

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1992

As Reported By House Committee On:

Health Care

Title: An act relating to the emergency administration of epinephrine.

Brief Description: Allowing a certified emergency medical technician to administer epinephrine.

Sponsors: Representatives Ballasiotes, Schual-Berke and Rockefeller.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Health Care: 2/26/99, 3/2/99 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Requires a comprehensive review of the merits of allowing emergency medical technicians (EMTs) to administer a prepackaged dose of epinephrine.
- Allows the Department of Health to establish a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of training EMTs to administer epinephrine to persons under the age of 30.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH CARE

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 11 members: Representatives Cody, Democratic Co-Chair; Parlette, Republican Co-Chair; Pflug, Republican Vice Chair; Alexander; Boldt; Campbell; Conway; Edmonds; Edwards; Mulliken and Ruderman.

Staff: Antonio Sanchez (786-7383).

Background:

Anaphylaxis is an allergic hypersensitivity reaction of the body to a foreign protein or drug. Anaphylaxis can be caused by drugs, insect stings, foods, and inhalants. A

reaction may cause increased irritability, dyspnea, or cyanosis. In some cases it can result in convulsions, unconsciousness, and even death.

Epinephrine is used to treat anaphylactic reactions. Those with severe allergies that could result in an anaphylactic reaction may receive a prescription to administer a dose of epinephrine through the use of an autoinjector device. Presently, paramedics and intermediate life support technicians may administer epinephrine. EMTs, however, may only administer epinephrine to patients who have a prescription for epinephrine for allergic reactions.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

The Department of Health (DOH) in cooperation with the House of Representatives Health Care Committee is required to review the use of epinephrine for anaphylaxis by EMTs and determine the number of incidents of anaphylaxis statewide, the training costs associated with establishing specialized training for EMTs to carry and administer epinephrine, and an assessment of the potential risks associated with the use of epinephrine.

The DOH is allowed to establish a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of training EMTs to carry and administer epinephrine to persons under the age of 30. The DOH is allowed to establish a volunteer advisory committee to assist with the development and review of the pilot program.

An emergency is declared for the purpose of when the bill takes effect.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill: The ability of EMTs to use epinephrine for anaphylaxis if they have completed a DOH approved training is eliminated. The requirement for the DOH to establish specialized training on the use of epinephrine is also eliminated. The study of the frequency of use of epinephrine by EMTs is removed.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

Testimony For: (original bill) Allowing EMTs to carry lifesaving epinephrine will serve as necessary backup for individuals that find themselves without this medicine.

Testimony Against: If epinephrine is administered to someone who has certain cardiac problems it will cause a death. Only trained medical personnel should administer epinephrine.

Testified: (original bill) (support) Representative Ballasiotes, prime sponsor; Brian Neville, Food Education Allergy Support Team; Lorraine Gibbs; and Henry Gibbs.

(oppose) Mike Copass, self.