SENATE . . . . No. 1393

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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PRESENTED BY:

Brendan P. Crighton

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To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act to expand access to Naloxone.

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PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:
Brendan P. Crighton	*Third Essex*

SENATE . . . . No. 1393

By Mr. Crighton, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1393) of Brendan P. Crighton for legislation to expand access to Naloxone. Public Health.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court
(2021-2022)

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An Act to expand access to Naloxone.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1   SECTION 1. Chapter 94C of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after

2   section 18C the following new section:-

3   Section 18D. In the event that a practitioner issues a prescription for an opioid contained

4   in Schedule II of section 3, the practitioner shall also issue a prescription for an opioid antagonist

5   if one of the following conditions is present: (i) the patient is prescribed an opioid which

6   individually or in aggregate with other medications is more than equal to 50 morphine milligram

7   equivalents per day; (ii) the patient is prescribed any dose of an opioid when a benzodiazepine

8   has been prescribed in the past 30 days or will be prescribed at the visit; or (iii) the patient has a

9   prior history of opioid use disorder or overdose or has a history of substance use disorder. If the

10   practitioner does not co-prescribe an opioid antagonist at the time said prescription for an opioid

11   is issued, the practitioner shall document in the patient's medical record why co-prescription of

12   an opioid antagonist was not appropriate for the patient.