

Chapter 246-854 WAC

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS

WAC

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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 Repealed by WSR 07-11-057, filed 5/11/07, effective 6/11/07.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.</p> <p>Osteopathic physician assistant use of drugs or auto-transfusion to enhance athletic ability. [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.] Repealed by WSR 15-03-013, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203.</p> <p>AIDS education and training. [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.] Repealed by WSR 15-03-013, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.-020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203.</p> <p>Application for licensure. [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.] Repealed by WSR 15-03-013, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.-020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203.</p> <p>Registration renewal requirement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005. WSR 90-24-055 (Order 100B), recodified 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 Repealed by WSR 91-20-120 (Order 199B), filed 9/30/91, effective 10/31/91.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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>What specific guidance should an osteopathic physician assistant follow? [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005,</p>
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PAIN MANAGEMENT

<p>246-854-240 246-854-241 246-854-242 246-854-243 246-854-244 246-854-245 246-854-246 246-854-247 246-854-248 246-854-249 246-854-250 246-854-251</p> <p>246-854-252</p> <p>246-854-253</p>	<p>Pain management—Intent. Exclusions. Definitions. Patient evaluation. Treatment plan. Informed consent. Written agreement for treatment. Periodic review. Long-acting opioids, including methadone. Episodic care. Consultation—Recommendations and requirements. Consultation—Exemptions for exigent and special circumstances.</p> <p>Consultation—Exemptions for the osteopathic physician assistant.</p> <p>Pain management specialist.</p>	<p>246-854-070</p> <p>246-854-090</p>
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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

<p>246-854-020</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>246-854-100</p> <p>246-854-120</p> <p>246-854-130</p>
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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 246-854-005 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (1) "Board" means the Washington state board of osteopathic medicine and surgery.
- (2) "Delegation agreement" means a mutually agreed upon plan, as detailed in WAC 246-854-021, between a sponsoring osteopathic physician and an osteopathic physician assistant, which describes the manner and extent to which the osteopathic physician assistant will practice and be supervised.
- (3) "NCCPA" means National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants.
- (4) "Osteopathic physician assistant" means a person who is licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW by the board to practice medicine to a limited extent only under the supervision of a physician as detailed in a delegation agreement approved by the board.
- (5) "Remote site" means a setting physically separate from the sponsoring or supervising physician's primary place for meeting patients or a setting where the physician is present less than twenty-five percent of the practice time of the osteopathic physician assistant.
- (6) "Supervising physician" means a sponsoring or alternate physician providing clinical oversight for a physician assistant.
 - (a) "Sponsoring physician" means any osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW and identified in a delegation agreement as providing primary clinical and administrative oversight for a physician assistant.
 - (b) "Alternate physician(s)" means any physician licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW who provides clinical oversight of a physician assistant in place of or in addition to the sponsoring physician.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-005, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-007 Application withdrawals. An applicant for a license or interim permit may not withdraw his or her application if grounds for denial exist.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-007, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

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) Other substantially equivalent organization(s) approved by the board.

(2) An individual enrolled in a board approved program for physician assistants may function only in direct association with his or her precepting physician or a delegated alternate physician in the immediate clinical setting. A trainee may not function in a remote site 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 delegation agreement of the osteopathic physician assistant. The training arrangement must be mutually agreed upon by the supervising osteopathic physician and the osteopathic physician assistant.

(4) To become approved to perform newly acquired skills or procedures an osteopathic physician assistant shall submit a request in writing to the board. The request must include 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, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-010, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 Use and supervision of an osteopathic physician assistant. (1) Unless otherwise stated, for the purposes of this section reference to "osteopathic physician assistant" means an osteopathic physician assistant or interim permit holder.

(2) A licensed osteopathic physician assistant may not practice until the board approves a delegation agreement jointly submitted by the osteopathic physician assistant and sponsoring physician or physician group under whose supervision the osteopathic physician assistant will practice.

(3) An osteopathic physician may enter into delegation agreements with up to five physician assistants, but may petition the board for a waiver of this limit. However, no osteopathic physician may have under his or her supervision:

(a) More than three physician assistants who are working in remote sites as provided in WAC 246-854-025; or

(b) More physician assistants than the osteopathic physician can adequately supervise. The board may consider petitions to supervise more than five 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 proposed delegation agreement.

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

(5) The osteopathic physician assistant and supervising osteopathic physician shall ensure that the supervising osteopathic physician provides adequate supervision and review of the osteopathic physician assistant's practice.

(6) An osteopathic physician assistant must clearly identify himself or herself as an osteopathic physician assistant and must appropriately display on his or her person identification as an osteopathic physician assistant.

(7) An osteopathic physician assistant must not present himself or herself in any manner which would tend to mislead the public as to his or her title.

(8) In the event that an osteopathic physician assistant desires to become sponsored by another osteopathic physician, he or she must submit a new delegation agreement. Board approval of the new relationship is required before the osteopathic physician assistant may begin practice under the new sponsoring physician.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-015, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 246-854-021 Delegation agreements. (1) The osteopathic physician assistant and sponsoring physician must submit a joint delegation agreement on forms provided by the board. An osteopathic physician assistant may not begin practicing without written board approval of a delegation agreement.

(2) The delegation agreement must specify:

(a) The names and Washington state license number of the sponsoring physician and alternate physician, if any. In the case of a group practice, the alternate physicians do not need to be individually identified;

(b) A detailed description of the scope of practice of the osteopathic physician assistant;

(c) A description of the supervision process for the practice, including chart review; and

(d) The location of the primary practice and all remote practice sites and the amount of time spent by the osteopathic physician assistant at each site.

(3) The sponsoring physician and the osteopathic physician assistant shall determine which services may be performed and the degree of supervision under which the osteopathic physician assistant performs the services.

(4) The osteopathic physician assistant's scope of practice may not exceed the scope of practice of the supervising physician.

(5) An osteopathic physician assistant practicing in a multi-specialty group or organization may need more than one delegation agreement depending on the osteopathic physician assistant's training and the scope of practice of the physician(s) the osteopathic physician assistant will be working with.

(6) It is the joint responsibility of the osteopathic physician assistant and the physician(s) named in the delegation agreement to notify the board in writing of any significant changes in the scope of practice of the osteopathic physician

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assistant. The board or its designee will evaluate the changes and determine whether a new delegation agreement is required.

(7) An osteopathic physician may enter into delegation agreements with up to five physician assistants, but may petition the board for a waiver of this limit. However, no osteopathic physician may have under his or her supervision:

(a) More than three physician assistants who are working in remote sites as provided in WAC 246-854-025; or

(b) More physician assistants than the osteopathic physician can adequately supervise.

(8) Within thirty days of termination of the working relationship, the sponsoring physician and the osteopathic physician assistant shall submit a letter to the board indicating the relationship has been terminated.

(9) Whenever an osteopathic physician assistant is practicing in a manner inconsistent with the approved delegation agreement, the board may take disciplinary action under chapter 18.130 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-021, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-025 Remote site. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant may not work in a remote site without the approval by the board or its designee. An osteopathic physician may not supervise more than three physician assistants who are working in remote sites; or more physician assistants than the osteopathic physician can adequately supervise.

(2) The board or its designee may approve the use of an osteopathic physician assistant in a remote site if:

(a) There is a demonstrated need for such use;

(b) There are adequate means for timely communication between the supervising physician and the osteopathic physician assistant;

(c) The supervising physician spends at least ten percent of the practice time of the osteopathic physician assistant in the remote 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 including, but not limited to, telecommunication. The board will consider each request on an individual basis; and

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

(3) An osteopathic physician assistant holding an interim permit may not work in a remote site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-025, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 Prescriptions. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant may prescribe, order, administer and dispense legend drugs and Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances consistent with the scope of practice in an approved delegation agreement provided:

(a) The osteopathic physician assistant has an active DEA registration; and

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(b) All prescriptions comply with state and federal prescription regulations.

(2) If a supervising physician's prescribing privileges have been limited by state or federal actions, the osteopathic physician assistant will be similarly limited in his or her prescribing privileges, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the board.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-030, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 delegation agreement by the board. Those services may be performed by the osteopathic physician assistant unless limited in the approved delegation agreement.

(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, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-035, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 246-854-075 Background check—Temporary practice permit. The board may issue a temporary practice permit when the applicant has met all other licensure requirements, except the national criminal background check requirement. The applicant must not be subject to denial of a license or issuance of a conditional license under this chapter.

(1) If there are no violations identified in the Washington criminal background check and the applicant meets all other licensure conditions, including receipt by the department of health of a completed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint card, the board may issue a temporary practice permit allowing time to complete the national criminal background check requirements.

A temporary practice permit that is issued by the board is valid for six months. A one-time extension of six months may be granted if the national background check report has not been received by the board.

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(2) The temporary practice permit allows the applicant to work in the state of Washington as an osteopathic physician assistant during the time period specified on the permit. The temporary practice permit is a license to practice medicine as an osteopathic physician assistant provided that the temporary practice permit holder has a delegation agreement approved by the board.

(3) The board issues a license after it receives the national background check report if the report is negative and the applicant otherwise meets the requirements for a license.

(4) The temporary practice permit is no longer valid after the license is issued or the application for a full license is denied.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-075, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-080 Osteopathic physician assistant—Requirements for licensure. (1) Individuals applying to the board for licensure as an osteopathic physician assistant must have graduated from an accredited board approved physician assistant program and successfully passed the NCCPA examination.

(2) An applicant for licensure as an osteopathic physician assistant must submit to the board:

(a) A completed application on forms provided by the board;

(b) Proof the applicant has completed an accredited board approved physician assistant program and successfully passed the NCCPA examination;

(c) All applicable fees as specified in WAC 246-853-990;

(d) Proof of completion of four clock hours of AIDS education as required in chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 8; and

(e) Other information required by the board.

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

(4) An osteopathic physician assistant may not begin practicing without written board approval of the delegation agreement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-080, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 246-854-081 How to return to active status when a license has expired. To return to active status the osteopathic physician assistant must meet the requirements of chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 2, which includes paying the applicable fees under WAC 246-853-990 and meeting the continuing medical education requirements under WAC 246-854-115.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-081, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-082 Requirements for obtaining an osteopathic physician assistant license for those who hold an active allopathic physician assistant license. A person who holds a full, active, unrestricted physician assistant license that is in good standing issued by the Washington state medical quality assurance commission and meets current licensing requirements may apply for licensure as an osteopathic physician assistant through an abbreviated application process.

(1) An applicant for an osteopathic physician assistant license must:

(a) Hold an active, unrestricted license as a physician assistant issued by the Washington state medical quality assurance commission;

(b) Submit a completed application on forms provided by the board; and

(c) Submit any fees required under WAC 246-853-990.

(2) A physician assistant may not begin practice without written board approval of the delegation agreement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-082, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-085 Osteopathic physician assistant interim permit—Qualifications and requirements. An interim permit is a limited license. The permit allows an individual who has graduated from a board approved program within the previous twelve months to practice prior to successfully passing the board approved licensing examination.

(1) An individual 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) An interim permit is valid for one year from completion of a board approved training program. The interim permit may not be renewed.

(3) An applicant for an osteopathic physician assistant interim permit must submit to the board:

(a) A completed application on forms provided by the board;

(b) Applicable fees as specified in WAC 246-853-990; and

(c) Requirements as specified in WAC 246-854-080.

(4) An interim permit holder may not work in a remote site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-085, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 246-854-095 Scope of practice—Allopathic alternate physician. The osteopathic physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW shall practice under the delegation agreement and prescriptive authority approved by the board whether the alternate supervising physician is licensed as an osteopathic physician under chapter 18.57 RCW or an allopathic physician under chapter 18.71 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-095, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

(1/8/15)

WAC 246-854-105 Practice limitations due to disciplinary action. (1) To the extent a supervising physician's prescribing privileges have been limited by any state or federal authority, either involuntarily or by the physician's agreement to such limitation, the physician assistant will be similarly limited in his or her prescribing privileges, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the board.

(2) The osteopathic physician assistant shall notify their sponsoring physician whenever the osteopathic physician assistant is the subject of an investigation or disciplinary action by the board. The board may notify the sponsoring physician or other supervising physicians of such matters as appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-105, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-110 Osteopathic physician assistant renewal and continuing medical education cycle. (1) Under WAC 246-12-020, an initial credential issued within ninety days of the osteopathic physician assistant's birthday does not expire until the osteopathic physician assistant's next birthday.

(2) An osteopathic physician assistant must renew his or her license every year on his or her birthday. Renewal fees are accepted no sooner than ninety days prior to the expiration date.

(3) Each osteopathic physician assistant will have one year to meet the continuing medical education requirements in WAC 246-854-115. The review period begins on the first birthday after receiving the initial license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-110, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 246-854-112 Retired active license. (1) To obtain a retired active license an osteopathic physician assistant must comply with chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 5, excluding WAC 246-12-120 (2)(c) and (d).

(2) An osteopathic physician assistant with a retired active license must have a delegation agreement approved by the board in order to practice except when serving as a "covered volunteer emergency worker" as defined in RCW 38.52.180 (5)(a) and engaged in authorized emergency management activities.

(3) An osteopathic physician assistant with a retired active license may not receive compensation for health care services.

(4) An osteopathic physician assistant with a retired active license may practice under the following conditions:

(a) In emergent circumstances calling for immediate action; or

(b) Intermittent circumstances on a part-time or full-time nonpermanent basis.

(5) A retired active license expires each year on the license holder's birthday. Retired active credential renewal fees are accepted no sooner than ninety days prior to the expiration date.

[Ch. 246-854 WAC p. 5]

(6) An osteopathic physician assistant with a retired active license shall report fifty hours of continuing education at every renewal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-112, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15.]

WAC 246-854-115 Continuing medical education requirements. (1) An osteopathic physician assistant must complete fifty hours of continuing education every year as required in chapter 246-12 WAC, Part 7, which may be audited for compliance at the discretion of the board.

(2) In lieu of the continuing medical education requirements, the board will accept:

- (a) Current certification with the NCCPA; or
- (b) Compliance with a continuing maintenance of competency program through the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) or the NCCPA; or
- (c) Other programs approved by the board.

(3) The board approves the following categories of creditable continuing medical education. A minimum of thirty credit hours must be earned in Category I.

Category I - Continuing medical education activities with accredited sponsorship.

Category II - Continuing medical education activities with nonaccredited sponsorship and other meritorious learning experience.

(4) The board adopts the standards approved by the AAPA for the evaluation of continuing medical education requirements in determining the acceptance and category of any continuing medical education experience.

(5) An osteopathic physician assistant does not need prior approval of any continuing medical education. The board will accept any continuing medical education that reasonably falls within the requirements of this section and relies upon each osteopathic physician assistant's integrity to comply with these requirements.

(6) A continuing medical education sponsor does not need to apply for or expect to receive prior board approval for a formal continuing medical education program. The continuing medical education category will depend solely upon the accredited status of the organization or institution. The number of hours may be determined by counting the contact hours of instruction and rounding to the nearest quarter hour. The board relies upon the integrity of the program sponsors to present continuing medical education for the osteopathic physician assistant that constitutes a meritorious learning experience.

(7) In the case of a permanent retirement or illness, the board may grant an indefinite waiver of continuing education as a requirement for licensure, provided that 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.57.005, 18.57A.020, 18.57A.040, 18.130.-050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-115, filed 1/8/15, effective

2/8/15. 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.

(1/8/15)

(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 delegation agreement 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 a nonphysician 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 and licensed professional, whose licensure and 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 professional's lawful scope of practice;
- (c) The LLRP device is not used on the globe of the eye; and

(d) The supervised 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 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 professional must follow when performing procedures delegated pursuant to this rule;
- (iii) Selection criteria to screen patients for the appropriateness of treatments;

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(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 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 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, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-220, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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 prescrip-

tion 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 delegation agreement 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, 18.57A.040, 18.130.050, and 2013 c 203. WSR 15-03-013, § 246-854-230, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15. 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.

(1/8/15)

(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.]

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;

(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, 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 avail-

able 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
- (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.
- (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.]