1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to HIV infection prevention drugs; 3 creating s. 465.1861, F.S.; defining terms; 4 authorizing licensed pharmacists to screen for HIV 5 exposure and order and dispense HIV infection 6 prevention drugs under a collaborative practice 7 agreement; requiring pharmacists to be certified by 8 the Board of Pharmacy before ordering and dispensing 9 HIV infection prevention drugs; requiring the board, in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the 10 Board of Osteopathic Medicine, to adopt rules for such 11 certification; specifying minimum requirements for the 12 13 certification; requiring the board to adopt rules; providing an effective date. 14 15 16 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 17 18 Section 1. Section 465.1861, Florida Statutes, is created 19 to read: 465.1861 Ordering and dispensing HIV infection prevention 20 21 drugs.-22 As used in this section, the term: (1)23 (a) "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus. 24 "HIV infection prevention drug" means preexposure (b) 25 prophylaxis, postexposure prophylaxis, and any other drug

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approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the prevention of HIV infection.

- (c) "Postexposure prophylaxis" means a drug or drug combination that meets the clinical eligibility recommendations of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines for antiretroviral treatment following potential exposure to HIV.
- (d) "Preexposure prophylaxis" means a drug or drug combination that meets the clinical eligibility recommendations of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines for antiretroviral treatment for the prevention of HIV transmission.
- (2) A pharmacist may screen an adult for HIV exposure and provide the results to the adult, with the advice that the patient should seek further medical consultation or treatment from a physician.
- (3) A pharmacist may dispense HIV preexposure prophylaxis drugs pursuant to a valid prescription issued by a licensed health care practitioner authorized by law to prescribe such drugs.
- (4) A pharmacist who is certified under subsection (6) may order and dispense HIV postexposure prophylaxis drugs pursuant to a written collaborative practice agreement between the pharmacist and a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.

(a) A written collaborative practice agreement between a pharmacist and a physician under this section must include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- 1. Terms and conditions relating to the screening for HIV and the ordering and dispensing of HIV postexposure prophylaxis drugs by the pharmacist. Such terms and conditions must be appropriate for the pharmacist's training.
- 2. Specific categories of patients the pharmacist is authorized to screen for HIV and for whom the pharmacist may order and dispense HIV postexposure prophylaxis drugs.
- 3. The physician's instructions for obtaining relevant patient medical history for the purpose of identifying disqualifying health conditions, adverse reactions, and contraindications to the use of HIV postexposure prophylaxis drugs.
- 4. A process and schedule for the physician to review the pharmacist's actions under the practice agreement.
- 5. Evidence of the pharmacist's current certification by the board as provided in subsection (6).
- 6. Any other requirements as established by the board in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine.
- (b) A physician who has entered into a written collaborative practice agreement pursuant to this section is responsible for reviewing the pharmacist's actions to ensure

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compliance with the agreement.

- (c) The pharmacist shall submit a copy of the written collaborative practice agreement to the board.
- (5) A pharmacist who orders and dispenses HIV postexposure prophylaxis drugs pursuant to subsection (4) must provide the patient with written information advising the patient to seek follow-up care from his or her primary care physician. If the patient indicates that he or she lacks regular access to primary care, the pharmacist must comply with the procedures of the pharmacy's approved access-to-care plan as provided in subsection (7).
- (6) To provide services under a collaborative practice agreement pursuant to this section, a pharmacist must be certified by the board, according to rules adopted by the board in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine. To be certified, a pharmacist must, at a minimum, meet all of the following criteria:
- (a) Hold an active and unencumbered license to practice pharmacy under this chapter.
 - (b) Be engaged in the active practice of pharmacy.
- (c) Have earned a degree of doctor of pharmacy or have completed at least 3 years of experience as a licensed pharmacist.
- (d) Maintain at least \$250,000 of liability coverage. A pharmacist who maintains liability coverage pursuant to s.

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465.1865 or s. 465.1895 satisfies this requirement.

- (e) Have completed a course approved by the board, in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, which includes, at a minimum, instruction on all of the following:
 - 1. Performance of patient assessments.
 - 2. Point-of-care testing procedures.
- 3. Safe and effective treatment of HIV exposure with HIV infection prevention drugs, including, but not limited to, consideration of the side effects of the drug dispensed and the patient's diet and activity levels.
 - 4. Identification of contraindications.
- 5. Identification of patient comorbidities in individuals with HIV requiring further medical evaluation and treatment, including, but not limited to, cardiovascular disease, lung and liver cancer, chronic obstructive lung disease, and diabetes mellitus.
- (7)(a) A pharmacy in which a pharmacist is providing services under a written collaborative practice agreement pursuant to subsection (4) must submit an access-to-care plan to the board and department annually.
- (b) An access-to-care plan shall assist patients in gaining access to appropriate care settings when they present to the pharmacy for HIV screening and indicate that they lack regular access to primary care. An access-to-care plan must

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- 1. Procedures to educate such patients about care that would be best provided in a primary care setting and the importance of receiving regular primary care.
- 2. The pharmacy's plan for collaborative partnership with one or more nearby federally qualified health centers, county health departments, or other primary care settings. The goals of such partnership must include, but need not be limited to, protocols for identifying and appropriately referring a patient who has presented to the pharmacy for HIV screening or access to HIV infection prevention drugs and indicates that he or she lacks regular access to primary care.
 - (8) The board shall adopt rules to implement this section.
 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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