlled substance" means a substance named or
56	described in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV,
57	or Schedule V of s. 893.03, Florida Statutes.
58	(b) "Controlled substance agreement" means an agreement

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59	between the treating physician and the patient which establishes
60	guidelines for proper use of a controlled substance.
61	(c) "Adverse incident" means an incident set forth in s.
62	458.351(4)(a)-(e), Florida Statutes.
63	(d) "Board-certified pain-management physician" means a
64	physician who possesses board certification:
65	1. By a specialty board recognized by the American Board of
66	Medical Specialties and holds a subspecialty certification in
67	pain medicine; or
68	2. In pain medicine by the American Board of Pain Medicine.
69	(e) "Addiction medicine specialist" means:
70	1. A board-certified psychiatrist who has a subspecialty
71	certification in addiction medicine;
72	2. A board-certified psychiatrist who is eligible for such
73	subspecialty certification in addiction medicine; or
74	3. A physician who specializes in addiction medicine and
75	who is certified or eligible for certification by the American
76	Society of Addiction Medicine.
77	(f) "Mental health addiction facility" means a facility
78	licensed under chapter 394 or chapter 397, Florida Statutes.
79	(2) STANDARDS OF PRACTICE IN PAIN-MANAGEMENT CLINICS
80	(a) Evaluation of a patient's medical diagnosisBefore a
81	physician starts a patient on any treatment, the physician shall
82	conduct a complete medical history and a physical examination
83	and document the results of the medical history and physical
84	examination in the patient's medical record. The exact
85	components of the physical examination shall be left to the
86	judgment of the physician. The physician shall document in the
87	medical record, at a minimum, the nature and intensity of the

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88	pain, current and past treatments for pain, underlying or
89	coexisting diseases or conditions, the effect of the pain on
90	physical and psychological function, a review of prior medical
91	records, previous diagnostic studies, and history of alcohol and
92	substance abuse. The physician shall also document in the
93	medical record the presence of one or more recognized medical
94	indications for the use of a controlled substance.
95	(b) Treatment planThe written individualized treatment
96	plan must include objectives that will be used to determine
97	treatment success, such as pain relief and improved physical and
98	psychosocial function, and indicate if any further diagnostic
99	evaluations or other treatments are planned. After treatment
100	begins, the physician shall adjust drug therapy to the
101	individual medical needs of each patient. Other treatment
102	modalities, including a rehabilitation program, shall be
103	considered depending on the etiology of the pain and the extent
104	to which the pain is associated with physical and psychosocial
105	impairment. The physician shall document the interdisciplinary
106	nature of the treatment plan.
107	(c) Informed consent and agreement for treatmentThe
108	physician shall discuss the risks and benefits of the use of
109	controlled substances, including the risks of abuse and
110	addiction as well as physical dependence and its consequences,
111	with the patient, persons designated by the patient, or the
112	patient's surrogate or guardian if the patient is incompetent.
113	The physician shall employ the use of a written controlled
114	substance agreement with the patient which outlines the
115	patient's responsibilities, including, but not limited to:
116	1. Drug testing of the patient and the results reviewed

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117	before the initial issuance or dispensing of a controlled
118	substance prescription, and thereafter, on a random basis at
119	least twice a year and when requested by the treating physician
120	for the purpose of medical necessity and safety of any
121	controlled substances that the physician may consider
122	prescribing as part of the patient's treatment plan.
123	2. The number and frequency of all prescription refills.
124	3. Patient compliance and reasons for which drug therapy
125	may be discontinued.
126	4. An agreement that controlled substances for the
127	treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain shall be prescribed by a
128	single treating physician unless otherwise authorized by the
129	treating physician and documented in the medical record.
130	(d) Periodic reviewThe physician shall see the patient at
131	regular intervals, not to exceed 3 months, to assess the
132	efficacy of treatment, ensure that controlled-substance therapy
133	continues as indicated, evaluate the patient's progress toward
134	treatment objectives, consider adverse drug effects, and review
135	the etiology of the pain. Continuation or modification of
136	therapy shall depend on the physician's evaluation of the
137	patient's progress. If treatment goals are not being achieved,
138	despite medication adjustments, the physician shall reevaluate
139	the appropriateness of continued treatment. The physician shall
140	monitor the patient's compliance in medication usage, related
141	treatment plans, controlled substance agreements, and
142	indications of substance abuse or diversion at a minimum of 3-
143	month intervals.
144	(e) ConsultationThe physician shall refer the patient as
145	necessary for additional evaluation and treatment in order to

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146	achieve treatment objectives. The physician shall give special
147	attention to those pain patients who are at risk for misusing
148	their medications and those whose living arrangements pose a
149	risk for medication misuse or diversion. The management of pain
150	in patients having a history of substance abuse or having a
151	comorbid psychiatric disorder requires extra care, monitoring,
152	and documentation, and requires consultation with or referral to
153	an addictionologist or psychiatrist.
154	(f) Patient drug testingTo ensure the medical necessity
155	and safety of any controlled substances that the physician may
156	consider prescribing as part of the patient's treatment plan,
157	the physician shall perform patient drug testing in accordance
158	with one of the following collection methods:
159	1. A physician shall send the patient to a laboratory that
160	is certified by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments
161	(CLIA) or a collection site owned or operated by a CLIA-
162	certified laboratory.
163	2. A physician shall collect in the office the patient
164	specimen to be used for drug testing in a device that measures
165	pH, specific gravity, and temperature and the specimen shall be
166	sent to a CLIA-certified laboratory. The physician shall follow
167	the collection procedures required by the agreement the pain-
168	management clinic has entered into with the CLIA-certified
169	laboratory it uses.
170	3. The specimen shall be collected and tested in the
171	physician's office. A physician shall collect and test the
172	specimen to be used for drug testing using a CLIA-waived point-
173	of-care test or a CLIA-approved test that uses a device that
174	measures the pH, specific gravity, and temperature. Results of

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175	the drug test shall be read according to the manufacturer's
176	instructions.
177	
178	The treating physician shall review the results of the testing
179	before the initial issuance or dispensing of a controlled
180	substance prescription, and thereafter on a random basis at
181	least twice a year and when requested by the treating physician.
182	This paragraph does not preclude a pain-management clinic from
183	employing additional measures to ensure the integrity of the
184	urine specimens provided by patients. As used in this paragraph,
185	the term "Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments" or "CLIA"
186	means the amendments that were passed by Congress in 1988, 42
187	C.F.R. part 493, which established a program in which the
188	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services regulate all
189	laboratory testing, except research, which is performed on
190	humans in the United States by creating quality standards for
191	all laboratory testing and issuing certificates for clinical
192	laboratory testing.
193	(g) Patient medical records
194	1. The physician shall keep accurate and complete records,
195	including, but not be limited to:
196	a. The complete medical history and a physical examination,
197	including history of drug abuse or dependence.
198	b. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and laboratory results.
199	c. Evaluations and consultations.
200	d. Treatment objectives.
201	e. Discussion of risks and benefits.
202	f. Treatments.
203	g. Medications, including date, type, dosage, and quantity

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204	prescribed.
205	h. Instructions and agreements.
206	i. Periodic reviews.
207	j. Drug testing results.
208	k. A photocopy of the patient's government-issued photo
209	identification.
210	2. If the treating physician gives a written prescription
211	to the patient for a controlled substance, a duplicate of the
212	prescription must be maintained in the patient's medical record.
213	3. Each patient's medical record at a pain-management
214	clinic must contain the physician's full name presented in a
215	legible manner. In addition, each clinic must maintain a log on
216	the premises which must contain the full name, presented in a
217	legible manner, along with a corresponding sample signature and
218	initials of each physician, anesthesiologist assistant, and
219	physician assistant working in the clinic.
220	4. Each physician at a pain-management clinic shall
221	regularly update information in each patient's medical record,
222	maintain the medical record in an accessible manner, and have
223	the medical record readily available for review. The physician
224	shall also ensure that the patient's medical record fully
225	complies with rule 64B8-9.003, Florida Administrative Code, and
226	<u>s. 458.331(1)(m), Florida Statutes.</u>
227	(h) Denial or termination of controlled-substance therapy
228	1. If a patient's initial drug testing reflects the
229	adulteration of the specimen or the presence of illegal or
230	controlled substances, other than medications for which there
231	are approved prescriptions, or if the testing result is
232	questioned by the patient or the physician, the treating

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262	consultant's report, a prescribing physician shall clearly and
263	completely document medical justification for continued
264	treatment with controlled substances and those steps taken to
265	ensure the medically appropriate use of controlled substances by
266	the patient. Upon receipt of the consultant's written report,
267	the prescribing physician shall incorporate the consultant's
268	recommendations for continuing, modifying, or discontinuing
269	controlled-substance therapy. The physician shall document the
270	resulting changes in treatment in the patient's medical record.
271	3. For patients who are currently in treatment by the
272	physician or any other physician in the same pain-management
273	clinic, the physician shall discontinue the controlled-substance
274	therapy if the patient demonstrates evidence or behavioral
275	indications of diversion. The physician shall document all
276	results of testing and actions taken by the physician in the
277	patient's medical record.
278	(i) Facility and physical operations.—
279	1. A pain-management clinic must be located and operated at
280	a publicly accessible fixed location and contain:
281	a. A sign that can be viewed by the public which contains
282	the clinic name, hours of operations, and a street address.
283	b. A publicly listed telephone number and a dedicated
284	telephone number to send and receive facsimiles, with a
285	facsimile machine that operates 24 hours per day.
286	c. An emergency lighting and communications system.
287	d. A reception and waiting area.
288	e. A restroom.
289	f. An administrative area, including a room for storage of
290	medical records, supplies, and equipment.

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291	g. A private examination room for patients.
292	h. A treatment room if treatment is being provided to the
293	patient.
294	i. A printed sign located in a conspicuous place in the
295	waiting room which is viewable by the public and discloses the
296	name and contact information of the clinic's designated
297	physician and the names of each physician practicing in the
298	clinic.
299	2. A pain-management clinic that stores and dispenses
300	prescription drugs must comply with ss. 499.0121 and 893.07,
301	Florida Statutes, and rule 64F-12.012, Florida Administrative
302	Code.
303	3. This paragraph does not excuse a physician from
304	providing any treatment or performing any medical duty without
305	the proper equipment and materials as required by the standard
306	<u>of care.</u>
307	(j) Infection control.—The designated physician at a pain-
308	management clinic shall:
309	1. Maintain equipment and supplies to support infection
310	prevention and control activities.
311	2. Identify infection risks based on:
312	a. The geographic location, community, and population
313	served;
314	b. The care, treatment, and services it provides; and
315	c. An analysis of its infection surveillance and control
316	data.
317	3. Maintain written infection-prevention policies and
318	procedures that address:
319	a. The prioritized risks;

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320	b. A limitation on unprotected exposure to pathogens;
321	c. A limitation on the transmission of infections
322	associated with procedures performed in the clinic; and
323	d. A limitation on the transmission of infections
324	associated with the use of medical equipment, devices, and
325	supplies at the pain-management clinic.
326	(k) Health and safety
327	1. The pain-management clinic, including its grounds,
328	buildings, furniture, appliances, and equipment, must be
329	structurally sound, in good repair, clean, and free from health
330	and safety hazards.
331	2. The pain-management clinic must have evacuation
332	procedures if an emergency occurs which include provisions for
333	the evacuation of disabled patients and employees.
334	3. The pain-management clinic must have a written facility-
335	specific disaster plan that sets forth actions that are taken if
336	the clinic closes due to unforeseen disasters. This plan must
337	include provisions for the protection of medical records and any
338	controlled substances.
339	4. At least one employee who is certified in basic life
340	support and trained in reacting to accidents and medical
341	emergencies must be on the premises of a pain-management clinic
342	during patient-care hours.
343	(1) <i>Quality assurance.</i> -Each pain-management clinic must
344	have an ongoing quality assurance program that objectively and
345	systematically monitors and evaluates the quality and
346	appropriateness of patient care, evaluates methods to improve
347	patient care, identifies and corrects deficiencies within the
348	facility, alerts the designated physician to identify and

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349	resolve recurring problems, and provides for opportunities to
350	improve the facility's performance and to enhance and improve
351	the quality of care provided to the public. The designated
352	physician shall establish a quality assurance program that
353	includes the following components:
354	1. The identification, investigation, and analysis of the
355	frequency and causes of adverse incidents to patients.
356	2. The identification of trends or patterns of incidents.
357	3. The development of measures to correct, reduce,
358	minimize, or eliminate the risk of adverse incidents to
359	patients.
360	4. The documentation and periodic review of these functions
361	in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. at least quarterly by the
362	designated physician.
363	
364	A state-licensed risk manager shall review the quality assurance
365	program once every 3 years, provide the Department of Health
366	with documentation of the review and any corrective action plan
367	within 30 days after the review, and maintain the review for
368	inspection purposes.
369	(m) Data collection and reporting
370	1. The designated physician for each pain-management clinic
371	shall report all adverse incidents to the Department of Health
372	as set forth in s. 458.351, Florida Statutes.
373	2. The designated physician shall also report to the Board
374	of Medicine each quarter, in writing, the following data:
375	a. The number of new and repeat patients seen and treated
376	at the pain-management clinic who were prescribed or dispensed
377	controlled substances for the treatment of chronic, nonmalignant

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378	pain.
379	b. The number of patients discharged due to drug abuse.
380	c. The number of patients discharged due to drug diversion.
381	d. The number of patients treated at the pain-management
382	clinic whose domicile is located somewhere other than in this
383	state. A patient's domicile is the patient's fixed or permanent
384	home to which the patient intends to return even though he or
385	she may temporarily reside elsewhere.
386	3. A physician that practices in a pain-management clinic
387	shall advise the Board of Medicine, in writing, within 10
388	calendar days after beginning or ending his or her practice at a
389	pain-management clinic.
390	Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections
391	(3) and (4) of section 458.3265, Florida Statutes, are amended
392	to read:
393	458.3265 Pain-management clinics
394	(1) REGISTRATION
395	(c) $1$ . As a part of registration, a clinic must designate a
396	physician who is responsible for complying with all requirements
397	related to registration and operation of the clinic in
398	compliance with this section. It is the designated physician's
399	responsibility to ensure that the clinic is registered,
400	regardless of whether other physicians are practicing in the
401	same office or whether the office is not owned by a physician.
402	Within 10 days after termination of a designated physician, the
403	clinic must notify the department of the identity of another
404	designated physician for that clinic or of any changes to the
405	registration information. The designated physician shall have a
406	full, active, and unencumbered license under this chapter or

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407	chapter 459 and shall practice at the clinic location for which
408	the physician has assumed responsibility. Failing to have a
409	licensed designated physician practicing at the location of the
410	registered clinic may be the basis for a summary suspension of
411	the clinic registration certificate as described in s.
412	456.073(8) for a license or s. 120.60(6).
413	2. In order to register a pain-management clinic, the
414	designated physician shall:
415	a. Pay an inspection fee of \$1,500 for each location
416	required to be inspected;
417	b. Pay a registration fee of \$145. The fee must also be
418	paid if the physical location of the clinic changes or the
419	ownership changes. An additional fee of \$5 shall be added to the
420	cost of registration to cover unlicensed activity as required by
421	s. 456.065(3); and
422	c. Provide documentation to support compliance with section
423	1 of this act.
424	3. The designated physician shall post the documentation of
425	registration in a conspicuous place in the waiting room which is
426	viewable by the public.
427	(3) INSPECTION
428	(a) The department shall inspect the pain-management clinic
429	annually, including a review of the patient records, to ensure
430	that it complies with this section and the rules of the Board of
431	Medicine adopted pursuant to subsection (4) unless the clinic is
432	accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency
433	approved by the Board of Medicine. Each nationally recognized
434	accrediting agency shall be held to the same board-determined
435	practice standards for registering pain-management clinic in

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436	this state.
437	(b) The department shall conduct unannounced annual
438	inspections of clinics pursuant to this subsection. During an
439	onsite inspection, the department shall make a reasonable
440	attempt to discuss each violation with the owner or designated
441	physician of the pain-management clinic before issuing a formal
442	written notification.
443	(c) The designated physician shall cooperate with the
444	inspector, make medical records available to the inspector, and
445	be responsive to all reasonable requests. Any action taken to
446	correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the owner
447	or designated physician of the pain-management clinic and
448	verified by followup visits by departmental personnel.
449	(d) The inspector shall determine compliance with the
450	requirements of section 1 of this act. These requirements
451	include a review of a random selection of patient records for
452	patients who are treated for pain. The inspector shall select
453	such patient records from each physician practicing in the
454	clinic or who has practiced in the clinic during the past 6
455	months.
456	(e) If the clinic is determined to be in noncompliance, the
457	inspector shall notify the designated physician and give the
458	designated physician a written statement at the time of
459	inspection. Such written notice shall specify the deficiencies
460	in the inspection. Unless the deficiencies constitute an
461	immediate and imminent danger to the public, the designated
462	physician shall be given 30 days after the date of inspection to
463	correct any documented deficiencies and notify the department of
464	a corrective action plan. Upon written notification from the

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465	designated physician that all deficiencies have been corrected,
466	the department may reinspect for compliance. If the designated
467	physician fails to submit a corrective action plan within 30
468	days after the inspection, the department may reinspect the
469	clinic to ensure that the deficiencies have been corrected.
470	(f) The inspector shall forward to the department the
471	written results of the inspection, deficiency notice, and any
472	subsequent documentation, including, but not limited to:
473	1. Whether the deficiencies constituted an immediate and
474	serious danger to the public;
475	2. Whether the designated physician provided the department
476	with documentation of correction of all deficiencies within 30
477	days after the date of inspection; and
478	3. The results of any reinspection.
479	(g) The department shall review the results of the
480	inspection and determine whether action against the clinic's
481	registration is merited.
482	(h) The department's authority is not limited with regard
483	to investigating a complaint without prior notice.
484	(i) If the clinic is accredited by a nationally recognized
485	accrediting agency that is approved by the board, the designated
486	physician shall submit written notification of the current
487	accreditation survey of his or her clinic in lieu of undergoing
488	an inspection by the department.
489	(j) The designated physician shall submit, within 30 days
490	after accreditation, a copy of the current accreditation survey
491	of the clinic and shall immediately notify the board of any
492	accreditation changes that occur. For purposes of initial
493	registration, the designated physician shall submit a copy of

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494	the most recent accreditation survey of the clinic in lieu of
495	undergoing an inspection by the department.
496	(k) If a provisional or conditional accreditation is
497	received, the designated physician shall notify the board in
498	writing and include a plan of correction.
499	(4) RULEMAKING
500	(a) The department shall adopt rules necessary to
501	administer the registration and inspection of pain-management
502	clinics which establish the specific requirements, procedures,
503	forms, and fees.
504	<u>(a) (b)</u> The department shall adopt a rule defining what
505	constitutes practice by a designated physician at the clinic
506	location for which the physician has assumed responsibility, as
507	set forth in subsection (1). When adopting the rule, the
508	department shall consider the number of clinic employees, the
509	location of the pain-management clinic, the clinic's hours of
510	operation, and the amount of controlled substances being
511	prescribed, dispensed, or administered at the pain-management
512	clinic.
513	<u>(b) (c)</u> The Board of Medicine shall adopt a rule
514	establishing the maximum number of prescriptions for Schedule II
515	or Schedule III controlled substances or the controlled
516	substance Alprazolam which may be written at any one registered
517	pain-management clinic during any 24-hour period.
518	(d) The Board of Medicine shall adopt rules setting forth

518 (d) The Board of Medicine shall adopt rules setting forth 519 standards of practice for physicians practicing in privately 520 owned pain-management clinics that primarily engage in the 521 treatment of pain by prescribing or dispensing controlled 522 substance medications. Such rules shall address, but need not be

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523	limited to:
524	1. Facility operations;
525	2. Physical operations;
526	3. Infection control requirements;
527	4. Health and safety requirements;
528	5. Quality assurance requirements;
529	6. Patient records;
530	7. Training requirements for all facility health care
531	practitioners who are not regulated by another board;
532	8. Inspections; and
533	9. Data collection and reporting requirements.
534	
535	A physician is primarily engaged in the treatment of pain by
536	prescribing or dispensing controlled substance medications when
537	the majority of the patients seen are prescribed or dispensed
538	controlled substance medications for the treatment of chronic
539	nonmalignant pain. Chronic nonmalignant pain is pain unrelated
540	to cancer which persists beyond the usual course of the disease
541	or the injury that is the cause of the pain or more than 90 days
542	after surgery.
543	Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections
544	(3) and (4) of section 459.0137, Florida Statutes, are amended
545	to read:
546	459.0137 Pain-management clinics
547	(1) REGISTRATION
548	(c) $\underline{1.}$ As a part of registration, a clinic must designate an
549	osteopathic physician who is responsible for complying with all
550	requirements related to registration and operation of the clinic
551	in compliance with this section. It is the designated

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552	osteopathic physician's responsibility to ensure that the clinic
553	is registered, regardless of whether other physicians are
554	practicing in the same office or whether the office is not owned
555	by a physician. Within 10 days after termination of a designated
556	osteopathic physician, the clinic must notify the department of
557	the identity of another designated physician for that clinic <u>of</u>
558	any changes to the registration information. The designated
559	physician shall have a full, active, and unencumbered license
560	under chapter 458 or this chapter and shall practice at the
561	clinic location for which the physician has assumed
562	responsibility. Failing to have a licensed designated
563	osteopathic physician practicing at the location of the
564	registered clinic may be the basis for a summary suspension of
565	the clinic registration certificate as described in s.
566	456.073(8) for a license or s. 120.60(6).
567	2. In order to register a clinic, the designated
568	osteopathic physician shall:
569	a. Pay an inspection fee of \$1,500 for each location
570	required to be inspected;
571	b. Pay a registration fee of \$145. The fee must also be
572	paid if the physical location of the clinic changes or the
573	ownership changes. An additional fee of \$5 shall be added to the
574	cost of registration to cover unlicensed activity as required by
575	s. 456.065(3); and
576	c. Provide documentation to support compliance with section
577	1 of this act.
578	3. The designated osteopathic physician shall post the
579	documentation of registration in a conspicuous place in the
580	waiting room which is viewable by the public.

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581	(3) INSPECTION
582	(a) The department shall inspect the pain-management clinic
583	annually, including a review of the patient records, to ensure
584	that it complies with this section and the rules of the Board of
585	Osteopathic Medicine adopted pursuant to subsection (4) unless
586	the clinic is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting
587	agency approved by the Board of Osteopathic Medicine. <u>Each</u>
588	nationally recognized accrediting agency shall be held to the
589	same board-determined practice standards for registering a
590	clinic in this state.
591	(b) The department shall conduct unannounced annual
592	inspections of clinics pursuant to this subsection. D <del>uring an</del>
593	onsite inspection, the department shall make a reasonable
594	attempt to discuss each violation with the owner or designated
595	physician of the pain-management clinic before issuing a formal
596	written notification.
597	(c) The designated osteopathic physician shall cooperate
598	with the inspector, make medical records available to the
599	inspector, and be responsive to all reasonable requests. Any
600	action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in
601	writing by the owner or designated physician of the pain-
602	management clinic and verified by followup visits by
603	departmental personnel.
604	(d) The inspector shall determine compliance with the
605	requirements of section 1 of this act. These requirements
606	include a review of a random selection of patient records for
607	patients who are treated for pain. The inspector shall select
608	such patient records from each osteopathic physician practicing
609	in the clinic or who has practiced in the clinic during the past

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11-00598-11 2011810 610 6 months. 611 (e) If the clinic is determined to be in noncompliance, the 612 inspector shall notify the designated osteopathic physician and 613 give the designated osteopathic physician a written statement at the time of inspection. Such written notice shall specify the 614 615 deficiencies. Unless the deficiencies constitute an immediate 616 and imminent danger to the public, the designated osteopathic 617 physician shall be given 30 days after the date of inspection to 618 correct any documented deficiencies and notify the department of 619 corrective action plan. Upon written notification from the 620 designated osteopathic physician that all deficiencies have been 621 corrected, the department may reinspect for compliance. If the 622 designated osteopathic physician fails to submit a corrective 623 action plan within 30 days after the inspection, the department 624 may reinspect the office to ensure that the deficiencies have 625 been corrected. 626 (f) The inspector shall forward to the department the 627 written results of the inspection, deficiency notice and any 628 subsequent documentation, including, but not limited to: 629 1. Whether the deficiencies constituted an immediate and 630 serious danger to the public; 631 2. Whether the designated osteopathic physician provided 632 the department with documentation of correction of all 633 deficiencies within 30 days after the date of inspection; and 634 3. The results of any reinspection. 635 (g) The department shall review the results of the 636 inspection and determine whether action against the clinic's 637 registration is merited. 638 (h) The department's authority is not limited with regard

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639	to investigating a complaint without prior notice.
640	(i) If the clinic is accredited by a nationally recognized
641	accrediting agency approved by the board, the designated
642	osteopathic physician shall submit written notification of the
643	current accreditation survey of his or her clinic in lieu of
644	undergoing an inspection by the department.
645	(j) The designated osteopathic physician shall submit,
646	within 30 days after accreditation, a copy of the current
647	accreditation survey of the clinic and shall immediately notify
648	the board of any accreditation changes that occur. For purposes
649	of initial registration, the designated osteopathic physician
650	shall submit a copy of the most recent accreditation survey of
651	the clinic in lieu of undergoing an inspection by the
652	department.
653	(k) If a provisional or conditional accreditation is
654	received, the designated osteopathic physician shall notify the
655	board in writing and shall include a plan of correction.
656	(4) RULEMAKING
657	(a) The department shall adopt rules necessary to
658	administer the registration and inspection of pain-management
659	clinics which establish the specific requirements, procedures,
660	forms, and fees.
661	<u>(a)</u> The department shall adopt a rule defining what
662	constitutes practice by a designated osteopathic physician at
663	the clinic location for which the physician has assumed
664	responsibility, as set forth in subsection (1). When adopting
665	the rule, the department shall consider the number of clinic
666	employees, the location of the pain-management clinic, the
667	clinic's hours of operation, and the amount of controlled

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668	substances being prescribed, dispensed, or administered at the
669	pain-management clinic.
670	<u>(b)<del>(</del>c)</u> The Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall adopt a rule
671	establishing the maximum number of prescriptions for Schedule II
672	or Schedule III controlled substances or the controlled
673	substance Alprazolam which may be written at any one registered
674	pain-management clinic during any 24-hour period.
675	(d) The Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall adopt rules
676	setting forth standards of practice for osteopathic physicians
677	practicing in privately owned pain-management clinics that
678	primarily engage in the treatment of pain by prescribing or
679	dispensing controlled substance medications. Such rules shall
680	address, but need not be limited to:
681	1. Facility operations;
682	2. Physical operations;
683	3. Infection control requirements;
684	4. Health and safety requirements;
685	5. Quality assurance requirements;
686	6. Patient records;
687	7. Training requirements for all facility health care
688	practitioners who are not regulated by another board;
689	8. Inspections; and
690	9. Data collection and reporting requirements.
691	
692	An osteopathic physician is primarily engaged in the treatment
693	of pain by prescribing or dispensing controlled substance
694	medications when the majority of the patients seen are
695	prescribed or dispensed controlled substance medications for the
696	treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain. Chronic nonmalignant

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697	pain is pain unrelated to cancer which persists beyond the usual
698	course of the disease or the injury that is the cause of the
699	pain or more than 90 days after surgery.
700	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.