CALIFORNIA OPTOMETRY
DRUG PRIVILEGES

- DPA Privileges
- TPA Privileges
- TPA Glaucoma Privileges
- TPA Lacrimal Dilation & Irrigation Privileges
- Legal Responsibilities
DPA PRIVILEGES

- **Qualifications**
  - Graduation from optometry school
  - Pass state board examinations

- **Medications**
  - Mydriatics
  - Cycloplegics
  - Anesthetics
  - Agents for the reversal of mydriasis
TPA PRIVILEGES: QUALIFICATIONS

- Graduation from optometry school after January 1996
  - 65 hours of clinical training in dx and tx of ocular and systemic disease
  - 10 hours experience with ophthalmologist
- Pass NBEO examination or equivalent
TPA CONDITIONS

- Allergies of anterior segment or adnexa
- Infection of anterior segment or adnexa
  - Lacrimal gland, lacrimal drainage, and sclera excluded
  - Cannot treat AIDS-related ocular infection
- Ocular inflammation
  - Patients over age 18 only
  - Non-surgical in cause, resulting from traumatic iritis, peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis, episcleritis, or unilateral non-recurrent non-granulomatous idiopathic iritis
TPA CONDITIONS (CONT.)

- Traumatic or recurrent conjunctival or corneal abrasions and erosions.
- Corneal surface disease and dry eyes
- Ocular pain
  - not related to surgery,
  - associated with conditions optometrists are authorized to treat
- Primary open angle glaucoma
  - Patients over age of 18 only
  - O.D. must be certified for tx of POAG
TPA PRIVILEGES: MEDICATIONS

- DPA medications
- Topical miotics for diagnostic purposes
- Topical lubricants
- Topical antiallergy agents
- Topical antiinflammatories
TPA PRIVILEGES: MEDICATIONS (CONT.)

- Topical antibiotics
- Topical hyperosmotics
- Non-prescription medications
- Oral antihistamines
- Oral NSAID’s
  - Limited to 3 days use
  - Refer if condition not resolved 3 days after dx
- Oral analgesics that are not controlled substances
TPA PRIVILEGES: MEDICATIONS (CONT.)

- Topical antivirals and oral acyclovir
  - for tx of keratitis, conjunctivitis, or periocular dermatitis caused by herpes simplex or varicella zoster
  - Topical antivirals limited to 10 days
  - Oral acyclovir limited to 3 weeks

- Codeine with acetaminophen or aspirin, and Hydrocodone with acetaminophen or ibuprofen
  - Limited to 3 days tx
  - Refer to OMD if pain persists

- Oral antibiotics (12 specified)
TPA PRIVILEGES: GLAUCOMA MEDICATIONS

• Qualifications
  – TPA privileges
  – Special glaucoma certification
    ● Collaborative tx of 50 pts over 2 years

• Medications
  – Topical antiglaucoma medications only
  – No more than 2 meds concurrently
    ● Combination med with two mechanisms of action (e.g. Cosopt) count as two meds
TPA PRIVILEGES: GLAUCOMA MEDICATIONS

- Tx of POAG in pts over age 18 only
- Must refer to OMD if
  - Pt requests
  - Tx goals not met
  - Closed angle or secondary glaucoma develops
- Must consult with diabetic patient’s physician when treating for glaucoma
  - Must notify physician of any changes in glaucoma medications
TPA PROCEDURES

- Mechanical epilation
- Ordering smears, cultures, sensitivities, complete blood count, mycobacterial culture, acid fast stain, and urinalysis
- Punctal occlusion using plugs
- Therapeutic contact lenses
TPA PROCEDURES (CONT.)

● Removal of foreign bodies from cornea, eyelid, and conjunctiva
  – Corneal foreign bodies must non-perforating, no deeper than anterior stroma, and require no surgical repair upon removal
  – Use of sharp instruments prohibited within central 3mm of cornea
TPA PROCEDURES (CONT.)

- Lacrimal irrigation and dilation
  - Patients over 12 years of age
  - Requires additional certification
    - 10 procedures supervised and confirmed by OMD

- Injections not permitted, other than use of auto-injector to counter anaphylaxis
LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES
TORT VS. CRIME

● Tort
  - “Private or civil wrong or injury”

● Crime
  - “Act committed or omitted in violation of a law, which the government has determined is injurious to the public”
TORT VS. CRIME: EXAMPLE

- Unlicensed treatment of glaucoma
  - Tort
    - Patient sues doctor for injuries and damages
  - Crime
    - State board files criminal charges against doctor for violation of B&P Code
LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- Negligence
- Product liability
- Informed consent
NEGLIGENCE

● Lay definition: Malpractice
  - “Professional misconduct or improper practice”

● Legal definition: Negligence
  - “Failure to use that degree of care that a reasonable and prudent person would use under the same or similar circumstances”

● Why is it important in optometric practice?
INFORMED CONSENT

● **Definition**
  - “An individual’s agreement to allow something to happen, such as a medical procedure, that is based on full disclosure of the facts necessary to make an intelligent decision”

● **Why is informed consent important in optometric practice?**
PRODUCT LIABILITY

● Definition
  - “Legal liability incurred by a manufacturer, merchant, or distributor because of injury or damage resulting from the use of their product”

● How does product liability apply to DPA/TPA privileges?
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS