

But...

SENATOR ROBINSON: But my question is though do other...do other states have a law similar to 429 and have they had any problems with it? I guess that's the question I want answered to me.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: I don't have a...I don't have a list of the other states that would allow to do what 429 wants to do. I don't...I don't have that information. I do have a case study though that talks about eye management care that I was looking at some of the case studies that on my time I was going to talk about some of the problems that they have had for misdiagnosis and so on, and people say nothing ever happens. Well, the key is that in some of these states they have been allowed to do this and that's where some of these case studies are coming from. So, yes, I think there is, and if you want, I can start to (inaudible) some of the cases.

SENATOR ROBINSON: That's sort of a general answer though.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, do you...I mean, I'll go through the case studies if you want.

SENATOR ROBINSON: No, say Indiana, if Indiana has...how many problems have they had? I think that's very important information for us to have so we can...

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Okay.

SENATOR ROBINSON: ...make an intelligent decision, I guess.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: I've got them right here, is that 18 states don't allow optometrists to use pharmaceutical agents either oral or topical. Twenty-one of the states, 21 additional ones, allow them to treat with topical only and that includes...

SENATOR ROBINSON: That would be your amendment.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...includes Nebraska, right. So there you've got 39. Now 11 states allow some oral pharmaceuticals and I can't tell you whether those are pain or whether those are like oral meds. But if adopted, it would give us one of the most liberal scopes of practice in terms of oral meds in the country.