SB105

,	Senate BIL	L NO. 105	_	
INTRODUCED BY	Brown Rober	to Bergun	Hants	,
A BILL FOR AN	ACT ENTITLED: "/	AN ACT TO INCLU	DE THE USE	D

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE USE OF DRUGS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY AND TO REQUIRE A COURSE IN PHARMACOLOGY BY OPTOMETRISTS FOR THE USE OF DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS; AMENDING 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947."

8 9 10

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

5

7

2

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

m66-1301. Practice of optometry defined. (1) The practice of optometry is the profession constituting the art and science of visual care and is hereby defined to be any one of the following acts:

iv(a) The optometric the examination or optometric diagnosis of all of those physiological or anatomical parts or functions which consummate the process of human vision to ascertain the presence therein of abnormal conditions or functions which may be optometrically diagnosed, corrected, remedied, or relieved.;

excluding the use of drugs-or surgery, for the purpose of detecting any condition of the process of visiony--or--the

l	effects-of-any-condition-of-the-process-of-visiony which may
2	have any significance in a complete optometric-diagnosism
3	eye and vision examination including the employment and
4	administration of drugs topically applied for examination
5	purposes, including cycloplegics, mydriatics, topical
6	anesthetics: dyes such as flourescein, and for emergency use
7	only. miotics:

8 3*(c) The the application or prescription of ophthalmic lenses, contact lenses, prisms, orthoptics, visual training, any physical, mechanical, or physiological therapy, and the furnishing or application of any prosthetic or therapeutic devices for the correction or relief of visual anomalies excluding the use of drugs or surgery.

14 (21 Nothing in "this section allows optrometrists to
15 treat diseases of the eye."

Section 2. There is a new R.G.N. section numbered 66-1301.2 that reads as follows:

18 66-1301.2. Use of drugs by optometrist not subject to
19 pharmacy law. The use of drugs by a licensed optometrist for
20 examination purposes as stated in 66-1301 is not subject to
21 Title 66, chapter 15.

22 Section 3. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered 23 66-1305.1 that reads as follows:

24 66-1305.1. Course in pharmacology required. (1) In 25 addition to the requirements of 66-1305, each person desiring to commence the the practice of optometry or employ diagnostic agents shall satisfactorily complete a course in pharmacology as it applies to optometry, with particular emphasis on the topical application of diagnostic agents to the eye for the purpose of examination of the human eye and the analysis of ocular functions.

ı

- (2) The course referred to in subsection (1) must be conducted by an institution accredited by a regional or professional accreditation organization which is recognized or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the United States commissioner of education. The course must also be approved by the board.
- (3) The board shall provide for an examination in competency in the use of diagnostic drugs and shall issue a certificate to those applicants:who pass such examination.

~End~

Approved by Committee on Public Health, Welfare & Safety

1	SENATE BILL NO. 105
2	INTRODUCED BY RASMUSSEN, PETERSON, HIMSL,
3	E. SMITH, BROWN, ROBERTS, BERGREN, R. SMITH
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE USE OF
6	DRUGS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE
7	PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY AND TO REQUIRE A COURSE IN
8	PHARMACOLOGY BY OPTOMETRISTS FOR THE USE OF DIAGNOSTIC
9	AGENTS; AMENDING 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947.
0	
.1	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
.2	Section 1. Section 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
.3	read as follows:
4	"66-1301. Practice of optometry defined. (1) The
.5	practice of optometry is the profession constituting the art
.6	and science of visual care and is hereby defined to be any
.7	one of the following acts:
8	<pre>1*(a) The-optometric the OPTOMETRIC examination or</pre>
9	optometric diagnosis of all of those physiological or
20	anatomical parts or functions which consummate the process
21	of human vision to ascertain the presence therein of
22	abnormal conditions or functions which may be optometrically
23	diagnosed, corrected, remedied, or relieved, :
4	2+(b) The the employment of any optometric OPTOMETRIC
25	means, excluding the use of drugsor surgery, for the

1	purpose of detecting any condition of the process of vision $_{f v}$
2	or-the-effects-of-any-condition-of-theprocessofvisiony
3	which may have any significance in a complete optometric
4	OPIGHETRIC diagnosis eye and vision examination including
5	the employment and administration of drugs topically applied
6	for examination purposes. including LIMITED TO.
7	cycloplegics, mydriatics, topical anesthetics, dyes such as
8	flourescein, and for emergency use only miotics:
9	3*(c) The the application or prescription of
10	ophthalmic lenses, contact lenses, prisms, orthoptics,
11	visual training, any physical, mechanical, or physiological
12	therapy, and the furnishing or application of any prosthetic
13	or therapeutic devices for the correction or relief of
14	visual anomalies excluding the-use-of-drugs-or surgery.
15	(2) Nothing in this section allows optrometrists to
16	treat diseases of the eyes"
17	Section 2. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered
18	66-1301.2 that reads as follows:
19	66-1301.2. Use of drugs by optometrist not subject to
20	pharmacy law. The use of drugs by a licensed optometrist for
21	examination purposes as stated in 66-1301 is not subject to
22	Title 66, chapter 15.
23	Section 3. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered
24	66-1305•1 that reads as follows:
25	66-1305.1. Course in pharmacology required. (1) In

\$3 0105/02

2	desiring to commence the the practice of optometry or-employ
3	diagnostic-agents shall satisfactorily complete a course in
4	pharmacology as it applies to optometry, with particular
5	emphasis on the topical application of diagnostic agents to
6	the eye for the purpose of examination of the human eye and
7	the analysis of ocular functions.
8	12) A PERSON PRESENTLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OPTOMETRY
9	WHO WISHES TO EMPLOY DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS MUST SATISFACTORIL
10	COMPLETE A COURSE IN PHARMACOLOGY REFERRED TO IN SUBSECTION
Lì	(1) AND MUST PASS AN EXAMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION
ιz	14).
13	$\frac{(2)(3)}{(2)}$ The course referred to in subsection (1) must
۱4	be conducted by an institution accredited by a regional or
15	professional accreditation organization which is recognized

addition to the requirements of 66-1305, each person

1

16 17

18

19

20

21

certificate to those applicants who pass such examination $-\mbox{End}-$

competency in the use of diagnostic drugs and shall issue a

or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the

United States commissioner of education. The course must

(3)(4) The board shall provide for an examination in

also be approved by the board.

45th Legislature \$8 0105/03

SENATE BILL NO. 105 ı INTRODUCED BY RASMUSSEN, PETERSON, HIMSL, 2 E. SMITH, BROWN, ROBERTS, BERGREN, R. SMITH 3 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE USE OF 5 DRUGS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE 6 PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY AND TO REQUIRE A COURSE IN 7 PHARMACOLOGY BY OPTOMETRISTS FOR THE USE OF DIAGNOSTIC 9 AGENTS; AMENDING 56-1301. R.C.M. 1947. 9 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: 11 Section 1. Section 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 12 read as follows: 13 #66-1301. Practice of optometry defined. [1] The 14 practice of optometry is the profession constituting the art 15 and science of visual care and is hereby defined to be any lδ one of the following acts: 17 t+(a) The-optometric the OPTOMETRIC examination or 13 optometric diagnosis of all of those physiological or 19 anatomical parts or functions which consummate the process 20 of human vision to ascertain the presence therein of 21 abnormal conditions or functions which may be optometrically 22 23 diagnosed, corrected, remedieds or relieved, i

20(b) The the employment of any optometric OPIOMETRIC

means, excluding the use of drugs--or surgery, for the

74

25

ı	purpose of detecting any condition of the process of vision•
2	or-the-effects-of-any-condition-of-theprocessofvisionv
3	which may have any significance in a complete optometric
4	Cuipulani noitenimexe noisiv bne everengeth 31873MQTQQ
5	the employment and administration of drugs topically applied
6	for examination purposes: including LIMITED 10:
1	cycloplegics: mydriatics: topical anesthetics: dyes such as
8	flourescein, and for emergency use only, mintics.
9	3∗ <u>(c)</u> The <u>the</u> application or prescription of
10	ophthalmic lenses, contact lenses, prisms, orthoptics,
11	visual training, any physical, mechanical, or physiological
12	therapy, and the furnishing or application of any prosthetic
13	or therapeutic devices for the correction or relief of
14	visual anomalies excluding the use of drugs or surgery.
15	(2) Nothing in this section allows optrometrists to
16	treat diseases of the eye."
17	Section 2. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered
18	66-1301.2 that reads as follows:
19	66-1301.2. Use of drugs by optometrist not-subject-to
20	phormmey-law. The use of drugs by a licensed optometrist for
21	examination purposes as stated in 66-1301 is not subject—to
2?	PROHIGITED SY Title 66, chapter 15.
23	Section 3. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered
24	66-1305-1 that reads as follows:
25	66-1305.1. Course in pharmacology required. (1) In

-2-

SB 0105/03

SB 0105/03

1	addition to the requirements of 66-1305, each perso
2	desiring to commence the the practice of optometry or-empto
3	diagnostic-agents shall satisfactorily complete a course is
4	pharmacology as it applies to optometry. INCLUDING A MINIMU
5	OF 20 HOURS OF CLINICAL TRAINING: with particular emphasi
6	on the topical application of diagnostic agents to the ey
7	for the purpose of examination of the human eye and th
8	analysis of ocular functions.
9	(2) A PERSON PRESENTLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OPTOMETR

12) A PERSON PRESENTLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OPTOMETRY

NHO WISHES TO EMPLOY DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS MUST SATISFACIORILY

COMPLETE A COURSE IN PHARMACOLOGY REFERRED TO IN SUBSECTION

(1) AND MUST PASS AN EXAMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION

(4).

t2)(3) The course referred to in subsection (1) must be conducted by an institution accredited by a regional or professional accreditation organization which is recognized or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the United States commissioner of education. The course must also be approved by the board.

t3)(4) The board shall provide for an examination in competency in the use of diagnostic drugs and shall issue a certificate to those applicants who pass such examination.

-End-

45th Legislature SB 0105/04 SB 0105/04

24

25

1	SENATE BILL NO. 105
2	INTRODUCED BY RASHUSSEN, PETERSON, HIRSL,
3	E. SMITH, BROWN, ROBERTS, BERGREN, R. SMITH
ц	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE USE OF
6	DRUGS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES WITHIN THE DEPIMITION OF THE
7	PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY AND TO REQUIRE A COURSE IN
8	PHARMACOLOGY BY OPTOMETRISTS FOR THE USE OF DIAGNOSTIC
9	AGENTS; AMENDING 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947."
0	
1	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
12	Section 1. Section 66-1301, R.C.H. 1947, is amended to
13	read as follows:
1 4	*66-1301. Practice of optometry defined. (1) The
15	practice of optometry is the profession constituting the art
16	and science of visual care and is hereby defined to be any
17	one of the following acts:
18	4 + (a) The optometric the OPTOMETRIC examination or
19	optometric diagnosis of all of those physiological or
20	anatomical parts or functions which consummate the process
21	of human vision to ascertain the presence therein of
22	abnormal conditions or functions which may be optometrically
2.3	diagnosed, corrected, remedied, or relieved.
24	2+(b) The the employment of any optomotric OPTOMETRIC
25	means, excluding the use of drugs—er surgery, for the
	TUTOR DEADIN

2	er-the-effects-of-any-condition-of-the-process-of-wisiony
3	which may have any significance in a complete optometric
4	OPTOMETRIC diagnosis. eye and vision examination including
5	the employment and administration of drugs topically applied
6	for examination purposes, including LIMITED TO.
7	cycloplegics, mydriatics, topical anesthetics, dwes such as
8	flourescein, and for emergency use only, miotics+;
9	3√(c) The the application or prescription of
10	ophthalmic leases, contact leases, prisms, orthoptics,
11	visual training, any physical, mechanical, or physiological
12	therapy, and the furnishing or application of any prosthetic
13	or therapeutic devices for the correction or relief of
14	visual anomalies excluding the use of drags or surgery.
15	(2) Nothing in this section allows optrometrists to
16	treat diseases of the eye."
17	Section 2. There is a new R.C.M. section numbered
18	66-1301.2 that reads as follows:
19	66-1301.2. Use of drugs by optometrist mot subject to
20	pharmacy law. The use of drugs by a licensed optometrist for
21	examination purposes as stated in 66-1301 is not subject-to
22	PROFIEITED BY Title 66, chapter 15.
23	Section 3. There is a new B.C.M. section numbered

purpose of detecting any condition of the process of wision,

66-1305.1. Course in--pharmacology required. (1) In

66-1305.1 that reads as follows:

7	addition to the requirements of 66-1305, each person
2	desiring to commence the the practice of optometry ex-emple
3	diagnostic agents shall satisfactorily complete a course in
ħ	phereacology as it applies to optomotory INCLUDING 1 HINING
5	OF 29 HOURS OF CLINICAL TRAINING. PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD OF
6	MEDICAL EXAMINERS WITH CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL BY TH
7	BOARD OF OPTOMETRY with particular emphasis on the topical
6	application of diagnostic agents to the eye for the purpose
9	of examination of the human eye and the analysis of ocula
10	functions.

[2] A PERSON PRESENTLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OPTOMETRY

UNION VISUES TO EMPLOY DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS MUST SATISFACTORILY

COMPLETE A COURSE IN PRABMAÇOLOGY REPERBED TO IN SUBSECTION

[1] AND MUST PASS AN EXAMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION

[4].

- (2)(3) The course referred to in subsection (1) must be conducted by an institution accredited by a regional or professional accreditation organization which is recognized or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the United States commissioner of education. The course must also be approved by the board.
- 22 (3)(4) The board shall provide for an examination in competency in the use of diagnostic drugs and shall issue a certificate to those applicants who pass such examination.

-End-

SB 105

45th Legislature So 0105/04

Ĺ	SENATE BILL NO. 105
2	INTRODUCED BY RASMUSSEN. PETERSON. HIMSL.
3	€. SMITH, BROWN, ROBERTS, BERGREN, R. SMITH
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE USE OF
b	DRUGS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF THE
7	PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY AND TO REQUIRE A COURSE IN
ŏ	PHARMACOLOGY BY OPTOMETRISTS FOR THE USE OF DIAGNOSTIC
9	AGENTS; AMENDING 56-1301, R.C.M. 1947.
10	
11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
12	Section 1. Section 66-1301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
ذ١	read as follows:
14	"66-1301. Practice of optometry defined. (11) The
15	practice of optometry is the profession constituting the art
16	and science of visual care and is hereby defined to be any
17	one of the following acts:
ìs	<pre>tr(a) The-optometric the OPIDMEIRIC examination or</pre>
19	optometric diagnosis of all of those physiological or
ΖÜ	anatomical parts or functions which consummate the process
21	of human vision to ascertain the presence therein of
24	abnormal conditions or functions which may be optometrically
۷3	diagnosed, corrected, remedieds or relieved* :
24	2*(b) The time employment of any optometric uplombials
25	means, excluding the use of drugsar surgery, for the

ı	purpose of detecting any condition of the process of vision
2	or-the-effect s-of-any-condition-of-theprocessofvision
3	which may have any significance in a complete optometri
4	DPIOMEIRIC diagnosis eye and vision examination including
5	the employment and administration of drugs topically applie
6	for examination purposes: including LIMITED ID
7	cycloplegics, mydriatics, topical anesthetics, dyes such a
8	flourescein, and for emergency use only, mintics+:
9	3 v(c) The <u>the</u> application or prescription o
10	ophthalmic lenses, contact lenses, prisms, orthoptics
11	visual training, any physical, mechanical, or physiologica
12	therapy, and the furnishing or application of any prostheti
13	or therapeutic devices for the correction or relief o
14	visual anomalies excluding the use of drugs or surgery.
15	(2) Nothing in this section allows optrometrists t
16	treat_diseases_of_the_eye.*
17	Section 2. There is a new R.C.M. section numbere
18	66-13Ji.2 that reads as follows:
19	66-1301.2. Use of drugs by optometrist not subject t
20	pharmacy-law. The use of drugs by a licensed optometrist fo
21	examination purposes as stated in 66-1301 is not subjectt
22	PRUMINICED BY Title 65. chapter 15.
25	Section 3. There is a new K.C.N. section number
24	65-1305ml that reads as follows:

56-1305-1. Course in--pharmacology required. (1) In

25

\$8 0105/04

SB 0105/04

1	addition to the requirements of 66-1305, each perso
2	desiring to commence the the practice of optometry or emplo
3	diagnostic-agents shall satisfactorily complete a course i
4	pharmacołogy-as-it-appłies-to-optometry+ <u>inckubins-a-minimu</u>
5	GE-20-HOURS-GE-ELINICAL-FRAINING PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD O
6	MEDICAL EXAMINERS NITH CONSULTATION AND APPROYAL BY TH
7	<u>ADARD OF OPTOMETRY</u> with particular emphasis on the topica
8	application of diagnostic agents to the eye for the purpos
9	of examination of the human eye and the analysis of ocula
10	functions.

(2) A PERSON PRESENTLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OPTOMETRY
MHO MISHES TO EMPLOY DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS MUSI SATISFACTORILY
COMPLETE A COURSE IN PHARMACOLOGY REFERRED TO IN SUBSECTION
(1) AND MUST PASS AN EXAMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION
(4).

tet(i) The course referred to in subsection (1) must be conducted by an institution accredited by a regional or professional accreditation organization which is recognized or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the United States commissioner of education. The course must also be approved by the board.

(3)14) The board shall provide for an examination in competency in the use of diagnostic drugs and shall issue a certificate to those applicants who pass such examination.

-End-