

**Bill Summary**  
1<sup>st</sup> Session of the 59<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>SB 712</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>FS</b>
<b>Request No.:</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Sen. Rosino</b>
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**Bill Analysis**

SB 712 directs the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to provide emergency opioid antagonists to hospitals, subject to federal funding. Hospitals shall provide the antagonists to patients not covered by the state Medicaid program or by a health benefit plan. An emergency opioid antagonist is defined as a drug including but not limited to naloxone that blocks the effects of opioids and that is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of an opioid overdose. Hospitals shall provide a person who presents to an emergency department with symptoms of an opioid overdose or other adverse opioid event with 2 doses of an opioid antagonist upon discharge unless the treating practitioner determines in his or her clinical and professional judgment that dispensing or distributing the opioid antagonist is not appropriate or, in the case of a person who is not covered by Medicaid or private insurance, if the hospital did not receive a supply of emergency opioid antagonists from ODMHSAS. Such persons shall also receive information relating to the use of an opioid antagonist.

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