

HB 628 -- DENTAL PRESCRIPTIONS (Coleman (97))

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on Professional  
Registration and Licensing

Currently, a practitioner cannot issue an initial prescription for more than a seven-day supply of any opioid controlled substance. This bill gives an exception to this limitation for a prescription for an opioid for a patient who is currently undergoing treatment for sickle cell disease.

This bill prohibits a dentist from writing a prescription for long-acting or extended-release opioids for the treatment of acute dental pain, unless, in the professional judgment of the dentist, the use of said opioid is necessary to treat the patient's acute pain. If the dentist prescribes a long-acting or extended-release opioid, the dentist must document in the patient's record the reason for the necessity of the type of opioid used.

This bill requires a dentist to avoid prescribing an opioid dose of greater than 50 morphine milligram equivalent (MME) per day for the treatment of acute dental pain, unless, in the professional judgment of the dentist, the use of said dosage is necessary to treat the patient's acute pain. If the dentist prescribes a greater dose, the dentist must document in the patient's record the reason for the particular dose. The Missouri Dental Board must maintain an MME conversion chart and instructions for calculating MME on its website.