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Date: (Filing No. H-)

JUDICIARY

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**STATE OF MAINE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
126TH LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT “ ” to H.P. 737, L.D. 1046, Bill, “An Act To Provide Immunity for Prescribing and Dispensing Intranasal Naloxone Kits”

Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:

'An Act Providing for the Prescribing and Administering of Naloxone'

Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the summary and inserting the following:

'Sec. 1. 22 MRSA c. 556-A is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 556-A

NALOXONE PRESCRIPTION, POSSESSION AND ADMINISTRATION

§2355. Naloxone prescription, possession and administration

1. Prescription. A health care professional may prescribe and dispense naloxone to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. A health care professional may prescribe and dispense naloxone to a person who, in the judgment of the health care professional, is capable of administering the drug in an emergency and may be in a position to assist an individual during an opioid-related overdose.

A. As used in this section, "health care professional" means a health care professional licensed under Title 32 with authority to prescribe naloxone.

B. A health care professional prescribing naloxone to a person shall provide to the person opioid overdose information that must include, but is not limited to, information on:

- (1) The causes of an opioid overdose;
- (2) How to recognize the symptoms of an opioid overdose;
- (3) How to contact the appropriate emergency medical services; and

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(4) How to administer naloxone.

C. A prescription issued under this subsection is deemed to be for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.

2. Possession and administration. A person who has received opioid overdose information identified in subsection 1 may receive a prescription for naloxone pursuant to subsection 1, possess naloxone and administer naloxone to an individual who the person believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related overdose.'

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SUMMARY

This amendment is the majority report of the committee and replaces the bill. The amendment authorizes a health care professional to prescribe and dispense naloxone to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose and a person who may be in a position to assist an individual during an opioid-related overdose. The amendment also authorizes a person who has received opioid overdose information to receive a prescription for and possess noloxane and administer naloxone to an individual who the person believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related overdose.