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HOUSE BILL NO. 1818

House Amendments in [] — January 26, 2015

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 54.1-2900, 54.1-2954 through 54.1-2956.01, and 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia, relating to regulation of health professions; updated terminology.*

Patron Prior to Engrossment—Delegate Stolle

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and Institutions

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 54.1-2900, 54.1-2954 through 54.1-2956.01, and 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 54.1-2900. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Acupuncturist" means ~~individuals~~ *an individual* approved by the Board to practice acupuncture. This is limited to "licensed acupuncturist" which means an individual other than a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic or podiatry who has successfully completed the requirements for licensure established by the Board (approved titles are limited to: Licensed Acupuncturist, Lic.Ac., and L.Ac.).

"Auricular acupuncture" means the subcutaneous insertion of sterile, disposable acupuncture needles in predetermined, bilateral locations in the outer ear when used exclusively and specifically in the context of a chemical dependency treatment program.

"Board" means the Board of Medicine.

"Genetic counselor" means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the practice of genetic counseling.

"Healing arts" means the arts and sciences dealing with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and cure or alleviation of human physical or mental ailments, conditions, diseases, pain or infirmities.

"Medical malpractice judgment" means any final order of any court entering judgment against a licensee of the Board that arises out of any tort action or breach of contract action for personal injuries or wrongful death, based on health care or professional services rendered, or that should have been rendered, by a health care provider, to a patient.

"Medical malpractice settlement" means any written agreement and release entered into by or on behalf of a licensee of the Board in response to a written claim for money damages that arises out of any personal injuries or wrongful death, based on health care or professional services rendered, or that should have been rendered, by a health care provider, to a patient.

"Nurse practitioner" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is jointly licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing pursuant to § 54.1-2957.

"Occupational therapy assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure and who works under the supervision of a licensed occupational therapist to assist in the practice of occupational therapy.

"Patient care team" means a multidisciplinary team of health care providers actively functioning as a unit with the management and leadership of one or more patient care team physicians for the purpose of providing and delivering health care to a patient or group of patients.

"Patient care team physician" means a physician who is actively licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth, who regularly practices medicine in the Commonwealth, and who provides management and leadership in the care of patients as part of a patient care team.

"Physician assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure and who works under the supervision of a licensed doctor of medicine, osteopathy, or podiatry.

"Practice of acupuncture" means the stimulation of certain points on or near the surface of the body by the insertion of needles to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to normalize physiological functions, including pain control, for the treatment of certain ailments or conditions of the body and includes the techniques of electroacupuncture, cupping and moxibustion. The practice of acupuncture does not include the use of physical therapy, chiropractic, or osteopathic manipulative techniques; the use or prescribing of any drugs, medications, serums or vaccines; or the procedure of auricular acupuncture as exempted in § 54.1-2901 when used in the context of a chemical dependency treatment program for patients eligible for federal, state or local public funds by an employee of the program who is trained and approved by the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association or an equivalent certifying body.

"Practice of athletic training" means the prevention, recognition, evaluation, and treatment of injuries or conditions related to athletic or recreational activity that requires physical skill and utilizes strength,

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59 power, endurance, speed, flexibility, range of motion or agility or a substantially similar injury or
60 condition resulting from occupational activity immediately upon the onset of such injury or condition;
61 and subsequent treatment and rehabilitation of such injuries or conditions under the direction of the
62 patient's physician or under the direction of any doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, or
63 dentistry, while using heat, light, sound, cold, electricity, exercise or mechanical or other devices.

64 "Practice of behavior analysis" means the design, implementation, and evaluation of environmental
65 modifications, using behavioral stimuli and consequences, to produce socially significant improvement in
66 human behavior, including the use of direct observation, measurement, and functional analysis of the
67 relationship between environment and behavior.

68 "Practice of chiropractic" means the adjustment of the 24 movable vertebrae of the spinal column,
69 and assisting nature for the purpose of normalizing the transmission of nerve energy, but does not
70 include the use of surgery, obstetrics, osteopathy or the administration or prescribing of any drugs,
71 medicines, serums or vaccines.

72 "Practice of genetic counseling" means (i) obtaining and evaluating individual and family medical
73 histories to assess the risk of genetic medical conditions and diseases in a patient, his offspring, and
74 other family members; (ii) discussing the features, history, diagnosis, environmental factors, and risk
75 management of genetic medical conditions and diseases; (iii) ordering genetic laboratory tests and other
76 diagnostic studies necessary for genetic assessment; (iv) integrating the results with personal and family
77 medical history to assess and communicate risk factors for genetic medical conditions and diseases; (v)
78 evaluating the patient's and family's responses to the medical condition or risk of recurrence and
79 providing client-centered counseling and anticipatory guidance; (vi) identifying and utilizing community
80 resources that provide medical, educational, financial, and psychosocial support and advocacy; and (vii)
81 providing written documentation of medical, genetic, and counseling information for families and health
82 care professionals.

83 "Practice of medicine or osteopathic medicine" means the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of
84 human physical or mental ailments, conditions, diseases, pain or infirmities by any means or method.

85 "Practice of occupational therapy" means the therapeutic use of occupations for habilitation and
86 rehabilitation to enhance physical health, mental health, and cognitive functioning and includes the
87 evaluation, analysis, assessment, and delivery of education and training in basic and instrumental
88 activities of daily living; the design, fabrication, and application of orthoses (splints); the design,
89 selection, and use of adaptive equipment and assistive technologies; therapeutic activities to enhance
90 functional performance; vocational evaluation and training; and consultation concerning the adaptation of
91 physical, sensory, and social environments.

92 "Practice of podiatry" means the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure or alleviation of physical
93 conditions, diseases, pain, or infirmities of the human foot and ankle, including the medical, mechanical
94 and surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot and ankle, but does not include amputation of
95 the foot proximal to the transmetatarsal level through the metatarsal shafts. Amputations proximal to the
96 metatarsal-phalangeal joints may only be performed in a hospital or ambulatory surgery facility
97 accredited by an organization listed in § 54.1-2939. The practice includes the diagnosis and treatment of
98 lower extremity ulcers; however, the treatment of severe lower extremity ulcers proximal to the foot and
99 ankle may only be performed by appropriately trained, credentialed podiatrists in an approved hospital
100 or ambulatory surgery center at which the podiatrist has privileges, as described in § 54.1-2939. The
101 Board of Medicine shall determine whether a specific type of treatment of the foot and ankle is within
102 the scope of practice of podiatry.

103 "Practice of radiologic technology" means the application of ~~x-rays~~ *ionizing radiation* to human
104 beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

105 "Practice of respiratory care" means the (i) administration of pharmacological, diagnostic, and
106 therapeutic agents related to respiratory care procedures necessary to implement a treatment, disease
107 prevention, pulmonary rehabilitative, or diagnostic regimen prescribed by a practitioner of medicine or
108 osteopathic medicine; (ii) transcription and implementation of the written or verbal orders of a
109 practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine pertaining to the practice of respiratory care; (iii)
110 observation and monitoring of signs and symptoms, general behavior, general physical response to
111 respiratory care treatment and diagnostic testing, including determination of whether such signs,
112 symptoms, reactions, behavior or general physical response exhibit abnormal characteristics; and (iv)
113 implementation of respiratory care procedures, based on observed abnormalities, or appropriate reporting,
114 referral, respiratory care protocols or changes in treatment pursuant to the written or verbal orders by a
115 licensed practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine or the initiation of emergency procedures,
116 pursuant to the Board's regulations or as otherwise authorized by law. The practice of respiratory care
117 may be performed in any clinic, hospital, skilled nursing facility, private dwelling or other place deemed
118 appropriate by the Board in accordance with the written or verbal order of a practitioner of medicine or
119 osteopathic medicine, and shall be performed under qualified medical direction.

120 "Qualified medical direction" means, in the context of the practice of respiratory care, having readily

accessible to the respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* a licensed practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine who has specialty training or experience in the management of acute and chronic respiratory disorders and who is responsible for the quality, safety, and appropriateness of the respiratory services provided by the respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist*.

"Radiologic technologist" means an individual, other than a licensed doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or chiropractic, or a dentist licensed pursuant to Chapter 27 (§ 54.1-2700 et seq.), who (i) performs, may be called upon to perform, or ~~who~~ is licensed to perform a comprehensive scope of diagnostic ~~or therapeutic~~ radiologic procedures employing equipment which emits ionizing radiation and (ii) is delegated or exercises responsibility for the operation of radiation-generating equipment, the shielding of patient and staff from unnecessary radiation, the appropriate exposure of radiographs, ~~the~~ [~~preparation and~~] administration of radioactive chemical compounds [~~under the direction of an~~ authorized user as specified by regulations of the Department of Health] , or other procedures which that contribute to any significant extent to the site or dosage of ionizing radiation to which a patient is exposed.

"Radiologic technologist, limited" means an individual, other than a licensed radiologic technologist, dental hygienist, or person who is otherwise authorized by the Board of Dentistry under Chapter 27 (§ 54.1-2700 et seq.) and the regulations pursuant thereto, who performs diagnostic radiographic procedures employing equipment which that emits ionizing radiation which that is limited to specific areas of the human body.

"Radiologist assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure as an advanced-level radiologic technologist and who, under the direct supervision of a licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy specializing in the field of radiology, is authorized to (i) assess and evaluate the physiological and psychological responsiveness of patients undergoing radiologic procedures; (ii) evaluate image quality, make initial observations, and communicate observations to the supervising radiologist; (iii) administer contrast media or other medications prescribed by the supervising radiologist; and (iv) perform, or assist the supervising radiologist to perform, any other procedure consistent with the guidelines adopted by the American College of Radiology, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, and the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

"Respiratory care" means the practice of the allied health profession responsible for the direct and indirect services, including inhalation therapy and respiratory therapy, in the treatment, management, diagnostic testing, control, and care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities associated with the cardiopulmonary system under qualified medical direction.

§ 54.1-2954. Respiratory therapist; definition.

"Respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist*" means a person who has passed the examination for the entry level practice of respiratory care administered by the National Board for Respiratory Care, Inc., or other examination approved by the Board, who has complied with the regulations pertaining to licensure prescribed by the Board, and who has been issued a license by the Board.

§ 54.1-2954.1. Powers of Board concerning respiratory care.

The Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure the competence and integrity of any person who claims to be a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* or who holds himself out to the public as a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* or who engages in the practice of respiratory care and to that end the Board shall license persons as respiratory ~~care practitioners~~ *therapists*. The Board shall consider and may accept relevant practical experience and didactic and clinical components of education and training completed by an applicant for licensure as a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* during his service as a member of any branch of the armed forces of the United States as evidence of the satisfaction of the educational requirements for licensure as a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist*. The provisions hereof shall not prevent or prohibit other persons licensed pursuant to this chapter from continuing to practice respiratory care when such practice is in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board.

The Board shall establish requirements for the supervised, structured education of respiratory ~~care practitioners~~ *therapists*, including preclinical, didactic and laboratory, and clinical activities, and an examination to evaluate competency. All such training programs shall be approved by the Board.

§ 54.1-2955. Restriction of titles.

It ~~shall be~~ is unlawful for any person not holding a current and valid license from the State Virginia Board of Medicine to practice as a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* or to assume the title; "Respiratory ~~Care Practitioner~~ *Therapist*" or to use, in conjunction with his name, the letters "RCP RT."

§ 54.1-2956. Advisory Board on Respiratory Care; appointment; terms; duties; etc.

A. The Advisory Board on Respiratory Care shall assist the Board in carrying out the provisions of this chapter regarding the qualifications, examination, and regulation of licensed respiratory ~~care practitioners~~ *therapists*.

The Advisory Board shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor as follows: three

members shall be at the time of appointment respiratory ~~care practitioners~~ *therapists* who have practiced for not less than three years, one member shall be a physician licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth, and one member shall be appointed by the Governor from the Commonwealth at large. Beginning July 1, 2011, the Governor's appointments shall be staggered as follows: two members for a term of one year, one member for a term of two years, and two members for a term of three years. Thereafter, appointments shall be for four-year terms.

Vacancies occurring other than by expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired term. No person shall be eligible to serve on the Advisory Board for more than two consecutive terms.

B. The Advisory Board shall, under the authority of the Board, recommend to the Board for its enactment into regulation the criteria for licensure as a respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* and the standards of professional conduct for holders of licenses.

The Advisory Board shall also assist in such other matters dealing with respiratory care as the Board may in its discretion direct.

§ 54.1-2956.01. Exceptions to respiratory therapist's licensure.

The licensure requirements for respiratory ~~care practitioners~~ *therapists* provided ~~herein in this chapter~~ shall not prohibit the practice of respiratory care as an integral part of a program of study by students enrolled in an accredited respiratory care education program approved by the Board. Any student enrolled in accredited respiratory care education programs shall be identified as "Student RCP RT" and shall only deliver respiratory care under the direct supervision of an appropriate clinical instructor recognized by the education program.

§ 54.1-3408. Professional use by practitioners.

A. A practitioner of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, dentistry, or veterinary medicine or a licensed nurse practitioner pursuant to § 54.1-2957.01, a licensed physician assistant pursuant to § 54.1-2952.1, or a TPA-certified optometrist pursuant to Article 5 (§ 54.1-3222 et seq.) of Chapter 32 shall only prescribe, dispense, or administer controlled substances in good faith for medicinal or therapeutic purposes within the course of his professional practice.

B. The prescribing practitioner's order may be on a written prescription or pursuant to an oral prescription as authorized by this chapter. The prescriber may administer drugs and devices, or he may cause drugs or devices to be administered by:

1. A nurse, physician assistant, or intern under his direction and supervision;

2. Persons trained to administer drugs and devices to patients in state-owned or state-operated hospitals or facilities licensed as hospitals by the Board of Health or psychiatric hospitals licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services who administer drugs under the control and supervision of the prescriber or a pharmacist;

3. Emergency medical services personnel certified and authorized to administer drugs and devices pursuant to regulations of the Board of Health who act within the scope of such certification and pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol; or

4. A licensed respiratory ~~care practitioner~~ *therapist* as defined in § 54.1-2954 who administers by inhalation controlled substances used in inhalation or respiratory therapy.

C. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol, the prescriber, who is authorized by state or federal law to possess and administer radiopharmaceuticals in the scope of his practice, may authorize a nuclear medicine technologist to administer, under his supervision, radiopharmaceuticals used in the diagnosis or treatment of disease.

D. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize registered nurses and licensed practical nurses to possess (i) epinephrine and oxygen for administration in treatment of emergency medical conditions and (ii) heparin and sterile normal saline to use for the maintenance of intravenous access lines.

Pursuant to the regulations of the Board of Health, certain emergency medical services technicians may possess and administer epinephrine in emergency cases of anaphylactic shock.

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any school nurse, school board employee, employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person providing services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services may possess and administer epinephrine, provided such person is authorized and trained in the administration of epinephrine.

E. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize licensed physical therapists to possess and administer topical corticosteroids, topical lidocaine, and any other Schedule VI topical drug.

F. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize licensed athletic trainers to possess and administer topical corticosteroids, topical lidocaine, or other Schedule VI topical drugs; oxygen for use in emergency situations; and epinephrine for use in emergency cases of anaphylactic shock.

G. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, and in accordance with policies and guidelines established by the Department of Health pursuant to § 32.1-50.2, such prescriber may authorize registered nurses or licensed practical nurses under the immediate and direct supervision of a registered nurse to possess and administer tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) in the absence of a prescriber. The Department of Health's policies and guidelines shall be consistent with applicable guidelines developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for preventing transmission of mycobacterium tuberculosis and shall be updated to incorporate any subsequently implemented standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Labor and Industry to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Department of Health's policies and guidelines. Such standing protocols shall explicitly describe the categories of persons to whom the tuberculin test is to be administered and shall provide for appropriate medical evaluation of those in whom the test is positive. The prescriber shall ensure that the nurse implementing such standing protocols has received adequate training in the practice and principles underlying tuberculin screening.

The Health Commissioner or his designee may authorize registered nurses, acting as agents of the Department of Health, to possess and administer, at the nurse's discretion, tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) to those persons in whom tuberculin skin testing is indicated based on protocols and policies established by the Department of Health.

H. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in § 22.1-1, an employee of a school board who is trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administer glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia. Such authorization shall only be effective when a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician, or physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

Pursuant to a written order issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person providing services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to assist with the administration of insulin or to administer glucagon to a person diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia, provided such employee or person providing services has been trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon.

I. A prescriber may authorize, pursuant to a protocol approved by the Board of Nursing, the administration of vaccines to adults for immunization, when a practitioner with prescriptive authority is not physically present, by (i) licensed pharmacists, (ii) registered nurses, or (iii) licensed practical nurses under the immediate and direct supervision of a registered nurse. A prescriber acting on behalf of and in accordance with established protocols of the Department of Health may authorize the administration of vaccines to any person by a pharmacist, nurse, certified emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic under the direction of an operational medical director when the prescriber is not physically present. Emergency medical services personnel shall provide documentation of the vaccines to be recorded in the Virginia Immunization Information System.

J. A dentist may cause Schedule VI topical drugs to be administered under his direction and supervision by either a dental hygienist or by an authorized agent of the dentist.

Further, pursuant to a written order and in accordance with a standing protocol issued by the dentist in the course of his professional practice, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his general supervision, as defined in § 54.1-2722, to possess and administer topical oral fluorides, topical oral anesthetics, topical and directly applied antimicrobial agents for treatment of periodontal pocket lesions, as well as any other Schedule VI topical drug approved by the Board of Dentistry.

In addition, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his direction to administer Schedule VI nitrous oxide and oxygen inhalation analgesia and, to persons 18 years of age or older, Schedule VI local anesthesia.

K. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize registered professional nurses certified as sexual assault nurse examiners-A (SANE-A) under his supervision and when he is not physically present to possess and administer preventive medications for victims of sexual assault as recommended

305 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

306 L. This section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who has satisfactorily
307 completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and who administers
308 such drugs in accordance with a prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of
309 administration, and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy relating to
310 security and record keeping, when the drugs administered would be normally self-administered by (i) an
311 individual receiving services in a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and
312 Developmental Services; (ii) a resident of the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and Vision
313 Impaired; (iii) a resident of a facility approved by the Board or Department of Juvenile Justice for the
314 placement of children in need of services or delinquent or alleged delinquent youth; (iv) a program
315 participant of an adult day-care center licensed by the Department of Social Services; (v) a resident of
316 any facility authorized or operated by a state or local government whose primary purpose is not to
317 provide health care services; (vi) a resident of a private children's residential facility, as defined in
318 § 63.2-100 and licensed by the Department of Social Services, Department of Education, or Department
319 of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; or (vii) a student in a school for students with
320 disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education.

321 In addition, this section shall not prevent a person who has successfully completed a training
322 program for the administration of drugs via percutaneous gastrostomy tube approved by the Board of
323 Nursing and been evaluated by a registered nurse as having demonstrated competency in administration
324 of drugs via percutaneous gastrostomy tube from administering drugs to a person receiving services from
325 a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to such person
326 via percutaneous gastrostomy tube. The continued competency of a person to administer drugs via
327 percutaneous gastrostomy tube shall be evaluated semiannually by a registered nurse.

328 M. Medication aides registered by the Board of Nursing pursuant to Article 7 (§ 54.1-3041 et seq.)
329 of Chapter 30 may administer drugs that would otherwise be self-administered to residents of any
330 assisted living facility licensed by the Department of Social Services. A registered medication aide shall
331 administer drugs pursuant to this section in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to
332 dosage, frequency, and manner of administration; in accordance with regulations promulgated by the
333 Board of Pharmacy relating to security and recordkeeping; in accordance with the assisted living
334 facility's Medication Management Plan; and in accordance with such other regulations governing their
335 practice promulgated by the Board of Nursing.

336 N. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who administers
337 such drugs in accordance with a physician's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of
338 administration and with written authorization of a parent, and in accordance with school board
339 regulations relating to training, security and record keeping, when the drugs administered would be
340 normally self-administered by a student of a Virginia public school. Training for such persons shall be
341 accomplished through a program approved by the local school boards, in consultation with the local
342 departments of health.

343 O. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person to (i) a child in
344 a child day program as defined in § 63.2-100 and regulated by the State Board of Social Services or a
345 local government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student at a private school that complies with the
346 accreditation requirements set forth in § 22.1-19 and is accredited by the Virginia Council for Private
347 Education, provided such person (a) has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose
348 approved by the Board of Nursing and taught by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, doctor of
349 medicine or osteopathic medicine, or pharmacist; (b) has obtained written authorization from a parent or
350 guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child identified on the prescription label in accordance with
351 the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration; and (d)
352 administers only those drugs that were dispensed from a pharmacy and maintained in the original,
353 labeled container that would normally be self-administered by the child or student, or administered by a
354 parent or guardian to the child or student.

355 P. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration or dispensing of drugs and devices by
356 persons if they are authorized by the State Health Commissioner in accordance with protocols
357 established by the State Health Commissioner pursuant to § 32.1-42.1 when (i) the Governor has
358 declared a disaster or a state of emergency or the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services
359 has issued a declaration of an actual or potential bioterrorism incident or other actual or potential public
360 health emergency; (ii) it is necessary to permit the provision of needed drugs or devices; and (iii) such
361 persons have received the training necessary to safely administer or dispense the needed drugs or
362 devices. Such persons shall administer or dispense all drugs or devices under the direction, control, and
363 supervision of the State Health Commissioner.

364 Q. Nothing in this title shall prohibit the administration of normally self-administered drugs by
365 unlicensed individuals to a person in his private residence.

366 R. This section shall not interfere with any prescriber issuing prescriptions in compliance with his

367 authority and scope of practice and the provisions of this section to a Board agent for use pursuant to
368 subsection G of § 18.2-258.1. Such prescriptions issued by such prescriber shall be deemed to be valid
369 prescriptions.

370 S. Nothing in this title shall prevent or interfere with dialysis care technicians or dialysis patient care
371 technicians who are certified by an organization approved by the Board of Health Professions or persons
372 authorized for provisional practice pursuant to Chapter 27.01 (§ 54.1-2729.1 et seq.), in the ordinary
373 course of their duties in a Medicare-certified renal dialysis facility, from administering heparin, topical
374 needle site anesthetics, dialysis solutions, sterile normal saline solution, and blood volumizers, for the
375 purpose of facilitating renal dialysis treatment, when such administration of medications occurs under the
376 orders of a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant and under the immediate and
377 direct supervision of a licensed registered nurse. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a
378 patient care dialysis technician trainee from performing dialysis care as part of and within the scope of
379 the clinical skills instruction segment of a supervised dialysis technician training program, provided such
380 trainee is identified as a "trainee" while working in a renal dialysis facility.

381 The dialysis care technician or dialysis patient care technician administering the medications shall
382 have demonstrated competency as evidenced by holding current valid certification from an organization
383 approved by the Board of Health Professions pursuant to Chapter 27.01 (§ 54.1-2729.1 et seq.).

384 T. Persons who are otherwise authorized to administer controlled substances in hospitals shall be
385 authorized to administer influenza or pneumococcal vaccines pursuant to § 32.1-126.4.

386 U. Pursuant to a specific order for a patient and under his direct and immediate supervision, a
387 prescriber may authorize the administration of controlled substances by personnel who have been
388 properly trained to assist a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, provided the method does not
389 include intravenous, intrathecal, or epidural administration and the prescriber remains responsible for
390 such administration.

391 V. A physician assistant, nurse or a dental hygienist may possess and administer topical fluoride
392 varnish to the teeth of children aged six months to three years pursuant to an oral or written order or a
393 standing protocol issued by a doctor of medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry that conforms to
394 standards adopted by the Department of Health.

395 W. A prescriber, acting in accordance with guidelines developed pursuant to § 32.1-46.02, may
396 authorize the administration of influenza vaccine to minors by a licensed pharmacist, registered nurse,
397 licensed practical nurse under the direction and immediate supervision of a registered nurse, certified
398 emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic when the
399 prescriber is not physically present.

400 X. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303 and only for the purpose of participation in pilot
401 programs conducted by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, a person may
402 obtain a prescription for a family member or a friend and may possess and administer naloxone for the
403 purpose of counteracting the effects of opiate overdose.