A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1. According to the American College of
2	Physicians, internal medicine section, most pain from disease
3	and chronic conditions can be controlled or even eliminated.
4	For example, even advanced pain can be controlled in 90 to 99
5	per cent of cases. In nine out of ten cases, physicians can
6	control pain by using pills alone without having to use
7	injections, operations, or other methods. In those few cases in
8	which pain from disease and chronic conditions cannot be
9	eliminated completely, it can be reduced so that the person can
10	live with the pain from day-to-day and still accomplish
11	activities that are important to the person. The American
12	College of Physicians further states that:
13	(1) The person with advanced pain from disease and chronic
14	conditions has a right to effective pain control;
15	(2) Part of the job of a caregiver is to ensure effective
16	pain control;

1	(3)	Pain control takes time to achieve, so persistence is
2		vital;
3	(4)	Only the person with pain knows what the pain is like;
4		and
5	(5)	Never assume that pain means the underlying medical
6		condition is spreading.
7	Furt	hermore, a pain initiative in Texas states that, while
8	alternati	ves to drug treatment such as biofeedback, hypnosis,
9	and acupu	ncture can be effective for some types of pain:
10	(1)	Most pain patients will also require narcotics;
11	(2)	Addiction is extremely rare when narcotics are used to
12		treat pain from disease and chronic conditions; and
13	(3)	Virtually all pain from disease and chronic conditions
14		can be relieved.
15	The	legislature finds that Hawaii law should permit pain
16	patients	to be prescribed appropriate narcotic pain medication.
17	The legis	lature further finds that pain patients deserve
18	appropria	te medical care that relieves the debilitating and
19	intolerab	le discomforts of pain as much as possible, so that
20	they can	lead normal lives to the greatest extent possible and

so that their caregivers can be relieved of stress and anxiety

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1	in witnessing the ravaging effects of pain on the quality of		
2	life of the pain patient in their care.		
3	The purpose of this Act is to clarify a pain patient's		
4	right to be prescribed controlled substances to relieve pain.		
5	SECTION 2. Section 327H-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is		
6	amended to read as follows:		
7	"[+]§327H-2[+] Bill of rights. (a) The pain patient's		
8	bill of rights includes the following:		
9	(1) A patient who suffers from severe acute pain or severe		
10	chronic pain has the option to request or reject the		
11	use of any or all modalities to relieve the pain;		
12	(2) A patient who suffers from severe acute pain or severe		
13	chronic pain has the option to choose from appropriate		
14	pharmacologic treatment options to relieve severe		
15	acute pain or severe chronic pain, including opiate		
16	medications, without first having to submit to an		
17	invasive medical procedure.		

For purposes of this paragraph, "invasive medical

procedure" means surgery, destruction of a nerve or

of a drug delivery system or device;

other body tissue by manipulation, or the implantation

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2		medication for a patient who requests a treatment for
3		severe acute pain or severe chronic pain. However,
4		that physician may inform the patient of physicians
5		who are qualified to treat severe acute pain and
6		severe chronic pain employing methods that include the
7		use of opiates;
8	(4)	A physician who uses opiate therapy to relieve severe
9		acute pain or severe chronic pain may prescribe a
10		dosage deemed medically necessary to relieve the pain;
11	(5)	A patient may voluntarily request that the patient's
12		physician provide an identifying notice of the
13		prescription for purposes of emergency treatment or
14		law enforcement identification; and
15	(6)	With regard to pain patients, the application of this
16		section shall be guided by the medical principle that
17		physical tolerance and dependence are normal
18		consequences of sustained use of opiate medication,
19		distinguishable from psychological dependency or
20		addiction that bears no relationship to pain
21		experienced by a patient. For the purposes of this
22		section, psychological dependency shall be

(3) A patient's physician may refuse to prescribe opiate

1		characterized by a patient's compulsion to take a drug			
2		notw	notwithstanding the fact that the patient knows the		
3		harm	harmful and destructive effect of the drug on the		
4		pati	patient. The distinction is one of treatment of pain		
5		as o	as opposed to feeding a psychological need. A patient		
6		who	who suffers severe acute pain or severe chronic pain		
7		seco	secondary to a diagnosis in any form of disease and		
8		chro	chronic conditions may be entitled to receive a		
9		prescription of opiate medication for the treatment of			
10		the pain, if requested by that patient; provided that:			
11		(A)	The particular opiate is appropriate to the		
12			treatment of that pain; and		
13		(B)	The patient is not addicted to the opiate. For		
14			the purposes of this subparagraph, the term		
15			"addicted" refers to a psychological dependence,		
16	rather than a progressive physical tolerance for				
17			the opiate to relieve the pain; provided that the		
18			term does not include a narcotic-dependent person		
19			as defined in section 329-40.		
20	[(6)]	<u>(b)</u>	Nothing in this section shall be construed to:		
21		[-(A) -]	(1) Expand the authorized scope of practice of		
22			any licensed physician;		

1	1 [(B)] <u>(2)</u> Limit any reporting or di	sciplinary
2	2 provisions applicable to licen	sed physicians and
3	3 surgeons who violate prescribi	ng practices; and
4	4 [(C)] (3) Prohibit the discipline o	r prosecution of a
5	5 licensed physician for:	
6	6 [(i)] <u>(A)</u> Failing to maintain	complete, accurate,
7	7 and current records that	document the
8	8 physical examination and	medical history of
9	9 a patient, the basis for	the clinical
10	10 diagnosis of a patient, a	nd the treatment
11	plan for a patient;	
12	12 [\(\frac{\((\)\)}{\((\)\)}\)] Writing false or fic	titious
13	13 prescriptions for control	led substances
14	14 scheduled in the Federal	Comprehensive Drug
15	15 Abuse Prevention and Cont	rol Act of 1970, 21
16	16 [U.S.C.] United States Co	<u>de</u> 801 et seq. or
17	in chapter 329;	
18	18 [(iii)] (C) Prescribing, adminis	tering, or
19	19 dispensing pharmaceutical	s in violation of
20	20 the provisions of the Fed	eral Comprehensive
21	21 Drug Abuse Prevention and	Control Act of

1		1970, 21 [U.S.C.] <u>United States Code</u> 801 et
2		seq. or of chapter 329;
3	[(iv)]	(D) Diverting medications prescribed for a
4		patient to the licensed physician's own
5		personal use; and
6	[-(v)-]	(E) Causing, or assisting in causing, the
7		suicide, euthanasia, or mercy killing of any
8		individual; provided that it is not
9		"causing, or assisting in causing, the
10		suicide, euthanasia, or mercy killing of any
11		individual" to prescribe, dispense, or
12		administer medical treatment for the purpose
13		of treating severe acute pain or severe
14		chronic pain, even if the medical treatment
15		may increase the risk of death, so long as
16		the medical treatment is not also furnished
17		for the purpose of causing, or the purpose
18		of assisting in causing, death for any
19		reason."
20	SECTION 3. Sec	ction 329-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21	amended by amending	subsection (b) to read as follows:

S.B. NO. S.D. 1 H.D. 2 C.D. 1

1	"(b) A schedule II controlled substance prescription
2	shall:
3	(1) Be filled within [three] seven days following the date
4	the prescription was issued to the patient; and
5	(2) Be supplied to a patient only if the prescription has
6	been filled and held by the pharmacy for not more than
7	seven days."
8	SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
9	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
10	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

S.B. NO. 2157 S.D. 1 H.D. 2 C.D. 1

Report Title:

Controlled Substances; Pain Patient's Bill of Rights

Description:

Amends the patient's bill of rights to clarify a pain patient's right to be prescribed controlled substances to relieve pain. Extends the time limit in which prescriptions for schedule II controlled substances must be filled. Eff. on approval. (CD1)