

says if the absence of such care will lead to a medical condition requiring hospitalization, institutionalization, or residence in a long-term care facility. So the purpose of this is to try to treat in a primary way these people who are ill and sick so that it, in fact, does not lead to, and that is where some cost savings can be developed, so it does not lead to institutionalization or further hospitalization or long-term care.

SENATOR SMITH: Is there a cap that is placed on, like for instance, the prescription? In other words, you know, the doctor will prescribe a medication. Are the druggists limited to what they can charge for the prescriptions?

SENATOR LYNCH: It would be based on a contract, but this reimbursement provides for primary care, so related health services like immunization, prescriptions, medications, examinations...

SENATOR SMITH: Yeah, okay, but are the prescriptions limited in the amount?

SENATOR LYNCH: No, they would not be capped. It would depend on the need of the patient served, that indigent person served.

PRESIDENT NICHOL PRESIDING

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR LYNCH: So if they needed a month and a half supply of drugs, they would get a month and a half supply of drugs to be cared for.

SENATOR SMITH: And the prescription could be the fee set by the druggist?

SENATOR LYNCH: Yes, ma'am. This legislation would (inaudible) to reimburse that cost for that necessary prescription and medication.

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator Smith. (Gavel.) May I have your undivided attention for a very important announcement. You have all been waiting for this. Senator Rod Johnson, would you tell