



SENATE BILL 196: Veterinary Practice Omnibus.

2017-2018 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate	Date:	April 19, 2017
Introduced by:	Sens. Wade, Rabon, B. Jackson	Prepared by:	Jennifer McGinnis
Analysis of:	First Edition		Committee Counsel

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 196 would: (i) clarify that the practice of horseshoeing is not the practice of veterinary medicine; and (ii) require the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to study veterinary pharmaceutical compounding.*

CURRENT LAW and BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1

Current law prohibits persons from engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine without having first applied for and obtained a license for from the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board.

The bill would clarify that a farrier, or any person engaged in the activity or profession of shoeing hooved animals, does not require a license from the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board, provided that the person's actions are limited to shoeing hooved animals or trimming, clipping, or maintaining hooves.

Section 2

Current law/Background: According to the American Veterinary Medical Association, "[c]ompounding, consistent with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Extra-Label Drug Use regulations, is the customized manipulation of an approved drug(s) by a veterinarian, or by a pharmacist upon the prescription of a veterinarian, to meet the needs of a particular patient. Common examples of appropriate compounding in veterinary practice are mixing two injectable drugs, preparing an oral paste or suspension from crushed tablets or adding flavoring to a drug. Compounded preparations are required to be prepared from FDA-approved animal or human drugs. The FDA and federal courts have held that federal drug laws prohibit compounding from bulk chemicals or raw pharmaceutical ingredients as such compounds are unapproved new animal drugs."¹

¹ American Veterinary Medical Association policy on Veterinary Compounding, see <https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Compounding.aspx>

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The bill would require the Veterinary Division (Division) of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to study the practice of veterinary pharmaceutical compounding (VPC), including all of the following matters:

- A review of current State and federal policies regulating VPC, taking into account the ongoing dialogue between the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the American Veterinary Medical Association regarding the legality of compounding animal drugs from bulk drug substances.
- Recommendations for additional legislation needed to increase protection of animals administered compounded pharmaceutical agents and provide necessary oversight of (i) veterinary compounding pharmacies, (ii) veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturers engaging in VPC, and (iii) veterinary practices that prescribe or administer compounded pharmaceutical agents.

The Division would be required to consult with the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy and the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board. The report and any recommendations would be required to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Administrative Procedure Oversight Committee, the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, and the Environmental Review Commission no later than March 1, 2018.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The bill would be effective when it becomes law.