

HB 2583 -- ADVANCE PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES

SPONSOR: Stephens (128)

This bill allows the Missouri State Board of Nursing to establish rules for licensure, renewal, fees, and discipline of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) (Section 335.048, RSMo). The practice of advanced practice nursing is defined in this bill and includes the authority to prescribe, order, procure, administer, dispense, and furnish controlled substances listed in Schedules II, III, IV, and V, provided such APRN has a certificate of controlled substance prescriptive authority from the Board of Nursing. Advanced practice nursing shall be practiced in accordance with an APRN's graduate-level education as a certified clinical nurse specialist, a certified nurse midwife, a certified nurse practitioner, or a certified registered nurse anesthetist (Section 335.016).

An APRN's prescriptive authority shall include the authority to prescribe, dispense, and administer nonscheduled legend drugs and medications within such APRN's practice and speciality, and to receive, prescribe, administer and provide nonscheduled legend drug samples from pharmaceutical manufacturers to patients at no charge. The Board of Nursing may grant a certificate of controlled substance prescriptive authority to an APRN to administer controlled substances listed in Schedules II, III, IV, and V, except such certification shall not delegate the authority to administer such controlled substances for purposes of inducing sedation or general anesthesia for therapeutic, diagnostic, or surgical procedures unless the APRN is a certified registered nurse anesthetist (Section 335.019).

An applicant for license to practice as an APRN shall submit to the Board of Nursing a written application. The applicant shall hold a current registered professional nurse license or privilege to practice. The applicant shall have completed an accredited graduate-level advanced practice registered nurse program and achieved at least one certification as a clinical nurse specialist, nurse midwife, nurse practitioner, or registered nurse anesthetist. Any person holding a document of recognition to practice nursing as an APRN in this state that is current on August 28, 2020, shall be deemed to be licensed as an APRN (Section 335.046).

Currently, a collaborative practice arrangement may delegate to an APRN the authority to administer, dispense, or prescribe controlled substances listed in Schedules III, IV and V. This bill repeals such provisions, and provides that an APRN shall not be required to enter into a collaborative practice arrangement if certain requirements are met. This bill also repeals provisions setting forth the required elements of a collaborative practice arrangement, and requires such arrangement to contain at least the complete names, home and business addresses, zip codes, telephone numbers, and license numbers of the collaborating physician and

APRN.

Any previously adopted rules regulating the use of collaborative practice arrangements that are not limited to delegating authority to prescribe controlled substances shall, from the effective date of this bill, be null and void. This bill also repeals the prohibition on physicians entering into collaborative practice arrangements with more than six full-time equivalent APRNs, physician assistants, or assistant physicians (Section 334.104). An APRN shall not be required to practice as part of a collaborative practice arrangement if the APRN provides evidence to the board that he or she has been issued a license, and has practiced advanced practice nursing for at least six months. If the APRN has less than six months of practice there must be a collaborative practice arrangement with a physician or an APRN. The collaborative practice arrangement shall be in writing and may delegate to an APRN the authority to administer, dispense, or prescribe drugs and provide treatment. Collaborative practice arrangements may also delegate the authority to administer, dispense, or prescribe controlled substances (Section 335.047). The renewal of an APRN license and a registered professional nurse license shall occur at the same time. Failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or privilege to practice or to provide the required fee and evidence of active certification or maintenance of certification shall result in expiration of the APRN license (Section 335.056). Any person who holds a license or recognition to practice advanced practice nursing in this state may use the title "Advanced Practice Registered Nurse" and the designations of "Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist", "Certified Nurse Midwife", "Certified Clinical Nurse Specialist", and "Certified Nurse Practitioner", and the abbreviations "APRN", "CRNA", "CNM", "CNS", and "NP" respectively (Section 335.076). This bill is similar to SB 965 (2020).