[118H6600]

(Origin	al Signature	of Member)

119TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION



To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LIEU introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

- To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as "Tyler's Law".

 $\mathbf{2}$

SEC. 2. TESTING FOR FENTANYL IN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS. (a) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall complete a study to determine—

6 (1) how frequently hospital emergency depart7 ments test for fentanyl (in addition to testing for
8 other substances such as amphetamines,
9 phencyclidine, cocaine, opiates, and marijuana) when
10 a patient is experiencing an overdose;

(2) the costs associated with such testing forfentanyl;

(3) the potential benefits and risks for patientsreceiving such testing for fentanyl; and

(4) how fentanyl testing in hospital emergency
departments may impact the experience of the patient, including—

18 (A) protections for the confidentiality and
19 privacy of the patient's personal health informa20 tion; and

(B) the patient-physician relationship.
(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 6 months after completion of the study under subsection (a), based on the
results of such study, the Secretary of Health and Human
Services shall issue guidance on the following:

3

(1) Whether hospital emergency departments
 should implement fentanyl testing as a routine pro cedure for patients experiencing an overdose.

4 (2) How hospitals can ensure that clinicians in 5 their hospital emergency departments are aware of 6 which substances are being tested for in their rou-7 tinely-administered drug tests, regardless of whether 8 those tests screen for fentanyl.

9 (3) How the administration of fentanyl testing
10 in hospital emergency departments may affect the
11 future risk of overdose and general health outcomes.
12 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "hospital
13 emergency department" means a hospital emergency de14 partment as such term is used in section 1867(a) of the
15 Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395dd(a)).