

BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Research Center
80R15010 MSE-D

H.B. 2827
By: Taylor et al. (Jackson)
Health & Human Services
5/16/2007
Engrossed

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

Currently, anaphylaxis treatment is not carried in every emergency medical service (EMS) vehicle. H.B. 2827 requires every EMS vehicle to carry an epinephrine injector or similar device to treat anaphylaxis, while allowing the local medical director full authority in determining which personnel are eligible to administer epinephrine or similar treatment. It also provides for continuing training of EMS personnel in the treatment of anaphylaxis.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

Rulemaking authority previously granted to the Department of State Health Services is modified in SECTION 1 (Section 773.014, Health and Safety Code) of this bill.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. Amends Section 773.014, Health and Safety Code, by amending Subsections (a), (b), and (c), and adding Subsection (c-1), as follows:

- (a) Deletes existing text specifying that medical services personnel certified as emergency medical technicians or at a higher level of training are subject to this subsection. Makes a conforming change.
- (b) Makes a conforming change.
- (c) Makes conforming changes.
- (c-1) Authorizes a licensed physician acting as a medical director for an emergency medical services system to restrict the use and administration of epinephrine auto-injector devices to certain emergency medical services personnel of the system through a certain manner.

SECTION 2. Amends Section 773.050, Health and Safety Code, by adding Subsection (g), to require rules adopting minimum standards under this section make certain requirements.

SECTION 3. Effective date: upon passage or September 1, 2007.