

Citations to State Doctor Shopping Laws

State	Cite
Connecticut	CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 21a-266 (West 2006).
Florida	FLA. STAT. ANN. § 893.13(7)(a).8 (West 2006).
Georgia	GA. CODE ANN. § 16-13-43(a)(6) (2005).
Hawaii	HAW. REV. STAT. ANN. § 329-46 (Michie 2005).
Maine	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. Tit. 17-A, § 1108 (West 2006).
Nevada	NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. 453.391 (Michie 2005).
New Hampshire	N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 318-B:2.XII-a (2006).
South Carolina	S.C. CODE ANN. § 44-53-395(A)(3) (Law. Co-op 2005).
Utah	UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-37-8(3)(a)(ii) (2006).
West Virginia	W. VA. CODE ANN. § 60A-4-410 (Michie 2006).

NOTE: The citations appearing on this chart refer to statutory provisions which specifically prohibit activity often labeled as “doctor shopping.” “Doctor shopping” usually involves patients who actively seek to obtain from multiple physicians the same or similar prescription within a brief period of time, e.g., thirty (30) days. Although the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL) recognizes that most states commonly prohibit one from acquiring or obtaining possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge under their respective controlled substances acts, those citations have been excluded from this chart because of their lack of specificity or connotation of the act of “doctor shopping.”