

- (A) "Office-based opioid treatment" or "OBOT" means medication-assisted treatment, as that term is defined in this rule, in a private office or public sector clinic that is not otherwise regulated, by practitioners authorized to prescribe outpatient supplies of medications approved by the United States food and drug administration for the treatment of opioid addiction or dependence, prevention of relapse of opioid addiction or dependence, or both. OBOT includes treatment with all controlled substance medications approved by the United States food and drug administration for such treatment. OBOT does not include treatment that occurs in the following settings:
- (1) A state or local correctional facility, as defined in section 5163.45 of the Revised Code;
 - (2) A hospital, as defined in section 3727.01 of the Revised Code;
 - (3) A provider certified to provide residential and inpatient substance use disorder services, including withdrawal management, by the Ohio department of mental health and addiction services;
 - (4) An opioid treatment program certified by SAMHSA and accredited by an independent SAMHSA-approved accrediting body; or
 - (5) A youth services facility, as defined in section 103.75 of the Revised Code.
- (B) "SAMHSA" means the United States substance abuse and mental health services administration.
- (C) "Medication-assisted treatment" means alcohol or drug addiction services that are accompanied by medication that has been approved by the United States food and drug administration for the treatment of substance use disorder, prevention of relapse of substance use disorder, or both.
- (D) "Substance use disorder" includes misuse, dependence, and addiction to alcohol and/or legal or illegal drugs, as determined by diagnostic criteria in the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition" or "DSM-5."
- (E) "OARRS" means the "Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System" drug database established and maintained pursuant to section 4729.75 of the Revised Code.
- (F) For purposes of the rules in Chapter 4731-33 of the Administrative Code:
- (1) "Qualified behavioral healthcare provider" means the following who is practicing within the scope of the professional license:

- (a) Board certified addictionologist, board certified addiction psychiatrist, or psychiatrist, licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code;
 - (b) Licensed independent chemical dependency counselor-clinical supervisor, licensed independent chemical dependency counselor, licensed chemical dependency counselor III, licensed chemical dependency counselor II, or licensed chemical dependency counselor assistant licensed under Chapter 4758. of the Revised Code;
 - (c) Professional clinical counselor, licensed professional counselor, licensed independent social worker, licensed social worker, or marriage and family therapist licensed under Chapter 4757. of the Revised Code;
 - (d) Advanced practice registered nurse licensed as a clinical nurse specialist under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code, who holds certification as a psychiatric mental health clinical nurse specialist issued by the American nurses credentialing center.
 - (e) Advanced practice registered nurse licensed as a nurse practitioner under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code, who holds certification as a psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner issued by the American nurses credentialing center;
 - (f) Psychologist, as defined in division (A) of section 4732.01 of the Revised Code, licensed under Chapter 4732. of the Revised Code; or
 - (g) An advanced practice registered nurse licensed under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code, who holds subspecialty certification as a certified addiction registered nurse-advanced practice issued by the addictions nursing certification board.
- (2) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 4730. of the Revised Code who practices under a supervision agreement with a board certified addiction psychiatrist, board certified addictionologist, or psychiatrist who is licensed as a physician under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, from providing services within the normal course of practice and expertise of the supervising physician, including addiction services, other mental health services, and physician delegated prescriptive services in compliance with Ohio and federal laws and rules.
- (G) "Community addiction services provider," has the same meaning as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.

- (H) "Community mental health services provider," has the same meaning as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.
- (I) "Induction phase," means the phase of opioid treatment during which maintenance medication dosage levels are adjusted until a patient attains stabilization.
- (J) "Stabilization phase," means the medical and psychosocial process of assisting the patient through acute intoxication and withdrawal management to the attainment of a medically stable, fully supported substance-free state, which may include the use of medications.
- (K) "Withdrawal management" or "detoxification" is a set of medical interventions aimed at managing the acute physical symptoms of intoxication and withdrawal. Detoxification denotes a clearing of toxins from the body of the patient who is acutely intoxicated and/or dependent on a substance of abuse. Withdrawal management seeks to minimize the physical harm caused by the intoxication and withdrawal of a substance of abuse. Withdrawal management or detoxification occurs when the patient has a substance use disorder and either evidence of the characteristic withdrawal syndrome produced by withdrawal from that substance or evidence that supports the expectation that such a syndrome would develop without the provision of detoxification services. Withdrawal management alone does not constitute substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation.
- (L) "Ambulatory detoxification" means withdrawal management delivered in a medical office, public sector clinic, or urgent care facility by a physician authorized to prescribe outpatient supplies of drugs approved by the United States food and drug administration for the treatment of addiction, prevention of relapse of addiction, or both. Ambulatory detoxification is the provision of medically supervised evaluation, withdrawal management, and referral services without extended onsite monitoring. For the purpose of rule 4731-33-02 of the Administrative Code, ambulatory detoxification does not include withdrawal management that occurs in the following settings:
- (1) A state or local correctional facility, as defined in section 5163.45 of the Revised Code;
 - (2) In-patient treatment in a hospital, as defined in section 3727.01 of the Revised Code;
 - (3) A provider certified to provide residential and inpatient substance use disorder services, including withdrawal management, by the Ohio department of mental health and addition services;
 - (4) An opioid treatment program certified by SAMHSA and accredited by an independent SAMHSA-approved accrediting body; or
 - (5) A youth services facility, as defined in section 103.75 of the Revised Code.