1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to patient care in health care
3	facilities; amending s. 400.488, F.S.; revising
4	provisions relating to medications and devices with
5	which unlicensed individuals may assist patients in
6	self-administration under certain circumstances;
7	amending s. 401.252, F.S.; specifying staffing
8	requirements for advanced life support ambulances
9	during interfacility transfers; providing that the
10	person occupying the ambulance who has the highest
11	medical certification in this state is in charge of
12	patient care during the transfer; amending s.
13	464.0156, F.S.; revising the list of medications that
14	a registered nurse may delegate the administration of
15	to a certified nursing assistant or home health aide;
16	amending ss. 401.25, 401.27, and 429.256, F.S.;
17	conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
18	providing an effective date.
19	
20	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
21	
22	Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section
23	400.488, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
24	400.488 Assistance with self-administration of
25	medication
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26 Patients who are capable of self-administering their (2)27 own medications without assistance must shall be encouraged and 28 allowed to do so. However, an unlicensed person may, consistent 29 with a dispensed prescription's label or the package directions 30 of an over-the-counter medication, assist a patient whose condition is medically stable with the self-administration of 31 32 routine, regularly scheduled medications that are intended to be self-administered. Assistance with self-medication by an 33 34 unlicensed person may occur only upon a documented request by, and the written informed consent of, a patient or the patient's 35 36 surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact. For purposes of this section, self-administered medications include both legend and 37 38 over-the-counter oral dosage forms, topical dosage forms, 39 transdermal patches, and topical ophthalmic, otic, and nasal dosage forms, including solutions, suspensions, sprays, 40 41 inhalers, and nebulizer treatments. Assistance with self-administration of medication 42 (3) includes: 43 44 Taking the medication, in its previously dispensed, (a) 45 properly labeled container, from where it is stored and bringing 46 it to the patient. For purposes of this paragraph, an insulin 47 syringe that is prefilled with the proper dosage by a pharmacist 48 and an insulin pen that is prefilled by the manufacturer are 49 considered medications in previously dispensed, properly labeled 50 containers.

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51 In the presence of the patient, confirming that the (b) medication is intended for that patient, orally advising the 52 53 patient of the medication name and purpose, opening the container, removing a prescribed amount of medication from the 54 55 container, and closing the container. 56 (C) Placing an oral dosage in the patient's hand or 57 placing the dosage in another container and helping the patient by lifting the container to his or her mouth. 58 59 (d) Applying topical medications, including routine preventive skin care and applying and replacing bandages for 60 minor cuts and abrasions as provided by the agency in rule. 61 Returning the medication container to proper storage. 62 (e) For nebulizer treatments, assisting with setting up 63 (f) 64 and cleaning the device in the presence of the patient, 65 confirming that the medication is intended for that patient, 66 orally advising the patient of the medication name and purpose, 67 opening the container, removing the prescribed amount for a 68 single treatment dose from a properly labeled container, and 69 assisting the patient with placing the dose 70 receptacle or mouthpiece. 71 (g) Keeping a record of when a patient receives assistance 72 with self-administration under this section. 73 (g) Assisting with the use of a nebulizer, including 74 removing the cap of a nebulizer, opening the unit dose of 75 nebulizer solutions, and pouring the prescribed premeasured dose

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76	of medication into the dispensing cup of the nebulizer.
77	(h) Using a glucometer to perform blood-glucose level
78	checks.
79	(i) Assisting with putting on and taking off antiembolism
80	stockings.
81	(j) Assisting with applying and removing an oxygen cannula
82	but not with titrating the prescribed oxygen settings.
83	(k) Assisting with the use of a continuous positive airway
84	pressure device but not with titrating the prescribed setting of
85	the device.
86	(1) Assisting with measuring vital signs.
87	(m) Assisting with colostomy bags.
88	(4) Assistance with self-administration does not include:
89	(a) Mixing, compounding, converting, or calculating
90	medication doses, except for measuring a prescribed amount of
91	liquid medication or breaking a scored tablet or crushing a
92	tablet as prescribed.
93	(b) The preparation of syringes for injection or the
94	administration of medications by any injectable route.
95	(c) Administration of medications through intermittent
96	positive pressure breathing machines or a nebulizer.
97	(d) Administration of medications by way of a tube
98	inserted in a cavity of the body.
99	(d) (e) Administration of parenteral preparations.
100	<u>(e)</u> Irrigations or debriding agents used in the

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101	treatment of a skin condition.
102	(f) (g) Rectal, urethral, or vaginal preparations.
103	(g) (h) Medications ordered by the physician or health care
104	professional with prescriptive authority to be given "as
105	needed," unless the order is written with specific parameters
106	that preclude independent judgment on the part of the unlicensed
107	person, and at the request of a competent patient.
108	(h) (i) Medications for which the time of administration,
109	the amount, the strength of dosage, the method of
110	administration, or the reason for administration requires
111	judgment or discretion on the part of the unlicensed person.
112	Section 2. Section 401.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
113	to read:
114	401.252 Interfacility transfer
114 115	401.252 Interfacility transfer (1) <u>When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted</u>
115	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted
115 116	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two
115 116 117	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a
115 116 117 118	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed
115 116 117 118 119	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed physician; and one who is a certified emergency medical
115 116 117 118 119 120	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed physician; and one who is a certified emergency medical technician, a certified paramedic, a licensed physician, or an
115 116 117 118 119 120 121	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed physician; and one who is a certified emergency medical technician, a certified paramedic, a licensed physician, or an ambulance driver who meets the driver requirements of s.
115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed physician; and one who is a certified emergency medical technician, a certified paramedic, a licensed physician, or an ambulance driver who meets the driver requirements of s. 401.281. The person occupying the ambulance who has the highest
115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123	(1) When conducting an interfacility transfer, a permitted advanced life support ambulance must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who is a certified paramedic, a registered nurse authorized under subsection (2), or a licensed physician; and one who is a certified emergency medical technician, a certified paramedic, a licensed physician, or an ambulance driver who meets the driver requirements of s. 401.281. The person occupying the ambulance who has the highest medical certification in this state is in charge of patient care

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126 service may conduct interfacility transfers in a permitted 127 ambulance τ using a registered nurse in place of an emergency 128 medical technician or paramedic τ if:

(a) The registered nurse holds a current certificate ofsuccessful course completion in advanced cardiac life support;

(b) The physician in charge has granted permission for such a transfer, has designated the level of service required for such transfer, and has deemed the patient to be in such a condition appropriate to this type of ambulance staffing; and

135 (c) The registered nurse operates within the scope of part136 I of chapter 464.

(3) (2) A licensed basic or advanced life support service 137 138 may conduct interfacility transfers in a permitted ambulance if 139 the patient's treating physician certifies that the transfer is 140 medically appropriate and the physician provides reasonable 141 transfer orders. An interfacility transfer must be conducted in a permitted ambulance if it is determined that the patient 142 143 needs, or is likely to need, medical attention during transport. 144 If the emergency medical technician or paramedic believes the 145 level of patient care required during the transfer is beyond his or her capability, the medical director, or his or her designee, 146 147 must be contacted for clearance prior to conducting the 148 transfer. If necessary, the medical director, or his or her 149 designee, shall attempt to contact the treating physician for consultation to determine the appropriateness of the transfer. 150

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151 (4) (3) Infants younger less than 28 days old or infants 152 weighing less than 5 kilograms τ who require critical care 153 interfacility transport to a neonatal intensive care unit must \overline{r} 154 shall be transported in a permitted advanced life support or 155 basic life support transport ambulance, or in a permitted 156 advanced life support or basic life support ambulance that is 157 recognized by the department as meeting designated criteria for 158 neonatal interfacility critical care transport.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 464.0156, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

161

464.0156 Delegation of duties.-

A registered nurse may delegate to a certified nursing 162 (2) assistant or a home health aide the administration of oral, 163 164 transdermal, ophthalmic, otic, rectal, inhaled, enteral, or 165 topical prescription medications to a patient of a home health 166 agency, if the certified nursing assistant or home health aide 167 meets the requirements of s. 464.2035 or s. 400.489, 168 respectively. A registered nurse may not delegate the 169 administration of any controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV of s. 893.03 or 21 U.S.C. s. 170 171 812, except for the administration of an insulin syringe that is prefilled with the proper dosage by a pharmacist or an insulin 172 173 pen that is prefilled by the manufacturer. Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 401.25, Florida 174

175 Statutes, is amended to read:

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176 401.25 Licensure as a basic life support or an advanced 177 life support service.-

178 (7) (a) Each permitted basic life support ambulance not 179 specifically exempted from this part, when transporting a person 180 who is sick, injured, wounded, incapacitated, or helpless, must be occupied by at least two persons: one patient attendant who 181 182 is a certified emergency medical technician, certified 183 paramedic, or licensed physician; and one ambulance driver who 184 meets the requirements of s. 401.281. This paragraph does not 185 apply to interfacility transfers governed by s. 401.252 s. 186 401.252(1).

(b) Each permitted advanced life support ambulance not 187 188 specifically exempted from this part, when transporting a person 189 who is sick, injured, wounded, incapacitated, or helpless, must 190 be occupied by at least two persons: one who is a certified 191 paramedic or licensed physician; and one who is a certified 192 emergency medical technician, certified paramedic, or licensed 193 physician who also meets the requirements of s. 401.281 for 194 drivers. The person with the highest medical certifications 195 shall be in charge of patient care. This paragraph does not 196 apply to interfacility transfers governed by s. 401.252 s. 197 401.252(1).

198 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 401.27, Florida 199 Statutes, is amended to read:

200

401.27 Personnel; standards and certification.-

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201 Each permitted ambulance not specifically exempted (1)202 from this part, when transporting a person who is sick, injured, 203 wounded, incapacitated, or helpless, must be occupied by at 204 least two persons, one of whom must be a certified emergency 205 medical technician, certified paramedic, or licensed physician 206 and one of whom must be a driver who meets the requirements for 207 ambulance drivers. This subsection does not apply to interfacility transfers governed by s. 401.252 s. 401.252(1). 208 209 Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 210 429.256, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 211 429.256 Assistance with self-administration of 212 medication.-213 (3) Assistance with self-administration of medication 214 includes: 215 Taking the medication, in its previously dispensed, (a) 216 properly labeled container, including an insulin syringe that is 217 prefilled with the proper dosage by a pharmacist and an insulin 218 pen that is prefilled by the manufacturer, from where it is 219 stored, and bringing it to the resident. For purposes of this 220 paragraph, an insulin syringe that is prefilled with the proper dosage by a pharmacist and an insulin pen that is prefilled by 221 the manufacturer are considered medications in previously 222 223 dispensed, properly labeled containers. 224 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.

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