

Welcome to the Advisory Board on Athletic Training

The Virginia Board of Medicine will hold an electronic meeting of the Advisory Board on Athletic Training on **October 8, 2020 at 10:00 A.M.** This meeting will be supported by Cisco WebEx Meetings application.

For the best WebEx experience, you may wish to download the Cisco WebEx Meeting application on your mobile device, tablet or laptop in advance of the meeting. Please note that WebEx will make an audio recording of the meeting for posting.

This electronic meeting is deemed warranted under Amendment 28 to HB29 based on that requiring in-person attendance by the Advisory Board members is impracticable or unsafe to assemble in a single location.

Comments will be received during the public hearings and during the board meeting from those persons who have submitted an email to william.harp@dhp.virginia.gov no later than 8:00 a.m. on October 5, 2020 indicating that they wish to offer comment. Comment may be offered by these individuals when their names are announced by the chairman.

Whether you are a member of the Advisory Board or a member of the public, you can join the meeting in the following ways.

- **JOIN BY WEBEX**

<https://covaconf.webex.com/covaconf/j.php?MTID=me31c5403a32f62e03b3485aaec03c8fd>

Meeting number (access code): 171 123 8419

- **JOIN BY PHONE**

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Meeting number (access code): 171 123 8419

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES: Should you experience technical difficulties, you may call the following number: (804) 367-4558 for assistance. Any interruption in the telephonic or video broadcast of the meeting shall result in the suspension of action at the meeting until repairs are made and public access is restored.

The Board of Medicine and the Freedom of Information Act Council are interested in your evaluation of the electronic experience of this meeting. You can provide comment via the following form **HERE**.

Advisory Board on Athletic Training

Virginia Board of Medicine

October 8, 2020

10:00 a.m.

Advisory Board on Athletic Training

Board of Medicine

Thursday, October 8, 2020 @ 10:00 a.m.

9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 300, Henrico, VA

Electronic Meeting

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Call to Order – Michael Puglia, AT, Chair	
Emergency Egress Procedures – William Harp, MD	i
Roll Call – Michael Sobowale	
Approval of Minutes of February 6, 2020	1 - 3
Adoption of the Agenda	
Public Comment on Agenda Items (15 minutes)	
New Business	
1. Legislative Update Elaine Yeatts	4 – 9
2. Report of Regulatory Actions and 2020 General Assembly Elaine Yeatts	10 - 16
3. Approval of 2021 Meeting Calendar Michael Puglia, AT	17-18
4. Election of Officers Michael Puglia, AT	

Announcements:

Next Scheduled Meeting: January 28, 2021 @ 10:00 a.m.

Adjournment

...DRAFT UNAPPROVED....

**ADVISORY BOARD ON ATHLETIC TRAINING
MINUTES**

February 6, 2020

The Advisory Board on Athletic Training met on Thursday, February 6, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. at the Department of Health Professions, Perimeter Center, 9960 Mayland Drive, Henrico, Virginia.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Michael Puglia, AT, Chair
Deborah B. Corbato, AT, Vice-Chair
David Pawlowski, AT
Jeffrey Roberts, MD (Joined at 10:15 AM)

MEMBERS ABSENT: Trilizsa Trent, Citizen Member

STAFF PRESENT: William L. Harp, MD, Executive Director
Elaine Yeatts, DHP Senior Policy Analyst
Michael Sobowale, Deputy for Licensure
Denise Mason, Licensing Specialist
Colanithia Morton Opher, Deputy for Administration

CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Puglia called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

EMERGENCY EGRESS PROCEDURES

Dr. Harp announced the emergency egress instructions.

ROLL CALL

Ms. Mason called the roll, and a quorum was declared.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MAY 23, 2019

Mr. Pawlowski moved to approve the minutes of the May 23, 2019 meeting as presented. The motion was seconded and carried without objection.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Mr. Pawlowski moved to approve the agenda. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

....DRAFT UNAPPROVED....

PUBLIC COMMENT ON AGENDA ITEMS

None

NEW BUSINESS

1. Report of the 2020 General Assembly

Ms. Yeatts reviewed the bills of interest from the 2020 session of the General Assembly.

The report was for information purposes only and did not require any action.

2. Follow-up on previous discussion of Dry Needling

Mr. Puglia stated that questions had been posed to him as to what an athletic trainer can and cannot do in regards to dry needling.

Ms. Yeatts pointed out that dry needling is not in the scope of practice for athletic trainers.

It was determined that dry needling is not an entry level skill. Dr. Roberts stated that prior to proposing any legislation to include dry needling in the AT scope of practice, it would be good to first determine the core competencies of athletic trainers in the use of dry needling as a treatment modality for injuries.

3. Discussion of requirement of ATs working under the direction of a physician

Mr. Puglia stated that there are individuals working in secondary schools/administration who are not familiar with the practice of AT's, and under whose supervision an athletic trainer must work. According to the law, an athletic trainer works "under the direction of the patient's physician or under the direction of any doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry or dentistry..."

Dr. Harp asked if the Virginia High School League (VHSL) could disseminate the laws and regulations governing the practice of athletic training to its members.

After discussion, Ms. Corbatta moved to have the laws and regulations sent to VHSL. Mr. Pawlowski seconded, and the motion carried.

4. Follow-up on previous discussion of best practices for exertional heat illnesses

Mr. Puglia opened the discussion by reviewing the best practices for exertional heat illnesses. He stated that determination of core temperature by rectal thermometer is standard of care in athletic training, and a nonphysician should not be dictating the standard

....DRAFT UNAPPROVED....

of care for athletic trainers. The Advisory Board emphasized that an athletic trainer is to follow the standard of care.

Dr. Harp discussed the process by which the Board of Medicine handles complaints received at the Board.

It was discussed that a recommendation could be made to VHSL to develop a guidance document that could be shared with schools and school Athletic Directors to better familiarize stakeholders with this issue.

No action was taken.

5. Regulations Governing the Practice of Athletic Trainers

Ms. Yeatts informed the members that there will be a reduction in this year’s renewal fee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ms. Mason stated that there are currently 1,347 Athletic Trainers actively licensed with the Board of Medicine. 251 are out of state, 4 of which are currently inactive.

Ms. Opher reminded members that when responding to Board of Medicine emails, please remember to reply only to the sender and not copy all recipients, so as not to inadvertently create a meeting.

NEXT MEETING DATE

June 4, 2020 at 10 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

With no other business to conduct, the meeting adjourned at 11:08 a.m.

Michael Puglia, AT, Chair

William L. Harp, M.D., Executive Director

Denise Mason, Licensing Specialist

**Legislation passed in 2020 General Assembly for
Athletic Training**

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY -- 2020 SESSION

CHAPTER 926

An Act to amend and reenact § 54.1-2957.5 of the Code of Virginia, relating to Advisory Board on Athletic Training; membership.

Approved April 9, 2020

[H 1260]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 54.1-2957.5 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 54.1-2957.5. Advisory Board on Athletic Training established; duties; composition; appointment; terms.

A. The Advisory Board on Athletic Training shall assist the Board in formulating its requirements for the licensure of athletic trainers. In the exercise of this responsibility, the Advisory Board shall recommend to the Board the criteria for licensure of athletic trainers and the standards of professional conduct for licensees. The Advisory Board shall also assist in such other matters relating to the practice of athletic training as the Board may require.

B. The Advisory Board shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The first appointments shall provide for staggered terms with two members being appointed for a two-year term, two members being appointed for a three-year term and one member being appointed for a four-year term. Three members shall be at the time of appointment athletic trainers who are currently licensed by the Board and who have practiced in Virginia for not less than three years, including one athletic trainer employed at a secondary school, one employed at an institution of higher education, and one employed in the *public or* private sector; one member shall be a physician licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth; and one member shall be a citizen appointed by the Governor from the Commonwealth at large.

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 full consecutive terms.

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY -- 2020 SESSION

CHAPTER 927

An Act to amend and reenact § 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia, relating to athletic trainers; naloxone or other opioid antagonist.

Approved April 9, 2020

[H 1261]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 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 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 or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education, or any employee of a private school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of an organization providing outdoor educational experiences or programs for youth 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.

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 pharmacists to possess epinephrine and oxygen for administration in treatment of emergency medical conditions.

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; *and naloxone or other opioid antagonist for overdose reversal.*

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 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 (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education 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 or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize an employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher education who is trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administration of glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections 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 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, or designated emergency medical services provider who holds an advanced life support certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health under the direction of an operational medical director when the prescriber is not physically present. The emergency medical

services provider 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, or his remote supervision, as defined in subsection E or F of § 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, and 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 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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

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

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

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

O. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person to (i) a child in a child day program as defined in § 63.2-100 and regulated by the State Board of Social Services or a local government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student of a private school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education, provided such person (a) has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and taught by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or pharmacist; (b) has obtained written authorization from a parent or guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child identified on the prescription label in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration; and (d)

administers only those drugs that were dispensed from a pharmacy and maintained in the original, labeled container that would normally be self-administered by the child or student, or administered by a parent or guardian to the child or student.

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

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

R. This section shall not interfere with any prescriber issuing prescriptions in compliance with his authority and scope of practice and the provisions of this section to a Board agent for use pursuant to subsection G of § 18.2-258.1. Such prescriptions issued by such prescriber shall be deemed to be valid prescriptions.

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

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

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

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

V. A physician assistant, nurse, or dental hygienist may possess and administer topical fluoride varnish pursuant to an oral or written order or a standing protocol issued by a doctor of medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry.

W. A prescriber, acting in accordance with guidelines developed pursuant to § 32.1-46.02, may authorize the administration of influenza vaccine to minors by a licensed pharmacist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse under the direction and immediate supervision of a registered nurse, or emergency medical services provider who holds an advanced life support certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health when the prescriber is not physically present.

X. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee authorizing the dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the absence of an oral or written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health, a pharmacist, a health care provider providing services in a hospital emergency department, and emergency medical services personnel, as that term is defined in § 32.1-111.1, may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and a person to whom naloxone or other opioid antagonist has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. Law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9.1-101, employees of the Department of Forensic Science, employees of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, employees of the Department of General Services Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services, employees of the Department of Corrections designated as probation and parole officers or as correctional officers as defined in § 53.1-1, employees of regional jails, school nurses, local health department employees that are assigned to a public school pursuant to an agreement between the local health department and the school board, other school board employees or individuals


contracted by a school board to provide school health services, and firefighters who have completed a training program may also possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.

Y. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, a person who is acting on behalf of an organization that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose or training in the administration of naloxone for overdose reversal may dispense naloxone to a person who has received instruction on the administration of naloxone for opioid overdose reversal, provided that such dispensing is (i) pursuant to a standing order issued by a prescriber and (ii) in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health. If the person acting on behalf of an organization dispenses naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, he shall first obtain authorization from the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to train individuals on the proper administration of naloxone by and proper disposal of a hypodermic needle or syringe, and he shall obtain a controlled substance registration from the Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Pharmacy shall not charge a fee for the issuance of such controlled substance registration. The dispensing may occur at a site other than that of the controlled substance registration provided the entity possessing the controlled substances registration maintains records in accordance with regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. No person who dispenses naloxone on behalf of an organization pursuant to this subsection shall charge a fee for the dispensing of naloxone that is greater than the cost to the organization of obtaining the naloxone dispensed. A person to whom naloxone has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess naloxone and may administer naloxone to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

Z. 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 (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of injected medications for the treatment of adrenal crisis resulting from a condition causing adrenal insufficiency to administer such medication to a student diagnosed with a condition causing adrenal insufficiency when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an adrenal crisis. Such authorization shall be effective only when a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician, or physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

Report of Regulatory Actions

Board of Medicine

Board		Board of Medicine
Chapter	Action / Stage Information	
[18 VAC 85 - 20]	Regulations Governing the Practice of Medicine, Osteopathic Medicine, Podiatry, and Chiropractic	<p><u>Conversion therapy</u> [Action 5412]</p> <p>NOIRA - Register Date: 8/31/20 Comment closes: 9/30/20</p>
[18 VAC 85 - 21]	Regulations Governing Prescribing of Opioids and Buprenorphine	<p><u>Waiver for e-prescribing of an opioid</u> [Action 5355]</p> <p>Proposed - Register Date: 9/14/20 Comment closes: 11/13/20</p>
[18 VAC 85 - 40]	Regulations Governing the Practice of Respiratory Therapists	<p><u>CE credit for specialty examination</u> [Action 5486]</p> <p>Fast-Track - Register Date: 8/31/20 Comment closes: 9/30/20 Effective: 10/15/20</p>
[18 VAC 85 - 50]	Regulations Governing the Practice of Physician Assistants	<p><u>Practice with patient care team physician</u> [Action 5357]</p> <p>Proposed - Register Date: 8/31/20 Comment closes: 10/30/20 Public hearing: 10/8/20</p>
[18 VAC 85 - 160]	Regulations Governing the Registration of Surgical Assistants and Surgical Technologists	<p> <u>Licensure of surgical assistants</u> [Action 5580]</p> <p>Final - Register Date: 9/14/20 Effective: 10/14/20</p>

Report of the 2020 General Assembly

Board of Medicine

HB 42 Prenatal and postnatal depression, etc.; importance of screening patients.

Chief patron: Samirah

Summary as passed:

Health care providers; screening of patients for prenatal and postpartum depression; training. Directs the Board of Medicine to annually issue a communication to every practitioner licensed by the Board who provides primary, maternity, obstetrical, or gynecological health care services reiterating the standard of care pertaining to prenatal or postnatal depression or other depression and encouraging practitioners to screen every patient who is pregnant or who has been pregnant within the previous five years for prenatal or postnatal depression or other depression, as clinically appropriate. The bill requires the Board to include in such communication information about the factors that may increase susceptibility of certain patients to prenatal or postnatal depression or other depression, including racial and economic disparities, and to encourage providers to remain cognizant of the increased risk of depression for such patients.

HB 362 Physician assistant; capacity determinations.

Chief patron: Rasoul

Summary as passed House:

Capacity determinations; physician assistant. Expands the class of health care practitioners who can make the determination that a patient is incapable of making informed decisions to include a licensed physician assistant. The bill provides that such determination shall be made in writing following an in-person examination of the person and certified by the physician assistant. This bill is identical to SB 544.

HB 471 Health professionals; unprofessional conduct, reporting.

Chief patron: Collins

Summary as passed House:

Health professionals; unprofessional conduct; reporting. Requires the chief executive officer and the chief of staff of every hospital or other health care institution in the Commonwealth, the director of every licensed home health or hospice organization, the director of every accredited home health organization exempt from licensure, the administrator of every licensed assisted living facility, and the administrator of every provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services in the Commonwealth to report

to the Department of Health Professions any information of which he may become aware in his professional capacity that indicates a reasonable belief that a health care provider is in need of treatment or has been admitted as a patient for treatment of substance abuse or psychiatric illness that may render the health professional a danger to himself, the public, or his patients, or that he determines, following review and any necessary investigation or consultation with the appropriate internal boards or committees authorized to impose disciplinary action on a health professional, indicates that there is a reasonable probability that such health professional may have engaged in unethical, fraudulent, or unprofessional conduct. Current law requires information to be reported if the information indicates, after reasonable investigation and consultation with the appropriate internal boards or committees authorized to impose disciplinary action on a health professional, a reasonable probability that such health professional may have engaged in unethical, fraudulent, or unprofessional conduct. This bill is identical to SB 540.

HB 517 Collaborative practice agreements; adds nurse practitioners and physician assistants to list.

Chief patron: Bulova

Summary as passed House:

Collaborative practice agreements; nurse practitioners; physician assistants. Adds nurse practitioners and physician assistants to the list of health care practitioners who shall not be required to participate in a collaborative agreement with a pharmacist and his designated alternate pharmacists, regardless of whether a professional business entity on behalf of which the person is authorized to act enters into a collaborative agreement with a pharmacist and his designated alternate pharmacists. As introduced, this bill is a recommendation of the Joint Commission on Healthcare. This bill is identical to SB 565.

HB 648 Prescription Monitoring Program; information disclosed to Emergency Department Care Coord. Program.

Chief patron: Hurst

Summary as passed:

Prescription Monitoring Program; information disclosed to the Emergency Department Care Coordination Program; redisclosure. Provides for the mutual exchange of information between the Prescription Monitoring Program and the Emergency Department Care Coordination Program and clarifies that nothing shall prohibit the redisclosure of confidential information from the Prescription Monitoring Program or any data or reports produced by the Prescription Monitoring Program disclosed to the Emergency Department Care Coordination Program to a prescriber in an electronic report generated by the Emergency Department Care Coordination Program so long as the electronic report complies with relevant federal law and regulations governing privacy of health information. This bill is identical to SB 575.

HB 908 Naloxone; possession and administration by employee or person acting on behalf of a public place.

Chief patron: Hayes

Summary as passed House:

Naloxone; possession and administration; employee or person acting on behalf of a public place. Authorizes an employee or other person acting on behalf of a public place, as defined in the bill, who has completed a training program on the administration of naloxone or other opioid antagonist to possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist, other than naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health. The bill also provides that a person who is not otherwise authorized to administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal may administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. The bill provides immunity from civil liability for a person who, in good faith, administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose, unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct. This bill incorporates HB 650, HB 1465, and HB 1466.

HB 1040 Naturopathic doctors; Board of Medicine to license and regulate. (Bill not passed; study by the Board of Health Professions)

Chief patron: Rasoul

Summary as introduced:

Naturopathic doctors; license required. Requires the Board of Medicine to license and regulate naturopathic doctors, defined in the bill as an individual, other than a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, or podiatry, who may diagnose, treat, and help prevent diseases using a system of practice that is based on the natural healing capacity of individuals, using physiological, psychological, or physical methods, and who may also use natural medicines, prescriptions, legend drugs, foods, herbs, or other natural remedies, including light and air.

HB 1059 Certified registered nurse anesthetists; prescriptive authority.

Chief patron: Adams, D.M.

Summary as passed House:

Certified registered nurse anesthetists; prescriptive authority. Authorizes certified registered nurse anesthetists to prescribe Schedule II through Schedule VI controlled substances and devices to a patient requiring anesthesia as part of the periprocedural care of the patient, provided that such prescribing is in accordance with requirements for practice by certified registered nurse anesthetists and is done under the supervision of a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or dentistry. This bill is identical to SB 264.

HB 1084 Surgical assistants; definition, licensure.

Chief patron: Hayes

Summary as enacted with Governor's Recommendations:

Surgical assistants; licensure. Defines "surgical assistant" and "practice of surgical assisting" and directs the Board of Medicine to establish criteria for the licensure of surgical assistants. Currently, the Board may issue a registration as a surgical assistant to eligible individuals. The bill clarifies that requiring the licensure of surgical assistants shall not be construed as prohibiting any professional licensed, certified, or registered by a health regulatory board from acting within the scope of his practice. The bill also establishes the Advisory Board on Surgical Assisting to assist the Board of Medicine regarding the establishment of qualifications for and regulation of licensed surgical assistants.

HB 1147 Epinephrine; every public place may make available for administration.

Chief patron: Keam

Summary as passed:

Epinephrine permitted in certain public places. Allows public places to make epinephrine available for administration. The bill allows employees of such public places who are authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine to possess and administer epinephrine to a person present in such public place believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction. The bill also provides that an employee of such public place who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a person present in the public place believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. The bill directs the Department of Health, in conjunction with the Department of Health Professions, to develop policies and guidelines for the recognition and treatment of anaphylaxis in public places. Such policies and guidelines shall be provided to the Commissioner of Health no later than July 1, 2021.

HB 1260 Athletic Training, Advisory Board on; membership.

Chief patron: Hodges

Summary as introduced:

Advisory Board on Athletic Training; membership. Provides that the one member of the Advisory Board on Athletic Training required to be an athletic trainer who is currently licensed by the Board on Athletic Training and who has practiced in the Commonwealth for not less than three years may be employed in the public or private sector. Currently, the law requires that the member be employed in the private sector.

HB 1261 Athletic trainers; naloxone or other opioid antagonist.

Chief patron: Hodges

Summary as introduced:

Athletic trainers; naloxone or other opioid antagonist. Authorizes licensed athletic trainers to possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist for overdose reversal pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice.

HB 1506 Pharmacists; initiating of treatment with and dispensing and administering of controlled substances.

Chief patron: Sickles

Summary as passed:

Pharmacists; prescribing, dispensing, and administration of controlled substances.

Allows a pharmacist to initiate treatment with and dispense and administer certain drugs and devices to persons 18 years of age or older in accordance with a statewide protocol developed by the Board of Pharmacy in collaboration with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health. The bill directs the Board of Pharmacy to establish such protocols by November 1, 2020, to promulgate emergency regulations to implement the provisions of the bill, and to convene a work group to provide recommendations regarding the development of protocols for the initiating of treatment with and dispensing and administering of additional drugs and devices for persons 18 years of age and older. The bill also clarifies that an accident and sickness insurance policy that provides reimbursement for a service that may be legally performed by a licensed pharmacist shall provide reimbursement for the initiating of treatment with and dispensing and administration of controlled substances by a pharmacist when such initiating of treatment with or dispensing or administration is in accordance with regulations of the Board of Pharmacy.

HB 1683 Diagnostic medical sonography; definition, certification. (Bill not passed; study by Board of Health Professions)

Chief patron: Hope

Summary as introduced:

Diagnostic medical sonography; certification. Defines the practice of "diagnostic medical sonography" as the use of specialized equipment to direct high-frequency sound waves into an area of the human body to generate an image. The bill provides that only a certified and registered sonographer may hold himself out as qualified to perform diagnostic medical sonography. The bill requires any person who fails to maintain current certification and registration or is subject to revocation or suspension of a certification and registration by a sonography certification organization to notify his employer and cease using ultrasound equipment or performing a diagnostic medical sonography or related procedure.

SB 530 Epinephrine; possession and administration by a restaurant employee.

Chief patron: Edwards

Summary as passed:

Possession and administration of epinephrine; restaurant employee. Authorizes any employee of a licensed restaurant to possess and administer epinephrine on the premises of the restaurant at which the employee is employed, provided that such employee is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine. The bill also requires the Department of Health, in conjunction with the Department of Health Professions, to develop policies and guidelines for the recognition and treatment of anaphylaxis in restaurants.

SB 757 Medical Excellence Zone Program; VDH to determine feasibility of establishment.

Chief patron: Favola

Summary as passed Senate:

Department of Health; Department of Health Professions Medical Excellence Zone Program; telemedicine; reciprocal agreements. Directs the Department of Health to determine the feasibility of establishing a Medical Excellence Zone Program to allow citizens of the Commonwealth living in rural underserved areas to receive medical treatment via telemedicine services from providers licensed or registered in a state that is contiguous with the Commonwealth and directs the Department of Health Professions to pursue reciprocal agreements with such states for licensure for certain primary care practitioners licensed by the Board of Medicine. The bill requires the Department of Health to set out the criteria that would be required for a locality or group of localities in the Commonwealth to be eligible for the designation as a medical excellence zone and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Education and Health and the House Committee on Health, Welfare and Institutions by November 1, 2020.

The bill states that reciprocal agreements with states that are contiguous with the Commonwealth for the licensure of doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathic medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners shall only require that a person hold a current, unrestricted license in the other jurisdiction and that no grounds exist for denial based on the acts of unprofessional conduct. The Department of Health Professions is required to report on its progress in establishing such agreements to the Senate Committee on Education and Health and the House Committee on Health, Welfare and Institutions by November 1, 2020. The bill requires the Board of Medicine to prioritize applications for licensure by endorsement as a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner from such states through a streamlined process with a final determination regarding qualification to be made within 20 days of the receipt of a completed application. This bill is identical to HB 1701.

Virginia Board of Medicine

PROPOSED - 2021 Board Meeting Dates

Full Board Meetings

February 18-20	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
June 24-26	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
October 14-16	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA

Times for the above meetings are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Executive Committee Meetings

April 9	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
August 6	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
December 3	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA

Times for the above meetings are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Legislative Committee Meetings

January 15	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
May 21	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA
September 3	DHP/Richmond, VA	Board Rooms TBA

Times for the above meetings are 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

January 6	May TBA	September 29
February 10	June 9	October 23
March 10	July 21	November (TBA)
April 21	August 18	December (TBA)

Times for the Credentials Committee meetings - TBA

TBA

Advisory Board on:

Behavioral Analysts a.m.			10:00
Mon - January 25	May 24	October 4	
Genetic Counseling			1:00 p.m.
Mon - January 25	May 24	October 4	
Occupational Therapy 10:00 a.m.			
Tues - January 26	May 25	October 5	
Respiratory Care p.m.			1:00
Tues - January 26	May 25	October 5	
Acupuncture a.m.			10:00
Wed - January 27	May 26	October 6	
Radiological Technology			1:00 p.m.
Wed - January 27	May 26	October 6	
Athletic Training			10:00 a.m.
Thurs - January 28	May 27	October 7	
Physician Assistants			1:00 p.m.
Thurs - January 28	May 27	October 7	
Midwifery			10:00 a.m.
Fri - January 29	May 28	October 8	
Polysomnographic Technology			1:00 p.m.
Fri - January 29	May 28	October 8	
Surgical Assisting			TBA
TBA	TBA	TBA	