

Opioid Prescribing Law

The bill was signed into law in April 2018 and will go into effect on July 1, 2018. It was created in response to the rising number of opioid-related deaths in Florida.

The law is intended to reduce the amount of opioid prescriptions in Florida while using state dollars to fund addiction recovery and treatment programs.

**NOTE: these are highlights of the new law, and are not intended to constitute legal advice. Read the full bill at <https://bit.ly/2J2nkrU>.*



3-Day Limit

- Applies to all acute pain Schedule II opioid prescriptions
- Does not apply to:
 - Pain related to cancer
 - Terminal conditions
 - Palliative care
 - Certain severe traumas
- 7-day supply allowed if:
 - Script includes "Acute Pain Exception"
 - Reason for exception documented on chart
- No limit for chronic pain patients, but you must add "Nonacute Pain" to the script and maintain patient data including:
 - Complete medical record
 - Controlled substances agreement
 - Driver's license



PDMP

- The E-FORCSE state Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) must be accessed for every Schedule II-V prescription
 - Only exception is Schedule V non-opioid
- PDMP may be accessed by designated staff with individual login
- If the PDMP is down at the time of the script, you must document the script, time, and reason you are unable to access.



CME

- All physicians with a Florida Medical License and a DEA License must complete a two-hour mandatory CME course before Jan. 31, 2019
- CME must be completed for each subsequent license renewal
- By law, the CME course is only accessible from certain state-wide medical societies
- The FMA and FOMA will offer online courses at a discount or free to FMA/FOMA Members

July 1,
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Law Takes Effect

For More Information Contact:

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