## Periodic Rules Review and Expiration of Existing Rules Subchapter 13C – Licensing of Ambulatory Surgical Facilities Public Comments and Agency Response to Comments

Rule Citation & Title	Date	Commenter	Comment	Agency Response
1) 10A NCAC 13C .0103 – Definitions	2/23/17	Erin Glendening, DHSR erin.glendening@dhhs.nc.gov	This is a test of the system to verify that everything is working properly.	This rule was determined as necessary without substantive public interest. The comment is about the test of the electronic comment reporting system. The Agency will not change the determination of this rule.
2) 10A NCAC 13C .0501 – Providing Anesthesia Services	3/20/17	Dana Simpson, Smith Anderson, et al. dsimpson@smithlaw.com	Dear Medical Care Commission Members: On behalf of our client the North Carolina Society of Anesthesiologists ('NCSA'), we would like to provide comment as part of the Commission's review of existing rules pursuant to the requirements under N.C.Gen.Stat. § 150B-21.3A. Specifically, the Commission is in the process of receiving public comment regarding the current rule governing the provision of anesthesia services in ambulatory surgery centers—10A NCAC 13C.0501 ('Anesthesia Rule'). The Anesthesia Rule in question reads as follows: 'Only a physician, dentist, or qualified anesthetist shall administer anesthetic agents (general and regional).' The NCSA believes this rule should be revised to make clear that a qualified anesthetist may only administer anesthesia 'under the supervision of a physician or dentist,' as required by North Carolina law. It is well-established law that nurse anesthetists may only practice under physician or dentist supervision in North Carolina. This has been repeatedly confirmed by the North Carolina Court of Appeals, Attorney General and Medical Board. In 2005, the North Carolina Court of Appeals	This rule was determined as necessary without substantive public interest. The comment indicates several situations that warrant a thoughtful review and the potential need for a revision to the existing rule. We have noted the comment and it will be taken into consideration when the rule is reviewed. The Agency will change the determination of this rule to necessary with substantive public interest

	noted that 'physician supervision of nurse anesthetists	
	providing anesthesia careis a fundamental patient	
	safety standard required by North Carolina law.' (See	
	N.C. Medical Society, et al. vs. N.C. Board of	
	Nursing, 169 N.C. App. 1; 610 S.E.2d 722.)	
	Similarly, an Attorney General Opinion from 1998	
	concluded that ' the anesthesia care of a patient	
	[must] be under the supervision of a physician.' (See	
	1998 N.C.A.G. 58 (12/31/98).) Similarly in its	
	position statement governing the standard of care for	
	office-based surgery, the North Carolina Medical	
	Board expressly requires physician supervision of	
	nurse anesthetists. Finally, the Dental Practice Act	
	requires that any nurse anesthetist providing a dental	
	anesthetic be 'under the supervision and direction of a	
	licensed dentist or physician.' (See N.C.Gen.Stat. §	
	90-29(b)(6).) As clearly demonstrated above,	
	physician and dentist supervision of nurse	
	anesthetists is the law in North Carolina. This patient	
	safety standard, therefore, should be reflected in the	
	Anesthesia Rule governing ambulatory surgery	
	centers. To this end, the NCSA would request the	
	Commission to consider clarifying the Anesthesia	
	Rule as follows: 'Only a physician, dentist, or	
	qualified anesthetist under the supervision of a	
	physician or dentist shall administer anesthetic agents	
	(general and regional).' Physician and dentist	
	supervision of nurse anesthetists is a fundamental	
	standard of patient safety in North Carolina, and this	
	legal requirement should be clearly identified for	
	operators of ambulatory surgery centers. Thank you	
	for your consideration of our comments. We would	
	be glad to provide additional information, if needed.	
	With best regards. Sincerely, Dana E. Simpson	