

However, the insurer...(interruption)

SENATOR HIGGINS: But I don't have the obligation.

SENATOR DeCAMP: You don't have the obligation.

SENATOR HIGGINS: If you leave the word "person" in I'd be obliged to.

SENATOR DeCAMP: That's right.

SENATOR HIGGINS: One other question, Senator DeCAMP. Using the examples you cited that insurance companies would be the ones most likely to have knowledge of doctors, et cetera, writing prescriptions for which they are not licenses, why wouldn't a pharmacist have this knowledge more than anybody else? In other words we're leaving pharmacists out of it completely also and they would be more likely to have the knowledge of what a doctor was licensed to write prescriptions for than I as an individual.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Okay, Senator Higgins, first of all, number one, we're not talking strictly about prescriptions. That is one area, maybe a limited area. We're talking about charges, let's say, for all kinds of tests that are completely outside the scope of a particular medical person's licensing law, the chiropractor, the podiatrist, let's say. Number two, you start broadening it, it may be a legitimate thing. I'd rather not do it at this time. I'd rather correct this specific problem that involves millions that we do know about that we have the documentation on. I don't know on pharmacists, you get the possibility as was documented in Florida of let's say, Dr. A and Pharmacist C kind of have a system going. That may be a problem. It's not addressed in this bill.

SENATOR HIGGINS: That's my point. If we put pharmacists in there it would oblige them to report anything such as you have described.

SENATOR DeCAMP: I don't believe the pharmacist is in the position to know. All he does is fill prescriptions.

SENATOR HIGGINS: (Both talking at once.) ...prescriptions.

SENATOR DeCAMP: That is true. That is true.

SENATOR HIGGINS: But in his college education he is taught what type of doctors are licensed to write what type of a prescription.