

February 22, 1957.
Public Health, Pharmacy.

House File 379
By DIETZ, PETRUCCELLI
(Schroeder).

Passed House, Date..... Passed Senate, Date.....
Vote: Ayes..... Nays..... Vote: Ayes..... Nays.....
Approved.....

A BILL FOR

An Act relating to the regulation, licensing and control of
dispensing opticians.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

This is a Companion Bill; for complete text see Senate File 252.

EXPLANATION OF HOUSE FILE 379

This is an act relating to the regulation, licensing and control of dispensing opticians.

HOUSE FILE 379

1 Amend House File 379 by striking a.1 after the enacting
2 clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

3 Section 1 This Act shall be known as the "Practice as a
4 Dispensing Optician Act".

5 Sec. 2. For the purpose of this title, the following classes
6 of persons shall be determined to be engaged in practice as
7 dispensing opticians:

8 Persons who prepare and dispense lenses, spectacles,
9 overglasses and optical devices to the intended user thereof
10 only on the written prescription of a physician or optometrist
11 duly licensed to practice his profession. A dispensing
12 optician shall not engage in the diagnosis of the diseases of
13 the human eye or attempt to determine the refractions of the
14 human eye or in any manner attempt to prescribe or treat
15 diseases or ailments of persons. Licensed practitioners of
16 medicine and surgery, osteopathy or osteopathy and surgery,
17 or persons operating under their supervision, shall not be
18 deemed to be engaged in practice as dispensing opticians.

19 Sec. 3. Every applicant for license to practice as a
20 dispensing optician shall:

21 1. Furnish satisfactory evidence of a preliminary education
22 equivalent to at least four (4) years study in an accredited
23 high school or other secondary school.

24 2. Furnish satisfactory evidence that he has completed one
25 (1) school year of not less than eight hundred fifty (850)
26 hours of study in a recognized school of optical dispensing or
27 has had practical training and experience of a grade and
28 character satisfactory to the board of examiners of not less
29 than two (2) years under the supervision of a dispensing
30 optician, a licensed physician and surgeon, or a licensed
31 optometrist, provided, however, that any time spent in a
32 recognized school shall be considered a part of the
33 apprenticeship provided herein.

34 3. Pass an examination prescribed by the dispensing
35 optician examiners in the subject of mathematics and physics,
36 ophthalmic materials and laboratory technique, ophthalmic
37 optics, ophthalmic dispensing and practical subjects.

38 Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for a dispensing optician
39 to advertise in any manner that would tend to mislead or
40 deceive the public. It shall be unlawful for any
41 dispensing optician either directly or indirectly to
42 participate in any manner in the division, assignment, rebate,
43 splitting, or refunding of service fees or cost of completed
44 eyeglasses or parts thereof, with a physician, optometrist,
45 or other person or persons.

46 Sec. 5. Section one hundred forty-seven point one (147.1),
47 Code 1954, is hereby amended as follows:

48 1. By inserting in subsection two (2), line four (4) after
49 the word, "optometrist," the words, "dispensing optician,"

50 2. By inserting in subsection three (3), line four (4)
51 after the word, "optometry," the words, "practice as a
52 dispensing optician,".

53 Sec. 6. Section one hundred forty-seven point two (147.2),
54 Code 1954, is hereby amended by inserting after the word,
55 "optometry" in line five (5) the words, "dispensing optician".

56 Sec. 7. Section one hundred forty-seven point thirteen
57 (147.13), Code 1954, is hereby amended by inserting after
58 the word, "examiners;" in line ten (10) the words, "for
59 dispensing opticians, dispensing optician examiners;".

60 Sec. 8. Section one hundred forty-seven point fifteen
61 (147.15), Code 1954, is hereby amended by inserting after the
62 word, "optometry" in line three (3) the words, ", dispensing
63 optician".

64 Sec. 9. Section one hundred forty-seven point eighty
65 (147.80), Code 1954, subsection three (3) is hereby amended by
66 inserting after the word, "chiropractic" in line two (2)
67 thereof the words, ", as a dispensing optician".

68 Sec. 10. The members of the first board of dispensing
69 optician examiners appointed under the provisions of this Act
70 shall have all qualifications required in section three (3),
71 subsections one (1) and two (2) of this Act for a license to
72 practice as a dispensing optician, and shall be nominated and
73 appointed in the manner prescribed in section one hundred
74 forty-seven point twenty (147.20) of the Code. One (1)
75 member of such board shall be appointed for a term of
76 one (1) year, one (1) member for a term of two (2) years and
77 one (1) member for a term of three years. The members of
78 such board shall immediately upon appointment and payment
79 of a license fee of twenty (20) dollars be, without further
80 proceedings, issued a license to practice as dispensing
81 opticians.

82 Sec. 11. The provisions of section six (6) of this Act
83 shall not take effect until January 1, 1958

Filed
March 26, 1957.

RILEY DIETZ.
DON A. PUTRUCCELLI.

HOUSE FILE 379

1 Amend the amendment to House File 379 filed March 26, 1957
2 by Dietz and Petrucelli by inserting in line sixteen (16) after
3 the word "surgery," the word "optometry,"

Filed
April 2, 1957.

DIETZ of Scott.
PETRUCCELLI of Scott.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of the concept of 'active ageing' (World Health Organization 2002).

The concept of 'active ageing' is defined as the process of maximizing the opportunities for older people to participate in social, economic, cultural, and civic life. This involves a range of activities, including physical activity, social participation, and lifelong learning (World Health Organization 2002).

Physical activity is a key component of active ageing, and is essential for maintaining good health and well-being in later life. Regular physical activity can help to reduce the risk of chronic disease, improve mental health, and increase independence (World Health Organization 2002).

There is a growing body of evidence that physical activity can improve cognitive function and reduce the risk of dementia in older people (Blair et al. 2001, Borge et al. 2002). This is thought to be due to the fact that physical activity increases blood flow to the brain, which helps to improve cognitive function.

Physical activity can also help to improve mental health in older people. Regular exercise has been shown to reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety, and to improve overall mood (Blair et al. 2001, Borge et al. 2002).

Physical activity can also help to increase independence in older people. Regular exercise can help to improve balance and coordination, which reduces the risk of falls and fractures. This can help to maintain independence and reduce the need for care (World Health Organization 2002).

There are a number of barriers to physical activity in older people, including lack of information, lack of resources, and lack of social support. It is important to address these barriers in order to ensure that older people are able to participate in physical activity and benefit from its many health benefits (World Health Organization 2002).

There are a number of ways in which physical activity can be promoted in older people. These include providing information, providing resources, and providing social support (World Health Organization 2002).

Physical activity is a key component of active ageing, and is essential for maintaining good health and well-being in later life. Regular physical activity can help to reduce the risk of chronic disease, improve mental health, and increase independence (World Health Organization 2002).