



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4725-7-06 Prescription release.

Effective: November 30, 2023

A licensed optometrist will provide the patient on completion of the examination and diagnosis a copy of the prescription for any vision correcting item, device or procedure unless there are significant medical reasons which would prohibit the immediate release. The medical conditions restricting any release of the prescription must be documented in the patient's records.

(A) Diagnosis for determining the contact lens prescription shall be considered a review of the proposed contact lens(es) in the eye(s) of the patient after an appropriate wearing period following the initial examination. The diagnosis review may be waived at the discretion of the examining licensed optometrist. Patients who have successfully been wearing contact lenses whereby the examination does not require any major change in prescription or type of lens are eligible for the issuance of the prescription at the completion of the examination.

(B) The examining licensed optometrist may expire a contact lens prescription at the end of one year after the eye examination and completed diagnosis under normal circumstances. The prescription may be expired in less than one year based on the medical judgment of the examining licensed optometrist with respect to the ocular health of the patient. The specific medical judgment must be documented in the patient's records.

(C) The examining licensed optometrist may expire a spectacle prescription at the end of two years after the eye examination and completed diagnosis under normal circumstances. The prescription may be expired in less than two years based on the medical judgment of the examining licensed optometrist with respect to the ocular health of the patient. The specific medical judgment must be documented in the patient's records.

(D) The patient cannot be required to sign any disclaimer or waiver in order to obtain a copy of the prescription to which the patient is legally entitled. The payment of the professional fee for the eye examination may be required prior to the issuance of any prescription. The acceptance of insurance, including medicaid or medicare or any required copayments, co-insurance or contact lens evaluation



fees is considered the payment of professional fees.

Failure to release a copy of the prescription to the patient as required constitutes a violation of section 4725.28 of the Revised Code. A licensed optometrist does not have to release an expired prescription.