

Chapter 246-854 WAC

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS

WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

246-854-020 Osteopathic physician assistant program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-020, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), § 246-854-020, filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-020, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2). WSR 89-22-065 (Order PM 863), § 308-138A-020, filed 10/31/89, effective 12/1/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2), 18.57A.020 and 18.130.050(1). WSR 88-14-113 (Order 745), § 308-138A-020, filed 7/6/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020, 18.57.005 and 18.130.050. WSR 88-09-030 (Order PM 723), § 308-138A-020, filed 4/15/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020. WSR 87-20-099 (Order PM 671), § 308-138A-020, filed 10/7/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 87-13-004 (Order PM 655), § 308-138A-020, filed 6/4/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020. WSR 83-16-024 (Order PL 440), § 308-138A-020, filed 7/27/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005 and 18.57A.020. WSR 82-17-005 (Order PL 402), § 308-138A-020, filed 8/5/82. Formerly WAC 308-138-020.] Repealed by WSR 07-11-057, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.
 246-854-070 Registration renewal requirement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recod-

ified as § 246-854-070, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1988 c 206 § 604. WSR 88-23-124 (Order PM 801), § 308-138A-060, filed 11/23/88.] Repealed by WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005.
 246-854-090 Osteopathic physician assistant practice plan. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-090, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-090, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2). WSR 89-22-065 (Order PM 863), § 308-138A-080, filed 10/31/89, effective 12/1/89.] Repealed by WSR 07-11-057, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.
 246-854-100 Osteopathic physicians' assistants' reregistration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-100, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2). WSR 89-22-065 (Order PM 863), § 308-138A-090, filed 10/31/89, effective 12/1/89.] Repealed by WSR 93-24-028, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005.
 246-854-120 Use of controlled substances for pain control. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050, and chapters 18.57, 18.18.57A [18.57A] RCW. WSR 07-11-058, § 246-854-120, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.] Repealed by WSR 11-10-068, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.-090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.
 246-854-130 What specific guidance should an osteopathic physician assistant follow? [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050, and chapters 18.57, 18.18.57A [18.57A] RCW. WSR 07-11-058, § 246-854-130, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.] Repealed by WSR 11-10-068, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.
 246-854-140 What knowledge should an osteopathic physician assistant who elects to treat chronic pain patient possess? [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050, and chapters 18.57, 18.18.57A [18.57A] RCW. WSR 07-11-058, § 246-854-140, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.] Repealed by WSR 11-10-068, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.-090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.
 246-854-150 How will the board evaluate prescribing for pain? [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050, and chapters 18.57, 18.18.57A [18.57A] RCW. WSR 07-11-058, § 246-854-150, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.] Repealed by WSR 11-10-068, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.-090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020.

WAC 246-854-010 Approved training and additional skills or procedures. (1) "Board approved program" means a physician assistant program accredited by:

- (a) The committee on allied health education and accreditation (CAHEA);
- (b) The commission on accreditation of allied health education programs (CAAHEP);
- (c) The accreditation review committee on education for the physician assistant (ARC-PA); or
- (d) Any successor accrediting organization utilizing the same standards.

(2) An individual enrolled in an accredited board approved program for physician assistants may function only in direct association with his or her preceptorship physician or a delegated alternate physician in the immediate clinical

setting. A trainee may not function in a remote location or in the absence of the preceptor.

(3) If an osteopathic physician assistant is being trained to perform additional skills or procedures beyond those established by the board, the training must be carried out under the direct, personal supervision of the supervising osteopathic physician or other qualified physician familiar with the practice plan of the osteopathic physician assistant. The training arrangement must be mutually agreed upon by the supervising osteopathic physician and the osteopathic physician assistant.

(4) Requests for approval of newly acquired skills or procedures shall be submitted in writing to the board, including a certificate by the program director or other acceptable evidence showing that he or she was trained in the additional skill or procedure for which authorization is requested. The board will review the evidence to determine whether the applicant has adequate knowledge to perform the additional skill or procedure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-010, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.]

WAC 246-854-015 Utilization and supervision of an osteopathic physician assistant. (1) Unless otherwise stated, for the purposes of this section reference to "osteopathic physician assistant" means a licensed osteopathic physician assistant or interim permit holder.

(2) A credentialed osteopathic physician assistant may not practice until the board approves a practice plan jointly submitted by the osteopathic physician assistant and osteopathic physician or physician group under whose supervision the osteopathic physician assistant will practice. The osteopathic physician assistant must submit the fee under WAC 246-853-990(5) with the practice plan.

(3) An osteopathic physician may supervise three osteopathic physician assistants. The board may consider requests to supervise more than three osteopathic physician assistants based on the individual qualifications and experience of the osteopathic physician and osteopathic physician assistant, community need, and review mechanisms identified in the approved practice plan.

(4) The osteopathic physician assistant shall practice only in the locations designated in the practice plan.

(5) The osteopathic physician assistant and supervising osteopathic physician shall ensure that:

(a) The supervising osteopathic physician timely reviews all reports of abnormalities and significant deviations, including the patient's chart;

(b) The charts of all patients seen by the osteopathic physician assistant are immediately and properly documented to include the activities, functions, services and treatment measures performed by the osteopathic physician assistant;

(c) All telephone advice given through the osteopathic physician assistant by the supervising osteopathic physician, alternate supervising physician, or member of a supervising physician group are documented in the patient's record;

(d) The supervising osteopathic physician provides adequate supervision and review of the osteopathic physician assistant's practice. The supervising osteopathic physician or designated alternate physician shall review and countersign:

(i) All charts of the licensed osteopathic physician assistant within seven working days for the first thirty days of practice and thereafter ten percent of their charts, including clinic, emergency room, and hospital patients within seven working days.

(ii) Every chart entry of an interim permit holder within two working days;

(e) The osteopathic physician assistant, at all times when meeting or treating patients, wears identification or a badge identifying him or her as an osteopathic physician assistant;

(f) The osteopathic physician assistant is represented in a manner which would not be misleading to the public as to his or her title.

(6) The osteopathic physician assistant shall notify the supervisor within twenty-four hours of any significant deviation in a patient's ongoing condition as identified by EKGs, laboratory tests, or X rays not read by a radiologist.

(7) In the temporary absence of the supervising osteopathic physician, the osteopathic physician assistant may carry out those tasks for which he or she is credentialed, if the supervisory and review mechanisms are provided by a designated alternate supervisor. If an alternate osteopathic physician is not available in the community or practice, the board may authorize a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW or physician group to act as the alternate physician supervisor. If a physician group is proposed as a designated alternate supervisor, the practice plan must specify how supervising responsibility is to be assigned among the members of the group.

(8) The supervising osteopathic physician and the osteopathic physician assistant shall advise the board of the termination date of the working relationship. The notification must be submitted in writing within thirty days of termination and include a written report indicating the reasons for termination.

(9) In the event that an osteopathic physician assistant who is currently credentialed desires to become associated with another osteopathic physician or physician group, he or she must submit a new practice plan and submit the fee under WAC 246-853-990(5). Board approval of the new relationship is required before the osteopathic physician assistant may begin practice under the new supervising physician. A physician assistant being supervised by an allopathic physician (MD) must be licensed and have an approved practice plan as provided in chapter 18.71A RCW.

(10) An osteopathic physician assistant working in or for a hospital, clinic or other health organization must be credentialed. His or her responsibilities to any other physicians must be defined in the board approved practice plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-015, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.]

WAC 246-854-025 Remote practice site—Utilization.

(1) "Remote practice site" means a setting physically separate from the supervising osteopathic physician's primary practice location or a setting where the osteopathic physician is present less than twenty-five percent of the practice time of the osteopathic physician assistant.

(2) The board may approve a practice plan proposing utilization of an osteopathic physician assistant at a remote practice site if:

(a) There is a demonstrated need for this utilization;

(b) There is adequate means for immediate communication between the primary osteopathic physician or alternate physician and the osteopathic physician assistant;

(c) The supervising osteopathic physician spends at least ten percent of the documented and scheduled practice time of the osteopathic physician assistant in the remote office site. In the case of part time or unique practice settings, the osteopathic physician may petition the board to modify the on-site requirement provided adequate supervision is maintained by an alternate method. The board will consider each request on an individual basis;

(d) The names of the supervising osteopathic physician and osteopathic physician assistant must be prominently displayed at the entrance to the clinic or in the reception area.

(3) No osteopathic physician assistant holding an interim permit shall be utilized in a remote practice site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-025, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.]

WAC 246-854-030 Osteopathic physician assistant prescriptions. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant may issue written or oral prescriptions as provided in this section when designated by the supervising physician on the practice plan and approved by the board.

(a) An osteopathic physician assistant certified by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (P.A.-C.) may issue prescriptions for legend drugs and Schedule II through V controlled substances.

(b) A noncertified osteopathic physician assistant (P.A.) may issue prescriptions for legend drugs and Schedule III through V controlled substances.

(2) Written prescriptions shall comply with state and federal prescription writing laws. The osteopathic physician assistant shall sign a prescription by using his or her own name followed by the letters "P.A." to designate a noncertified osteopathic physician assistant, or "P.A.-C." to designate a certified osteopathic physician assistant and the physician assistant's license number.

(3) Prescriptions for Schedule II through V controlled substances must include the osteopathic physician assistant drug enforcement administration registration number or, if none, the supervising physician's drug enforcement administration registration number.

(4) An osteopathic physician assistant may issue prescriptions for a patient who is under his or her care, or the care of the supervising osteopathic physician.

(5) An osteopathic physician assistant employed or having been extended privileges by a hospital, nursing home or other health care institution may, if permissible under the bylaws and rules of the institution, order pharmaceutical agents for inpatients under his or her care or the care of the supervising osteopathic physician.

(6) An osteopathic physician assistant may dispense legend drugs and controlled substances from office supplies. An osteopathic physician assistant may dispense prescription drugs for treatment up to forty-eight hours. The medication so dispensed must comply with the state law prescription labeling requirements.

(5/2/11)

(7) The supervising physician shall assume full responsibility for review of the osteopathic physician assistant's prescription writing practice on an ongoing basis.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020. WSR 07-08-052, § 246-854-030, filed 3/29/07, effective 4/29/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-030, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), § 246-854-030, filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-030, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020, 18.57.005 and 18.130.050. WSR 89-23-067 (Order 018), § 308-138A-025, filed 11/15/89, effective 12/16/89; WSR 88-09-030 (Order PM 723), § 308-138A-025, filed 4/15/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020. WSR 87-20-099 (Order PM 671), § 308-138A-025, filed 10/7/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020 and 18.57A.070. WSR 84-05-011 (Order PL 457), § 308-138A-025, filed 2/7/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57A.020. WSR 83-16-024 (Order PL 440), § 308-138A-025, filed 7/27/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005 and 18.57A.020. WSR 82-17-005 (Order PL 402), § 308-138A-025, filed 8/5/82. Formerly WAC 308-138-025.]

WAC 246-854-035 Osteopathic physician assistant—Scope of practice. (1) For the purpose of this section, reference to "osteopathic physician assistant" means a licensed osteopathic physician assistant or interim permit holder.

(2) The osteopathic physician assistant may perform services for which they have been trained and approved in a practice plan by the board. Those services summarized in the standardized procedures reference and guidelines established by the board may be performed by the osteopathic physician assistant unless limited in the approved practice plan.

(3) An osteopathic physician assistant may sign and attest to any document that might ordinarily be signed by a licensed osteopathic physician, to include, but not be limited to, such things as birth and death certificates.

(4) An osteopathic physician assistant may prescribe legend drugs and controlled substances as permitted in WAC 246-854-030.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-035, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.]

WAC 246-854-040 Osteopathic physician assistant use of drugs or autotransfusion to enhance athletic ability. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant shall not prescribe, administer, or dispense anabolic steroids, growth hormones, testosterone or its analogs, human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG), other hormones, or any form of autotransfusion for the purpose of enhancing athletic ability and/or for nontherapeutic cosmetic appearance.

(2) A physician assistant shall complete and maintain patient medical records which accurately reflect the prescription, administering, or dispensing of any substance or drug described in this section or any form of autotransfusion. Patient medical records shall indicate the diagnosis and purpose for which the substance, drug, or autotransfusion is prescribed, administered, or dispensed and any additional information upon which the diagnosis is based.

(3) A violation of any provision of this section shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action under RCW 18.130.-180(7). A violation of subsection (1) of this section shall also constitute grounds for disciplinary action under RCW 18.130.180(6).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-040, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified

as § 246-854-040, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2), 18.57A.020 and 18.130.050(1). WSR 88-21-081 (Order PM 780), § 308-138A-030, filed 10/19/88.]

WAC 246-854-050 AIDS education and training.

Applicants must complete seven clock hours of AIDS education as required in chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 8.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.280. WSR 98-05-060, § 246-854-050, filed 2/13/98, effective 3/16/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-050, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), § 246-854-050, filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-050, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1988 c 206 § 604. WSR 88-23-124 (Order PM 801), § 308-138A-040, filed 11/23/88.]

WAC 246-854-060 Application for licensure. Effective January 1, 1989, persons applying for licensure shall submit, in addition to the other requirements, evidence to show compliance with the education requirements of WAC 246-854-050.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-060, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), § 246-854-060, filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-060, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1988 c 206 § 604. WSR 88-23-124 (Order PM 801), § 308-138A-050, filed 11/23/88.]

WAC 246-854-080 Osteopathic physician assistant licensure—Qualifications and requirements. (1) Individuals applying to the board under chapter 18.57A RCW after July 1, 1999, must have graduated from an accredited board approved physician assistant program and successfully passed the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants examination;

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to an osteopathic physician assistant licensed prior to July 1, 1999.

(3) An applicant applying for licensure as an osteopathic physician assistant must submit an application on forms supplied by the board. The application must detail the education, training, and experience of the osteopathic physician assistant and provide other information as may be required. The application must be accompanied by a fee determined by the secretary under RCW 43.70.250 as specified in WAC 246-853-990(5).

(4) Each applicant shall furnish proof of the following, which must be approved by the board:

(a) The applicant has completed an accredited board approved physician assistant program;

(b) The applicant has successfully passed the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants examination;

(c) The applicant has not committed unprofessional conduct as defined in RCW 18.130.180; and

(d) The applicant is physically and mentally capable of practicing as an osteopathic physician assistant with reasonable skill and safety.

(5) The board will only consider complete applications with all supporting documents for licensure.

(6) An osteopathic physician assistant may not begin practice without written board approval of the practice plan for each working relationship.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-080, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07. Statutory Authority: RCW

43.70.280. WSR 98-05-060, § 246-854-080, filed 2/13/98, effective 3/16/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005 and 18.130.050. WSR 94-15-068, § 246-854-080, filed 7/19/94, effective 8/19/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-080, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93; WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified as § 246-854-080, filed 12/3/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005(2). WSR 89-22-065 (Order PM 863), § 308-138A-070, filed 10/31/89, effective 12/1/89.]

WAC 246-854-085 Interim permit—Qualifications and interim permit requirements. (1) Individuals applying to the board for an interim permit under RCW 18.57A.020(1) must have graduated from an accredited board approved physician assistant program.

(2) Interim permit holders will have one year from issuance of the interim permit to successfully pass the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants examination.

(3) An applicant applying for an osteopathic physician assistant interim permit must submit an application on forms supplied by the board. The application must detail the education, training, and experience of the osteopathic physician assistant and provide other information as may be required. The application must be accompanied by a fee determined by the secretary under RCW 43.70.250 as specified in WAC 246-853-990(5).

(4) Each applicant shall furnish proof of the following, which must be approved by the board:

(a) The applicant has completed an accredited physician assistant program approved by the board;

(b) The applicant is eligible to take the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants examination;

(c) The applicant has not committed unprofessional conduct as defined in RCW 18.130.180; and

(d) The applicant is physically and mentally capable of practicing as an osteopathic physician assistant with reasonable skill and safety.

(5) The board will only consider complete applications with all supporting documents for the interim permit.

(6) An osteopathic physician assistant may not begin practice without written board approval of the practice plan for each working relationship.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 07-11-057, § 246-854-085, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.]

WAC 246-854-110 Osteopathic physician assistant continuing education required. (1) Licensed osteopathic physician assistants must complete fifty hours of continuing education annually as required in chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 7.

(2) Certification of compliance with the requirement for continuing education of the American Osteopathic Association, Washington State Osteopathic Association, National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants, Washington Academy of Physician Assistants, American Academy of Physician's Assistants, and the American Medical Association, or a recognition award or a current certification of continuing education from medical practice academies shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of these regulations.

(3) In the case of a permanent retirement or illness, the board may grant indefinite waiver of continuing education as a requirement for licensure, provided an affidavit is received indicating that the osteopathic physician assistant is not providing osteopathic medical services to consumers. If such permanent retirement or illness status is changed or osteopathic medical services are resumed, it is incumbent upon the licensee to immediately notify the board and show proof of practice competency as determined necessary by the board.

(4) Prior approval not required.

(a) The Washington state board of osteopathic medicine and surgery does not approve credits for continuing education. The board will accept any continuing education that reasonably falls within these regulations and relies upon each individual osteopathic physician assistant's integrity in complying with this requirement.

(b) Continuing education program sponsors need not apply for nor expect to receive prior board approval for continuing education programs. The continuing education category will depend solely upon the determination of the accrediting organization or institution. The number of creditable hours may be determined by counting the contact hours of instruction and rounding to the nearest quarter hour.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.280. WSR 98-05-060, § 246-854-110, filed 2/13/98, effective 3/16/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-110, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93.]

WAC 246-854-115 Categories of creditable continuing professional education activities. The following are categories of creditable continuing education activities approved by the board. The credits must be earned in the twelve-month period preceding application for renewal of licensure. One clock hour shall equal one credit hour for the purpose of satisfying the fifty hour continuing education requirement.

Category 1 - A minimum of thirty credit hours are mandatory under this category.

1-A Formal educational program sponsored by nationally recognized organizations or institutions which have been approved by the American Osteopathic Association, Washington State Osteopathic Association, Washington Academy of Physician Assistants, National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants, American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Physician's Assistants.

1-B Preparation in publishable form of an original scientific paper.

a. A maximum of five credit hours for initial presentation or publication of a paper in a professional journal.

1-C Serving as a teacher, lecturer, preceptor or a moderator-participant in a formal educational program or preparation and scientific presentation at a formal educational program sponsored by one of the organizations or institutions specified in Category 1-A. One hour credit per each hour of instruction may be claimed.

a. A maximum of five credit hours per year.

Category 2 - Home study.

2-A A maximum of twenty credit hours per year may be granted.

a. Reading - Medical journals and quizzes.

1) One-half credit hour per issue

2) One-half credit hour per quiz

b. Listening - audio tape programs.

1) One-half credit hour per tape program

2) One-half credit hour per tape program quiz

c. Other - subject - oriented and refresher home study courses.

1) Credit hours indicated by sponsor will be accepted

2-B Preparation and presentation of a scientific exhibit at professional meetings.

a. Maximum of five credit hours per exhibit per year.

2-C Observation at medical centers; programs dealing with experimental and investigative areas of medical practice and programs conducted by nonrecognized sponsors.

a. Maximum of five credit hours per year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 93-24-028, § 246-854-115, filed 11/22/93, effective 12/23/93.]

WAC 246-854-200 Sexual misconduct. (1) Definitions:

(a) "Patient" means a person who is receiving health care or treatment, or has received health care or treatment without a termination of the osteopathic physician assistant-patient relationship. The determination of when a person is a patient is made on a case-by-case basis with consideration given to a number of factors, including the nature, extent and context of the professional relationship between the osteopathic physician assistant and the person. The fact that a person is not actively receiving treatment or professional services is not the sole determining factor.

(b) "Osteopathic physician assistant" means a person licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery under chapter 18.57A RCW.

(c) "Key third party" means a person in a close personal relationship with the patient and includes, but is not limited to, spouses, partners, parents, siblings, children, guardians and proxies.

(2) An osteopathic physician assistant shall not engage in sexual misconduct with a current patient or a key third party. An osteopathic physician assistant engages in sexual misconduct when he or she engages in the following behaviors with a patient or key third party:

(a) Sexual intercourse or genital to genital contact;

(b) Oral to genital contact;

(c) Genital to anal contact or oral to anal contact;

(d) Kissing in a romantic or sexual manner;

(e) Touching breasts, genitals or any sexualized body part for any purpose other than appropriate examination or treatment;

(f) Examination or touching of genitals without using gloves;

(g) Not allowing a patient the privacy to dress or undress;

(h) Encouraging the patient to masturbate in the presence of the osteopathic physician assistant or masturbation by the osteopathic physician assistant while the patient is present;

(i) Offering to provide practice-related services, such as medication, in exchange for sexual favors;

(j) Soliciting a date;

(k) Engaging in a conversation regarding the sexual history, preferences or fantasies of the osteopathic physician assistant.

(3) An osteopathic physician assistant shall not engage in any of the conduct described in subsection (2) of this section with a former patient or key third party if the osteopathic physician assistant:

(a) Uses or exploits the trust, knowledge, influence, or emotions derived from the professional relationship; or

(b) Uses or exploits privileged information or access to privileged information to meet the osteopathic physician assistant's personal or sexual needs.

(4) To determine whether a patient is a current patient or a former patient, the board will analyze each case individually, and will consider a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Documentation of formal termination;

(b) Transfer of the patient's care to another health care provider;

(c) The length of time that has passed;

(d) The length of time of the professional relationship;

(e) The extent to which the patient has confided personal or private information to the osteopathic physician assistant;

(f) The nature of the patient's health problem;

(g) The degree of emotional dependence and vulnerability.

(5) This section does not prohibit conduct that is required for medically recognized diagnostic or treatment purposes if the conduct meets the standard of care appropriate to the diagnostic or treatment situation.

(6) It is not a defense that the patient, former patient, or key third party initiated or consented to the conduct, or that the conduct occurred outside the professional setting.

(7) A violation of any provision of this rule shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050 and chapters 18.57, 18.57A RCW. WSR 07-12-091, § 246-854-200, filed 6/6/07, effective 7/7/07.]

WAC 246-854-210 Abuse. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant commits unprofessional conduct if the osteopathic physician assistant abuses a patient or key third party. "Osteopathic physician assistant," "patient" and "key third party" are defined in WAC 246-854-200. An osteopathic physician assistant abuses a patient when he or she:

(a) Makes statements regarding the patient's body, appearance, sexual history, or sexual orientation that have no legitimate medical or therapeutic purpose;

(b) Removes a patient's clothing or gown without consent;

(c) Fails to treat an unconscious or deceased patient's body or property respectfully; or

(d) Engages in any conduct, whether verbal or physical, which unreasonably demeans, humiliates, embarrasses, threatens, or harms a patient.

(2) A violation of any provision of this rule shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.130.050 and chapters 18.57, 18.57A RCW. WSR 07-12-091, § 246-854-210, filed 6/6/07, effective 7/7/07.]

WAC 246-854-220 Use of laser, light, radiofrequency, and plasma devices as applied to the skin. (1) For the purposes of this section, laser, light, radiofrequency, and plasma (LLRP) devices are medical devices that:

(a) Use a laser, noncoherent light, intense pulsed light, radiofrequency, or plasma to topically penetrate skin and alter human tissue; and

(b) Are classified by the federal Food and Drug Administration as prescriptive devices.

(2) Because an LLRP device is used to treat disease, injuries, deformities and other physical conditions of human beings, the use of an LLRP device is the practice of osteopathic medicine under RCW 18.57.001. The use of an LLRP device can result in complications such as visual impairment, blindness, inflammation, burns, scarring, hypopigmentation and hyperpigmentation.

(3) Use of medical devices using any form of energy to penetrate or alter human tissue for a purpose other than those in subsection (1) of this section constitutes surgery and is outside the scope of this section.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

(4) An osteopathic physician assistant may use an LLRP device with the consent of the sponsoring or supervising osteopathic physician who meets the requirements under WAC 246-853-630, is in compliance with the practice arrangement plan approved by the board, and in accordance with standard medical practice.

(5) An osteopathic physician assistant must be appropriately trained in the physics, safety and techniques of using LLRP devices prior to using such a device, and must remain competent for as long as the device is used.

(6) Prior to authorizing treatment with an LLRP device, an osteopathic physician assistant must take a history, perform an appropriate physical examination, make an appropriate diagnosis, recommend appropriate treatment, obtain the patient's informed consent (including informing the patient that an allied health care practitioner may operate the device), provide instructions for emergency and follow-up care, and prepare an appropriate medical record.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT DELEGATION OF LLRP TREATMENT

(7) An osteopathic physician assistant who meets the above requirements may delegate an LLRP device procedure to a properly trained allied health care professional licensed under the authorization of RCW 18.130.040, whose scope of practice allows the use of a prescriptive LLRP medical device provided all the following conditions are met:

(a) The treatment in no way involves surgery as that term is understood in the practice of medicine;

(b) Such delegated use falls within the supervised allied health care professional's lawful scope of practice;

(c) The LLRP device is not used on the globe of the eye; and

(d) The supervised allied health care professional has appropriate training including, but not limited to:

(i) Application techniques of each LLRP device;

(ii) Cutaneous medicine;

(iii) Indications and contraindications for such procedures;

- (iv) Preprocedural and postprocedural care;
 - (v) Potential complications; and
 - (vi) Infectious disease control involved with each treatment;
- (e) The delegating osteopathic physician assistant has written office protocol for the supervised allied health care professional to follow in using the LLRP device. A written office protocol must include at a minimum the following:
- (i) The identity of the individual osteopathic physician assistant authorized to use the device and responsible for the delegation of the procedure;
 - (ii) A statement of the activities, decision criteria, and plan the supervised allied health care professional must follow when performing procedures delegated pursuant to this rule;
 - (iii) Selection criteria to screen patients for the appropriateness of treatments;
 - (iv) Identification of devices and settings to be used for patients who meet selection criteria;
 - (v) Methods by which the specified device is to be operated and maintained;
 - (vi) A description of appropriate care and follow-up for common complications, serious injury, or emergencies; and
 - (vii) A statement of the activities, decision criteria, and plan the supervised allied health care professional shall follow when performing delegated procedures, including the method for documenting decisions made and a plan for communication or feedback to the authorizing osteopathic physician assistant concerning specific decisions made. Documentation shall be recorded after each procedure on the patient's record or medical chart;
 - (f) The osteopathic physician assistant is responsible for ensuring that the supervised allied health care professional uses the LLRP device only in accordance with the written office protocol, and does not exercise independent medical judgment when using the device;
 - (g) The osteopathic physician assistant shall be on the immediate premises during any use of an LLRP device and be able to treat complications, provide consultation, or resolve problems, if indicated.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.130.050. WSR 08-20-125, § 246-854-220, filed 10/1/08, effective 11/1/08.]

WAC 246-854-230 Nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedures. (1) The purpose of this rule is to establish the duties and responsibilities of an osteopathic physician assistant who injects medication or substances for cosmetic purposes or uses prescription devices for cosmetic purposes. These procedures can result in complications such as visual impairment, blindness, inflammation, burns, scarring, disfiguration, hypopigmentation and hyperpigmentation. The performance of these procedures is the practice of medicine under RCW 18.57.001.

- (2) This section does not apply to:
 - (a) Surgery;
 - (b) The use of prescription lasers, noncoherent light, intense pulsed light, radiofrequency, or plasma as applied to the skin; this is covered in WAC 246-853-630 and 246-854-220;

- (c) The practice of a profession by a licensed health care professional under methods or means within the scope of practice permitted by such license;
 - (d) The use of nonprescription devices; and
 - (e) Intravenous therapy.
- (3) Definitions. These definitions apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (a) "Nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure" means a procedure or treatment that involves the injection of a medication or substance for cosmetic purposes, or the use of a prescription device for cosmetic purposes.
 - (b) "Physician" means an individual licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW.
 - (c) "Physician assistant" means an individual licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW.
 - (d) "Prescription device" means a device that the federal Food and Drug Administration has designated as a prescription device, and can be sold only to persons with prescriptive authority in the state in which they reside.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

- (4) An osteopathic physician assistant may perform a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure only after the board approves a practice plan permitting the osteopathic physician assistant to perform such procedures. An osteopathic physician assistant must ensure that the supervising or sponsoring osteopathic physician is in full compliance with WAC 246-853-640.
- (5) An osteopathic physician assistant may not perform a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure unless his or her supervising or sponsoring osteopathic physician is fully and appropriately trained to perform that same procedure.
- (6) Prior to performing a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure, an osteopathic physician assistant must have appropriate training in, at a minimum:
 - (a) Techniques for each procedure;
 - (b) Cutaneous medicine;
 - (c) Indications and contraindications for each procedure;
 - (d) Preprocedural and postprocedural care;
 - (e) Recognition and acute management of potential complications that may result from the procedure; and
 - (f) Infectious disease control involved with each treatment.
- (7) The osteopathic physician assistant must keep a record of his or her training in the office and available for review upon request by a patient or a representative of the board.
- (8) Prior to performing a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure, either the osteopathic physician assistant or the delegating osteopathic physician must:
 - (a) Take a history;
 - (b) Perform an appropriate physical examination;
 - (c) Make an appropriate diagnosis;
 - (d) Recommend appropriate treatment;
 - (e) Obtain the patient's informed consent including disclosing the credentials of the person who will perform the procedure;
 - (f) Provide instructions for emergency and follow-up care; and
 - (g) Prepare an appropriate medical record.

(9) The osteopathic physician assistant must ensure that there is a written office protocol for performing the nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure. A written office protocol must include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) A statement of the activities, decision criteria, and plan the osteopathic physician assistant must follow when performing procedures under this rule;

(b) Selection criteria to screen patients for the appropriateness of treatment;

(c) A description of appropriate care and follow-up for common complications, serious injury, or emergencies; and

(d) A statement of the activities, decision criteria, and plan the osteopathic physician assistant must follow if performing a procedure delegated by an osteopathic physician pursuant to WAC 246-853-640, including the method for documenting decisions made and a plan for communication or feedback to the authorizing physician concerning specific decisions made.

(10) An osteopathic physician assistant may not delegate the performance of a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure to another individual.

(11) An osteopathic physician assistant may perform a nonsurgical medical cosmetic procedure that uses a medication or substance, whether or not approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for the particular purpose for which it is used, so long as the osteopathic physician assistant's sponsoring or supervising osteopathic physician is on-site.

(12) An osteopathic physician assistant must ensure that each treatment is documented in the patient's medical record.

(13) An osteopathic physician assistant may not sell or give a prescription device to an individual who does not possess prescriptive authority in the state in which the individual resides or practices.

(14) An osteopathic physician assistant must ensure that all equipment used for procedures covered by this section is inspected, calibrated, and certified as safe according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(15) An osteopathic physician assistant must participate in a quality assurance program required of the supervising or sponsoring physician under WAC 246-853-640.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, and 18.130.050(4). WSR 11-08-024, § 246-854-230, filed 3/31/11, effective 5/1/11.]

PAIN MANAGEMENT

WAC 246-854-240 Pain management—Intent. These rules govern the use of opioids in the treatment of patients for chronic noncancer pain. Nothing in these rules in any way restricts the current scope of practice of osteopathic physician assistants as set forth in chapters 18.57 and 18.57A RCW and the working agreements between the osteopathic physician and the osteopathic physician assistant, which may include pain management.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-240, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-241 Exclusions. The rules adopted under WAC 246-854-240 through 246-854-253 do not apply to:

(1) The provision of palliative, hospice, or other end-of-life care; or

(2) The management of acute pain caused by an injury or surgical procedure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-241, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-242 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply in WAC 246-854-240 through 246-854-253 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Acute pain" means the normal, predicted physiological response to a noxious chemical, thermal, or mechanical stimulus and typically is associated with invasive procedures, trauma, and disease. It is generally time-limited, often less than three months in duration, and usually less than six months.

(2) "Addiction" means a primary, chronic, neurobiologic disease with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and manifestations. It is characterized by behaviors that include:

(a) Impaired control over drug use;

(b) Craving;

(c) Compulsive use; or

(d) Continued use despite harm.

(3) "Chronic noncancer pain" means a state in which noncancer pain persists beyond the usual course of an acute disease or healing of an injury, or that may or may not be associated with an acute or chronic pathologic process that causes continuous or intermittent pain over months or years.

(4) "Comorbidity" means a preexisting or coexisting physical or psychiatric disease or condition.

(5) "Episodic care" means medical care provided by a provider other than the designated primary provider in the acute care setting, for example, urgent care or emergency department.

(6) "Hospice" means a model of care that focuses on relieving symptoms and supporting patients with a life expectancy of six months or less. Hospice involves an interdisciplinary approach to provide health care, pain management, and emotional and spiritual support. The emphasis is on comfort, quality of life and patient and family support. Hospice can be provided in the patient's home as well as freestanding hospice facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, or other long-term care facilities.

(7) "Morphine equivalent dose" means a conversion of various opioids to a morphine equivalent dose by the use of accepted conversion tables.

(8) "Multidisciplinary pain clinic" means a clinic or office that provides comprehensive pain management and may include care provided by multiple available disciplines or treatment modalities; for example, physicians, physician assistants, osteopathic physicians, osteopathic physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, physical therapy, occupational therapy, or other complementary therapies.

(9) "Palliative" means care that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing life-threatening illness. With palliative care particular attention is given to the prevention, assessment, and treatment of pain and other symptoms, and to the provision of psychological, spiritual, and emotional support.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-242, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-243 Patient evaluation. The osteopathic physician assistant shall obtain, evaluate, and document the patient's health history and physical examination in the health record prior to treating for chronic noncancer pain.

(1) The patient's health history shall include:

- (a) Current and past treatments for pain;
- (b) Comorbidities; and
- (c) Any substance abuse.

(2) The patient's health history should include:

(a) A review of any available prescription monitoring program or emergency department-based information exchange; and

(b) Any relevant information from a pharmacist provided to osteopathic physician assistant.

(3) The initial patient evaluation shall include:

(a) Physical examination;

(b) The nature and intensity of the pain;

(c) The effect of the pain on physical and psychological function;

(d) Medications including indication(s), date, type, dosage, and quantity prescribed;

(e) A risk screening of the patient for potential comorbidities and risk factors using an appropriate screening tool. The screening should address:

- (i) History of addiction;
- (ii) Abuse or aberrant behavior regarding opioid use;
- (iii) Psychiatric conditions;
- (iv) Regular concomitant use of benzodiazepines, alcohol, or other central nervous system medications;
- (v) Poorly controlled depression or anxiety;
- (vi) Evidence or risk of significant adverse events, including falls or fractures;
- (vii) Receipt of opioids from more than one prescribing practitioner or practitioner group;
- (viii) Repeated visits to emergency departments seeking opioids;

(ix) History of sleep apnea or other respiratory risk factors;

- (x) Possible or current pregnancy; and
- (xi) History of allergies or intolerances.

(4) The initial patient evaluation should include:

(a) Any available diagnostic, therapeutic, and laboratory results; and

(b) Any available consultations.

(5) The health record shall be maintained in an accessible manner, readily available for review, and should include:

- (a) The diagnosis, treatment plan, and objectives;
- (b) Documentation of the presence of one or more recognized indications for the use of pain medication;
- (c) Documentation of any medication prescribed;
- (d) Results of periodic reviews;
- (e) Any written agreements for treatment between the patient and the osteopathic physician assistant; and
- (f) The osteopathic physician assistant instructions to the patient.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-243, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

(5/2/11)

WAC 246-854-244 Treatment plan. (1) The written treatment plan shall state the objectives that will be used to determine treatment success and shall include, at a minimum:

- (a) Any change in pain relief;
- (b) Any change in physical and psychosocial function; and
- (c) Additional diagnostic evaluations or other planned treatments.

(2) After treatment begins the osteopathic physician assistant should adjust drug therapy to the individual health needs of the patient. The osteopathic physician assistant shall include indications for medication use on the prescription and require photo identification of the person picking up the prescription in order to fill. The osteopathic physician assistant shall advise the patient that it is the patient's responsibility to safeguard all medications and keep them in a secure location.

(3) Other treatment modalities or a rehabilitation program may be necessary depending on the etiology of the pain and the extent to which the pain is associated with physical and psychosocial impairment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-244, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-245 Informed consent. The osteopathic physician assistant shall discuss the risks and benefits of treatment options with the patient, persons designated by the patient, or with the patient's surrogate or guardian if the patient is without health care decision-making capacity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-245, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-246 Written agreement for treatment.

Chronic noncancer pain patients should receive all chronic pain management prescriptions from one osteopathic physician assistant and one pharmacy whenever possible. If the patient is at high risk for medication abuse, or has a history of substance abuse, or psychiatric comorbidities, the prescribing osteopathic physician assistant shall use a written agreement for treatment with the patient outlining patient responsibilities. This written agreement for treatment shall include:

(1) The patient's agreement to provide biological samples for urine/serum medical level screening when requested by the osteopathic physician assistant;

(2) The patient's agreement to take medications at the dose and frequency prescribed with a specific protocol for lost prescriptions and early refills;

(3) Reasons for which drug therapy may be discontinued (e.g., violation of agreement);

(4) The requirement that all chronic pain management prescriptions are provided by a single prescriber or multidisciplinary pain clinic and dispensed by a single pharmacy or pharmacy system;

(5) The patient's agreement to not abuse alcohol or use other medically unauthorized substances;

(6) A written authorization for:

(a) The osteopathic physician assistant to release the agreement for treatment to local emergency departments, urgent care facilities, and pharmacies; and

(b) Other practitioners to report violations of the agreement back to the osteopathic physician assistant;

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(7) A written authorization that the osteopathic physician assistant may notify the proper authorities if he or she has reason to believe the patient has engaged in illegal activity;

(8) Acknowledgment that a violation of the agreement may result in a tapering or discontinuation of the prescription;

(9) Acknowledgment that it is the patient's responsibility to safeguard all medications and keep them in a secure location; and

(10) Acknowledgment that if the patient violates the terms of the agreement, the violation and the osteopathic physician assistant's response to the violation will be documented, as well as the rationale for changes in the treatment plan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-246, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-247 Periodic review. The osteopathic physician assistant shall periodically review the course of treatment for chronic noncancer pain, the patient's state of health, and any new information about the etiology of the pain. Generally, periodic reviews shall take place at least every six months. However, for treatment of stable patients with chronic noncancer pain involving nonescalating daily dosages of forty milligrams of a morphine equivalent dose (MED) or less, periodic reviews shall take place at least annually.

(1) During the periodic review, the osteopathic physician assistant shall determine:

(a) Patient's compliance with any medication treatment plan;

(b) If pain, function, or quality of life have improved or diminished using objective evidence, considering any available information from family members or other caregivers; and

(c) If continuation or modification of medications for pain management treatment is necessary based on the osteopathic physician assistant's evaluation of progress towards treatment objectives.

(2) The osteopathic physician assistant shall assess the appropriateness of continued use of the current treatment plan if the patient's progress or compliance with current treatment plan is unsatisfactory. The osteopathic physician assistant shall consider tapering, changing, or discontinuing treatment when:

(a) Function or pain does not improve after a trial period;

(b) There is evidence of significant adverse effects;

(c) Other treatment modalities are indicated; or

(d) There is evidence of misuse, addiction, or diversion.

(3) The osteopathic physician assistant should periodically review information from any available prescription monitoring program or emergency department-based information exchange.

(4) The osteopathic physician assistant should periodically review any relevant information from a pharmacist provided to the osteopathic physician assistant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-247, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-248 Long-acting opioids, including methadone. Long-acting opioids, including methadone,

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should only be prescribed by an osteopathic physician assistant who is familiar with its risks and use, and who is prepared to conduct the necessary careful monitoring. Special attention should be given to patients who are initiating such treatment. The osteopathic physician assistant prescribing long-acting opioids or methadone should have a one-time (lifetime) completion of at least four continuing education hours relating to this topic.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-248, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-249 Episodic care. (1) When evaluating patients for episodic care, such as emergency or urgent care, the osteopathic physician assistant should review any available prescription monitoring program, emergency department-based information exchange, or other tracking system.

(2) Episodic care practitioners should avoid providing opioids for chronic pain management. However, if opioids are provided, the osteopathic physician assistant should limit the use of opioids for a chronic noncancer pain patient to the minimum amount necessary to control the pain until the patient can receive care from a primary care practitioner.

(3) Prescriptions for opioids written by an episodic care practitioner shall include indications for use or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code and shall be written to require photo identification of the person picking up the prescription in order to fill.

(4) If a patient has signed a written agreement for treatment and has provided a written authorization to release the agreement under WAC 246-854-246(6) to episodic care practitioners, then the episodic care practitioner should report known violations of the agreement back to the patient's treatment practitioner who provided the agreement for treatment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-249, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-250 Consultation—Recommendations and requirements. (1) The osteopathic physician assistant shall consider referring the patient for additional evaluation and treatment as needed to achieve treatment objectives. Special attention should be given to those chronic noncancer pain patients who are under eighteen years of age, or who are at risk for medication misuse, abuse, or diversion. The management of pain in patients with a history of substance abuse or with comorbid psychiatric disorders may require extra care, monitoring, documentation, and consultation with, or referral to, an expert in the management of such patients.

(2) The mandatory consultation threshold for adults is one hundred twenty milligrams morphine equivalent dose (MED) (oral). In the event a practitioner prescribes a dosage amount that meets or exceeds the consultation threshold of one hundred twenty milligrams MED (orally) per day, a consultation with a pain management specialist as described in WAC 246-854-253 is required, unless the consultation is exempted under WAC 246-854-251 or 246-854-252. Great caution should be used when prescribing opioids to children with chronic noncancer pain and appropriate referral to a specialist is encouraged.

(a) The mandatory consultation shall consist of at least one of the following:

- (i) An office visit with the patient and the pain management specialist;
- (ii) A telephone consultation between the pain management specialist and the osteopathic physician assistant;
- (iii) An electronic consultation between the pain management specialist and the osteopathic physician assistant; or
- (iv) An audio-visual evaluation conducted by the pain management specialist remotely, where the patient is present with either the osteopathic physician assistant or a licensed health care practitioner designated by the osteopathic physician assistant or the pain management specialist.

(b) An osteopathic physician assistant shall document each mandatory consultation with the pain management specialist. Any written record of the consultation by the pain management specialist shall be maintained as a patient record by the specialist. If the specialist provides a written record of the consultation to the osteopathic physician assistant, the osteopathic physician assistant shall maintain it as part of the patient record.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall limit any person's ability to contractually require a consultation with a pain management specialist at any time. For the purposes of WAC 246-854-240 through 246-854-253, "person" means an individual, a trust or estate, a firm, a partnership, a corporation (including associations, joint stock companies, and insurance companies), the state, or a political subdivision or instrumentality of the state, including a municipal corporation or a hospital district.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-250, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-251 Consultation—Exemptions for exigent and special circumstances. A physician assistant is not required to consult with a pain management specialist as described in WAC 246-854-253 when he or she has documented adherence to all standards of practice as defined in WAC 246-854-240 through 246-854-253 and when any one or more of the following conditions apply:

- (1) The patient is following a tapering schedule; or
- (2) The patient requires treatment for acute pain which may or may not include hospitalization, requiring a temporary escalation in opioid dosage, with expected return to or below their baseline dosage level; or
- (3) The physician assistant documents reasonable attempts to obtain a consultation with a pain management specialist and the circumstances justifying prescribing above one hundred twenty milligrams morphine equivalent dose (MED) per day without first obtaining a consultation; or
- (4) The physician assistant documents the patient's pain and function is stable and the patient is on a nonescalating dosage of opioids.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-251, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-252 Consultation—Exemptions for the osteopathic physician assistant. The physician assistant is exempt from the consultation requirement in WAC 246-854-250 if one or more of the following qualifications are met:

- (1) The sponsoring physician is a pain management specialist under WAC 246-854-253; or

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(2) The sponsoring physician and the physician assistant have successfully completed, within the last two years, a minimum of twelve continuing education hours on chronic pain management approved by the profession's continuing education accrediting organization, with at least two of these hours dedicated to long acting opioids, to include methadone, or within the last three years a minimum of eighteen continuing education hours on chronic pain management approved by the profession's continuing education accrediting organization, with at least three of these hours dedicated to long acting opioids, to include methadone; or

(3) The physician assistant is a pain management practitioner working in a multidisciplinary chronic pain treatment center, or a multidisciplinary academic research facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-252, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]

WAC 246-854-253 Pain management specialist. A pain management specialist shall meet one or more of the following qualifications:

- (1) If a physician or osteopathic physician:
 - (a) Board certified or board eligible by an American Board of Medical Specialties-approved board (ABMS) or by the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) in physical medicine and rehabilitation, rehabilitation medicine, neurology, rheumatology, or anesthesiology; or
 - (b) Has a subspecialty certificate in pain medicine by an ABMS-approved board; or
 - (c) Has a certification of added qualification in pain management by the AOA; or
 - (d) If a physician, a minimum of three years of clinical experience in a chronic pain management care setting; and
 - (i) Credentialed in pain management by an entity approved by the Washington state medical quality assurance commission for physicians or the Washington state board of osteopathic medicine and surgery for osteopathic physicians; and
 - (ii) Successful completion of a minimum of at least eighteen continuing education hours in pain management during the past two years for a physician or three years for an osteopathic physician; and
 - (iii) At least thirty percent of the physician's or osteopathic physician's current practice is the direct provision of pain management care or a multidisciplinary pain clinic.
- (2) If a dentist: Board certified or board eligible in oral medicine or orofacial pain by the American Board of Oral Medicine or the American Board of Orofacial Pain.
- (3) If an advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP):
 - (a) A minimum of three years of clinical experience in a chronic pain management care setting;
 - (b) Credentialed in pain management by a Washington state nursing care quality assurance commission-approved national professional association, pain association, or other credentialing entity;
 - (c) Successful completion of a minimum of at least eighteen continuing education hours in pain management during the past two years; and
 - (d) At least thirty percent of the ARNP's current practice is the direct provision of pain management care or is in a multidisciplinary pain clinic.

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(4) If a podiatric physician:

(a) Board certified or board eligible in a specialty that includes a focus on pain management by the American Board of Podiatric Surgery, the American Board of Podiatric Orthopedics and Primary Podiatric Medicine, or other accredited certifying board as approved by the Washington state podiatric medical board; or

(b) A minimum of three years of clinical experience in a chronic pain management care setting; and

(c) Credentialed in pain management by a Washington state podiatric medical board-approved national professional association, pain association, or other credentialing entity; and

(d) Successful completion of a minimum of at least eighteen hours of continuing education in pain management during the past two years, and at least thirty percent of the podiatric physician's current practice is the direct provision of pain management care.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.285, 18.57A.090, 18.57.005, 18.57A.020. WSR 11-10-062, § 246-854-253, filed 5/2/11, effective 7/1/11.]