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HOUSE BILL 199

47TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005

INTRODUCED BY

Fred Luna

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY; AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE OPTOMETRY ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 61-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 353, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"61-2-2. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Optometry Act:

A. "practice of optometry" [(1)] means:

[(a)] (1) the employment of any subjective or objective means or methods, including but not limited to the use of lenses, prisms, autorefractors or other automated testing devices, and includes the prescription or administration of drugs for the purpose of diagnosing the visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa; [and]

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(b) <u>(2)</u> the employing, adapting or
prescribing of preventive or corrective measures \underline{by} any \underline{means} ,
including but not limited to lenses, prisms, <u>light</u> , contact or
corneal lenses or other optical appliances, ocular exercises,
vision therapy, vision training and vision rehabilitation
services, and includes the prescription or administration of
all drugs rational for the correction, relief, <u>treatment</u> or
referral of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human
eye and its adnexa; and

[(2) does not include the use of surgery or injections in the treatment of eye diseases;]

- (3) the use of surgical procedures and injections for the correction, relief, treatment or referral of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa, including the use of an injection to treat anaphylactic reaction but excluding full thickness incision surgery, vitreo retinal surgery or intraocular injections or retro-bulbar injections in the treatment of eye disease;
- B. "ophthalmic lens" means a lens that has a spherical, cylindrical or prismatic value, is ground pursuant to a prescription and is intended to be used as eyeglasses;
- C. "contact lens" means a lens, <u>including a plano</u> lens, to be worn on the anterior segment of the human eye;
- D. "prescription" means a written order by an optometrist or a physician for an individual patient for:

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1	(1) opntnal m c lenses;
2	(2) contact lenses; or
3	(3) a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent or
4	an oral pharmaceutical agent that is regulated pursuant to the
5	New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act;
6	E. "eyeglasses" means an exterior optical device
7	using ophthalmic lenses for the correction or relief of
8	disturbances in and anomalies of human vision; and
9	F. "board" means the board of optometry."
10	Section 2. Section 61-2-10.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995,
11	Chapter 20, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"61-2-10.2. [DESIGNATION OF] ORAL PHARMACEUTICAL AGENTS
13	CERTIFICATION FOR USE OF CERTAIN AGENTS
14	A. Subject to the provisions of the Optometry
15	Act, optometrists qualified and certified by the board may
16	prescribe or administer [the following classes of] oral
17	pharmaceutical agents,
18	[(1) anti-infective medications, not
19	including antifungals;
20	(2) anti-glaucoma medications, not
21	including osmotic medications;
22	(3) anti-allergy medications;
23	(4) anti-inflammatory medications, not
24	including oral corticosteroids and immunosuppression agents;
25	and
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- (5) analgesic medications, including schedules III through V controlled substances, as provided in the Controlled Substances Act] except for those classified as Schedule I or II controlled substances in the Controlled Substances Act.
- The board shall issue certification for the use of oral pharmaceutical agents as set forth in Subsection A of this section to optometrists [currently] who were licensed by the board prior to July 1, 1996 and who are certified for the use of topical ocular pharmaceutical To be certified, an optometrist shall submit to the board proof of having satisfactorily completed a course in pharmacology as applied to optometry, with particular emphasis on the administration of oral pharmaceutical agents for the purpose of examination of the human eye, and analysis of ocular functions and treatment of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa. The course shall constitute a minimum of twenty hours of instruction in clinical pharmacology, including systemic pharmacology as applied to optometry, and shall be taught by an accredited institution approved by the board.
- C. [As of] On and after July 1, 1996, all applicants for licensure shall meet the requirements for certification in the use of diagnostic, topical therapeutic and oral pharmaceutical agents as set forth in the Optometry

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Act and shall successfully complete the board's examination in diagnostic, topical and oral pharmaceutical agents prior to licensure.

D. The certification authorized by this section shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the optometrist's principal office or place of business."

Section 3. A new section of the Optometry Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CERTIFICATION FOR USE OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES AND INJECTIONS. --

A. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, no person shall use surgical procedures and injections in the practice of optometry without first being certified for such use by the board pursuant to the provisions of this section.

- B. The board shall issue certification for the use of surgical procedures and injections to licensed optometrists who:
- (1) have been certified to prescribe and administer oral pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 61-2-10.2 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) submit proof to the board of having successfully completed education from a school or college of optometry, approved and accredited by the board, demonstrating that the optometrist is competent in the use of .153114.2

those surgical procedures and injections included in the practice of optometry.

- C. The certification authorized by this section shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the optometrist's principal office or practice location.
- D. Nothing in this section requires certification for a licensed optometrist to insert punctal plugs, treat the lacrimal gland and lacrimal drainage system, remove foreign bodies or epilate eyelashes."

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2005.

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