



WEST VIRGINIA SECRETARY OF STATE

MAC WARNER

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

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Office of West Virginia
Secretary Of State

NOTICE OF RULE MODIFICATION OF A PROPOSED RULE

AGENCY: Osteopathic Medicine

RULE TYPE: Legislative TITLE-SERIES: 24-07

RULE NAME: Practitioner Requirements for Controlled
Substances Licensure and Accessing the
West Virginia Controlled Substances
Monitoring Program Database

CITE AUTHORITY: W. Va. Code § 60A-9-5a(c) and § 60A-3-
301

The above proposed Legislative rules, following review by the Legislative Rule Making Review Committee, is hereby modified as a result of review and comment by the Legislative Rule Making Review Committee. The attached modifications are filed with the Secretary of State.

BY CHOOSING 'YES', I ATTEST THAT THE PREVIOUS STATEMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Yes

Chase Holcomb -- By my signature, I certify that I am the person authorized to file legislative rules, in accordance with West Virginia Code §29A-3-11 and §39A-3-2.

TITLE 24
LEGISLATIVE RULE
WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

SERIES 7
PRACTITIONER REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES LICENSURE AND
ACCESSING THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES MONITORING
PROGRAM DATABASE

§24-7-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- ~~West Virginia Code § 60A-9-5a(a) provides that upon initially prescribing or dispensing any pain-relieving substance for a patient and at least annually thereafter should the prescriber or dispenser continue to treat the patient with controlled substances, all persons with prescriptive or dispensing authority and in possession of a valid Drug Enforcement Administration registration identification number and licensed by the Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall access the West Virginia Controlled Substances Monitoring Program database for information regarding specific patients for whom they are providing pain-relieving controlled substances as part of a course of treatment for chronic, nonmalignant pain but who are not suffering from a terminal illness, and that the information obtained shall be documented in the patient's medical record. W. Va. Code § 60A-9-5a(b) provides that emergency and legislative rules are to be promulgated to effectuate the provisions of W. Va. Code § 60A-9-5a. West Virginia Code § 60A-3-301 requires each department, board or agency which licenses or registers practitioners authorized to dispense controlled substances to promulgate rules relating to the registration and control of the dispensing of controlled substances within the state. This rule sets forth the requirements for licensees and registrants of the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine regarding controlled substances licensure and accessing the West Virginia Controlled Substances Monitoring Program database.~~

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §§ 60A-9-5a(b)(c) and 60A-3-301.

1.3. Filing Date. -- ~~May 15, 2013.~~

1.4. Effective Date. -- ~~May 15, 2013.~~

1.5. Sunset Provision. -- This rule shall terminate and have no further force or effect upon August 1, 2027.

§24-7-2. Definitions.

2.1. As used in this rule, the following words and terms have the following meaning:

2.1.a. Administering – The direct application of a drug to the body of a patient by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means.

2.1.b. Benzodiazepine – A class of medicines approved to treat generalized anxiety disorder, insomnia, seizures, social phobia, and panic disorder.

2.1.b.c. Board – The West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine.

~~2.1.e. Chronic Nonmalignant Pain – Pain that has persisted after reasonable medical efforts have been made to relieve the pain or cure its cause and that has continued, either continuously or episodically, for longer than three (3) continuous months. For purposes of this rule, “chronic nonmalignant pain” does not include pain associated with a terminal condition or illness or with a progressive disease that, in the normal course of progression, may reasonably be expected to result in a terminal condition or illness.~~

2.1.d. Controlled Substance – A drug that is classified by federal or state law in Schedules I, II, III, IV or V, as defined in W. Va. Code § ~~60A-2-204 through 212~~ Chapter 60A, Article 2 §§ 60A-2-204 through 212.

2.1.e. Controlled Substances License – A registration to dispense controlled substances in the state of West Virginia issued by the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine.

~~2.1.f. Course of Treatment – The period of time necessary to effect a cure for an acute disease, or the period of time from one office visit until the next scheduled or anticipated office visit for a chronic disease.~~

2.1.gf. CSMP – The West Virginia Controlled Substances Monitoring Program repository and database.

2.1.hg. DEA Registration Identification Number – The federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration identification number issued to a practitioner.

2.1.ih. Dispensing – The preparation and delivery of a drug to an ultimate user by or pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, packaging, labeling, administering or compounding necessary to prepare the drug for that delivery.

2.1.ji. Medical Records – Records including the medical history and physical examination; diagnostic, therapeutic and laboratory results; evaluations and consultations; treatment objectives; discussion of risks and benefits; informed consent; treatments; medications (including date, type, dosage and quantity provided); instructions and agreements; and periodic reviews.

2.1.kj. Opioid – Natural and semi-synthetic derivatives of the opium poppy, as well as similarly synthetic compounds that have analgesic or pain-relieving properties because of their effects in the central nervous system. These include, but are not limited to, codeine, morphine, hydromorphone, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone and fentanyl.

~~2.1.l. Pain relieving Controlled Substance – (is not limited to) An opioid or other drug classified as a Schedule II through V controlled substances and recognized as effective for pain relief and excludes any drug that has no accepted medical use in the United States or lacks accepted safety for use in treatment under medical supervision including, but not limited to, any drug classified as a Schedule I controlled substance.~~

2.1.mk. Patient – A person presenting himself or herself for treatment who is not considered by the practitioner as suffering from a terminal illness.

2.1.nl. Practitioner – ~~A physician or physician assistant licensed pursuant to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 30-14-1 et. seq. who possesses a valid DEA registration identification number. An osteopathic physician or physician assistant who possesses a valid DEA registration identification number and who is licensed by the Board pursuant to Article 14 or Article 3E of Chapter 30 W. Va. Code § 30-~~

14-1 et seq. or W. Va. Code § 30-3E-1 et seq., or who holds an interstate telehealth registration issued by the Board pursuant to W. Va. Code § 30-1-26.

2.1.~~om~~. Provision – Prescribing or dispensing, including administering.

2.1.~~pn~~. Terminal Illness – An incurable or irreversible condition as diagnosed by the attending physician or a qualified physician for which the administration of life-prolonging intervention will serve only to prolong the dying process.

2.1.o. “Website” or “Board’s website” means the set of related web pages operated by or on behalf of the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine located at the domain name www.wvbdo.org, or at any successor domain name published by the Board.

§24-7-3. Practitioner Requirements for Obtaining and Maintaining Access to the CSMP.

3.1. ~~All practitioners~~ A practitioner who prescribes or dispenses Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances shall register with the CSMP and obtain and maintain online or other electronic access to the program database. Compliance with the provisions of this section must be accomplished within 30 days of the practitioner obtaining a new license or registration.

§24-7-34. General Rules for Practitioners for Patients Not Suffering from a Terminal Illness.

~~34.1. Prior to the initial provision of any pain-relieving controlled substance as part of a course of treatment for chronic nonmalignant pain~~ Schedule II controlled substance, any opioid, or any benzodiazepine to any patient not considered by a practitioner to be suffering from a terminal illness, a practitioner shall apply for and receive capability to access the CSMP for purposes of compliance with this rule.

~~34.2. Prior to the initial provision of a pain-relieving controlled substance as part of a course of treatment for chronic nonmalignant pain~~ any Schedule II controlled substance, any opioid, or any benzodiazepine to a patient not considered by the current practitioner to be suffering from a terminal illness, a current practitioner is required to access the CSMP to determine whether the patient has obtained any controlled substance reported to the CSMP from any source other than the current practitioner within the twelve-month period immediately preceding the visit of the patient to the current practitioner.

~~34.3. Upon accessing the CSMP prior to the initial provision of a pain-relieving controlled substance as part of a course of treatment for chronic nonmalignant pain~~ any Schedule II controlled substance, any opioid, or any benzodiazepine, the access and any controlled substances reported to the CSMP within the twelve-month period immediately preceding the visit of the patient shall be then promptly documented in the patient’s medical record with rationale for provision of the ~~pain-relieving controlled substance~~ Schedule II controlled substance, opioid, and/or benzodiazepine by the current practitioner, with a copy of the CSMP accessed report signed and dated by the current practitioner.

~~34.4. After the initial provision of a pain-relieving controlled substance as part of a course of treatment for chronic nonmalignant pain~~ any Schedule II controlled substance, any opioid, or any benzodiazepine, should the patient continue as a patient with the current practitioner, and the current practitioner continues to ~~provide pain-relieving controlled substances as part of a course of treatment for chronic nonmalignant pain~~ treat the patient with a controlled substance, the CSMP shall be accessed by the current practitioner at least annually to determine whether the patient has obtained any controlled

substances reported to the CSMP from any source other than the current practitioner within the twelve-month period immediately preceding the access. The access and any controlled substances from any other source other than the current practitioner, reported to the CSMP within such twelve-month period immediately preceding the access shall be then promptly documented in the patient's medical record, with rationale for continuing provision of the ~~pain-relieving substance~~ controlled substance by the current practitioner, with a copy of the CSMP accessed report signed and dated by the current practitioner.

~~34.5.~~ Nothing herein prohibits the CSMP from being accessed for a specific patient more frequently than annually by the current practitioner; however, upon any such additional access of the CSMP, controlled substances reported to the CSMP from any source other than the current practitioner shall be promptly documented in the patient's medical record, with rationale for provision of the ~~pain-relieving controlled substance~~ controlled substance by the current practitioner, with a copy of the CSMP accessed report signed and dated by the current practitioner.

~~§24-7-45.~~ Application for Registration to Dispense Controlled Substances in West Virginia.

~~45.1.~~ An applicant for a ~~registration to dispense controlled substances in West Virginia~~, also known as a controlled substances license shall complete an application provided by the Board, which is available on the Board's website.

~~45.2.~~ An application for a ~~registration to dispense controlled substances in West Virginia~~ controlled substances license ~~should~~ shall include the following:

~~45.2.a.~~ A current copy of the applicant's Federal Drug Enforcement Administration Certificate of Registration for West Virginia.

~~45.2.b.~~ Complete payment to the Board of the amount established by the Board under the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine Rule, Fees for Services Rendered by the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, Title 24, CSR 5. If the licensure fee is paid by personal check, the licensing process is not considered complete until the check has cleared the bank.

~~45.2.c.~~ ~~Any other documents as may be required by the Board.~~

~~45.3.~~ The application, together with all photocopied documents submitted with the application, become the property of the Board and shall not be returned.

~~45.4.~~ A ~~registration to dispense controlled substances in West Virginia~~ or controlled substances license is valid for a term of one year and shall be renewed by June 30 of the following year. The license shall be renewed upon the receipt of a non-refundable fee, established by the Board, together with an application provided by the Board, which is available on the Board's website.

~~§24-7-56.~~ Other Legal Authority.

~~56.1.~~ ~~Practitioners must comply with all other applicable federal and state laws.~~

~~§24-7-67.~~ 24-7-6. Discipline and Administrative Penalties.

~~67-1.~~ 6.1. Any practitioner who fails to comply with this rule is subject to Board disciplinary action for failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon the practitioner and unprofessional, unethical and dishonorable conduct, pursuant to W. Va. Code § 30-14-11, W. Va. Code § 30-3E-17, and/or rules of the Board.

7.2. 6.2. Any practitioner who fails to comply with the requirements described in W. Va. Code § 60A-9-7(f) or (g) shall be subject to the respective administrative penalties set forth in those subsections. All fines collected pursuant to those subsections shall be transferred by the Board to the Fight Substance Abuse Fund created under W. Va. Code § 60A-9-8.