SB1604

LRB10010123RJF20297b

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2017 and 2018

SB1604

Introduced 2/9/2017, by Sen. Chris Nybo - Linda Holmes

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 80/4.28
5 ILCS 80/4.30
225 ILCS 85/25 from Ch. 111, par. 4145

Amends the Pharmacy Practice Act. Provides that if a physician or other authorized prescriber does not prohibit drug product substitution, a pharmacist shall dispense a brand name drug product as a substitute for an unavailable nonbrand name drug product specified in the prescription. Provides that if the substitute drug product has a unit price greater than the unavailable drug product specified in the prescription, then the pharmacist shall dispense that substitute drug product at the lesser unit price of the drug product specified in the prescription. Amends the Regulatory Sunset Act to extend the repeal date for the Pharmacy Practice Act to January 1, 2020. Makes conforming changes. Effective immediately.

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A BILL FOR

AN ACT concerning regulation.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by changing Sections 4.28 and 4.30 as follows:

(5 ILCS 80/4.28)

Sec. 4.28. Acts repealed on January 1, 2018. The following Acts are repealed on January 1, 2018:

The Illinois Petroleum Education and Marketing Act.

The Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987.

The Acupuncture Practice Act.

The Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act.

The Interpreter for the Deaf Licensure Act of 2007.

The Nurse Practice Act.

The Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act.

~~The Pharmacy Practice Act.~~

The Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act.

The Marriage and Family Therapy Licensing Act.

The Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act.

The Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987.

(Source: P.A. 95-187, eff. 8-16-07; 95-235, eff. 8-17-07; 95-450, eff. 8-27-07; 95-465, eff. 8-27-07; 95-617, eff. 9-12-07; 95-639, eff. 10-5-07; 95-687, eff. 10-23-07; 95-689, eff. 10-29-07; 95-703, eff. 12-31-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09.)

(5 ILCS 80/4.30)

Sec. 4.30. Acts repealed on January 1, 2020. The following Acts are repealed on January 1, 2020:

The Auction License Act.

The Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Act.

The Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989.

The Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989.

The Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989.

The Land Sales Registration Act of 1999.

The Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics Practice Act.

The Perfusionist Practice Act.

<u>The Pharmacy Practice Act.</u>

The Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

The Real Estate License Act of 2000.

The Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

(Source: P.A. 96-610, eff. 8-24-09; 96-626, eff. 8-24-09; 96-682, eff. 8-25-09; 96-726, eff. 7-1-10; 96-730, eff. 8-25-09; 96-855, eff. 12-31-09; 96-856, eff. 12-31-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)

Section 10. The Pharmacy Practice Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(225 ILCS 85/25) (from Ch. 111, par. 4145)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2018)

Sec. 25. No person shall compound, or sell or offer for sale, or cause to be compounded, sold or offered for sale any medicine or preparation under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary, for internal or external use, which differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia National Formulary official at the time of such compounding, sale or offering for sale. Nor shall any person compound, sell or offer for sale, or cause to be compounded, sold, or offered for sale, any drug, medicine, poison, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, the strength or purity of which shall fall below the professed standard of strength or purity under which it is sold. Except as set forth in Section 26 of this Act, if the physician or other authorized prescriber, when transmitting an oral or written prescription, does not prohibit drug product selection, a different brand name or nonbrand name drug product of the same generic name may be dispensed by the pharmacist, provided that the selected drug has a unit price less than the drug product specified in the prescription. <u>If a physician or other authorized prescriber</u>

does not prohibit drug product substitution, a pharmacist shall dispense a brand name drug product as a substitute for an unavailable nonbrand name drug product specified in the prescription. If the substitute drug product has a unit price greater than the unavailable drug product specified in the prescription, then the pharmacist shall dispense that substitute drug product at the lesser unit price of the drug product specified in the prescription. A generic drug determined to be therapeutically equivalent by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall be available for substitution in Illinois in accordance with this Act and the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, provided that each manufacturer submits to the Director of the Department of Public Health a notification containing product technical bioequivalence information as a prerequisite to product substitution when they have completed all required testing to support FDA product approval and, in any event, the information shall be submitted no later than 60 days prior to product substitution in the State. On the prescription forms of prescribers, shall be placed a signature line and the words "may not substitute". The prescriber, in his or her own handwriting, shall place a mark beside "may not substitute" to direct the pharmacist in the dispensing of the prescription. Preprinted or rubber stamped marks, or other deviations from the above prescription format shall not be permitted. The prescriber shall sign the form in his or her own handwriting to

authorize the issuance of the prescription.

In every case in which a selection is made as permitted by the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the pharmacist shall indicate on the pharmacy record of the filled prescription the name or other identification of the manufacturer of the drug which has been dispensed.

The selection of any drug product by a pharmacist shall not constitute evidence of negligence if the selected nonlegend drug product was of the same dosage form and each of its active ingredients did not vary by more than 1 percent from the active ingredients of the prescribed, brand name, nonlegend drug product. Failure of a prescribing physician to specify that drug product selection is prohibited does not constitute evidence of negligence unless that practitioner has reasonable cause to believe that the health condition of the patient for whom the physician is prescribing warrants the use of the brand name drug product and not another.

The Department is authorized to employ an analyst or chemist of recognized or approved standing whose duty it shall be to examine into any claimed adulteration, illegal substitution, improper selection, alteration, or other violation hereof, and report the result of his investigation, and if such report justify such action the Department shall cause the offender to be prosecuted.

(Source: P.A. 94-936, eff. 6-26-06; 95-689, eff. 10-29-07.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

becoming law.