Introduced by Senator Hernandez

February 27, 2015

An act to amend Section 2842 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to vocational nursing. An act to amend Section 3041 of, to add Sections 3041.4, 3041.5, 3041.6, 3041.7, and 3041.8 to, and to repeal and add Sections 3041.1, 3041.2, and 3041.3 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to optometry, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 622, as amended, Hernandez. Vocational nursing. Optometry.

The Optometry Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of optometry by the State Board of Optometry, and defines the practice of optometry to include, among other things, the prevention and diagnosis of disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, and the treatment and management of certain disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, as well as the provision of rehabilitative optometric services, and doing certain things, including, but not limited to, the examination of the human eyes, the determination of the powers or range of human vision, and the prescribing of contact and spectacle lenses. Existing law authorizes an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to diagnose and treat specified conditions, use specified pharmaceutical agents, and order specified diagnostic tests. The act requires optometrists treating or diagnosing eye disease, as specified, to be held to the same standard of care to which physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physician and surgeons are held. The act makes a violation of any of its provisions a crime. All

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moneys collected pursuant to the act, except where otherwise provided, are deposited in the Optometry Fund and continuously appropriated to the board to carry out the act.

This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would additionally define the practice of optometry as the provision of habilitative optometric services, and would authorize the board to allow optometrists to use nonsurgical technology to treat any authorized condition under the act. The bill would authorize an optometrist to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents, as specified, including, but not limited to, oral and topical diagnostic pharmaceutical agents that are not controlled substances. The bill would authorize an optometrist to independently initiate and administer vaccines, as specified, for a person 3 years of age and older, if the optometrist meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that he or she is certified in basic life support for health care professionals. The bill would additionally authorize an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to, among other things, be certified to use anterior segment lasers, as specified, and to be certified to perform specified minor procedures, as specified, if certain requirements are met.

The bill would require the board to charge a fee of not more than \$150 to cover the reasonable regulatory cost of certifying an optometrist to use anterior segment lasers. Because this bill would increase those moneys deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, it would make an appropriation.

Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime and would, therefore, result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The Vocational Nursing Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of vocational nursing by the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The act requires the board to consist of 11 members, including one member that is a licensed vocational nurse or registered nurse who has had no less than 5 years' experience as a teacher or administrator in an accredited school of vocational nursing.

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This bill would require that the vocational nurse or registered nurse's experience be in an accredited school of vocational nursing approved by the board.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no-yes. Fiscal committee: no yes. State-mandated local program: no-yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3041 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 3041. (a) The practice of optometry includes the prevention and diagnosis of disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, and the treatment and management of certain disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, as well as the provision of *habilitative or* rehabilitative optometric services, and is the doing of any or all of the following:
- (1) The examination of the human eye or eyes, or its or their appendages, and the analysis of the human vision system, either subjectively or objectively.
- (2) The determination of the powers or range of human vision and the accommodative and refractive states of the human eye or eyes, including the scope of its or their functions and general condition.
- (3) The prescribing or directing the use of, or using, any optical device in connection with ocular exercises, visual training, vision training, or orthoptics.
- (4) The prescribing of contact and spectacle lenses for, or the fitting or adaptation of contact and spectacle lenses to, the human eye, including lenses that may be classified as drugs or devices by any law of the United States or of this state.
- (5) The use of topical pharmaceutical agents for the purpose of the examination of the human eye or eyes for any disease or pathological condition.
- (b) (1) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, pursuant to Section 3041.3, may also diagnose and treat the human eye or eyes, or any of its or their appendages, for all of the following conditions:
- (A) Through medical treatment, infections of the anterior segment and adnexa, excluding the lacrimal gland, the lacrimal drainage system, and the selera in patients under 12 years of age.

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(B) Ocular allergies of the anterior segment and adnexa.

- (C) Ocular inflammation, nonsurgical in cause except when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon, limited to inflammation resulting from traumatic iritis, peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis, episcleritis, and unilateral nonrecurrent nongranulomatous idiopathic iritis in patients over 18 years of age. Unilateral nongranulomatous idiopathic iritis recurring within one year of the initial occurrence shall be referred to an ophthalmologist. An optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if a patient has a recurrent case of episcleritis within one year of the initial occurrence. An optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if a patient has a recurrent case of peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis within one year of the initial occurrence.
 - (D) Traumatic or recurrent conjunctival or corneal abrasions and erosions.
 - (E) Corneal surface disease and dry eyes.
 - (F) Ocular pain, nonsurgical in cause except when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon, associated with conditions optometrists are authorized to treat.
 - (G) Pursuant to subdivision (f), glaucoma in patients over 18 years of age, as described in subdivision (j).
 - (2) For purposes of this section, "treat" means the use of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, as described in subdivision (e), and the procedures described in subdivision (e).
 - (c) In diagnosing and treating the conditions listed in subdivision (b), an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 may use all of the following therapeutic pharmaceutical agents:
- (1) Pharmaceutical agents as described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a), as well as topical miotics.
 - (2) Topical lubricants.
- (3) Antiallergy agents. In using topical steroid medication for the treatment of ocular allergies, an optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist if the patient's condition worsens 21 days after diagnosis.
- (4) Topical and oral anti-inflammatories. In using steroid medication for:

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(A) Unilateral nonrecurrent nongranulomatous idiopathic iritis or episcleritis, an optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if the patient's condition worsens 72 hours after the diagnosis, or if the patient's condition has not resolved three weeks after diagnosis. If the patient is still receiving medication for these conditions six weeks after diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon.

- (B) Peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis, excluding Moorens and Terriens diseases, an optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if the patient's condition worsens 72 hours after diagnosis.
- (C) Traumatic iritis, an optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if the patient's condition worsens 72 hours after diagnosis and shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon if the patient's condition has not resolved one week after diagnosis.
 - (5) Topical antibiotic agents.
 - (6) Topical hyperosmotics.

- (7) Topical and oral antiglaucoma agents pursuant to the certification process defined in subdivision (f).
- (A) The optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist if requested by the patient or if angle closure glaucoma develops.
- (B) If the glaucoma patient also has diabetes, the optometrist shall consult with the physician treating the patient's diabetes in developing the glaucoma treatment plan and shall inform the physician in writing of any changes in the patient's glaucoma medication.
- (8) Nonprescription medications used for the rational treatment of an ocular disorder.
 - (9) Oral antihistamines.
 - (10) Prescription oral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents.
 - (11) Oral antibiotics for medical treatment of ocular disease.
- (A) If the patient has been diagnosed with a central corneal ulcer and the central corneal ulcer has not improved 48 hours after diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist.
- (B) If the patient has been diagnosed with presental cellulitis or daeryoeystitis and the condition has not improved 48 hours after

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1 diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an 2 ophthalmologist.

- (12) Topical and oral antiviral medication for the medical treatment of the following: herpes simplex viral keratitis, herpes simplex viral conjunctivitis, and periocular herpes simplex viral dermatitis; and varicella zoster viral keratitis, varicella zoster viral conjunctivitis, and periocular varicella zoster viral dermatitis.
- (A) If the patient has been diagnosed with herpes simplex keratitis or varicella zoster viral keratitis and the patient's condition has not improved seven days after diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist. If a patient's condition has not resolved three weeks after diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist.
- (B) If the patient has been diagnosed with herpes simplex viral conjunctivitis, herpes simplex viral dermatitis, varicella zoster viral conjunctivitis, or varicella zoster viral dermatitis, and if the patient's condition worsens seven days after diagnosis, the optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist. If the patient's condition has not resolved three weeks after diagnosis, the optometrist shall refer the patient to an ophthalmologist.
 - (13) Oral analgesics that are not controlled substances.
- (14) Codeine with compounds and hydrocodone with compounds as listed in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code) and the United States Uniform Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq.). The use of these agents shall be limited to three days, with a referral to an ophthalmologist if the pain persists.
- (d) In any case where this chapter requires that an optometrist consult with an ophthalmologist, the optometrist shall maintain a written record in the patient's file of the information provided to the ophthalmologist, the ophthalmologist's response, and any other relevant information. Upon the consulting ophthalmologist's request and with the patient's consent, the optometrist shall furnish a copy of the record to the ophthalmologist.
- (e) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 may also perform all of the following:
 - (1) Corneal scraping with cultures.
- (2) Debridement of corneal epithelia.

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(3) Mechanical epilation.

- (4) Venipuncture for testing patients suspected of having diabetes.
- (5) Suture removal, with prior consultation with the treating physician and surgeon.
 - (6) Treatment or removal of sebaceous cysts by expression.
- (7) Administration of oral fluorescein to patients suspected as having diabetic retinopathy.
 - (8) Use of an auto-injector to counter anaphylaxis.
- (9) Ordering of smears, cultures, sensitivities, complete blood count, mycobacterial culture, acid fast stain, urinalysis, tear fluid analysis, and X-rays necessary for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases of the eye or adnexa. An optometrist may order other types of images subject to prior consultation with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon.
- (10) A clinical laboratory test or examination classified as waived under CLIA and designated as waived in paragraph (9) necessary for the diagnosis of conditions and diseases of the eye or adnexa, or if otherwise specifically authorized by this chapter.
- (11) Punctal occlusion by plugs, excluding laser, diathermy, eryotherapy, or other means constituting surgery as defined in this chapter.
- (12) The prescription of therapeutic contact lenses, including lenses or devices that incorporate a medication or therapy the optometrist is certified to prescribe or provide.
- (13) Removal of foreign bodies from the cornea, eyelid, and conjunctiva with any appropriate instrument other than a scalpel or needle. Corneal foreign bodies shall be nonperforating, be no deeper than the midstroma, and require no surgical repair upon removal.
- (14) For patients over 12 years of age, lacrimal irrigation and dilation, excluding probing of the nasal lacrimal tract. The board shall certify any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry before May 1, 2000, to perform this procedure after submitting proof of satisfactory completion of 10 procedures under the supervision of an ophthalmologist as confirmed by the ophthalmologist. Any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2000, shall be exempt from the certification requirement contained in this paragraph.

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(f) The board shall grant a certificate to an optometrist certified pursuant to Section 3041.3 for the treatment of glaucoma, as described in subdivision (j), in patients over 18 years of age after the optometrist meets the following applicable requirements:

- (1) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2008, submission of proof of graduation from that institution.
- (2) For licensees who were certified to treat glaucoma under this section prior to January 1, 2009, submission of proof of completion of that certification program.
- (3) For licensees who have substantially completed the certification requirements pursuant to this section in effect between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2008, submission of proof of completion of those requirements on or before December 31, 2009. "Substantially completed" means both of the following:
- (A) Satisfactory completion of a didactic course of not less than 24 hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of glaucoma.
- (B) Treatment of 50 glaucoma patients with a collaborating ophthalmologist for a period of two years for each patient that will conclude on or before December 31, 2009.
- (4) For licensees who completed a didactic course of not less than 24 hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of glaucoma, submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the case management requirements for certification established by the board pursuant to Section 3041.10.
- (5) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or before May 1, 2008, and not described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4), submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the requirements for certification established by the board pursuant to Section 3041.10.
- (g) Other than for prescription ophthalmic devices described in subdivision (b) of Section 2541, any dispensing of a therapeutic pharmaceutical agent by an optometrist shall be without charge.
- (h) The practice of optometry does not include performing surgery. "Surgery" means any procedure in which human tissue is cut, altered, or otherwise infiltrated by mechanical or laser means. "Surgery" does not include those procedures specified in subdivision (e). Nothing in this section shall limit an optometrist's

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authority to utilize diagnostic laser and ultrasound technology within his or her scope of practice.

- (i) An optometrist licensed under this chapter is subject to the provisions of Section 2290.5 for purposes of practicing telehealth.
- (j) For purposes of this chapter, "glaucoma" means either of the following:
 - (1) All primary open-angle glaucoma.

- (2) Exfoliation and pigmentary glaucoma.
- (k) For purposes of this chapter, "adnexa" means ocular adnexa.
- (*l*) In an emergency, an optometrist shall stabilize, if possible, and immediately refer any patient who has an acute attack of angle closure to an ophthalmologist.
- (b) The State Board of Optometry shall, by regulation, establish educational and examination requirements for licensure to ensure the competence of optometrists to practice pursuant to this chapter. Satisfactory completion of the required educational and examination requirements shall be a condition for the issuance of an original optometrist license or required certifications pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) The board may authorize optometrists to use nonsurgical technology to treat a condition authorized by this chapter.
- SEC. 2. Section 3041.1 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.
- 3041.1. With respect to the practices set forth in subdivisions (b), (d), and (e) of Section 3041, optometrists diagnosing or treating eye disease shall be held to the same standard of care to which physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons are held.
- SEC. 3. Section 3041.1 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 3041.1. (a) (1) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to this section may also diagnose and treat the human eye or eyes, or any of its or their appendages, for all of the following conditions:
- (A) Through medical treatment, infections of the anterior segment and adnexa.
- (B) Ocular allergies of the anterior segment and adnexa.
- *(C)* Ocular inflammation that is nonsurgical in cause, except 39 when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon.

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(D) Traumatic or recurrent conjunctival or corneal abrasions and erosions.

- (E) Corneal and conjunctival surface disease and dry eyes disease.
- (F) Ocular pain that is nonsurgical in cause, except when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon.
- (G) Eyelid disorders, including, but not limited to, hypotrichosis and blepharitis.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "treat" means the use of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, as described in subdivision (b), and the procedures described in subdivision (c).
- (3) For purposes of this chapter, "adnexa" means ocular adnexa.
- (b) In diagnosing and treating the conditions listed in subdivision (a), an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to this section may use all of the following diagnostic and therapeutic pharmaceutical agents:
- (1) Oral and topical diagnostic and therapeutic pharmaceutical agents that are not controlled substances. The use of pharmaceutical agents shall be limited to the use for which the drug has been approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents may use a drug in a way for which the drug has not been approved for marketing by the FDA if all of the following requirements are met:
 - (A) The drug is approved by the FDA.
- (B) The drug has been recognized for treatment of the condition by either of the following:
- (i) The American Hospital Formulary Service's Drug Information.
- (ii) Two articles from major peer reviewed medical journals that present data supporting the proposed off-label use or uses as generally safe and effective, unless there is clear and convincing contradictory evidence presented in a major peer reviewed medical journal.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), codeine with compounds and hydrocodone with compounds as listed in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code) and the federal

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Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 801, et seq.) may be 2 used. The use of these controlled substances shall be limited to 3 five days.

- (c) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to this section may also perform all of the following:
 - (1) Corneal scraping with cultures.
 - (2) Debridement of corneal epithelia.
 - (3) Mechanical epilation.

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- (4) Collection of a blood specimen by finger prick method or venipuncture for testing patients suspected of having diabetes.
- (5) Suture removal, with prior consultation with the treating health care provider.
 - (6) Treatment or removal of sebaceous cysts by expression.
- (7) Administration of oral fluorescein to patients suspected as having diabetic retinopathy.
 - (8) Use of an auto-injector to counter anaphylaxis.
- (9) Ordering of clinical laboratory and imaging tests related to the practice of optometry.
- (10) A clinical laboratory test or examination classified as waived under CLIA and related to the practice of optometry.
- (11) Skin test to diagnose ocular allergies. Skin tests shall be limited to the superficial lawyer of the skin.
- (12) Punctal occlusion by plugs, excluding laser, diathermy, cryotherapy, or other means constituting surgery as defined in this chapter.
- (13) The prescription of therapeutic contact lenses, diagnostic contact lenses, or biological or technological corneal devices.
- (14) Removal of foreign bodies from the cornea, eyelid, and conjunctiva with any appropriate instrument other than a scalpel or needle. Corneal foreign bodies shall be nonperforating, be no deeper than the midstroma, and require no surgical repair upon removal.
- (15) For patients over 12 years of age, lacrimal irrigation and dilation, excluding probing of the nasal lacrimal tract. The board shall certify any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry before May 1, 2000, to perform this procedure after submitting proof of satisfactory completion and confirmation of 10 procedures under the supervision of an ophthalmologist or optometrist who is certified in lacrimal irrigation and dilation.

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Any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2000, shall be exempt from the certification requirement contained in this paragraph.

- (16) Use of mechanical lipid extraction of meibomian glands and nonsurgical techniques.
- (17) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), administration of injections for the diagnoses or treatment of conditions of the eye and adnexa, excluding intraorbital injections and injections administered for cosmetic effect, provided that the optometrist has satisfactorily received four hours of continuing education on performing all injections authorized by this paragraph.
- (d) In order to be certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and authorized to diagnose and treat the conditions listed in this section, an optometrist shall apply for a certificate from the board and meet all requirements imposed by the board.
- (e) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, is licensed as an optometrist in California, and meets all of the following requirements:
- (1) Satisfactorily completes a didactic course of no less than 80 classroom hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of ocular disease provided by either an accredited school of optometry in California or a recognized residency review committee in ophthalmology in California.
- (2) Completes a preceptorship of no less than 65 hours, during a period of not less than two months nor more than one year, in either an ophthalmologist's office or an optometric clinic. The training received during the preceptorship shall be on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease. The preceptor shall certify completion of the preceptorship. Authorization for the ophthalmologist to serve as a preceptor shall be provided by an accredited school of optometry in California, or by a recognized residency review committee in ophthalmology, and the preceptor shall be licensed as an ophthalmologist in California, board-certified in ophthalmology, and in good standing with the Medical Board of California. The individual serving as the preceptor shall schedule no more than three optometrist applicants for each of the required 65 hours of the preceptorship program. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit the total

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number of optometrist applicants for whom an individual may serve as a preceptor, and is intended only to ensure the quality of the preceptorship by requiring that the ophthalmologist preceptor schedule the training so that each applicant optometrist completes each of the 65 hours of the preceptorship while scheduled with no more than two other optometrist applicants.

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- (3) Successfully completes a minimum of 20 hours of self-directed education.
- (4) Passes the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's "Treatment and Management of Ocular Disease" examination or, in the event this examination is no longer offered, its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.
- (5) Passes the examination issued upon completion of the 80-hour didactic course required under paragraph (1) and provided by the accredited school of optometry or residency program in ophthalmology.
- (6) When any or all of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (4), or (5) have been satisfied on or after July 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1996, an optometrist shall not be required to fulfill the satisfied requirements in order to obtain certification to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents. In order for this paragraph to apply to the requirement contained in paragraph (5), the didactic examination that the applicant successfully completed shall meet equivalency standards, as determined by the board.
- (7) Any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1996, shall not be required to fulfill the requirements contained in paragraphs (1), (4), and (5).
- (f) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, who is licensed as an optometrist in California, and who meets all of the following requirements:
- (1) Passes the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's national board examination, or its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.
- (2) Of the total clinical training required by a school of optometry's curriculum, successfully completed at least 65 of those hours on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease.

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(3) Is certified by an accredited school of optometry as competent in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease to the extent authorized by this section.

- (4) Is certified by an accredited school of optometry as having completed at least 10 hours of experience with a board-certified ophthalmologist.
- (g) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who is an optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California if he or she meets all of the requirements for an optometrist licensed in California to be certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents.
- (1) In order to obtain a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and graduated from an accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (e). In order for the applicant to be eligible for the certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, the education he or she received at the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry in California for persons who graduated before January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (e) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board determines that the completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.
- (2) In order to obtain a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (f). In order for the applicant to be eligible for the certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, the education he or she received by the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry for persons who graduated on or after January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (f) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board determines that the

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completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.

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- (3) The State Board of Optometry shall decide all issues relating to the equivalency of an optometrist's education or training under this subdivision.
- (h) Other than for prescription ophthalmic devices described in subdivision (b) of Section 2541, any dispensing of a therapeutic pharmaceutical agent by an optometrist shall be without charge.
- (i) Except as authorized by this chapter, the practice of optometry does not include performing surgery. "Surgery" means any procedure in which human tissue is cut, altered, or otherwise infiltrated by mechanical or laser means. "Surgery" does not include those procedures specified in subdivision (c). This section does not limit an optometrist's authority to utilize diagnostic laser and ultrasound technology within his or her scope of practice.
- (j) In an emergency, an optometrist shall stabilize, if possible, and immediately refer any patient who has an acute attack of angle closure to an ophthalmologist.
- SEC. 4. Section 3041.2 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.
- 3041.2. (a) The State Board of Optometry shall, by regulation, establish educational and examination requirements for licensure to ensure the competence of optometrists to practice pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 3041. Satisfactory completion of the educational and examination requirements shall be a condition for the issuance of an original optometrist license under this chapter, on and after January 1, 1980. Only those optometrists who have successfully completed educational and examination requirements as determined by the State Board of Optometry shall be permitted the use of pharmaceutical agents specified by subdivision (a) of Section 3041.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall authorize an optometrist issued an original optometrist license under this chapter before January 1, 1996, to use or prescribe therapeutic pharmaceutical agents specified in subdivision (d) of Section 3041 without otherwise meeting the requirements of Section 3041.3.
- 37 SEC. 5. Section 3041.2 is added to the Business and Professions 38 Code, to read:
- 39 3041.2. (a) For purposes of this chapter, "glaucoma" means 40 any of the following:

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 (1) All primary open-angle glaucoma.

- (2) Exfoliation and pigmentary glaucoma.
- (3) Increase in intraocular pressure caused by steroid medication.
- (b) An optometrist certified pursuant to Section 3041.1 shall be certified for the treatment of glaucoma, as described in subdivision (a), in patients over 18 years of age after the optometrist meets the following applicable requirements:
- (1) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2008, submission of proof of graduation from that institution.
- (2) For licensees who were certified to treat glaucoma under this section prior to January 1, 2009, submission of proof of completion of that certification program.
- (3) For licensees who completed a didactic course of not less than 24 hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of glaucoma, submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the case management requirements for certification established by the board.
- (4) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or before May 1, 2008, and are not described in paragraph (2) or (3), submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the requirements for certification established by the board.
- SEC. 6. Section 3041.3 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.
- 3041.3. (a) In order to be certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and authorized to diagnose and treat the conditions listed in subdivisions (b), (d), and (e) of Section 3041, an optometrist shall apply for a certificate from the board and meet all requirements imposed by the board.
- (b) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, is licensed as an optometrist in California, and meets all of the following requirements:
- (1) Satisfactorily completes a didactic course of no less than 80 classroom hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of ocular disease provided by either an accredited school of optometry in California or a recognized residency review committee in ophthalmology in California.

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(2) Completes a preceptorship of no less than 65 hours, during a period of not less than two months nor more than one year, in either an ophthalmologist's office or an optometric clinic. The training received during the preceptorship shall be on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease. The preceptor shall certify completion of the preceptorship. Authorization for the ophthalmologist to serve as a preceptor shall be provided by an accredited school of optometry in California, or by a recognized residency review committee in ophthalmology, and the preceptor shall be licensed as an ophthalmologist in California, board-certified in ophthalmology, and in good standing with the Medical Board of California. The individual serving as the preceptor shall schedule no more than three optometrist applicants for each of the required 65 hours of the preceptorship program. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit the total number of optometrist applicants for whom an individual may serve as a preceptor, and is intended only to ensure the quality of the preceptorship by requiring that the ophthalmologist preceptor schedule the training so that each applicant optometrist completes each of the 65 hours of the preceptorship while scheduled with no more than two other optometrist applicants.

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- (3) Successfully completes a minimum of 20 hours of self-directed education.
- (4) Passes the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's "Treatment and Management of Ocular Disease" examination or, in the event this examination is no longer offered, its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.
- (5) Passes the examination issued upon completion of the 80-hour didactic course required under paragraph (1) and provided by the accredited school of optometry or residency program in ophthalmology.
- (6) When any or all of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (4), or (5) have been satisfied on or after July 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1996, an optometrist shall not be required to fulfill the satisfied requirements in order to obtain certification to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents. In order for this paragraph to apply to the requirement contained in paragraph (5), the didactic examination that the applicant successfully completed shall meet equivalency standards, as determined by the board.

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(7) Any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1996, shall not be required to fulfill the requirements contained in paragraphs (1), (4), and (5).

- (c) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, who is licensed as an optometrist in California, and who meets all of the following requirements:
- (1) Passes the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's national board examination, or its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.
- (2) Of the total clinical training required by a school of optometry's curriculum, successfully completed at least 65 of those hours on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease.
- (3) Is certified by an accredited school of optometry as competent in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular, systemic disease to the extent authorized by this section.
- (4) Is certified by an accredited school of optometry as having completed at least 10 hours of experience with a board-certified ophthalmologist.
- (d) The board shall grant a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to any applicant who is an optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California if he or she meets all of the requirements for an optometrist licensed in California to be certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents.
- (1) In order to obtain a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and graduated from an accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (b). In order for the applicant to be eligible for the certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, the education he or she received at the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry in California for persons who graduate before January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (b) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board

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determines that the completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.

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- (2) In order to obtain a certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (c). In order for the applicant to be eligible for the certificate to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, the education he or she received by the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry for persons who graduate on or after January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (c) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board determines that the completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.
- (3) The State Board of Optometry shall decide all issues relating to the equivalency of an optometrist's education or training under this subdivision.
- SEC. 7. Section 3041.3 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 3041.3. (a) For the purposes of this chapter, "anterior segment laser" means any of the following:
 - (1) Therapeutic lasers appropriate for treatment of glaucoma.
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 3041.2, peripheral iridotomy for the prophylactic treatment of angle closure glaucoma.
- (3) Therapeutic lasers used for posterior capsulotomy secondary to cataract surgery.
- (b) An optometrist certified to treat glaucoma pursuant to Section 3041.2 shall be additionally certified for the use of anterior segment lasers after submitting proof of satisfactory completion of a course that is approved by the board, provided by an accredited school of optometry, and developed in consultation with an ophthalmologist who has experience educating optometric students.
- 38 (1) The board-approved course shall be a minimum of 16 hours in length, and include a test for competency of the following:
 - (A) Laser physics, hazards, and safety.

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- 1 (B) Biophysics of laser.
- 2 (C) Laser application in clinical optometry.
- 3 (D) Laser tissue interactions.
- 4 (E) Laser indications, contraindications, and potential 5 complications.
 - (F) Gonioscopy.

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- 7 (G) Laser therapy for open-angle glaucoma.
- 8 (H) Laser therapy for angle closure glaucoma.
 - (I) Posterior capsulotomy.
- 10 (J) Common complications of the lids, lashes, and lacrimal 11 system.
- 12 *(K) Medicolegal aspects of anterior segment procedures.*
- 13 (L) Peripheral iridotomy.
 - (M) Laser trabeculoplasty.
 - (2) The school of optometry shall require each applicant for certification to perform a sufficient number of anterior segment laser procedures to verify that the applicant has demonstrated competency to practice independently. At a minimum, each applicant shall complete 14 anterior segment laser procedures on live humans.
 - (c) The board, by regulation, shall set the fee for issuance and renewal of a certificate authorizing the use of anterior segment lasers at an amount no higher than the reasonable cost of regulating anterior segment laser certified optometrists pursuant to this section. The fee shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
- 27 SEC. 8. Section 3041.4 is added to the Business and Professions 28 Code, to read:
- 29 3041.4. (a) For the purposes of this chapter, "minor 30 procedure" means either of the following:
 - (1) Removal, destruction, or drainage of lesions of the eyelid and adnexa clinically evaluated by the optometrist to be noncancerous, not involving the eyelid margin, lacrimal supply or drainage systems, no deeper than the orbicularis muscle, and smaller than five millimeters in diameter.
- 36 (2) Closure of a wound resulting from a procedure described in paragraph (1).
- 38 (b) An optometrist certified to treat glaucoma pursuant to 39 Section 3041.2 shall be additionally certified to perform minor 40 procedures after submitting proof of satisfactory completion of a

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course that is approved by the board, provided by an accredited school of optometry, and developed in consultation with an ophthalmologist who has experience teaching optometric students.

- 4 (1) The board-approved course shall be a minimum of 32 hours 5 in length and include a test for competency of the following:
 - (A) Minor surgical procedures.
- 7 (B) Overview of surgical instruments, asepsis, and the state and 8 federal Occupational Safety and Health Administrations.
 - (C) Surgical anatomy of the eyelids.
- 10 (D) Emergency surgical procedures.
- 11 (E) Chalazion management.
- 12 (F) Epilumeninesence microscopy.
- 13 (G) Suture techniques.

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- 14 (H) Local anesthesia techniques and complications.
- 15 (I) Anaphylaxsis and other office emergencies.
- 16 (J) Radiofrequency surgery.
- 17 (K) Postoperative wound care.
 - (2) The school of optometry shall require each applicant for certification to perform a sufficient number of minor procedures to verify that the applicant has demonstrated competency to practice independently. At a minimum, each applicant shall complete five minor procedures on live humans.
 - SEC. 9. Section 3041.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
 - 3041.5. (a) An optometrist may independently initiate and administer vaccines listed on the routine immunization schedules recommended by the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), in compliance with individual ACIP vaccine recommendations, and published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for persons three years of age and older.
 - (b) In order to initiate and administer an immunization described in subdivision (a), an optometrist shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Complete an immunization training program endorsed by the CDC or the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education that, at a minimum, includes hands-on injection technique, clinical evaluation of indications and contraindications of vaccines, and the recognition and treatment of emergency reactions to vaccines,

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1 (2) Be certified in basic life support for health care 2 professionals.

- (3) Comply with all state and federal recordkeeping and reporting requirements, including providing documentation to the patient's primary care provider and entering information in the appropriate immunization registry designated by the immunization branch of the State Department of Public Health.
- SEC. 10. Section 3041.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 3041.6. An optometrist licensed under this chapter is subject to the provisions of Section 2290.5 for purposes of practicing telehealth.
- SEC. 11. Section 3041.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 3041.7. Optometrists diagnosing or treating eye disease shall be held to the same standard of care to which physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons are held. An optometrist shall consult with and, if necessary, refer to a physician and surgeon or other appropriate health care provider when a situation or condition occurs that is beyond the optometrist's scope of practice.
- SEC. 12. Section 3041.8 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 3041.8. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, under the Health Workforce Pilot Projects Program, designate a pilot project to test, demonstrate, and evaluate expanded roles for optometrists in the performance of management and treatment of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia.
- SEC. 13. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.
- 39 SECTION 1. Section 2842 of the Business and Professions 40 Code is amended to read:

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2842. (a) Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California. The board shall have the following composition:

- (1) Two members shall be duly licensed vocational nurses who have been licensed for a period of not less than three years prior to appointment.
- (2) Two members shall be licensed psychiatric technicians, each of whom shall have had not less than five years' experience in a psychiatric hospital, or in a psychiatric unit of a hospital licensed by the State Department of Health Services, or a private institution licensed by the State Department of Health Services.
- (3) One member shall be a licensed vocational nurse or registered nurse who shall have had not less than five years' experience as a teacher or administrator in an accredited school of vocational nursing approved by the board.
- (4) Six members shall be public members who are not licentiates of the board or any other board under this division or of any board referred to in Sections 1000 and 3600.
- (b) No person may serve as a member of the board for more than two consecutive terms.
- (e) Per diem and expenses of members of the board who are licensed psychiatric technicians shall be paid solely from revenues received pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 4500) of Division 2.