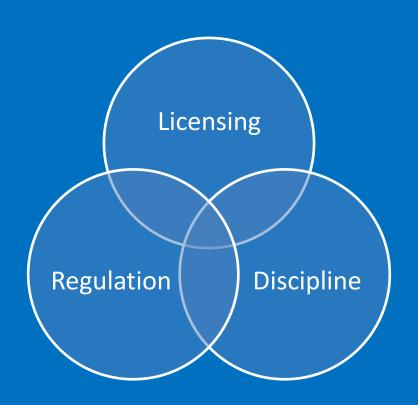
Hospital Practice Notifications for Physician Assistants

WV Society of Healthcare Risk Managers
WV Association of Medical Staff Services
Professionals

November 8, 2019



Medical Board Functions





West Virginia Board of Medicine

- One of 70 allopathic (MD) and osteopathic (DO) medical boards in the U.S., including territories and the District of Columbia.
- WV is one of 14 states with both an MD board and a DO board.
- PAs may be licensed by either board or both depending on where their collaborating physicians are licensed and/or their personal choice.

By the Numbers

Active licenses (as of July 2019):

 \triangleright MD -7,207 (WV -4,466)

▶DPM – 126 (WV – 82)

>PA - 956



Our Board

- Meets 6x/year Jan., March, May, July, Sept., Nov.
- 16 members:
 - □ Appointed by the Governor:
 - > 8 MDs
 - > 2 DPMs
 - > 2 PAs (2nd PA rep added in 2017)
 - > 3 lay members
 - ☐ State health officer (ex officio).



Requirements to Practice

To practice, a PA must have two documents:

- An active license;
- Written notification from the Board of Medicine authorizing practice pursuant to a Board-approved Practice Agreement with a collaborating physician or a hospital Practice Notification.



PA Licensure

Must provide proof of:

- Graduation with a bachelor's or master's degree from an accredited program of instruction for physician assistants.
- Successful completion of the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination (PANCE).
- Current certification by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA).
- Professional practice, character and fitness requirements.

Also, cannot have a revoked or suspended license in another state.



NCCPA

- PAs must pass the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination and be certified by the National Commission on the Certification of Physician Assistants for initial licensure.
- NCCPA certification is no longer a requirement for licensure renewal.
- A licensed PA must notify the Board of certification status.
- If no longer certified, professional designation changes from "PA-C" to simply "PA."



- Senate Bill 1014, passed in 2017, changed the Physician Assistant Practice Act (PAPA).
- When Practice Agreements are in place, physicians and PAs now engage in "collaborative" relationships, rather than "supervisory."

Major Change - Collaboration

- "Collaboration" means an MD or DPM oversees the activities of, and accepts responsibility for, the medical services rendered by a PA.
- Constant physical presence not required: "Easily in contact by telecommunication"



Major Change – Signatory Authority

- Admission and/or discharge orders when permitted by the place of practice
- Medical certifications for death certificates
- Physician orders for life-sustaining treatment
- Physician orders for scope of treatment
- "Do not resuscitate" forms and/or orders



Major Change – Rx Authority

Pursuant to an approved practice agreement:

- PAs may prescribe up to a 30-day, non-refillable supply of Schedule III controlled substances.
- PAs may generally prescribe Schedule IV or V controlled substances pursuant to the limitations and/or restrictions imposed by the collaborating physician.
- PAs may generally prescribe up to an annual supply of any prescription drug, other than a controlled substance, for the treatment of a chronic condition other than chronic pain management.



Major Change – Rx Authority

- PAs prohibited from prescribing Schedule II drugs under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, or: antineoplastics; radio-pharmaceuticals; or general anesthetics.
- Also, may not prescribe, administer, order or dispense medications outside of the approved practice agreement with collaborating physician.



Controlled Substances

 Changes to 11 CSR 5 now permit PAs who seek to administer or dispense controlled substances in an office-based setting to apply for a Controlled Substance Dispensing Practitioner registration for each dispensing location.



- Senate Bill 668, passed in 2019, makes additional, significant changes to the Physician Assistants Practice Act.
- Signed by the Governor on March 25, the bill became effective 90 days from passage – on June 11.

- SB 668 allows PAs to practice in a hospital setting in collaboration with multiple physicians after filing a "Practice Notification" with the appropriate board.
- Streamlines process for hospitals, which have their own robust credentialing process.
- Broader discretion for a PA's scope of practice to be determined at the practice level in hospitals.
- Allows PAs to collaborate, as appropriate, with any physician practicing in the same hospital.



Hospital Definition

Does not include any health care facility not licensed as a hospital pursuant to WV Code 16-5B-1 et seq.



- The Board of Medicine filed an emergency rule to accommodate this change – 11 CSR 1B – approved by the Secretary of State's Office on July 30 and is now in effect.
- The Legislature will consider a final version of the rule during the 2020 session.



- Physicians and physician assistants who collaborate pursuant to this rule shall not allow an employment arrangement to:
 - > Interfere with sound clinical judgement;
 - Diminish or influence the practitioner's ethical obligations to patients; or,
 - Exert undue influence on, or interfere with the robustness of, the collaborative relationship.

- Now two pathways for PA practice authorization:
 - Practice Agreements: required for all practice settings other than hospitals
 - Practice Notifications: for hospital-only practice



- All currently approved Practice Agreements which authorize PA practice in a hospital setting remain in effect unless replaced by a Practice Notification.
- No obligation to replace a current Practice
 Agreement with a Practice Notification; however,
- All <u>new</u> PA hospital practice must be submitted for approval as a Practice Notification, not a Practice Agreement.



- PAs shall be individually responsible and liable for the care they provide.
- Does not relieve PAs "or collaborating physicians of responsibility and liability which otherwise may exist for acts and omissions occurring during collaboration."

How to File a Practice Notification

- PA, in conjunction with a hospital, must submit a complete Practice Notification form to the Board.
- A link to the form can be found on the main page of the Board's website at <u>www.wvbom.wv.gov</u>.
- A PA <u>may not</u> begin practice pursuant to a Practice Notification until the Board provides written notification to the PA and the hospital.
- The Board's written notification activates the Practice Notification.



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