

April 7, 1992

LB 602, 1019

of practice of that practitioner permits the practitioner to draw blood specimens. So it's not unregulated, but it is under a protocol or direction of somebody who is regulated, and it's felt that this adequately protects the public. So there...there isn't as I know of anybody in the medical community opposed to it at this point and would ask for adoption of this...this language.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Wesely. Senator Hall on Section 39 of the amendment.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, members. Senator Wesely, Don, could you explain...this is...is this the entirety of LB 602 as it was introduced?

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Wesely.

SENATOR WESELY: I haven't looked to confirm whether this is exactly what LB 602 was. I don't know.

SENATOR HALL: Okay. I...my...the reason for my question is that LB 602 never advanced out of committee, and this is not the issue that I was...that I thought it was when I asked for the division of the question.

SENATOR WESELY: Oh.

SENATOR HALL: I thought it was a more extensive issue; but, it still concerns me that we are going to now under this provision allow for an individual who could be basically a technician. They could be someone who, for example a hospital home health care operation could hire to give baths to do...an aide, what they call an aide, to now go out and under the...if I understand this, under the order of a licensed health care professional can draw blood if it's within the scope of practice of that licensed health care professional?

SENATOR WESELY: Right.

SENATOR HALL: So in other words, we're going to extend the scope to that surrogate, if you will, for purposes of drawing blood.

SENATOR WESELY: Uh-huh.