

the floor, maybe a couple of mouse droppings, mix that all up, and pour some tincture of iodine in it, and give it to a person, and you've got a rash, they'd say put that on the rash and you are cured. Well, the pharmacist has seen that you are under a lot of stress because you can't afford to pay for these medications, so by making you think that this is going to cure the rash, your stress level lowers, the rash goes away, and, lo and behold, his magic potion has worked. So if his potion works on the rash, why can't he give, or she, something that is taken internally to take care of an illness?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And they could do this.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Senator Schmitt.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Yes, Mr. Speaker, members, I just have a question for Senator Wesely or Senator Janssen if one of them would respond.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Senator Wesely.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Yes, Senator Wesely, I guess I just want a little clarification here because I think I agree with what Senator Chambers just said, this is a battle between the pharmacy and the insurance companies, but if I'm understanding this right, I think what the pharmacies are wanting is to be on the same level of playing field and right now if I was on a long-term medication, I go into the local pharmacy, I'm going to get one month prescription or approximately 33, 34 doses. If I go through the mail order, I'm going to get three months or possibly 100 doses or a little over. And I guess my question is there, why aren't the pharmacists being allowed to prescribe that three months dosage the same as the mail orders?

SENATOR WESELY: I'm going to guess just the mailing costs might be one factor, but I don't know the answer other than that.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Senator Janssen.

SENATOR JANSSEN: I believe I can help you with that, Senator Schmitt.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Okay.