

OREGON BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS



GUIDE TO POLICY & PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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SECTION I

Devices, Procedures, and Substances

DEVICES

BAX 3000 AND SIMILAR DEVICES

The BAX 3000 is marketed as device to diagnose and treat allergies and food sensitivities. The device was reviewed by the OBCE's ETSDP Committee and on January 17, 2013, this policy was adopted by the OBCE in accordance with the ETSDP rule.

The BAX 3000 and similar devices are disapproved (outside the scope) as a diagnostic procedure.

As a treatment modality, the BAX 3000 and similar devices are considered Investigational with Moderate Risk for use with chiropractic patients. This rating requires a written Informed Consent statement signed by the patient. This rating also recommends the chiropractic physician participate in or conduct a formal investigation of the procedure.

The written informed consent must at a minimum address or include:

- The risks of ingesting food or substances which may provoke an anaphylaxis reaction.
- A statement that the use of this treatment could cause an exacerbation.
- An acknowledgement that there is currently a lack of peer reviewed evidence and other evidence such as case studies.
- If the patient is to be part of a research or case study, consents to that participation.
- An understanding that this treatment is considered 'Investigational with Moderate Risk' by the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners.
- This device/procedure is not used to diagnose allergies or other conditions and that other procedures are used for that purpose.

Chiropractic physicians using the BAX 3000 or similar devices must adhere to the OBCE's advertising rules and policies. They must refrain from making advertising claims which cannot be supported. (3/21/13)

BIOPTRON LIGHT THERAPY

The Biopton Light Therapy Unit is approved by the FDA and the Board as a standard device. (3/16/95)

CPAP MACHINE, ORDERING

The Board determined that ordering a **CPAP** machine and/or a sleep study is within the DC's scope of practice; however, whether insurance will pay or not is another question.

CTD MARK I MULTI-TORSION TRACTION DEVICE

The CTD Mark I Multi-torsion Traction Device (used as part of the non-surgical treatment for carpal tunnel syndrome) is approved. (4/20/95)

DYNATRON 2000

The Dynatron 2000 computerized muscle-testing device is a standard device for use by chiropractors in Oregon. The Board makes no assertion of its validity. The standard designation does not imply that use of the device is per se medically necessary. (5/15/97)

ELLMAN SS PELLEVE

This is a high frequency low temperature radio wave unit (or similar units), "utilized to tighten collagen within the skin non-invasively." Although this is not a laser procedure, it may be similar to the laser treatments for cosmetic purposes. On March 18, 2010, the OBCE referred this issue to the ETSDP committee for review. Previously in September 2009, the OBCE determined a similar device, Lam Probe 4000, was not to be used. (3/18/10)

ENERGY MEDICINE DEVICES

The OBCE receives periodic inquiries regarding so-called "energy" medicine devices which purport to use: "quantum mechanics" or "quantum biofeedback" or "nano-technology" or claims in any way to have thousands of "preprogrammed scenarios and library references organized into defined groups, which create quick and manageable patient assessments."

These are presumed to be outside the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice until such time the specific device is reviewed by the OBCE under the provisions of OAR 811-015-0070 (ETSDP rule) and determined to be either standard or investigational.

This includes the "Zyto" device, Quantum QXCI Bio-Resonance Device, and any other devices which are similar in operation to the EPFX-SCIO device (which was previously evaluated and found to be unacceptable). (5/27/10)

EPIPEN

Chiropractors are allowed to administer an Epi-pen to a person who is suffering from anaphylactic shock and unable to inject the Epi-pen by him/herself. In 2007, OBCE sponsored legislation which clarified in ORS 684.025 that chiropractic physicians may provide emergency first aid.

EPFX/SCIO DEVICE

The OBCE determined the EPFX/SCIO device is unacceptable for use by chiropractic physicians in Oregon. They also voted to consider this device again if there is a new USA-FDA, or new USA- FDA-IRB (investigational review board) clearance. (*UPDATE: Dec 2007 Seattle Times article, "[FDA Bans Import of Unproven Machine.](#)"*)

The Board is concerned about this device's biofeedback features, which appear to be more passive than active. (active biofeedback being standard for chiropractic in Oregon). There is also real concern with the device's purported ability to recognize if not diagnose a huge number of conditions based on the body's response to micro current stimulation.

Following review by the ETSDP Committee, the OBCE spent numerous hours over the course of three meetings to review this device. This is the first time since the ETSDP rule was adopted in 1995 that an “unacceptable” determination has been the result of this review. For more information concerning this decision see the OBCE’s public meeting minutes for February, March and May of 2007 on the Board’s Web page.

EPI TOUCH ALEX HAIR REMOVAL DEVICE

EPI Touch Alex hair removal device is approved as a minimal risk investigational minor surgery procedure. (9/24/99)

INFRATONIC QGM DEVICE

This device is approved as investigational for treating neuro-musculoskeletal conditions only.
(5/12/17)

MAGNETS

A review of magnets revealed a lack of quality clinical evidence either supporting or opposing the use of magnets for pain relief. Magnets are not prohibited for use by chiropractors. However, it would be inaccurate for anyone to represent that the Board has “approved” the use of magnets.
(7/27/00)

MD PEEL MICRO-ABRASION DEVICE

The MD Peel Micro-abrasion device is approved as a minimal risk investigational minor surgery procedure. (9/24/99)

MICROCURRENT DEVICES

Chiropractors may prescribe micro-current devices to their patients. (9/19/94)

MICROLIGHT 830/COLD LASER THERAPY

The use of the Microlight 830 is taught at some chiropractic colleges, and is therefore considered “standard” in Oregon, and determined to be within the scope of chiropractic. (7/17/03) (Also see “Laser Light Therapy” under Section I – Procedures.)

PETROMETER

The instrument called the Petrometer, used to measure range of motion, is considered standard instrumentation already in use. (12/15/94)

TENS DEVICES

Chiropractors may prescribe TENS devices to their patients. (9/19/94)

TOFTNESS DEVICE

The Toftness device, banned by the FDA, may not be used. (6/22/95)

In January 1982, the United States District Court in Wisconsin issued a permanent nationwide injunction against the manufacturing, promoting, selling, leasing, distributing, shipping, delivering, or using in any way any Toftness Radiation Detector or any article or device that is substantially the same as, or employs the same basic principles as, the Toftness Radiation Detector. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit upheld this decision in

1984.

The basis of the United States Government's case was that these devices were misbranded under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, because they could not be used safely or effectively for their intended purposes. Consequently, Oregon licensees should cease and desist using a Toftness or Toftness-like device. (1/17/91)

TRACTION DEVICES

The Board frequently receives questions from a variety of sources regarding traction, devices that accomplish traction, and billing.

The American Chiropractic Association (ACA) notes that for the purpose of billing 97012 mechanical traction is defined as:

“...the force used to create a degree of tension of soft tissues and/or to allow for separation between joint surfaces. The degree of traction is controlled through the amount of force (pounds) allowed, duration (time), and angle of pull (degrees) using mechanical means.”¹

There are a variety of devices on the market that potentially provide traction. Chiropractors should investigate the device, the intent of the manufacturer, and any FDA approvals for its use. If the device is capable of providing traction, the chiropractor should ensure that the device is properly used to affect the desired goal.

The Board does not issue opinions or rulings regarding coding or billing questions. The Board encourages all Oregon Chiropractors to analyze whether the methods they employ meet the above ACA definition, and whether the specific device and that manner in which it is utilized provides traction.

The Board always reminds doctors to ensure that their notes with regard to this and all treatments should be maintained in compliance with Oregon Administrative Rule 811-015-0005(1)(C). (9/17/15)

PROCEDURES

ACUPUNCTURE

The Board has determined that needle acupuncture is outside the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice. (ORS 684.035, Chapter not applicable to other methods of healing)

ACUPUNCTURE USED AS ANESTHESIA FOR MANIPULATION

(See Also Manipulation Under Anesthesia)

MUA is specific to hospital setting. There are no specific statutes or rules concerning the use of acupuncture as the anesthetic. The Board suggests writing the Board of Medical Examiners to get their views on this subject. (4/16/92)

¹ American Chiropractic Association, Coding Clarification 97012, Mechanical Traction/Spinalator

ALLERGIES

The scope of practice for a Doctor of Chiropractic allows for the treatment of allergies.

APPLIED SPINAL BIOMECHANICAL ENGINEERING (ASBE)

The Board determined that ASBE is investigational and must comply with the investigational rule and the rule on informed consent. Chiropractors using ASBE must register their use of this technique with the Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Patients must be informed that the technique is considered investigational and consent must be in writing to its use in their case.

AURICULOTHERAPY

After review by the ETSDP Committee and a recommendation to the Board, the Board has determined that auriculotherapy, the device used and the therapy, is standard. The therapy is performed without needles; it is a form of electro acupuncture. The procedure has been taught in CCE colleges. (11/16/06) This topic was revisited by the board and it confirmed that this therapy is part of the scope of chiropractic practice. (12/17/12)

AUTOMATED MUSCLE TESTING

The Board determined that automated muscle testing is within the scope of practice and is accepted in the P & U Vol. I Guidelines. A chiropractor needs to show rationale for using automated muscle testing. (9/21/95)

BIOFEEDBACK

Chiropractors may order or perform biofeedback. (4/15/96)

BLOOD PRESSURE (SUPINE AND STANDING)

Supine and standing blood pressure are within the scope of chiropractic practice. (11/21/91)

BLOOD WITHDRAWAL

See VENIPUNCTURE

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS - STANDARDS, PROCEDURES

Effective July 1992, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA) adopted the Federal standard on Bloodborne Pathogens. Oregon Chiropractors are required to implement the standards in their clinics.

Oregon OSHA has adopted the Federal OSHA Final Standard on Bloodborne Pathogens. The purpose of the standard is to limit and control occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials. This law covers all employees who could reasonably be expected to come in contact with human blood or other potentially infectious materials in the course of their work. Therefore, if you employ people in your clinic that may be subject to exposure to blood or other bodily fluids, this law may have a direct effect on you. **IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE IF THIS LAW APPLIES TO YOU.** The staff of the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners does not have the expertise to advise you in matters related to this law.

Call or write OR-OSHA (Salem Central Office, 350 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430, Salem, OR 97310 (503) 378-3272 or 1-800-922-2689. Request Oregon Administrative Rule 437-Division 2,

Bloodborne Pathogens (1910.1030) and/or Questions & Answers About Bloodborne Pathogens.

BREAST THERMOGRAPHY

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners has determined that breast thermography is investigational. Investigational means further study is warranted, evidence is equivocal or insufficient, the patient has to evaluate their own risk and it is not standard. Standard means that it is taught in a chiropractic college or otherwise accepted in the chiropractic profession.

Clinical breast thermography is an investigational procedure that may be performed by a doctor or technician who has been adequately trained and certified by a recognized organization. However, the interpretation of the thermal images will only be made by health care providers who are licensed to diagnose and hold credentials as board certified clinical thermographers or diplomates from a recognized organization. This is meant to insure that directed care and proper follow-up recommendations will be made available to the patient if warranted by the interpretation of the images.

Any chiropractic clinic providing breast thermography imaging must use the informed consent form (Appendix C). This is in addition to verbal communication with the patient to ensure their understanding of these informed consent provisions, the investigational status and that this is adjunctive to other standard diagnostic imaging or examination.

COLONICS OR COLONIC THERAPY

The board restated its previous policy in that they determine colonic therapy is hydrotherapy, and is allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice, but CCAs are not allowed to perform it due to the higher risk of the procedure. There are inherent risks, such as causing septic shock by rupturing the bowels. (9/28/07) (9/15/14)

CONTACT REFLEX ANALYSIS

Contact reflex analysis is within the scope of chiropractic practice. (4/21/94) CRA was reviewed in 2009 and its current position as standard was not changed. (05/21/09)

CRANIOSACRAL MANIPULATION

As part of Craniosacral Therapy, Craniosacral Manipulation is a standard chiropractic procedure. (1/21/93)

CUPPING

Cupping is a type of myofascial release; it is taught in accredited chiropractic colleges. The Board determined that cupping is allowed within the DC scope of practice. No determination was made on the types of cup used. (9/22/16)

DARK FIELD MICROSCOPY

Although the general use of dark field microscopy is allowed within the scope of chiropractic, Licensees may not use dark field microscopy for the purposes of conducting live cell analysis. (1/23/14)

EKGs

Chiropractors may order or perform EKG's. (4/15/93)

ELECTRODIAGNOSTIC TESTING (SSEP)

Performing an SSEP electrodiagnostic test is within the scope of chiropractic practice. (1/18/96)

ELECTROLYSIS

This procedure was reconsidered by the Board. “A person uses an electrical device that is not used for physical therapy. The tissue is destroyed so the hair does not grow back. It is a surgical intervention where you are changing the tissue type.” The Board determined that electrolysis (i.e. removal of hair) is a minor surgical procedure and requires specialty certification by the Board to perform. (11/20/03)

ELECTROTHERAPY

Chiropractic Physicians may treat hemorrhoids with electrotherapy, specifically, the application of negative low voltage galvanic current (known as the Keesey technique) to the hemorrhoid. ORS Chapter 684.010(2)(a) and (5).

This therapy is approved and is considered as standard in the above-described manner and shall not be considered investigational by the Board. The Board recognizes that undergraduate and postgraduate courses at Western States Chiropractic College, a Council on Chiropractic Education accredited school, have included the teaching of this therapy for more than thirty years. (3/25/91)

EMG AND SURFACE EMG TESTING

Any trained individual, including certified chiropractic assistants, may apply electrodes and conduct surface EMG testing, but the doctor has to interpret the results. (11/16/95, 7/18/96)

EPLEY MANEUVER

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners confirms that the Epley Maneuver as a Canalith repositioning procedure for treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is well within the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice.

These procedures are taught in chiropractic colleges and addressed in the EENT (eye, ear, nose, and throat) courses required in chiropractic colleges.

Further coding for this procedure is addressed the American Chiropractic Association’s *Chiropractic Coding Solutions Manual*. See http://www.acatoday.org/content_css.cfm?CID=3204 for more information on this subject. (05/22/12)

FISSURECTOMY

This procedure is within the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians in Oregon. (1/28/92)

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY

See ELECTROTHERAPY

HEMORRHOIDS (TREATMENT OF)

See ELECTROTHERAPY

INJECTIONS

Can a licensee refer a patient to an MD for an injection (e.g. to a facet joint for pain relief) without the MD having to evaluate the patient him or herself?

The Board determined that a licensee may refer to the MD for the examination, but it is up to the MD to determine whether he/she needs to perform an additional examination and how to proceed. (11/9/00)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE TECHNIQUE (IRT) / RAPID EYE TECHNIQUE

Recently the ETSDP committee recommended, and the OBCE accepted that IRT (Immediate Release Technique) may be used by Chiropractors under the investigational rule (reference below). IRT involves eye exercises combined with forms of acupressure and chiropractic adjusting. The eye exercises are shown to affect brain activity that can alter pain states. There is a growing amount of clinical correlation showing that the brain function changes can/may change endocrine function associated with stress states. The military is investigating use of similar treatment procedures with veterans suffering with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder).

However, RET (Rapid Eye Technique), a technique that extends the treatment time and complexity to involve psychological counseling, is counseling/psychology and is NOT a chiropractic procedure. The OBCE will allow RET courses as continuing education similar to other adjunct treatment education, such as OHSU programs on surgical procedures. (May 2008)

KEESEY TECHNIQUE

See ELECTROTHERAPY

KINESIOTAPING METHOD

May a certified Chiropractic Assistant perform “kinesiotaping”? The kinesiotaping Method involves taping over and around muscles in order to assist and give support to, or prevent, over-contraction. The Board determined if the supervising DC is trained in the taping method, that he or she may also train the certified CA also to perform the method in the clinic, and only while the DC is on premise. The Board considers this a physiotherapy. (3/15/07)

LASER LIGHT THERAPY

A variety of low-level laser and light therapy (LLLT a.k.a. phototherapy) is available to Oregon chiropractic physicians as a standard treatment for NMS conditions. University of Western States (UWS) and other chiropractic colleges have current core curriculum on this subject. In addition, UWS is continuing work on future curriculum to cover advances and new applications in technology of this field. LLLT has been used to speed wound healing, stimulate tissue repair, reduce swelling and edema, and reduce acute and chronic pain. LLLT has been popular in Europe and Asia. More recently, in 2002, the United States FDA granted 510 (k) clearances allowing for healing and pain relief with various soft tissue disorders including carpal tunnel, rheumatoid arthritis, bursitis, tendonitis and more.

The OBCE approves and affirms, as standard use, Class I through IV lasers/phototherapy for use by chiropractors as well as certified chiropractic assistants who have been properly trained for their use.

The OBCE also approved use of Class IIIb & IV “hot” lasers for use by chiropractic physicians to treat NMS conditions. Expect requirements for DCs to obtain certification limited to treatment of benign superficial lesions, lacerations/abrasions, and removal of superficial foreign bodies.

Chiropractors and chiropractic assistants must be properly trained for use of all LLLT. Training is usually available from the vendors of these devices. Class IIIb for NMS conditions does not require detailed special training other than provided by vendors, however use of Class IV devices requires strict adherence to safety protocols. Minor surgery training should be more extensive.

Phototherapy involves the application of specific wavelengths of light energy capable of penetrating into tissue and being absorbed by cells. Light energy can be produced by low level laser and/or super luminous diodes (SLDs). Sufficient energy must be delivered to target tissue to trigger a response. Light is absorbed by irradiated tissue where the light energy is transformed into biochemical energy, which is then available for photochemical cell activities.

The FDA has classified lasers into six categories based on their potential damage to the eye. They are:

- Class 1: Safe to human eye or contained within device, no labeling required.
- Class 2: Low power lasers with output less than 1 mW. Labeled, “CAUTION – Laser Radiation: Do not stare into beam”
- Class 2a: Eye damage can occur if laser enters eye more than 1,000 seconds. Labeled: “CAUTION- Laser Radiation: Do not stare into beam”
- Class 3a: Power output up to 5 mW. Direct eye contact for short periods is not hazardous, but viewing laser through magnifying optics such as eyeglasses can present a hazard. Labeled: “CAUTION- Laser Radiation: Do not stare into beam or view directly with optical instruments.”
- Class 3b: Involves certain risk. Laser output 5mW to 500 mW. Labeled “DANGER – Visible and/or invisible laser radiation – avoid direct exposure to beam.”
- Class 4: High power lasers with output greater than 500 mW. Involves definite risk. Labeled “DANGER – Visible and/or invisible laser radiation – avoid eye or skin exposure to direct or scattered beam.”

According to UWS instructor Joel Agresta PT, DC, a patient treated with Class IV must wear goggles. “Class IV lasers have great benefits if handled properly and can deliver more energy in less time, but proper training and understanding of the contraindications is imperative. As far as I understand, the manufacturers (i.e., K-Lasers and Avicenna) issue specific protocols that keep these lasers safe for NMS conditions. These protocols have some degree of safety built into them. By their nature they do require a higher level of safety precaution, but when following the programmed protocols it appears that they are safe.”

He also said by law, Class III and above must be stored in a locked cabinet. Dr. Agresta says that “photo-biostimulation” stimulates or speeds up the inflammatory process and resultant healing when lower doses are used. However, he says that at higher doses starting around 100 to 200 Joules/cm² (Joules/cm² = power/beam area x time) inhibitory or negative effects may occur.

The ETSDP Committee and the OBCE reviewed a wealth of published clinical literature which documents many therapeutic applications of LLLT

The Board has received legal advice that LLLT for *purely cosmetic conditions*, such as hair removal, which do not address a skin condition or pathology, is not within the current scope of chiropractic practice. To the board's knowledge, this is not currently taught in any chiropractic college course. (If this changes, the OBCE can revisit this issue.)

In 2012 the Board asked whether it is "...within the scope of practice for a Doctor of Chiropractic in the state of Oregon to treat toenail fungus with laser therapy?" The Board confirmed this would be allowed, "as this is for treatment of a condition. Previous legal advice has advised the OBCE that use of lasers by chiropractic physicians for strictly cosmetic purposes is not within the chiropractic scope of practice, an example of this would be hair removal." (12/20/06; 9/28/07; 9/21/17)

LINGUAL ASCORBIC ACID TEST

Lingual ascorbic acid test is within the scope of chiropractic practice. (11/21/91)

MANIPULATION OF THE CERVICAL SPINE

Classic, diversified, and Gonstead-type manipulation of the cervical spine are standard procedures. Chiropractors may contact National Chiropractic Mutual Insurance Company for information on the risk factors of these procedures. (5/16/96)

MANIPULATION UNDER ANESTHESIA

Manipulation under Anesthesia is within the scope of practice for Chiropractic Physicians in Oregon. (1/28/92)

In review of this procedure, the Board found that Texas Chiropractic College teaches a continuing education course in Manipulation Under Anesthesia and offers a preceptorship program. The Board expects that hospitals involved with MUA will require proper training of Doctors of Chiropractic before allowing them to perform this procedure.

N.A.E.T. NAMBUDRIPAD ALLERGY ELIMINATION TECHNIQUE

After reviewing the details of this technique, the Board determined that, as described, it is allowable within the scope of chiropractic practice in Oregon, excepting the application of needle acupuncture. (12/19/00)

NASAL SPECIFICS

Chiropractors may not use local anesthesia for performing nasal specifics. (5/16/96)

NCV - NERVE CONDUCTION VELOCITY

(performed by a technician)

Chiropractors in Oregon may order or perform nerve conduction velocity testing. Recently the Board was asked if there is any licensure requirements for a technician who performs this test on behalf of the chiropractor and/or testing service. They determined that no special certification is required by chiropractors or any other trained person to perform NCV testing in Oregon (technical component only).

That said, the Board does have serious concerns due to persistent reports of testing services that charge excessive fees. The Board also has concerns with reports it has received regarding the billing practices associated with NCV and other kinds of diagnostic testing. The Board advises that these tests should meet basic criteria of medical necessity. (04/01)

OUTPATIENT AND RADIOLOGICAL TESTS

Chiropractors may order outpatient laboratory and radiological tests from hospitals. A chiropractor may order any test a hospital has available. (5/16/96)

PARASPINAL SURFACE EMG

Paraspinal surface EMG is within the scope of practice. (8/20/92)

POSTURAL SCREENING

See SPINAL (POSTURAL) SCREENING

PULMONARY STUDIES

Ordering pulmonary studies is within the scope of chiropractic practice. (9/21/95)

QUANTITATIVE FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY EVALUATIONS (QFCE).

QFCEs are not within the chiropractic assistant scope of practice. The QFCE requires the doctor's clinical judgment for evaluation and performance. CAs do not have the required training for this. The board also determined that QFCEs may not be performed by a Certified Strength and Conditioning Specialist (CSCS) under the OBCE's "Any Trained Person" policy, thus a CSCS may not perform this as part of the chiropractic clinic's services in or out of the clinic. The QFCE has to be performed by the chiropractic physician (or other licensed health provider within their scope of practice). (3/21/13)

RANGE OF MOTION REPORTING

When reporting range of motion (ROM) measurements, the method of measurement should be noted, e.g. visual, goniometer, or inclinometer (single or double). The preferred method of measurement is with the goniometer in the extremities and the double inclinometer in the spine. Effort should be made to obtain reproducible measurements. (1/16/97)

RAPID EYE TECHNIQUE (RET)

See Immediate Release Technique in this section above (May 2008)

RAST TESTING

RAST Testing is within the scope of practice. (6/18/92)

REIKI (Also see Reiki under Chiropractic Assistants)

A Doctor of Chiropractic asked if his certified Chiropractic Assistant may practice Reiki, a form of massage therapy, in his office without his supervision. The Board determined that the certified CA may perform this type of massage ONLY if the supervising DC is also Reiki trained, and on premise to supervise. If the certified CA, trained in Reiki, is also an Oregon licensed massage therapist, then that is already allowed with the LMT scope of practice. (3/15/07)

SOLKOWICH CALCIUM ABSORPTION AND UTILIZATION

Solkowich calcium absorption and utilization are within the scope of chiropractic practice. (11/21/91)

SOMATIC TECHNIQUE

The Board approved the somatic technique as a standard technique. Somatic technique is a neuromuscular reeducation or active muscle relaxation technique. It is taught at Palmer College West. (10/17/96)

SPINAL (POSTURAL) SCREENING

Any properly trained person may do postural screening under the onsite supervision of a chiropractic physician, but only a chiropractic physician may interpret the information. A postural screening is a non-diagnostic exam, which does not include any treatment. (9/18/97)

SPUTUM ALCOHOL TESTING

Chiropractors may perform sputum alcohol testing. (5/15/97)

STRESS TESTS

Stress tests (e.g. Koningsberg) are within the scope of chiropractic practice. (11/21/91)

TMJ (TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT)

Chiropractors may treat TMJ. (12/14/95)

TRIGGER POINT INJECTIONS (MYOFASCIAL)

Are Oregon licensees who have completed the postgraduate certification in minor surgery able to perform myofascial trigger point injections?

The Board determined that injection of myofascial trigger points is a therapy, and as such is not within the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice. In addition, the injection is more than “superficial” and thus is not covered by the minor surgery provisions. (12/11/02)

ULTRASOUND, DIAGNOSTIC

Appropriately trained Doctors of Chiropractic may provide musculoskeletal diagnostic ultrasound.
(9/17/15)

ULTRASOUND, THERAPEUTIC

Therapeutic ultrasound is within the scope of chiropractic practice. (8/19/93)

URINALYSIS

Urinalysis is allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice. (11/21/91)

VENIPUNCTURE

Chiropractors are allowed to draw blood (venipuncture) for diagnostic testing purposes. This diagnostic testing procedure is taught in approved chiropractic colleges all over the United States. (10/24/96)

ORS 684.010(2)(b) defines “Chiropractic” as “The chiropractic diagnosis, treatment and

prevention of body dysfunction; correction, maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of the neuromusculoskeletal system and the effects thereof or interferences therewith by the utilization of all recognized and accepted chiropractic diagnostic procedures and the employment of all rational therapeutic measures as taught in approved chiropractic colleges.”

ORS 684.025(2) states: “Nothing in this section or ORS 684.010 shall be interpreted as authorizing the administration of any substance by the penetration of the skin or mucous membrane of the human body for a therapeutic purpose.”

Further legal advice from the Oregon Attorney General confirms that “Chiropractic physicians are accordingly authorized by law to withdraw blood or other fluid samples for diagnostic purposes in connection with the practice of chiropractic.” (9/9/70)

SUBSTANCES

ALOE VERA GEL (FOR ORAL CONSUMPTION AND/OR TOPICAL USE)

Chiropractors may recommend aloe vera gel. (1/21/93)

AQUA-SOOTHE

This product is within the scope of practice, but the Board does have concerns about proper billing. (1/21/93)

BOTANICALS

Non-prescription botanicals are within the scope of chiropractic practice. (5/18/95)

CLINICAL NUTRITION

Applied clinical nutrition is within the scope of practice. See ORS 684.010. (4/21/94; 9/18/97)

COLLOIDAL SILVER; SILVER

Previous OBCE policy stated, “Licensed chiropractors may create their own colloidal silver and sell it to their patients...(3/19/98)” As of January 17, 2013, this is revised due to concerns that the oral ingestion of silver runs the risk of causing argyria, a serious skin condition, and other less common health problems.

New Policy: Chiropractic physicians may not create their own colloidal silver for ingestion purposes and/or retail this to their patients from this point forward. (i.e. outside scope as per the ETSDP rule). Chiropractic physicians creating their own solutions may only use these for topical use.

Both the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and the Food and Drug Administration have issued strong warnings and alerts that focus on oral ingestion of silver compounds.

Topical uses of silver as taught and utilized in chiropractic colleges is within the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice. Even given the potential for absorption of silver across the mucous membranes, the occasional use of intranasal Argyrol applications for sinusitis would not result in

a dose that remotely approximates the chronic oral Reference Dose (RfD – 5 mg/kg of body weight/day) of silver established by the EPA as a risk for developing argyria.

Also allowed is multi-mineral formulations which include small doses of colloidal silver below the allowable EPA limits. (01/17/13)

ETHYL CHLORIDE

This product may not be used or purchased by chiropractors in Oregon. (7/16/92)

FLUORI-METHANE

Fluori-methane is not in the Physician's Desk Reference (PDR); however, according to the Oregon Board of Pharmacy it is a prescription legend drug. This product may be used as a topical anesthetic in minor surgery ONLY, within the chiropractic profession in Oregon. (7/16/92)

FORMULA 303

Chiropractors may recommend Formula 303 to patients, because it is an herbal. (8/20/92)

HCG POLICY

Use of HCG (Human chorionic gonadotropin) - "homeopathic" or otherwise - is outside the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice. The U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC) have taken action to remove "homeopathic" HCG weight loss products from the market. Their advisory issued December 11, 2011 states,

"The labeling for the "homeopathic" HCG products states that each product should be taken in conjunction with a very low calorie diet. There is no substantial evidence HCG increases weight loss beyond that resulting from the recommended caloric restriction. Consumers on a very low calorie diet are at increased risk for side effects including gallstone formation, electrolyte imbalance, and heart arrhythmias.

"These HCG products marketed over-the-counter are unproven to help with weight loss and are potentially dangerous even if taken as directed," said Ilisa Bernstein, acting director of the Office of Compliance in FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. "And a very low calorie diet should only be used under proper medical supervision."

03/27/12

HOMEOPATHICS, OVER-THE-COUNTER

The Board addressed a series of questions regarding Over-the-Counter (OTC) homeopathic products (prepackaged for use by the consumer).

Question: May the DC give the patient a dose from that vial? Answer: Yes.

Question: Send the patient home with a dose from that vial? Answer: Yes.

Question: Place a pellet of the over-the-counter remedy in a vial with water to be administered to an infant? Answer: Yes.

Question: - Or, must I sell them the entire vial of the remedy? Answer: No.

INTRADERMALS

Intradermals for allergy testing are within the scope of practice. (5/19/94)

04/11/1996

INJECTIONS

This may be used in minor surgery only.

MATOL AND FIBER SONIC (FIBER SUPPLEMENT)

This supplement is OK to recommend. (1/21/93)

MYOCIDE

The use of myocide is within the scope of chiropractic practice (OTC).

NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

Question: May a chiropractic clinic obtain nutritional supplements from a multilevel marketing company?

Answer: DCs may obtain their nutritional supplements from any retail or wholesale source. However, engaging in multi-level marketing to patients is a different matter. If a chiropractic physician were to recruit patients to sell product and thus earn a commission, that could be in violation of the Board's rule on fee-splitting (OAR 811-0035-1015 (24). If the DC merely obtains and retails the product to patients, that is not multi-level marketing or fee-splitting.

ORIENTAL HERBS

The use of herbs is allowed within the scope of practice in Oregon. (5/19/94)

OVER-THE-COUNTER NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

“Over-the-counter substances” means the same thing as “nonprescription drugs.” The Board has adopted the Board of Pharmacy's definition of nonprescription (over-the-counter) drugs which is:

ORS 689.005(22) “Nonprescription drugs” means drugs which may be sold without a prescription and which are prepackaged for use by the consumer and labeled in accordance with requirements of the statutes and regulations of this state and the Federal Government. (9/18/97)

OVER-THE-COUNTER SUBSTANCES, DOSAGES

In response to a question regarding whether the statutes or rules allow chiropractors to prescribe or recommend over-the-counter substances in higher doses to achieve a more therapeutic or beneficial dosage, the Board's response is: Chiropractors must follow the statute. The statute is based on substances, not dosages. Chiropractors must use their best clinical judgment. (1/18/96; 7/9/98)

Additional “dose-related questions were posed to the Board: 1) May a licensee give the patient a dose from an OTC/homeopathic preparation? Yes. 2) Send the patient home with a dose from that vial? Yes. 3) Place a pellet of the over-the-counter remedy in a vial with water to be administered to an infant? Yes 4) Or must I sell them the entire vial of the remedy? No. (10/5/10)

OXYGEN (NOT allowed for therapeutic purposes)

Medical oxygen is outside the chiropractic scope of practice, and chiropractic physicians may not prescribe oxygen for therapeutic purposes. (4/27/00) (3/16/06)

Concentration, oxygen

The Oregon Board of Pharmacy considers USP (medical) Oxygen (100%) a prescription drug. However oxygen concentrated at a lower percentage (90 to 95%) does not require a prescription. With that understanding, the OBCE does not prohibit oxygen concentration or the devices which produce this by chiropractic physicians. However, it would be inaccurate for anyone to represent that the Board has “approved” the use of oxygen concentration. Similar precautions as indicated for emergency medical oxygen must be observed. (11/20/2008)

USE IN Emergencies, oxygen

Chiropractic physicians and Certified Chiropractic Assistants may provide emergency first aid, including administering emergency oxygen. A person may not administer emergency oxygen unless the person has received training in the administration of oxygen. *The OBCE is beginning the rulemaking process to establish training requirements.* (HB 2242, 2007)

Chiropractic physicians may obtain oxygen units on an over-the-counter non-prescription basis provided a few basic requirements are met. Use of portable oxygen units for clinic emergencies is currently taught at Western States Chiropractic College. Access to emergency oxygen could be useful in the event of a cardiac arrest or other incident in which a patient may stop or have difficulty breathing. These OTC oxygen units are readily available over the Web from a variety of distributors.

According to the FDA, any oxygen inhaled by a human or animal is considered a drug as per section 201(g)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act), and is required to be dispensed by prescription. However, the agency allows medical oxygen to be dispensed without a prescription to properly trained individuals for oxygen deficiency and resuscitation, as long as the following conditions are met:

- 1) A high-pressure cylinder filled with medical oxygen and used for oxygen deficiency and resuscitation must have the following statement present on the drug label: "For emergency use only when administered by properly trained personnel for oxygen deficiency and resuscitation. For all other medical applications, Rx Only."
- 2) The equipment intended for such use must deliver a minimum flow rate of 6 liters of oxygen per minute for a minimum of 15 minutes, and include a content gauge and an appropriate mask or administration device, and
- 3) Proper training is documentation that an individual has received training within the past twenty-four months or other appropriate interval, in the use of emergency oxygen including providing oxygen to both breathing and non-breathing patients, and safe use and handling of emergency oxygen equipment. Training may be obtained from any nationally recognized professional organization, such as the National Safety Council, the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, etc. Under no circumstances can emergency oxygen be used to fill high-pressure cylinders or be used in a mixture or blend.

Once all of these conditions are met, an individual may have access to medical oxygen without a

prescription. (11/16/06)

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

Question: (from an insurance claims rep.) Are chiropractors allowed to bill/perform CPT 99183 in the state of Oregon (physician attendance of hyperbaric oxygen therapy)? In other words, is hyperbaric oxygen therapy within the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice?

Answer: Yes, as long as this utilizes concentrated oxygen, which is what we understand hyperbaric oxygen therapy to be.

The Oregon Board of Pharmacy considers USP (medical) Oxygen (100%) a prescription drug. However oxygen concentrated at a lower percentage (90 to 95%) does not require a prescription. With that understanding, the OBCE does not prohibit oxygen concentration or the devices which produce this by chiropractic physicians. However, it would be inaccurate for anyone to represent that the Board has “approved” the use of oxygen concentration. Similar precautions as indicated for emergency medical oxygen must be observed. (11/20/2008)

PRESCRIPTIONS, RECOMMENDATION TO STOP USE

Question: May a chiropractor tell a patient with diffuse muscular pain to stop taking Lipitor?

Answer: It could be interpreted to be out of scope to do that bluntly as it could be considered the practice of medicine. It would be appropriate to share information and concerns with the patient (which the DC did). And/or the DC should share his concerns with the prescribing doctor since they are co-treating this patient.

ORS 684.015 specifically proscribes DCs from administering or writing prescriptions for medications. ORS 684.035 (This) Chapter not applicable to other methods of healing, says, "Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to interfere with any other method or science of healing in this state."

SALICYLATES AND LIDOCAINE

See LIDOCAINE AND SALICYLATES

VITACEL

Vitacel is not considered a nutritional supplement because the main carrier is a drug. (9/16/93)

VITAMIN C WITH ECHINACEA

This supplement is acceptable for chiropractors to recommend. (1/21/93)

VITAMINS WITH BOTANICALS

These supplements are acceptable for chiropractors to recommend. (1/21/93)

SECTION II

Practice Policies Regarding Chiropractors, Applicants, and Certified Chiropractic Assistants

CHIROPRACTORS

ABANDONMENT

The Board determined that a licensee is not abandoning a patient in the case when the patient's insurance coverage reaches its limit, and the patient does not have private insurance nor can the patient afford to pay for further services. "...this is not abandonment (since) the patient is being given choices per the doctor's office policy. The decision is the patient's to continue care in that office or elsewhere with a policy that might better fit their need." (05/15/02)

ADVERTISING REVIEW POLICY: (UPDATED APRIL 27, 2010)

The OBCE does not review or pre-approve advertising by chiropractic physicians. Instead the Board is issuing this advisory:

Chiropractic physicians or any other person under the jurisdiction of the OBCE must be able to support statements, whatever the statements are, with credible evidence. This is necessary to be in compliance with:

OAR 811-015-0045 (1) (a): "A Chiropractic physician shall not use or participate in the use of improper advertising which: States any fact which would result in the communication being untruthful, misleading or deceptive. (b) Contains statistical or other assertions of predicted rates of success of treatment..." (also provisions 2 through 4)

ORS 684.100 Grounds for discipline. Section (1)(i): "The use of any advertising making untruthful, improper, misleading or deceptive statements. (j) The advertising of techniques or modalities to infer or imply superiority of treatment or diagnosis by the use thereof that cannot be conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the board.

The OBCE may not impinge upon legitimate commercial free speech rights. However, advertising statements must be supported by credible evidence. The OBCE recommends that this evidence be available for review upon request.

Doctors should review their own advertising in light of OAR 811-015-0045 and this policy. The Board will make a final determination of the credibility of evidence supporting advertising statements on a case by case basis when presented with a complaint concerning advertising.

To assist in understanding what the OBCE considers to be violations of the advertising rule, final orders or excerpts regarding advertising violations will be provided upon request. (9/22/98)

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners adopted five additional policy statements regarding advertising by chiropractic physicians at their May 17, 2007 meeting. These policies are an update to the existing OBCE policy advisory on advertising issues.

- 1) Any advertising claims that spinal decompression/traction devices or any other medical device are a “medical breakthrough” must be supported by credible evidence.
- 2) Claims of superiority for medical devices such as “Non-surgical spinal decompression is the most promising disc pain treatment today” must meet the standard articulated in ORS 684.100 Section (1) (k): “The advertising of techniques or modalities to infer or imply superiority of treatment or diagnosis by the use thereof that cannot be conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the board.
- 3) Statements contrasting spinal decompression favorably with drugs or surgery without mentioning other kinds of chiropractic treatment are misleading to the public.
- 4) Use of the term “FDA approved” in reference to the FDA 510 (k) clearance process is misbranding and misleading advertising. The FDA’s regulations make clear that *“Submission of a premarket notification in accordance with this subpart, and a subsequent determination by the Commissioner that the device intended for introduction into commercial distribution is substantially equivalent to a device in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or is substantially equivalent to a device introduced into commercial distribution after May 28, 1976, that has subsequently been reclassified into class I or II, does not in any way denote official approval of the device. Any representation that creates an impression of official approval of a device because of complying with the premarket notification regulations is misleading and constitutes misbranding.”*
- 5) When a statement is literally false, the (OBCE) presumes that it will cause injury to a competitor. (Cf. Energy Four, Inc. v. Dornier Medical Sys., Inc., 765 F. Supp. 724, 734 (N.D. Ga. 1991))
- 6) (New question) The question was asked, “May a chiropractor place their names in the medical and osteopathic doctor section in the Yellow Pages (in addition to the chiropractic section)? The salesman said that’s one way to obtain additional advertising.” The Board’s answer is, “That is likely misleading advertising in violation of the OBCE advertising rule, OAR 811-015-0005.”

Advertising

OAR 811-015-0045 (1) A Chiropractic physician shall not use or participate in the use of improper advertising. Improper advertising is any advertising which:

(a) States any fact which would result in the communication being untruthful, misleading or deceptive;

- (b) Contains statistical or other assertions of predicted rates of success of treatment; or
- (c) Claims a specialty, degree or diplomate not possessed or that does not exist;
- (2) A chiropractor shall not practice under a name that is misleading as to the identity of the chiropractor or chiropractors practicing under such name or under a firm name which is misleading.
- (3) A Chiropractic physician shall adhere to the Doctors' Title Act, ORS 676.110(2).
- (4) A Chiropractic physician may use a professional card and/or letterhead identifying the Chiropractic physician's name, profession, address, telephone number, name of the chiropractic office and educational degrees. It may also include names of licensed associates.

ORS 684.100 Grounds for discipline of licensee or refusal to license; restoration; suspension; competency examinations; confidential information. (1) The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners may refuse to grant a license to any applicant or may discipline a person upon any of the following grounds:

- (a) Fraud or misrepresentation.
 - (b) The practice of chiropractic under a false or assumed name.
 - (c) The impersonation of another practitioner of like or different name.
 - (i) The use of any advertising making untruthful, improper, misleading or deceptive statements.
 - (j) The advertising of techniques or modalities to infer or imply superiority of treatment or diagnosis by the use thereof that cannot be conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the board.
 - (L) Advertising either in the name of the person or under the name of another person, clinic, or concern, actual or pretended, in any newspaper, pamphlet, circular or other written or printed paper or document, professing superiority to or a greater skill than that possessed by other chiropractic physicians that cannot be conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the board.
 - (o) The advertising or holding oneself out to treat diseases or other abnormal conditions of the human body by any secret formula, method, treatment or procedure.
- (04/27/10)

ANCILLARY SERVICES

A clarification of OAR 811-010-0130 Other Health Professionals.

If the licensed “ancillary” person is offsite (i.e. Radiologist, LMT, PT, etc.), may the chiropractor contract with them to provide services to the patients outside of the chiropractic clinic? The Board determined if an established relationship with the provider as either an independent contractor or employee exists, you may refer the patient out. (11/16/06)

ANIMALS, TREATMENT OF

Chiropractic physicians are permitted to treat animals provided they have a written referral from a licensed veterinarian. The care rendered as a result of the referral must be in writing and in accordance with the standards of practice outlined in ORS 686; and only as prescribed and diagnosed by the veterinarian. (10/4/97)

ATHLETIC TRAINERS, SUPERVISION

Chiropractors may supervise athletic trainers. (11/16/95)

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

ORS 432.206 (3) states that the attending physicians shall prepare and file the birth certificate within five days of the birth. ORS 432.005 defines “physician” as including DCs so the signing of birth certificates is within a chiropractic physician’s scope of practice.

CHIROPRACTORS AND OTHER HEALTH LICENSES

The Board considered a series of questions concerning Chiropractors hiring and/or working with other health professional licensees. The specific example dealt with the relationship between Chiropractors and Licensed Massage Technicians.

As long as the licensee is working within the scope of the licensee's practice and is regulated by the licensee's own licensing Board, the licensee does not need to have a chiropractor present when working on the chiropractor's patient. The licensee is responsible for implementing and utilizing clinical judgment within the licensee's own scope of practice.

The Board of Nursing has specific administrative rules allowing Licensed Practical Nurses and Registered Nurses "to accept and implement orders for client care from licensed health care professionals who are authorized to independently diagnose and treat." Nurses are charged with the authority and responsibility to question any order which is not clear, perceived as unsafe, contraindicated for the client, or not within the health care professional's scope of practice.

Nurses must have knowledge of the professional's scope of practice. Please review OAR Chapter 851 Division 45 for more specific information regarding nursing scope of practice.

If the person is acting in the capacity of a Chiropractic Assistant or Ancillary Personnel, OAR 811-010-0110 will apply, and the chiropractor must be present when required.

The OBCE recommends that you thoroughly review the scope of practice for all personnel with whom you are working and/or choose to hire. (3/20/97)

CLINIC OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITY RULE, POLICY AND INTENT STATEMENT:

The purpose of OAR 811-035-0015 (25) is to hold chiropractic clinic owners broadly responsible for the overall conduct of their clinic or clinics. This responsibility is already inherent in ORS 684.100 1) f) A) & B), but more explicitly defined with this rule and policy. For example if the licensee owner's clinics have engaged in a consistent pattern of excessive treatment, that licensee would be in violation of this and other rules. Clinics that have only 'on the job' training, no written policies or procedures, and no process for ensuring patient safety and continuity of care when multiple doctors treat the same patient would be indicators of inadequate supervision. To the extent the licensee owner has fulfilled his/her fiduciary responsibilities for supervising and training a multi clinic practice or an individual clinic, that is an affirmative defense in the event an individual employee commits a violation of law or rule. This rule does not apply to chiropractic colleges as they are not described in OAR 811-010-0120. The Board can address specific questions as they come up: (such as)

Question: Owner doctor advises and orders the employee doctor to follow the OBCE rules and guides per OAR 811-010-0120, and the employee doctor fails due to "poor judgment" or other "human errors", what criteria does the owner doctor need to follow in order to prove that appropriate training has been implemented, and the owner doctor's burden has been met in order to comply with ORS: 811-010-0125?

Answer: Specific actions such as memos, emails, personnel file entries, continuing education, other training, clinic policies communicated; remedial actions, would all be indications that the owner doctor is providing adequate supervision. Whether the owner doctor has met the requirements of the rule would be a situation specific determination.

Question: Are owner doctors not held responsible for independent contractors working in their office but not operating under the owner's license?

Answer: Yes, but only to the extent that they are "...part of their chiropractic practice for the purpose of providing care to patients..." as per OAR 811-010-0130 Other Licensed Health Care Providers

New Section (25) to OAR 811-035-0015 Unprofessional Conduct Chiropractic physicians holding an ownership interest as described in OAR 811-010-0120 may be held responsible, entirely or in part, for supervised staff (listed below) who provide patient services. This includes a responsibility to render adequate supervision, management and training of ancillary staff or other persons including, but not limited to, chiropractic physicians, student interns, chiropractic assistants and/or others practicing under the licensee's supervision. Chiropractors with supervised staff may be held responsible, entirely or in part, for undue influence on staff or a restriction of a supervised chiropractic physician from using their own clinical judgment. (01/23/14)

CLINICAL JUSTIFICATION RULE POLICY

The following policy declarations further describe and explain the intent of OAR 811-015-0010(4).

The requirement in OAR 811-015-0010 (4) for evidence based outcomes management for "curative chiropractic treatment" does not include maintenance or wellness care. OCPUG defines maintenance care as inclusive of both preventive care and supportive care. While preventive may be considered similar to wellness care, supportive care "is appropriate for a patient who has reached maximum therapeutic benefit" and/or "is appropriate in patients who display persistent and/or recurrent signs of illness or impairment."

Nothing in OAR 811-015-0010 should be interpreted as requiring or implementing a "very restrictive cook book approach."

The term "evidence-based" as it relates to outcomes measures is not a specific reference to the Educational Manual (EMEBC) or to "evidence-based medicine," nor "evidence-based best practice."

There should be clinical literature and evidence supporting the outcome assessments utilized. "Evidence" means the whole body of professional knowledge. This includes the spectrum of evidence from randomized, controlled clinical trials to less rigorous forms of evidence. Examples of less rigorous forms of evidence includes one or more well designed controlled observational clinical studies, clinically relevant basic science studies, descriptive studies, case reports, or expert

opinions published in refereed journals. Where such evidence is lacking professional field consensus is considered.

Lastly, the Board understands that some practitioners employ investigational or other varied (or non-traditional) chiropractic approaches addressing certain types of curative chiropractic care. It is not the Board's intent to discourage these approaches with the evidence based outcomes measures language of Section (4). Should an issue or complaint arise concerning treatment of this general type, the Board will first look to Section (1) language which states, "Clinical rationale, within accepted standards and understood by a group of peers, must be shown for all opinions, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures." (5/18/06)

COLONIC THERAPY

(See also "Colonic Therapy; colonics" under Chiropractic Assistants

The board restated its previous policy in that they determined colonic therapy is hydrotherapy, and is allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice, but CCAs are not allowed to perform it due to the higher risk of the procedure. There are inherent risks, such as causing septic shock by rupturing the bowels. (9/28/07) (9/15/14)

COMPUTERIZED SOAP NOTES

Computerized SOAP notes are acceptable as long as they are used in conjunction with the Oregon Practices & Utilization Guidelines. (4/16/92)

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Approval of Courses or Activities "not specifically listed" in the OAR

Regarding Continuing Education issues that fall under OAR 811-015-0025(9)(L) "and any other course or activity specifically authorized by the OBCE."

Continuing education requests are submitted to the administrative office for possible approval "by the Board" per OAR 811-015-0025(9)(L). If the criteria of the course or activity is, in large part, similar to other described criteria in this rule (sections 8 and 9), but the activity or course is not specifically listed, the Executive Director is delegated authority by the Board to approve the course or activity.

Other courses or activities that do not, "in large part," compare to given criteria of this rule are to be presented to the board for its approval at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

The term "in large part" may refer to courses or activities which are related to:

- Other institutions not specifically listed, but not excluded intentionally
- Other health-related "studies," but not necessarily "research"
- Teaching "chiropractic" courses at other institutions (hospitals, gyms, nursing homes, etc.), and
- Teaching "chiropractic" courses not necessarily as continuing education

(02/20/03)

Board Member CE Allowance

A CE allowance for board members falls within the requirement of the CE rule. Members are improving and increasing their knowledge and proficiency in chiropractic practice by study and review of cases and policy issues. In addition it is already standard for OBCE subcommittees to receive CE credit for their services, so it would not be out of line for board members to receive credit.

Board members agreed that a maximum of six hours CE will be allowed annually for any of the following - board member participation at regular bi-monthly meetings, subcommittee meetings, national conferences, or other board member represented event. (1/22/09)

The Board determined that a maximum of six (6) CE credit will be allowed annually for professional staff, committee members, and board-appointed mentors. In addition, any non-board member attending the Public Session of a board meeting will be credited up to two hours CE with a maximum of 6 hours per year. Hours will be credited based on sign-in/sign-out. (7/16/2015)

Concussion CE, Mandatory

New licensees are required to complete one hour of concussion training as found at the Centers for Disease Control's website by their first renewal. The training is titled, "HEADS UP to Clinicians: Addressing Concussion in Sports Among Kids and Teens." (1/25/18)

Credit Taken 13 Months Prior to Renewal

If CE hours were taken 13 months preceding the current licensing renewal period, and the hours were submitted but NOT used toward last year's renewal, they may be used for the current license renewal period. (8/27/96)

Educational Manual for Evidenced Based Chiropractic Chapters

The OBCE approved 2 hours CE credit for the complete reading of each chapter of the Educational Manual for Evidence-Based Chiropractic. CAs or DCs may acquire credit for reading the Manual. (9/21/06; 12/1/11)

Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards' (FCLB) PACE approved programs

The OBCE accepts all continuing education courses approved by the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards' PACE (Providers of Approved Continuing Education) program. The OBCE also accepts all continuing education courses or activities that meet the criteria and requirements of OAR 811-015-0025. (11/18/04)

National Board of Chiropractic Examiners Part IV Exam Assistants

The Board considered the number of hours possible to contribute to the Part IV process and determined that the exam assistants will be allowed up to 19.5 hours continuing education credit. The OBCE will determine the means to establish how many credit hours should be approved per exam. (9/21/00)

Teaching at a Health-Care Institution or Teaching Post-Graduate Education

The purpose of this policy is to clarify the continuing education allowance in OAR 811-015-0025 (h) teaching courses at an accredited health care institution; and (i) teaching chiropractic

continuing education courses. The Board has determined that a licensee may report a maximum eight (8) credit hours per year for teaching, if he or she is the person who develops the course outline, researches the course material and then teaches the class.

Because of this determination, the administrative rule citation 811-015-0025(9)(h) "teaching courses at an accredited health care institution" does not include teaching aides, clinic or class assistants, etc.

In relation to both 811-015-0025(9)(h) "teaching courses at an accredited health care institution" and (i) "teaching chiropractic continuing education courses"; a licensee may receive credit hours for the actual time teaching the class, not for the research and development of the program. (5/19/05; Eff. 8/1/05)

COUNSELING PATIENTS

A Chiropractor may only counsel within the area of chiropractic. Example: Counseling regarding sleep habits, eating habits, exercise, stress levels as it affects the musculoskeletal system. (3/17/93)

Chiropractors must stay within the guidelines as taught in chiropractic colleges. Counseling should relate to diagnosis and treatment. (1/21/93)

CPAP MACHINE, ORDERING

Ordering a **CPAP** machine and/or a sleep study is considered to be within the DC's scope of practice in Oregon.

Whether insurance will pay or not is another question.

DEATH CERTIFICATES

According to the Office of Vital Records, a DC can sign a death certificate. ORS 432.307, states, "physicians" sign death certificates. In ORS 432.005, the definition of "physician" includes DCs; so yes they can sign a death certificate.

DIABETIC EDUCATION

An Oregon chiropractic physician may provide diabetic education within chiropractic care. This education may include lifestyle counseling, nutritional support, and diagnostic testing for blood sugar levels. (03/06/02)

DIPLOMATE STATUS

Chiropractors in Oregon may claim a diplomate status if, in fact, they have earned that credential, otherwise they would be in violation of the Board's advertising rule. (10/25/00)

DMV'S MEDICALLY AT-RISK DRIVER PROGRAM

The Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) requires medical doctors and other health care providers (such as chiropractic, naturopathic doctors, physical therapists etc.) to report drivers with severe and uncontrollable functional or cognitive impairments that impact their ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. This could result in suspension of driving privileges.

Chiropractic physicians are required to contact DMV to report a severe and uncontrollable impairment only if they are a patient's primary care provider. Otherwise, the chiropractic

physician must submit a report to the patient's medical doctor or other primary care provider who then will determine whether to report. A chiropractic physician may still report to DMV on a voluntary basis, if needed.

In the rare case where this may be an issue, a chiropractic physician should review the actual administrative rules, detailed information, and reporting forms found on the DMV's Web page which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV/pages/driverid/medical.aspx>

Severe and uncontrollable impairments are defined as:

- Severe means the impairment substantially limits a person's ability to perform many daily activities, including driving.
- Uncontrollable means that the impairment cannot be corrected or compensated for by surgery, medication, therapy or adaptive devices.

Once someone is reported to DMV, the driver may receive a Notice of Suspension in the mail informing the driver his/her license will be suspended 5 days from the date on the notice. At that point, the driver has several options. The driver can contact DMV and:

- Request the opportunity to demonstrate that he/she can still safely drive. Based on the information contained in the medical referral, the driver may also be required to provide DMV with additional medical information. The person will have to take the vision, knowledge and drive tests. The driver's license will be reinstated upon passing the required tests.
- Request an administrative hearing to appeal DMV's decision to suspend their driving privileges.
- Voluntarily give up their driving privileges by turning in their driver's license.

For additional information, call the DMV Medical Program Coordinator in Salem at (503) 945-5295. (11/18/04)

DOCTORS' TITLE ACT, ORS 676 (2011)

676.110 Use of Title Doctor (1) An individual practicing a health care profession may not use the title "doctor" in connection with the profession, unless the individual:

(a) Has earned a doctoral degree in the individual's field of practice; and

(b)(A) Is licensed by a health professional regulatory board as defined in ORS 676.160 to practice the particular health care profession in which the individual's doctoral degree was earned; or

(B) Is working under a board-approved residency contract and is practicing under the license of a supervisor who is licensed by a health professional regulatory board as defined in ORS 676.160 to practice the particular health care profession in which the individual's doctoral degree was earned.

(2) If an individual uses the title "doctor" in connection with a health care profession at any time, the individual must designate the health care profession in which the individual's doctoral degree was earned on all written or printed matter, advertising, billboards, signs or professional notices used in connection with the health care profession, regardless of whether the individual's name or the title "doctor" appears on the written or printed matter, advertising, billboard, sign or

professional notice. The designation must be in letters or print at least one-fourth the size of the largest letters used on the written or printed matter, advertising, billboard, sign or professional notice, and in material, color, type or illumination to give display and legibility of at least one-fourth that of the largest letters used on the written or printed matter, advertising, billboard, sign or professional notice.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not prohibit:

(a) A chiropractic physician licensed under ORS chapter 684 from using the title “chiropractic physician”;

(b) A naturopathic physician licensed under ORS chapter 685 from using the title “naturopathic physician”;

(c) A person licensed to practice optometry under ORS chapter 683 from using the title “doctor of optometry” or “optometric physician”; or Enrolled House Bill 2395 (HB 2395-A)

(d) A podiatric physician licensed under ORS 677.805 to 677.840 from using the title “podiatric physician.”

676.120 Use of deceased licensee’s name. Notwithstanding ORS 676.110, upon the death of any person duly licensed by a health professional regulatory board as defined in ORS 676.160, the executors of the estate or the heirs, assigns, associates or partners may retain the use of the decedent’s name, where it appears other than as a part of an assumed name, for no more than one year after the death of such person or until the estate is settled, whichever is sooner.

676.130 Enforcement of ORS 676.110 and 676.120. Each health professional regulatory board as defined in ORS 676.160 shall notify the appropriate district attorney of any violation of ORS 676.110 and 676.120 which may be brought to the attention of such board. The district attorney of the county in which any violation of those sections takes place shall prosecute the violation upon being informed of the violation by any person or by one of such boards.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

A chiropractic clinic keeps daily charts electronically which indicate the provider of the services, and asks, “Is it necessary for a chiropractic physician to print out and personally sign each daily chart note?” No, it is sufficient to keep that information electronically as long as the provisions of OAR 811-015-0005 (1) (b) are met, “Every page of chart notes will identify the patient by name, and the clinic of origin by name and address. Each entry will be identified by day, month, year, provider of service and author of the record.”

On a related point, regarding electronic chart notes, a digital signature satisfies the requirement to sign each chart note entry.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID

Chiropractic physicians and Certified Chiropractic Assistants may provide emergency first aid. The following language was adopted into 684.025 new subsection (4):

(a) “This chapter does not prevent a person licensed under ORS 684.054 from providing emergency first aid, including administering emergency oxygen.

(b) A person may not administer emergency oxygen unless the person has received training in the administration of oxygen. The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall adopt rules that establish training requirements.

(c) As used in this subsection, 'emergency oxygen' means oxygen delivered at a minimum flow rate for a specified period of time as determined and regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration.” (HB 2242, 2007)

EMPLOYEE STATUS

(See also, Multidiscipline Clinics)

In response to the question, “Can a DC be an employee of a hospital or clinic that is multi-disciplinary with no majority interest?” the Board replied, “First, you must determine if the employer is “a business entity organized for the purpose of practicing chiropractic.” It would be hard to argue that a hospital is organized for this purpose. The OBCE sees no problem from a business organization standpoint for a chiropractor or be employed by a hospital as long as the chiropractic physician is allowed to meet his/her responsibilities as outlined in ORS 684, OAR 811, and the Oregon Chiropractic Practice and Utilization Guidelines. The same logic may hold true for some other employing entity, however it must not be a subterfuge to skirt the requirements of OAR 811-010-0120. See also OAR 811-010-0120 (8) multidisciplinary provisions.” (5/28/03)

In a follow-up question (from an acupuncturist clinic owner) the Board was asked, “May we change the status of our independent contracting DCs to employee status? And, if so, could the business also hire a CA, and have the DC supervise?”

The Board determined that DCs may be hired as employees just the same as they may also employ other health professionals. As the independent contractor situation is fraught with issues, having employees is probably a safer way to operate. We do have a requirement that chiropractic clinics must be majority owned and controlled by licensed Oregon chiropractors, but that same rule allows for multi-disciplinary (Oregon health licensee) clinics as well. What we don't want is non-health care or corporate controlled practice of chiropractic health care. However, it is the DC's responsibility to be part of a clinic that is compliant with our laws and rules, including the Oregon Doctor's Title Act, which applies to L.Ac.'s as well. The clinic can hire a chiropractic assistant as long as the DC is on site to supervise any practice as a CA. A complete explanation of our chiropractic assistant rules and policies can be found on the OBCE web page. Refer to OAR 811-010-0130

FAMILY/RELATIVES, TREATMENT OF

Oregon chiropractors may treat family members and employees. However, chart notes and files must be kept as with any other patient.

OAR 811-010-0005 defines “patient” as “any person who is examined, treated, or otherwise provided chiropractic services whether or not the person has entered into a physician/patient relationship or has agreed to pay a fee for services.”

FEE SPLITTING AND COMMISSIONS

ABS Health Center, Inc. Marketing Plan

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners advises that a chiropractic physician who participates in a marketing plan recently offered by ABS Health Center, Inc. based in Cincinnati, Ohio would be in violation of Administrative Rule 811-035-0015, prohibition on fee-splitting in the referral of patients for services.

ABS Health Center, Inc. attempted to enlist an Oregon chiropractic physician whereby they proposed to “..bill back a marketing fee of \$1,000 for every \$3,500 cash patient closed (29% if the amount collected is less than \$3,500)” in return for an agreement whereby ABS leases a spinal decompression device for the doctor’s office and conducts direct mail & broadcast media to recruit patients to use this device.

Any Oregon chiropractic physician who agreed to this would be in violation of the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiner’s Administrative Rule 811-035-0015 which states,

“Unprofessional conduct means any unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public; any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable chiropractic practice; or a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare or safety of patients, in any of which cases proof of actual injury need not be established. Unprofessional conduct shall include, but not be limited to, the following acts of a Chiropractic physician:...

(24) Splitting fees or giving or receiving a commission in the referral of patients for services.”

In a letter to ABS, Executive Director Dave McTeague also said, “We note that you have attempted to draw a distinction between Insurance/Medicare/Medicaid and cash pay patients, stating that fee splitting is OK if it involves cash pay patients. This letter is to inform you that the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiner’s administrative rule does not make this distinction and that fee splitting for chiropractic patients of the magnitude proposed is illegal in Oregon.” (5/18/06)

Adjustments or Other Minor Gifts for Patient Referrals

The practice of extending a free adjustment or other minor gift to patients referring a new patient for services is not a violation of the Board’s administrative rule, unless in the Board’s opinion the practice grows to be deceptive, unethical, deleterious or harmful to the public.

OAR 811-035-0015 states: “Unprofessional conduct means any *unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public*; any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable chiropractic practice; or a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare or safety of patients, in any of which cases proof of actual injury need not be established. Unprofessional conduct shall include, but not be limited to, the following acts of a Chiropractic physician:(24) ***splitting fees or giving or receiving a commission*** in the referral of patients for services. (emphasis added).

Commissions and Fees

Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary’s definition of “commission,” which speaks specifically to money, was considered.

The Board noted that any gratuity between professionals and any business entity for patient referrals is unethical and harmful to the public. Any practitioner offering anything to another practitioner in exchange for a patient referral is subject to possible sanctions for unprofessional conduct.

The Board suggests that chiropractors needing further advice or legal opinion in regard to this

policy, should contact their own attorney. (3/20/97)

Recently a licensee asked the Board about solicitations from a company in New York (ChiroAppointment.com). They claim to have names of patients who are interested in Chiropractic care. ChiroAppointment.com charges \$40 per referral. The Board determined this is definitely a violation of the fee splitting rule, OAR 811-035-0015 (24). See the article in the Summer 2009 BackTalk.

Donating to a Non-Profit

The Board was asked if a non-profit organization (i.e. private school) could advertise to their members (i.e. parents) that if they utilize the services of a particular chiropractic physician, the physician will donate 10% back to the non-profit organization. The Board determined this is not “fee splitting” and does not violate the spirit of OAR 811-035-0015(24). (11/20/03)

Leasing Agreements and Professional Referrals

In May of 2003, the Board reviewed the following question regarding business practices under a multiple discipline clinic setting. The following response from the OBCE is not in any way legal opinion but only presents information about choices.

For a chiropractic physician who is leasing/renting office space, office personnel/billing services, that also leases/rents to other types of licensed professionals: Do “walk-in” patients requesting chiropractic services constitute a “referral” by the front desk person to that doctor? **No.**

New OBCE policy: In review of this question the Board explored whether a “referral” by a parent company or other health care provider constitutes fee splitting in percentage of gross lease arrangements (or percentage of pay arrangements). The Board received legal advice that it has broad authority to interpret the meaning of the fee splitting rule (OAR 811-035-0015 (24)).

Therefore the Board has determined that a chiropractor or health professional who enters into percentage of gross leasing arrangement, and who may refer patients or receive referrals from the other party, does not constitute “fee splitting” if the business agreement is entered into prior to any patient base and there is not a true commission or fee paid per patient back to the chiropractor or other health professional. This same logic also holds true for percentage of patient base rate of pay. (5/28/03)

Merchant Fees (Visa, MasterCard, Discover card charges)

The OBCE does not consider it a violation of the fee-splitting rule for an advertiser to charge a merchant (i.e. chiropractic clinic) for the actual costs related to “merchant fees.” Typically these run in the 2 to 3% range of the purchase cost. Merchant fees specifically relate to the typical charges that vendors, such as those listed above, charge the merchant for the cost of using their credit card transaction service.

Online sales of coupons

Online sales of coupons or other services in which the prospective patient/customer pays a fee which then is shared between the advertising and the chiropractic clinic business are a violation of 811-035-0015 (24) Splitting fees or giving or receiving a commission in the referral of patients

for services.” Following this ruling many of these advertisers modified their program to a flat rate advertising contract which does not violate this rule.”

Question: Is it fee splitting if the doctor’s portion of the split is donated to a non-profit charity?

Answer: Yes, as the advertiser still receives a split on a per patient basis.

Question: A DC/L.Ac asks if she can advertise on Groupon as a L.Ac?

Answer: The OBCE would not have jurisdiction as long as chiropractic & “DC” are not referenced in the advertisement. However, caution is advised.

Question: A DC has a LMT in office; can that person advertise with a fee-splitting coupon advertiser?

Answer: If the LMT is part of the chiropractic clinic, the answer is No.

Question: A DC has a LMT in office, can that person advertise with a fee-splitting coupon advertiser, but also say that a free chiropractic exam is part of the offer, but the chiropractor gets no payment?

Answer: The answer is No. (05/02/12)

FUNCTIONAL CHIROPRACTIC NEUROLOGY

The Board recognizes functional chiropractic neurology procedures and protocols as “standard” as per the Board’s ETSDP rule. All chiropractic physicians who advertise that they hold special certification or training must be able to support those advertising claims with credible evidence. (03/17/14)

HIPAA - IMMINENT DANGER EXCEPTION

The OBCE recognizes the **Imminent danger exception** as outlined in HIPAA regulations. This policy communicates to chiropractic physicians that they may take appropriate action when faced with an imminent danger situation. See below an example of a recent situation.

A chiropractic physician may, consistent with applicable law and standards of ethical conduct, use or disclose protected health information, if the chiropractic physician in good faith, believes the use or disclosure:

(i)(A) Is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public; and

(B) Is to a person or persons reasonably able to prevent or lessen the threat, including the target of the threat; or

(ii) Is necessary for law enforcement authorities to identify or apprehend an individual:

(A) Because of a statement by an individual admitting participation in a violent crime that the covered entity reasonably believes may have caused serious physical harm to the victim; or

(B) Where it appears from all the circumstances that the individual has escaped from a correctional institution or from lawful custody, as those terms are defined in Sec. 164.501.

This policy is based on current HIPAA regulations. Any chiropractic physician, who in good faith discloses protected health information under the above mentioned criteria, will not be found to be in violation of any other patient confidentiality laws or rules. (9/20/05)

HYPNOTHERAPY

Hypnotherapy is defined as a type of psychological therapy and is not allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice. Hypnotherapy continuing education courses will not be accepted for license renewal credit. (09/15/14)

INACTIVE LICENSE

(Changing to active after five or more years)

The following policy is an expansion of the current Oregon Administrative Rule 811-010-0086(8) which reads, "Inactive licensees who apply for reinstatement after five or more years after the date of transfer to inactive license, or who cannot demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board they have been in active practice during the preceding five years, may be required to establish their competency in the practice of chiropractic by

- (a) receiving a passing grade on all or part of an examination required by the Board; **Or**
- (b) submitting a letter showing proof of active practice and any disciplinary actions from the state boards where licensure is maintained.

Any licensee who has maintained an inactive license for five or more years will be required to meet one of the following criteria before they may receive an active license in Oregon:

1. Proof that the licensee was actively practicing at least one year of the past five. Proof should include evidence of malpractice insurance, clinic address, and license verification from the state where practicing. *(A thumbprint will be required in the future once a more clear policy is established regarding that requirement.)*

Or

2. Show proof that one of the following exams was successfully passed in the past five years:
 - a) National Board of Chiropractic Examiners' SPEC (Special Purposes Exam for Competency)
 - b) National Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Part IV (practical) Exam
 - c) Another state's licensing exam

Or

3. Petition the Oregon Board
(DC should explain why it is not necessary to prove competence, or explain the reason(s) why it is not necessary to meet *these* requirements to prove competence.) (11/99)

INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION (I.M.E.)

There is one standard for all chiropractors, whether they be IME, examining, treating, consulting or rehabilitating chiropractors. A professional relationship exists between the patient and the chiropractor, regardless of whether the chiropractor is the examining or treating doctor.

Regardless of the role, the chiropractor is expected to perform an appropriate chiropractic examination based on the patient's current and past complaints, the manner of onset, and the elicited history. From this the chiropractor will make a diagnosis and determine any further procedures or tests necessary to clarify the diagnosis and/or prognosis. These may include, but not be limited to: diagnostic imaging, laboratory testing, or other specialized

studies. If indicated, the evaluating chiropractor will propose any of the following: a recommended course of further care, a timeframe for reevaluation, treatment options or referrals; or discharge from care when appropriate.

All examinations should include a “functional chiropractic analysis.” The Board has always assumed this was inherent in the P & U Guidelines, even though it was not included as specific language. The Board also stated that diagnosis should be based on pertinent history and examination findings, and reflected in the record.

The issues arising out of an OBCE action in 2002 resulted in the following agreement between the OBCE and the respondent chiropractic physician.

a. The doctor/patient relationship between examiner and the examinee is limited to the examination, the opinion, and the review of the patient history and medical records provided; and does not include ongoing treatment monitoring. The examiner shall make important health information, diagnosis and treatment recommendations available to the patient, treating doctor, and patient’s legal counselor or guardian via the independent report. Upon receipt of a signed written request from the patient or patient’s legal guardian, a copy of the examination report shall be made available as indicated in the request - to the patient and/or any other party designated by the patient.

b. An independent chiropractic examiner should review the dictated medical opinion of a fellow panel member of an independent or insurer examination for its accuracy and completeness, and when necessary to clarify biomechanical or chiropractic reasoning, the independent chiropractor examiner should supplement the dictated medical opinion with his or her independent chiropractic opinion.

Administrative Rule 811-015-0010 (Clinical Justification) also governs the conduct of independent examinations.

Workers’ Compensation IMEs. The Oregon Workers Compensation Department (OWCD) is required to maintain a list of providers authorized to perform independent medical evaluations (IMEs) for workers’ compensation claims as a result of SB 311 (2005). The OWCD director may remove a provider from the list after a finding of violation of standards of professional conduct for workers comp IME claims. Health professional licensing boards may adopt such standards or if they don’t the default standards are published by the American Board of Independent Medical Examiners (ABIME). The OBCE considered this issue at their May 18, 2006 meeting and decided to accept the ABIME standards (below) and also submit to OWCD the OBCE’s policy as additional applicable standards for IMEs performed by chiropractic physicians.

ABIME Guidelines of Conduct: Physicians should:

1. Be honest in all communications
2. Respect the rights of the examinees and other participants, and treat these individuals with dignity and respect;
3. At the medical examination:
 - Introduce himself/herself to the examinee as the examining physician;
 - Advise the examinee they are seeing him/her for an independent medical examination, and the information provided will be used in the assessment and presented in a report;

- Provide the examinee with the name of the party requesting the examination, if requested;
 - Advise the examinee that no treating physician-patient relationship will be established;
 - Explain the examination procedure;
 - Provide adequate draping and privacy if the examinee needs to remove clothing for the examination;
 - Refrain from derogatory comments; and
 - Close the examination by telling the examinee that the examination is over and ask if there is further information the examinee would like to add.
4. Reach conclusions that are based on facts and sound medical knowledge and for which the examiner has adequate qualifications to address;
 5. Be prepared to address conflict in a professional and constructive manner;
 6. Never accept a fee for services which are dependent upon writing a report favorable to the referral service; and
 7. Maintain confidentiality consistent with the applicable legal jurisdiction.

(7/18/06)

INSURANCE – PIP OR HEALTH?

A chiropractic clinic manager asked, “Is it acceptable to bill a patient’s regular health insurance after being in a car accident instead of the auto PIP insurance.” The Board answered, “No, ORS 742.526 states that the auto PIP insurance is primary.”

LYME DISEASE

After review of the ETSDP Committee discussion notes, the OBCE adopted this statement at their November 2010 meeting:

In the treatment of patients with Lyme disease, it is standard of care for chiropractic physicians to participate adjunctively in the co-management with other appropriate health care providers having prescription writing privileges.

The November 2010 Board minutes and the ETSDP (Examinations, Tests, Substances, Devices and Procedures) Committee discussion notes can be found on the OBCE’s web site

www.oregon.gov/obce. (Nov 2010)

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI’S)

Chiropractic physicians in Oregon have a broad scope of practice for diagnostic testing. This includes ordering magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) when indicated. Some entities such as hospitals or third party payers have questioned whether chiropractic physicians may order MRIs.

Chiropractors need direct access in ordering magnetic resonance imaging to establish diagnosis for key conditions presenting in their patient population that directs management of care.

Chiropractic physicians receive extensive training in this area. The training of doctors of chiropractic emphasizes the role of imaging, especially conventional radiography and magnetic resonance imaging. Chiropractic students are taught the basic physics, clinical applications, the

advantages and limitations of these imaging modalities. In addition, chiropractic students are taught to interpret key bone and joint conditions as well as current imaging guidelines.

In all requests for diagnostic testing, there needs to be clinical justification (OAR 811-015-0010). (2/3/2010)

MASSAGE THERAPIST, SCOPE OF PRACTICE

The Board of Massage Technicians determined on January 9, 1992, that it is the intent of licensed massage technicians to stretch soft tissues which must include the movement of the bony joints through the normal range of motion.

Adjustments and manipulations are not identified as being within the scope of practice of massage therapists since the Board understands the intent of those two activities to be toward the joint surfaces and beyond the normal range of motion rather than the surrounding soft tissues. Although the Board realizes spontaneous manipulation of the joints may occur while doing massage, the intent is directed towards the soft tissues.

MIGRAINE HEADACHES

The Board determined that treating migraine headaches is within the Oregon chiropractic scope of practice.

MILITARY SERVICE (AND RENEWAL)

408.450 Duty to pay fees during military duty states, “No person in the military or naval service of the United States, or any auxiliary corps thereof, while exercising any privilege in this state by virtue of having paid an annual license or privilege fee to any state board or commission for the right to practice a profession or engage in a trade, shall lose such privilege because of failure to pay any such fee for any subsequent year during the period the person is in such service, unless dishonorably discharged therefrom. Upon being discharged from such service under honorable conditions and upon written application within 60 days of such discharge, every such person shall be restored to former status with respect to any such privilege without the necessity of paying the then current license fee.”

When the OBCE is made aware of a licensee's relevant military service, we will apply the above mentioned law accordingly.

As regards continuing education, requests for waivers or delay in submission will be reviewed on a case by case basis as per the OBCE's hardship policy. The OBCE requests notification of this before the end of the licensee's renewal period. (July 2011)

MINOR SURGERY CERTIFICATION

The Board decided to accept procedures performed by WSCC's 12th quarter students in a (new) practical minor surgery elective course as part of their fulfillment of the rotation required for certification in Oregon. The course offered is in addition to the 36-hours (24 lecture and 12 lab) normally offered by WSCC. A maximum of 12 minor surgical cases may be acquired, and no more than two students may obtain credit for any one procedure. (11/99)

MOTOR CARRIER PHYSICALS

Chiropractors may perform physicals for D.O.T. motor carrier certification.

According to Title 49-Transportation Chapter III-FHA Dept. of Transportation Subchapter B - Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, chiropractors are included in the definition of “medical examiner.”

“Medical examiner means a person who is licensed, certified, and/or registered, in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations, to perform physical examinations. The term includes, but is not limited to, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, physician assistants, advanced practice nurses, and doctors of chiropractic.”

(Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, sec. 390.5, revised 6/18/98)

MULTI-DISCIPLINE CLINICS

(See Doctors' Title Act) If any person (including a group or combination of individual persons) uses certain terms listed in the statute in any printed or written matter, or in any advertising, signs, or professional notices, then the particular health care profession under which the person is licensed also must be identified in print at least one-fourth as large as the title or name of the professional “person” or entity. The designation of the person’s health care profession also must be displayed in such a way as to be at least one-fourth as “legible” as the title or name.

To further explain, the following examples are given:

If a multidiscipline clinic has a sign out front that says XYZ Rehab Clinic, then each profession involved in the clinic must be identified, such as:

XYZ Rehab Clinic
Medical Doctor, Chiropractor etc. (in one-fourth size print)

If a person’s name is used, then one must be identified as a chiropractor, i.e. John Doe, Chiropractor, or John Doe, Chiropractic Physician.

The provisions of the “Doctor’s Title Act”, ORS 676.100 - 676.130 apply in the case of multidisciplinary organizations such as rehabilitation facilities in which various health-care professionals practice.

The Doctors' Title Act is essentially a consumer protection statute. If any person (including a group or combination of individual persons) uses certain terms listed in the statute in any printed or written matter, or in any advertising, signs, or professional notices, then the particular health care profession under which the person is licensed also must be identified in print at least one-fourth as large as the title or name of the professional “person” or business entity. The designation of the person’s health care profession also must be displayed in such a name. The concept is to provide consumers with sufficient information to identify under which license a health care professional in Oregon is practicing.

The purpose and effect of the statute do not differ if the “person” is an individual physician or a multidisciplinary organization. A plain reading of the statutory terms demands that each health care

professional working in a multidisciplinary clinic, institute, or group must identify his or her profession according to the “one-fourth” rule. (11/3/92); (11/7/11)

In May of 2003, the Board reviewed the following questions regarding business practices under a multiple discipline clinic setting. The following responses from the OBCE are not in any way legal opinions but only presents information about choices.

Employee status

Can a DC be an employee of a hospital or clinic that is multi-disciplinary with no majority interest?

First, you must determine if the employer is “a business entity organized for the purpose of practicing chiropractic.” It would be hard to argue that a hospital is organized for this purpose. The OBCE sees no problem from a business organization standpoint for a chiropractor or be employed by a hospital as long as the chiropractic physician is allowed to meet his/her responsibilities as outlined in ORS 684, OAR 811, and the Oregon Chiropractic Practice and Utilization Guidelines. The same logic may hold true for some other employing entity, however it must not be a subterfuge to skirt the requirements of OAR 811-010-0120. See also OAR 811-010-0120 (8) multidisciplinary provisions. (5/28/03)

Independent Contractor

Could an Oregon DC work as an independent contractor in the above illustration?

The legal requirements for independent contractor status are outlined in state and federal law. The OBCE recommends chiropractors seek specific legal advice to determine their appropriate status as an independent contractor or employee. (5/28/03)

Does the OBCE have specific recommendations for clauses in independent contractor contracts?

The OBCE holds all chiropractors to the same standards of practice as outlined in ORS 684, OAR 811, and the Oregon Chiropractic Practice and Utilization Guidelines. The OBCE also recommends review of the OBCE Guide to Policy and Practice Questions. (5/28/03)

NETWORK CHIROPRACTIC

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners (OBCE) reviewed the conclusions of the advisory committee on E.T.S.D.P.s (examinations, tests, substances, devices and procedures).

The Board determined that Network Chiropractic is standard under Board’s present rule. This is solely due to the fact that this technique is taught in a post-graduate continuing education course at Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic. (Oregon Administrative Rule 811-015-0070)

In making this determination, the OBCE offers no opinion as to the clinical efficacy of Network Chiropractic.

However, the OBCE has serious concerns with the utilization recommended for this technique.

The OBCE recommends any Oregon chiropractic physician desiring to utilize Network Chiropractic protocols review OCPUG standards and administrative rules on clinical justification and excessive treatment. (10/15/98, updated May 22, 2003))

PAP SMEARS

A medical testing service asked, “May Oregon chiropractors order, collect and receive medical laboratory test results for pap smears?” Yes. DCs in Oregon have a very broad scope of practice in the area of diagnostics. They are also trained in ob-gyn and female health issues in chiropractic college.

PARENTAL CONSENT

When a patient is a child or “minor,” the chiropractic physician must have the permission of the parent, custodian or legal guardian before treating the patient. There is no law which specifically defines the type of permission that must be given. Written contracts are enforceable and may be preferred to oral contracts. OAR 811-015-0006 states that the doctor shall preserve a patient’s medical records, unless given written permission from the patient. However, a custodial parent or guardian of a minor patient may authorize disclosure to self or others. Disclosure must be made in situations involving court orders. OAR 811-015-0006 implies that only the custodial parent is entitled to information concerning the minor. However, laws governing domestic relations provide that the noncustodial parent shall not be deprived of the authority to consult with any person who provides treatment and that records shall be available to inspect and receive. (Attorney General opinion, July 1995 BackTalk Newsletter)

PATIENT-CHIROPRACTOR RELATIONSHIP

See Independent Medical Exams

PATIENT, DEFINITION

The definition of patient in the Oregon Administrative Rules for Chiropractors will mandate documentation of diagnosis and treatment using standard chiropractic methods.

OAR 811-010-0005(4): “Patient” means any person who is examined, treated, or otherwise provided chiropractic services whether or not the person has entered into a physician/patient relationship or has agreed to pay a fee for services. (Eff. 9/29/92)

PATIENT RECORDS

Disclosure of Deceased Patient Records

The question was asked of the Board, “May the parent of a patient who is deceased gain access to the patient’s chiropractic patient record?”

Depending on the estate or probate of the deceased patient, the personal representative should be able to obtain the records. In probate and estate law, the personal representative steps into the shoes of the deceased and carries on with business on behalf of the deceased.

If the chiropractor were to obtain from the personal representative (whether it is a parent or someone else) the probate documents showing they were in fact acting for the deceased and that they requested the records, those records should be releasable to the personal

representative.

The parent of a majority-aged patient would not be able to get those records unless they had an authorization, as the confidentiality of those records does not cease with the death of the patient. (04/17/03)

Electronic Records

If a chiropractic physician or clinic determines to transfer original paper patient records to an electronic medium and then destroy those paper records, the following conditions must be met:

- All relevant information must be transferred. A record or memo indicating who, what - when, where and how the transfer occurred must be made.
- The records may not be altered in any significant way.
- Color coded patient records must be captured as well.
- There must be a secure and reliable backup system for all electronic patient records.

The HIPAA law requires health care providers to “maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical and physical safeguards (a) to ensure confidentiality of the information, and (b) protect against (i) threats or hazards to the security of the information; and (ii) unauthorized uses or disclosures of this information.” (07/19/12)

Faxed Records Requests

It is acceptable and legal for a chiropractic physician to accept a faxed copy of a request for patient records; an original signature is not mandatory. (02/20/03)

Ownership of patient records

The Board determined that until the OBCE could rewrite OAR 811-015-0005(1) regarding ownership of the patient records, its interpretation of that rule will be that "including but not limited to" means if the records are present, they must be included in the record. The statement is NOT interpreted to mean that ALL parts listed in section (1) must be (created, and thereby) included. (03/01)

Release of patient records

It is recommended the chiropractic physicians review the provisions of OAR 811-015-0005, OAR 811-015-0006 and 192.553 to ORS 192.581

Transfer of Patient Files

A chiropractor is purchasing another clinic. Is it necessary for him to get a written consent for the seller to pass on the patient file and information to the buyer, from the seller's patients? In other words, do the existing patients need to give permission to transfer their health information? Not in this case. This situation is covered in the OBCE Records rule (OAR 811-015-0005 (5), which states, “The responsibility for maintaining original patient records may be transferred to another chiropractic business entity or to another chiropractic physician as part of a business ownership transfer transaction.”

The OBCE reviewed the intent of OAR 811-015-0005 Records which states:

"(1) It will be considered unprofessional conduct not to keep complete and accurate records on all patients, including but not limited to case histories, examinations, diagnostic and therapeutic services, treatment plan, instructions in home treatment and supplements, work status information and referral recommendations."

The OBCE interprets this to mean that IF those parts exist, then they must be considered part of the record. For a more comprehensive understanding of the Board's expectations for patient record keeping, please refer to the entirety of OAR 811-015-0005 and the Oregon Chiropractic Practice and Utilization Guidelines.

Regarding the actual release of records,

OAR 811-015-0006, Disclosure Of Records (1) *A Chiropractic physician shall make available within a reasonable time to a patient or a third party upon the patient's written request, copies or summaries of medical records and originals or copies of the patient's X-rays.*

(a) The medical records do not necessarily include the personal office notes of the Chiropractic physician or personal communications between a referring and consulting physician relating to the patient

(Updated 11/18/04)

On September 18, 2008, the OBCE clarified that, *Independent Medical examiners are not required to keep records from other providers.*

On May 19, 2005, the OBCE further reviewed the records release administrative rule and policies. The following is an update to the previous policy.

A prompt response to a valid request for release of patient records from a patient or authorized representative is in the patient's and the public's interest. What is a "reasonable time" may vary depending upon the circumstances of the chiropractic physician and the request. The Board requests the records be released as soon as possible with the expectation that in most cases release would occur within 7 days. Without a valid reason, failure to release records within 30 days of a documented request may be considered to be a violation of OAR 811-015-0006(1) and ORS 684.100 (t).

OAR 811-015-0006 (2) states: "The Chiropractic physician may establish a reasonable charge to the patient for the costs incurred in providing the patient with copies of any portion of the medical records. A patient shall not be denied summaries or copies of his/her medical records or X-rays because of inability to pay or financial indebtedness to the Chiropractic physician."

However, charges for patient records must also comply with ORS 192.563 (below) passed as part of HB 2305 in 2003 and was updated in 2007.

192.563 Health care provider and state health plan charges. A health care provider or state health plan that receives an authorization to disclose protected health information may charge:

(1)(a) No more than \$30 for copying 10 or fewer pages of written material, no more than 50

cents per page for pages 11 through 50 and no more than 25 cents for each additional page; and

(b) A bonus charge of \$5 if the request for records is processed and the records are mailed by first class mail to the requester within seven business days after the date of the request;

(2) Postage costs to mail copies of protected health information or an explanation or summary of protected health information, if requested by an individual or a personal representative of the individual; and

(3) Actual costs of preparing an explanation or summary of protected health information, if requested by an individual or a personal representative of the individual.

(5/19/05, 10/23/08)

PHYSICAL THERAPY, BILLING

The DC may provide treatment under the physical therapy codes. CAs may provide the therapies under DC supervision pursuant to ORS 684.155. (5/12/17)

POST-DOCTORAL DIPLOMATES, USE OF INITIALS

If a chiropractor has completed a legitimate diplomate course, he/she may use the post-doctoral initials as long as they comply with the OBCE rules on advertising and the Doctor's Title Act.

PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

Chiropractors in Oregon are primary care physicians. (1/19/95, 9/18/97)

PYRAMID SELLING

Pyramid schemes are illegal. (ORS Ch. 646.608(1)(r)) Pyramids are illegal because they are inherently fraudulent. In order to achieve the profits that are promised, a never-ending chain of participants must be recruited. At some point a saturation level will be reached and no more recruits will be available. When that occurs, the most recent recruits cannot receive what has been held out to them to cause them to join, and they lose all or a part of what they paid to join the scheme.

Some multi-level sales plans have the potential to run afoul of Oregon's law against pyramid schemes. A paper prepared by the Oregon Attorney General's office "Multi-level Sales Plans in Oregon" which addresses these issues is available by calling the Board office. However, a private attorney should be consulted for specific legal advice.

RECORD KEEPING

A doctor contacted the Board and asked, "Is it required that I sign every dated entry even after having been gone on vacation (the relief doctor has already signed them)?" Staff asked the board for further clarification of the rule: What is your interpretation? Does the single practitioner doctor have to initial every entry, as the rule seems to say; or is it enough to indicate elsewhere in the charts that all entries are performed by the DC?

Current administrative rule 811-015-0005 Records states, "*(1)(b) Every page of chart notes will identify the patient by name and one other unique identifier (date of birth, medical record number, etc.), and the clinic of origin by name and address. Each entry will be identified by day, month, year, provider of service and author of the record.*" (4/10/15)

The Board's interpretation of this rule is that in a sole practitioner office, the entries are sufficiently identified by the name on the cover sheet, or at the top of every page, as long as there are not other people seeing and treating the patient. (07/19/12)

Record Keeping – Chart Notes Completion

While the best practice would be to complete the preliminary chart note within one day of the patient's visit, it is the policy of the OBCE that chart notes be completed within 72 hours of the patient's visit. The preliminary chart notes should be done within 72 hours of a patient's visit and a finalized version entered into the record no later than 30 days following the patient visit. (11/20/14)

REFLEXOLOGY (also listed under Chiropractic Assistants)

The board was asked whether an UN-licensed person (either CA or DC) may provide reflexology treatment on chiropractic patients within the Oregon chiropractor's clinic. The OBCE responded that this is unlicensed treatment of the chiropractic patients in the chiropractic clinic.

The inquiring physician is also a naturopath and this may be allowed under his naturopathic license for his *naturopathic* patients. Given this difference in scope, the Board reminded the chiropractor to always remember to chart under *which* license these services are being provided.

In conclusion, *ONLY* a person actively licensed in Oregon as a DC, or Chiropractic Assistant (under the direct onsite supervision of an Oregon licensed chiropractor), may perform reflexology on the chiropractic patients. (11/20/08)

REVOKED CHIROPRACTORS (WHAT THEY MAY AND MAY NOT DO)

- (1) A revoked chiropractor shall not practice chiropractic. They shall not practice or attempt to practice through employees, agents, associates, corporations, partnerships or any other entity.
- (2) A revoked chiropractor may not own and/or operate a chiropractic clinic. They must close the clinic and refrain from advertising or distributing any information that would likely cause the public to believe they are still licensed.
- (3) A revoked chiropractor may sell the clinic business to another licensed chiropractor and/or may become a landlord for the business real estate, leasing or renting the property to another person. A revoked chiropractor must not retain any management authority and may not share in the proceeds of the business other than bona fide contract or rental payments.
- (4) If a revoked chiropractor utilizes any portion of the clinic property for purposes other than practicing chiropractic, they must clearly segregate that portion from any chiropractic activity being conducted by lessors or purchasers. (6/21/91, 9/18/97)

SATELLITE OFFICES

If a chiropractor has two or more offices, they are to hang their original license (wall hanging) in the main office and hang their renewal certificate in a satellite office. A chiropractor may request a duplicate certificate (\$5.00) from the OBCE. (11/29/91)

SCHOOL PHYSICALS

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners reaffirms that chiropractic physicians are qualified by "clinical training and experience to detect cardiopulmonary diseases and defects." SB 160,

enacted by the 2001 Oregon Legislature, specified that chiropractic physicians may perform school physicals provided they have this training.

Chiropractic physicians have extensive training in diagnosis. This includes the ability to detect cardiopulmonary diseases and defects, as well as a range of other conditions.

Chiropractic professional education covers this subject in physiology, physical diagnosis and cardiorespiratory diagnosis classroom hours as well as internships in student clinic and outpatient clinic experience.

Further, cardiovascular diseases and defects and related diagnosis are tested on four qualifying examinations performed by the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE). NBCE Parts I, II, and III are given to chiropractic students as they proceed through college. The NBCE Part IV practical examination is required for licensure in Oregon.

State law requires doctors to use the School Sports Pre-Participation Examination form approved by the Oregon Department of Education. This form also includes suggested exam protocols. It can be obtained from the OR School Athletics Association web page www.osaa.org/publications

Chiropractic physicians are further reminded that performing a school physical examination creates a doctor-patient relationship. The resulting records must be retained by the chiropractic physician for seven years or until the student (patient) is eighteen. These records may be stored off site (such as at the school), as long as the DC has access and confidentiality is maintained. (However HIPAA requirements should be reviewed if this is done.) (07/18/02)

TELEMARKETING

Chiropractors may engage in telemarketing to gain patients. Neither the Board nor anyone else may restrict chiropractors from using telemarketing to advertise. However, the Board does have the ability to proscribe any advertisement that is false, or that could be misleading or deceptive. See OAR 811-015-0045.

As far as telemarketing is concerned, OAR 811-035-0015(24) does not prohibit giving or receiving a commission in the referral of patients for chiropractic services. Due to Article I, section 8 of the Oregon Constitution, administrative rule 811-035-0015(24) does not apply to this situation. (7/22/96)

TESTIMONIALS

See also, "Advertising Review Policy"

Question: I have been reading your guide on testimonials and I wanted to clarify what we are considering. We would like to film our patients, without a script about their experience with their problem, our office, our treatment, and their results. We are happy to put any disclaimer that is deemed important by the board, but feel that testimonials are extremely important to marketing chiropractic. I have noticed that most chiropractic websites have testimonials. Please advise if it is ok to use honest, unscripted patient reports on our website.

Answer: You're referring to the Federal Trade Commission's guide which is found on the OBCE's website. The OBCE doesn't have any rules prohibiting testimonials. It's probably best

to obtain a written permission statement from any patients who provide testimonials. There is a rule which says advertising must not be deceptive or misleading.

TRAVEL-TO-TREAT

(See ORS 684.020 And 684.107) The Board does not have a set limit on the number of times an out of state chiropractor may come into Oregon as long as it is “a single temporary assignment for a specific sporting, performing arts or educational event not to exceed 15 days” and, the doctor “is actively engaged in the practice of chiropractic in the state in which the person is licensed.” The Board does not require notification that this provision of law is being utilized. (2/27/97, 9/18/97)

X-RAY SERVICES BY CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIAN

A chiropractic clinic may take X-rays for another chiropractic physician or doctor. While this does not create a patient relationship with the doctor or other appropriately licensed person taking the films, the chiropractic clinic still has the obligation to abide by the x-ray rules found in OAR 811-030-0020 and OAR 811-030-0030 (addressing shielding, contraindications such as pregnancy, diagnostic quality etc.).

In order to request films, the ordering doctor should include the relevant diagnoses, area of clinical interest, birth date, etc. so that the clinic taking the films has a "double check" that ensures the proper films are taken. It is not necessary for the clinic taking the films to review the entire patient file to determine whether the views ordered are in fact clinically necessary.

It is highly recommended all chiropractic physicians with x-ray equipment review OAR 811-030-0020 and OAR 811-030-0030, which also includes these record keeping requirements:

- The operator shall maintain a record on each exposure of each patient containing the patient's name, the date, the operator's name or initials, the type of exposure and the radiation factors of time, mA, kVp and target film distance, including those exposures resulting in the necessity of repeat exposure for better diagnostic information such as patient motion or poor technical factors. For computerized and automated systems the recording of technique factors is not necessary as long as the equipment is calibrated and maintained. OAR 333-106-045 requires the facility to determine the typical patient exposure for their most common radiographic examinations, i.e. technique chart.
- Each film shall be properly identified by date of exposure, location of X-ray department, patient's name or number, patient's age, right or left marker and postural position marker and indication of the position of the patient.

(3/18/10)

X-RAY (Which Views Are Necessary?)

Concerning views necessary for proper evaluation of the spine, the Board determined that it is up to the doctor’s professional discretion.

However, the standard recognized by the Board is OAR Chapter 333, Division 106(15) which states, “The number of radiographs taken for any radiographic examination should be the minimum number needed to adequately diagnose the problem.” Chapter 811 administrative rules and P & U Guidelines should be followed. (12/19/96)

APPLICANTS (for Chiropractic)

DISCLOSURE OF SCHOOL RECORDS

This policy is regarding disclosure of school records without permission of the student.

The Board staff may disclose:

1. name of school,
2. graduation date, and
3. transcript without grades or pass/fail information. (1991)

EXAMINATION

Appeals

Oregon law chapter 684 does not contemplate appeals. The Board does NOT allow any appeal process and it may deny a license based on failure to pass the test. (5/18/93)

Exam Schedules

The OBCE will offer at least four Oregon specific examination opportunities each year. Retakes will be given each examination. (10/16/97)

National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE) Part IV

Effective February 1, 1998, The Oregon Board of Chiropractic requires the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners' (NBCE) Part IV exam for licensure in Oregon.

All candidates taking the state boards, must show proof of a passing grade in Part IV (in addition to all other application requirements). Candidates will be required to take three (Oregon specific) exams. The three exams include Ethics/Jurisprudence/Public Health, Obstetrics/Gynecology, and Minor Surgery/Proctology.

Reciprocity candidates are not affected by the Board's decision to accept Part IV. Generally, reciprocity candidates are not required to test in any practical exams. (7/18/96; 7/9/98)

Physiotherapy Minimum Educational Requirement

The Board determined that for a chiropractic college to meet our 120-hour requirement, all their hours must be documented classroom hours. The Board said it was too hard to document clinical hours toward this requirement. (8/20/98)

Special Purposes Examination for Competency (SPEC)

Reciprocity applicants who lack the required NBCE examinations may request the OBCE's authorization to take the NBCE Special Purpose Examination for Competency (SPEC) under the provisions of ORS 684.052. The Executive Director may authorize this unless there are other reasons for OBCE review. (7/31/2003)

Waivers (from application/examination deadlines)

The Executive Director will determine a finding of fact in each request for waiver of deadlines for applicants wanting to take the Oregon specific examinations and will send the information to each Board member for them to approve or deny. (9/18/97)

FELONY RECORD

The Board may deny a chiropractic applicant licensure with a felony conviction in areas that could be harmful to patients. ORS 684.100(1) states, "The board may refuse to grant a license...upon the following grounds: ... (d) A conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude."

Any applicant denied a license for this reason has a right to appeal and make his/her case in a contested case hearing. Upon review of the hearing officer's recommendations, the Board will then consider whether to approve the application, with or without conditions, or continue to deny.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES POLICY

At its November 2001 meeting, the OBCE reconsidered its policy on pre-professional education for license application in Oregon. The Board determined that it will accept the Council on Chiropractic Education's (CCE's) standards defined for two-year's education. (11/29/01)

WORKING UNDER A LICENSED CHIROPRACTOR

Chiropractic college interns (12th quarter students) engaged in clinical studies during the period of the students' enrollment in an institution authorized to confer a doctoral degree in chiropractic may work in a chiropractic clinic when the doctor, who must have faculty status with a chiropractic college, is teaching them adjustive technique in an actual 'hands on' situation. The student may perform chiropractic in an instruction mode under the doctor.

The doctor is to refer to the student as an intern or chiropractic student. The student is not to be called a doctor. The doctor and student must get permission from the patient before the student works on the patient. (8/15/91, 7/17/97, 7/9/98)

CERTIFIED CHIROPRACTIC ASSISTANTS

The Certified Chiropractic Assistant (CCA) may perform physiotherapy, electrotherapy, or hydrotherapy once he or she has received the certificate from the Board. The CCA scope of practice does not include performing physical examinations, taking initial histories, taking X-rays, interpretation of postural screening, doing manual muscle testing or performing osseous adjustments or manipulations. (See OAR 811-010-0110)

ANY TRAINED PERSON (INCLUDING CERTIFIED CAS) MAY PERFORM THE FOLLOWING

- 1) Clarify initial patient intake history, which includes recording or performing height, weight, blood pressure, temperature, and pulse rate.
- 2) Record hand dynamometer readings.
- 3) Demonstrate, teach, check and review with patients the doctor's prescribed exercises
- 4) Facilitate provision of vitamins and/or supplements to patients as ordered by the doctor.
- 5) Relay doctor's instructions to the patient on recommendations of nutritional needs.
- 6) Facilitate provision of cervical pillow or support as recommended by the doctor.
- 7) Make follow-up phone calls to patients on their progress as instructed by the doctor.
- 8) Schedule return office visits for patients as instructed by the doctor.
- 9) Schedule referrals as instructed by the doctor.

- 10) Check patient's body fat percentage.
 - 11) Perform postural screenings under the on-site supervision of a chiropractor, but only a Chiropractor may interpret the information.
 - 12) May apply electrodes and conduct surface EMG testing, but the doctor has to interpret the results.
 - 13) This list is not intended to be all-inclusive.
- (Updated 11/16/95, 7/18/96; 11/20/08; 4/3/09)

ASSISTANT LICENSES, VALID IN OREGON

A Chiropractor who practices in Taiwan which recognizes United States Chiropractic licenses asked, "If it is possible, can the State of Oregon issue a chiropractic assistant license for the chiropractic assistants here in Taiwan? The Board responded "No. A chiropractic assistant certificate is only valid in the State of Oregon and under the supervision of an Oregon licensed chiropractor."

COLONICS OR COLONIC THERAPY

See also "Colonic Therapy" under "Chiropractors"

The board determined that colonic therapy is hydrotherapy and is allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice, but CCAs are not allowed to perform it due to the higher risk of the procedure. There are inherent risks, such as causing septic shock by rupturing the bowels. (9/28/07) (9/15/14)

COMPUTERIZED MUSCLE AND INCLINOMETER TESTING

Certified Chiropractic Assistants may not do computerized muscle or inclinometer testing. The Board considers this to be part of the physical examination. (9/21/00)

A follow up request was made asking if the inclinometer may be used by a Chiropractic Assistant. The Board maintains that this is part of the physical examination; the scope of practice does not allow it. (10/26/11)

(DIRECT) SUPERVISION OF CLINIC STAFF

The OBCE was asked if licensed chiropractic assistants could provide therapies in a business space next door to the clinic. The OBCE responded that the chiropractic assistant who is supervised needs to be in the same office space (defined as the same building or space contiguous) as the supervising doctor. OAR 811-035-0001 states, "'Direct supervision' means that the licensed Chiropractic Physician is physically present in the clinic, is monitoring the activities of the supervisee in the clinic and is available to intervene, if necessary."

If an employee and/or independent contractor is independently licensed to perform prescribed services within their scope of practice they may do so without direct supervision of the chiropractic physician. (7/31/03) (12/1/11)

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CA APPLICANTS

The Board reviewed this matter in light of a question from a licensee - May he interpret or provide an interpreter for non-English speaking CA applicants (to successfully complete the application and exam)? The OBCE surveyed other state health regulatory boards and determined that most other boards require that licensees be English-speaking proficient. Many of

the other health-related licensing boards already have a policy, rule, or statute requiring applicant's to be English-speaking.

The Board determined that ALL (CA) applicants must be proficient in English in order to complete the chiropractic assistant licensing process in Oregon. (May 2008)

FELONY RECORD

The Board may deny a certified chiropractic assistant applicant certification with a felony conviction in areas that could be harmful to patients. ORS 684.100(1) states, "The board may refuse to grant a license...upon the following grounds: ... (d) A conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude."

Any applicant denied certification for this reason has a right to appeal and make his/her case in a contested case hearing. Upon review of the hearing officer's recommendations, the Board will then consider whether to approve the application, with or without conditions, or continue to deny.

INITIAL TRAINING FOR CA APPLICANTS

All initial training for Chiropractic Assistants must be completed according to OAR 811-010-0110.

Chiropractic Students Training To Be Chiropractic Assistants

Seventh (7th) quarter students and above may use the completed course in Physiological Therapeutics in lieu of the OBCE's Initial Training Program to be a certified chiropractic assistant. A copy of their transcript or a letter from the course instructor on college letterhead will be accepted as proof of completion of the course. See OAR 811-010-0045 (3) for other specifics. (4/15/93)

Massage Therapists

The Board determined that a massage therapist must acquire the 12 initial training because they are not trained in the hydrotherapy or electrotherapy. (11/99) (01/11)

Physical Therapist Assistants

Question: May PTAs submit their **physical therapist assistant** education in lieu of the OBCE's required 12-hour initial training course to be licensed as a certified chiropractic assistant (CCA)?

The Board determined that PTA's will be waived from the 12-hour initial training requirement if the PTA education was completed within the past five years, *or if they have been continuously employed in the past five years.* (11/99) (01/11)

Online Initial Training (also see Webinar Training below)

The Board has determined that CA initial training courses (ITC) may be presented online for the 8-hour didactic (lecture) portion of the required 12 hours. An approved program will meet the following criteria

- Obtain OBCE approval prior to any presentation being offered
- Monitor and verify attendance (which must be no less than the 8 hours required) *

- Provide adequate testing frequently throughout the training ** and
- Provide a certificate of completion to each attendee

* **Monitoring/Verifying Attendance** - Each pre-approved course must incorporate a monitoring system, and verify the online attendance. The learner must login using a unique username and password. The system should log the amount of time the learner spends on the course and the learner cannot complete the course in less time than is assigned to the particular course.

** **Testing** - Interactive test questions must be presented throughout the course.

Current board-approved trainers (and their related courses) may be converted to an online course meeting the above criteria without additional board approval. (*The required (4-hours) hands-on portion must still only be provided live.*) (9/15/14)

Other Training or Certification

If an applicant has a current certificate or license from another state, or adequate documentation of training, the Board may waive the requirements for the initial training course. (11/99)

Supervising DC, Training by the

Due to a need for more initial training courses for chiropractic assistants, the Board determined that a supervising DC may train his applying CA. The DC must be in attendance, and directly supervising the CA during the training.

The Board determined that the DC must keep adequate documentation and submit evidence to the Board that the CA was appropriately trained according to OAR 811-010-0110. The OBCE developed a form which will meet all the points of this policy and the administrative rule. The form is available by request at the administrative office.

The Supervising DC and chiropractic assistant should understand that this does NOT preclude certification by the OBCE. This process addresses the 12-hour initial training only. Each assistant must still apply with the OBCE, take the open book exam and submit the required fees. OAR 811-010-0110 is still in effect and included in the chiropractic assistant application packet. (11/99) (01/11)

Webinar Training

It was proposed to the Board that webinars be allowed as a training tool for the eight (8) hours didactic portion of the Chiropractic Assistants initial training. After considering a draft of the proposed outline/presentation, the Board approved webinars as a viable option for the training. The Board continues to deny video presentations as they want the live person to person interaction.

Any program offered for chiropractic assistant initial training must be pre-approved by the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Board). Note: “Pre-approval” is already required with current administrative rule. The Board will ONLY consider for pre-approval a minimum eight (8) hour program which covers all modules of the Board’s required didactic training outline. These programs may be offered either in-person or by LIVE (not pre-recorded) webinar. This policy is drafted to better implement administrative rule 811-010-0110(2)(a)(i) through (iii).

When a program for approval is a webinar, it must meet the additional following criteria:

1. The proposed program must include technology which enables participants and the instructor to ASK and ANSWER questions in real time
2. Must offer some evaluation after EACH module of OBCE's required outline; the Board requires a minimum of 4 questions be asked
3. The sponsor/program must be able to demonstrate that interaction on the part of participants is required throughout the presentation. (for example: webcams, question/answer, etc.)
4. Answers to survey questions must be recorded and made available to the Board, if requested for audit purposes.
5. The webinar software and/or vendor must be able to record the ACTUAL time each participant spends "in" the webinar.
6. All webinar sponsors/programs must provide timely evidence of attendance after each full (minimum eight hours) program is completed. This report will include: Actual time each participant spends in the webinar, each participants name and e-mail address, Evidence of participation for each attendee (questions asked, answers to poll questions, etc.)

The board reserves the right to revoke approval for any training vendor that does not comply with the guidelines listed above at any time. It also reserves the right to not accept the training of Chiropractic Assistant applicants who enroll in webinar training but there is insufficient evidence in the opinion of the Board to conclude that they attentively participated in such training by an approved vendor. (08/16/12)

KINESIOTAPING METHOD

May a certified Chiropractic Assistant perform "kinesiotaping"? The kinesiotaping Method involves taping over and around muscles in order to assist and give support to, or prevent, over-contraction. The Board determined if the supervising DC is trained in the taping method, that he or she may also train the certified CA also to perform the method in the clinic, and only while the DC is on premise. The Board considers this a physiotherapy. (3/15/07)

The Board was asked for additional clarification on the Kinesiotaping policy. "Does the board consider the two methods – 'Kinesiotaping' and 'taping' - one in the same?" Yes. The Board hasn't distinguished a difference. And, referring to the policy's second sentence, the question was asked, "If the DC is trained in the taping does this mean the DC needs to be trained to the extent that he holds a 'certification' in Kinesiotaping, or taping?" No. The training received in chiropractic college is sufficient. Other reasonable training would be acceptable also. (05/15/12)

LASER LIGHT THERAPY

Refer to Laser Light Therapy in Section 1 Procedures.

MASSAGE, OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS

See also, "Therapies, including Massage"

Question: Does this mean the supervising chiropractic physician should be entering the treatment room periodically or seeing the patient during the same appointment for massage therapy (performed by the CCA)?

Answer: No, the OBCE's policy doesn't say that, although it may be advisable as regards the particular patient's needs. We would presume there is other contact between the doctor and patient.

If a chiropractic clinic decides to have CCAs provide full body massages without having a meaningful patient relationship, the OBCE appreciates the concerns that would raise. That said, massage can be an important part of a chiropractic wellness program. Abuses of this privilege could lead to additional OBCE rulemaking mandating additional training for CCAs who provide full body massages or limiting their scope in this area.

Myofascial release is allowed within the CA scope of practice. (07/20/17)

QUANTITATIVE FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY EVALUATIONS (QFCE)

QFCEs are not within the chiropractic assistant scope of practice. The QFCE requires the doctor's clinical judgment for evaluation and performance. CAs do not have the required training for this. The board also determined that QFCEs may not be performed by a Certified Strength and Conditioning Specialist (CSCS) under the OBCE's "Any Trained Person" policy, thus a CSCS may not perform this as part of the chiropractic clinic's services in or out of the clinic. The QFCE has to be performed by the chiropractic physician (or other licensed health provider within their scope of practice). (3/21/13)

RANGE OF MOTION

A chiropractor submitted a letter inquiring whether chiropractic assistants or any "trained personnel" may perform range of motion tests. The Board determined that chiropractic assistants or other persons may not perform range of motion tests. According to the administrative rule 811-010-0110(7) for CAs, it is clear that "the scope of practice does not include performing physical examinations..." The performance of range of motion tests is definitely a physical examination. (12/99)

REFLEXOLOGY

The board was asked whether an UN-licensed person (either CA or DC) may provide reflexology treatment on chiropractic patients within the Oregon chiropractor's clinic. The OBCE responded that this is unlicensed treatment of the chiropractic patients in the chiropractic clinic.

The inquiring physician is also a naturopath and this may be allowed under his naturopathic license for his *naturopathic* patients. Given this difference in scope, the Board reminded the chiropractor to always remember to chart under *which* license these services are being provided.

In conclusion, *ONLY* a person actively licensed in Oregon as a DC or Chiropractic Assistant (under the direct onsite supervision of an Oregon licensed chiropractor), may perform reflexology on the chiropractic patients. (11/20/08)

REIKI

A Doctor of Chiropractic asked if his certified Chiropractic Assistant may practice Reiki, a form of massage therapy, in his office without his supervision. The Board determined that the certified CA may perform this type of massage *ONLY* if the supervising DC is also Reiki-trained, and on premise to supervise. If the certified CA, trained in Reiki, is also an Oregon licensed massage

therapist, then that is already allowed with the LMT scope of practice. (3/15/07)

TERMINOLOGY

The use of the terms for chiropractic assistants, “massage therapist” and “therapist” are misleading and should not be used, as per the Oregon Administrative Rule 811-015-0045. The Board also determined that the designation “CCA” or “CA” (see below) should be spelled out, since many people would not recognize the acronym.

The rule was changed so that “Certified” has now been dropped and we are now referring to them simply as “Chiropractic Assistants.” (9/16/2008)

THERAPIES, Including Massage

All CCA provided therapies must be performed under the supervision of a chiropractic physician who must always be on premise. A CCA could provide a full body massage if the chiropractic physician prescribes it, and provides instruction on how to do it.

Whatever therapy is provided by a CCA has to be justified by the results of the history, examination, and diagnosis for each chiropractic patient, as governed by the Oregon Chiropractic Practice and Utilization Guidelines and other applicable administrative rules. A CCA may not provide any therapy that is not part of chiropractic patient care. (1/25/12)

VITALS, CONTINUING EDUCATION

Newly certified chiropractic assistants must submit to the Board proof of completion of two hours in Vitals CE at their first renewal. Training is to include lecture and hands-on. For the hands-on portion, 20 documented checks of each of the following must be performed: blood pressure, pulse, respiration*; and body temperature. A minimum of 10 different people must be tested. The OBCE has a prescribed form to log the vitals.

* Measuring respiration can be done by auscultation (listening with a stethoscope) to count the breaths or observing movements of the chest. 3/17/16

WORKING FOR OTHER HEALTH-CARE PROVIDERS

A certified chiropractic assistant (CCA) is only certified to work in a chiropractic office under the direction of a licensed chiropractic physician. Other health care providers may not have their personnel take the Board’s CCA exam for certification in their office. (8/15/91)

SECTION III

NEW & UPDATED Board Policies

The following policies are either new or updated to a new format.



Oregon Board of
Chiropractic
Examiners

Effective Date:
May 12, 2017

Date approved/ratified:
January 25, 2018

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA) BASIC MED MEDICAL
EXAMINATION**

ISSUE(S)

1. Whether Oregon Doctors of Chiropractic are considered “physicians;” and
2. Do DCs have the privilege and experience to conduct the “BasicMed” FAA Medical examination?
3. Is any additional training required in order for DCs to perform the FAA BasicMed Medical examination?

POLICY

Doctors of Chiropractic, duly licensed and active in Oregon, are considered state-licensed physicians under ORS 684.010(3). The “BasicMed” FAA Medical examination is within the training and scope of practice for Doctors of Chiropractic within Oregon.

The Board does not make a statement as to whether the FAA should allow Oregon DCs to perform these exams as the Board does not make FAA rules and does not interpret those rules.

In order to perform the FAA BasicMed Medical examination, the Board requires DCs to take and successfully pass the Certified Medical Examiner training, be certified and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, and take an additional 2 hours of PACE approved training.



Oregon Board of
Chiropractic
Examiners

Effective Date:
July 26, 2018

Date approved/ratified:
October 4, 2018

INSTRUMENT ASSISTED SOFT TISSUE MOBILIZATION (IASTM)

ISSUES

Whether Instrument Assisted Soft Tissue Mobilization (IASTM), including Graston technique, is within the certified chiropractic assistant scope of practice.

POLICY

Certified chiropractic assistants may perform IASTM, including Graston technique, so long as they have obtained, and can provide proof of, in-person, hands-on, training in IASTM and perform it under the direct supervision of a chiropractic physician.



Oregon Board of
Chiropractic
Examiners

Effective Date:
July 26, 2018

Date approved/ratified:
October 4, 2018

IONTOPHORESIS AND PHONOPHORESIS

ISSUES

1. Whether chiropractic physicians and certified chiropractic assistants may perform iontophoresis and phonophoresis?
2. If so, whether the use of lidocaine, salicylates, and dexamethasone is within the scope of practice for both types of practitioners?

POLICY


Iontophoresis and phonophoresis – procedures where a health practitioner uses an over-the-counter (OTC) topical substance with ultrasound or low voltage galvanic current – is within the chiropractic physician’s scope of practice. (04/11/1996)

Certified chiropractic assistants may perform iontophoresis and/or phonophoresis under the chiropractic physician’s supervision as a form of physiotherapy. (11/20/2008)

Use of OTC salicylates and lidocaine substances in phono-or iontophoresis is allowed within the scope of chiropractic practice. (04/11/1996) (09/17/2015)

Use of dexamethasone, in prepackaged dosages, by chiropractic physicians and certified chiropractic assistants for iontophoresis purposes is within the scope of practice for each type of practitioner. Chart notes should reflect the practitioner performing iontophoresis and the use of dexamethasone and the specific plan/order regarding how it is administered. (07/26/2018)

Iontophoresis and Phonophoresis
07/2018

	<p>Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners</p>	<p>Effective Date: January 25, 2018</p>
		<p>Date approved/ratified: January 25, 2018</p>
<p>LICENSEES ON ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY POLICY AND PROCEDURE</p>		

POLICY

Deferral of renewal fees and continuing education requirements for licensees on active military duty who are deployed for 1 month or longer.

PROCEDURES

1. When contacted by licensee of a deployment for military service, regarding renewal and continuing education requirements, staff will inform the military member that the renewal fee and CE requirements will be deferred until licensee returns from deployment but only if deployed at a length of one month or longer.
2. Staff will request that licensee submit official documentation of deployment to the OBCE.
3. Staff will inform licensee that they must contact the OBCE prior to returning to Active practice.
4. Staff will request required CE and the appropriate fees prior to renewing licensee's license.
5. If licensee returns mid-year they will be required to renew again on their regular renewal month. The costs will be prorated for the number of months remaining in the current renewal period.



Oregon Board of
Chiropractic
Examiners

Effective Date:
October 4, 2018

Date approved/ratified:
October 4, 2018

NEEDLE ELECTROMYOGRAPHY (EMG)

ISSUE

Whether performing Needle EMG is within the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians.

POLICY

Chiropractic physicians are allowed to perform diagnostic Needle EMG on an individual basis, to be reviewed by the Board, depending on undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate studies, training, and work.

Needle Electromyography (EMG)
10/2018

APPENDIX A
EXAMINATIONS, TESTS, SUBSTANCES,
DEVICES, and PROCEDURES (ETSDP)

E.T.S.D.P. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Clinical Rationale

Is this an exam, test, substance, device or procedure, herein after referred to as ETSDP?

Describe in detail your ETSDP.

Describe the clinical rationale for your ETSDP.

How do you determine appropriate termination of care and/or consultation to other providers with special skills/knowledge for the welfare of the patient?

If this is a diagnostic procedure, are you using it by itself or in addition to generally accepted diagnostic procedures?

Taught at accredited chiropractic school

Is this ETSDP taught at a chiropractic school accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education or its successor at any time since 1974? If so, which one(s)?

Consensus

Do you have evidence of consensus on safety and/or effectiveness and/or of practices generally and currently followed and accepted by persons licensed to practice chiropractic in this state?

Outcome assessment measures

Choose from the following or list outcome assessment measures:

- visual analog scale
- pain drawing
- Oswestry questionnaire
- objective signs
- general patient satisfaction
- other

Literature based references

Cite any literature discussing indications, contraindications, and beneficial, adverse or unintended effects of this ETSDP.

Please indicate the current level of support for this ETSDP from the following:

- 1) One or more randomized controlled clinical trials or experimental studies that address reliability, validity, positive predictive value, discrimination, sensitivity and specificity.
- 2) One or more well designed controlled observational clinical studies such as case control or cohort studies published in referenced journals.
- 3) Clinically relevant basic science studies addressing reliability, validity, positive predictive value, discrimination, sensitivity and specificity published in referenced journals.
- 4) Expert opinion, descriptive studies, case report.

Consistent with generally recognized contraindications to chiropractic procedures

Please list any known or suspected contraindications.

Is there a subpopulation that would be at higher risk for this ETSDP? (e.g. people with osteoporosis, skin lesions, heart disease, etc.)

Potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the patient.

Does the ETSDP affect any structure (either mechanically, chemically, thermally, or electrically, etc.) in such a way that a beneficial effect can be created?

Does this ETSDP affect any structure (either mechanically, chemically, thermally, electrically, etc.) in such a way that an adverse effect can be created?

Describe the beneficial effects your patients have experienced from this ETSDP.

Describe any adverse or unintended effects your patients have experienced from this ETSDP.

Please rate the risk factor if this ETSDP is used improperly on select populations. Choose from the following categories:

- 1) an extremely remote chance of serious injury
- 2) a remote chance of serious injury
- 3) a slight chance of serious injury
- 4) a significant chance of serious injury
- 5) extremely likely chance of serious injury

Please describe.

Please rate the risk factor if this ETSDP is used properly on the general population. Choose from the following categories:

- 1) an extremely remote chance of serious injury
- 2) a remote chance of serious injury
- 3) a slight chance of serious injury
- 4) a significant chance of serious injury
- 5) extremely likely chance of serious injury

Please describe.

Alternatives

Is there a standard ETSDP for the equivalent condition? If yes, does your ETSDP expose a patient to more risk or harm than the standard treatment for an equivalent condition?

List alternatives to this ETSDP if any.

What are the suspected effects, results or consequences of doing nothing?

General

Are you currently conducting or soon planning to conduct an organized investigation into the use of the ETSDP?

OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULE

811-015-0070 E.T.S.D.P.

Scope of Practice Regarding Examinations, Tests, Substances, Devices and Procedures

(1) The Board may examine any diagnostic and/or therapeutic examination, test, substance, device or procedure, herein after referred to as ETSDP, to determine its acceptability for patient care. The Board may require a Chiropractic physician to provide information on any ETSDP for determination of its status. The Board may take into account all relevant factors and practices, including but not limited to, the practices generally and currently followed and accepted by persons licensed to practice chiropractic in the state, the teachings at chiropractic schools accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education or its successor at any time since 1974, relevant technical reports published in recognized journals and the desirability of reasonable experimentation in the furtherance of the chiropractic arts.

(2) A Chiropractic physician may use any diagnostic and/or therapeutic ETSDP, which is considered standard. A standard diagnostic and/or therapeutic ETSDP is one in which one or more of the following criteria have been satisfied:

(a) is taught or has been taught by a chiropractic school accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education or its successor at any time since 1974, or health professions' courses taught by regionally accredited colleges with subject matter that is within the scope of chiropractic practice and has not been disapproved by the Board; or

(b) has been approved by the Board through the petition process.

(A) The petition requires a formalized agreement of ten percent (10%) or more of the Chiropractic physicians, holding an active chiropractic license in Oregon, attesting to the safety and efficacy of a particular ETSDP. The petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board by any party wishing to establish any ETSDP as standard. It is the responsibility of the petitioner to gather the required evidence and supporting statements. It is the sole responsibility and discretion of the Board to review the sufficiency of the evidence in the petition and to make a determination whether to concur and affirm the ETSDP as standard or to deny the petition. The Board may, but is not required to, hold a public hearing on any petition. The Board shall make its determination and reply to the petitioner within 180 days of receipt of the petition unless the Board and the petitioner mutually agree to extend the deadline.

(B) The petition shall specifically address the following issues:

(i) The kind of ETSDP that is the subject of the petition, i.e., whether it is an examination, a test, a substance, a device, a procedure, or a combination thereof;

(ii) A detailed description of the proposed ETSDP;

(iii) The clinical rationale for the ETSDP;

(iv) A method for determination of appropriate termination of care and/or consultation to other providers with special skills/knowledge for the welfare of the patient;

(v) Whether the proposed ETSDP is to be used by itself or used in addition to any other generally accepted or standard ETSDP;

(vi) A description of known or anticipated contraindications; risks, and benefits;

(vii) A description of any subpopulations for which greater risk or benefit is expected;

(viii) A description of any standard ETSDP for the equivalent condition together with its relative risks and benefits; and

(ix) An assessment of the expected consequences of withholding the proposed ETSDP.

(c) is supported by adequate evidence of clinical efficacy as determined by the Board. In determining adequacy the Board may consider whether the ETSDP:

(A) has clinical rationale;

(B) has valid outcome assessment measures;

(C) is supported in peer reviewed literature;

(D) is consistent with generally recognized contraindications to chiropractic procedures; and

(E) the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the patient.

(3) A Chiropractic physician may use any diagnostic and/or therapeutic ETSDP that has not met the criteria of subsection (2)(a) or (b) or (c) of this rule as investigational. It must show potential merit for effectiveness and be of acceptable risk. Documentation requirements are based on potential risk to the patient. All investigational diagnostic ETSDP's must include or be accompanied by standard diagnostic procedures until full Board approval is attained under the criteria cited in subsection (2)(a) or (b) or (c) of this rule. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with the right of any patient to refuse standard or investigational ETSDP's. In determining risk, the Board may use the following criteria:

(a) For minimal risk procedures, defined as those which when properly or improperly performed on the general population would have a slight chance of a slight injury and when properly performed on select populations have an extremely remote chance of serious injury,

(A) informed consent is suggested but not required; and

(B) the Chiropractic physician is recommended, but not required, to participate in or conduct a formal investigation of the procedure.

(b) For low risk procedures, defined as those which when properly performed on the general population have a slight chance of mild injury, when improperly performed on the general public have a mild chance of mild to moderate injury, and when properly performed in select populations have a remote chance of serious injury,

(A) informed consent is required; and

(B) the Chiropractic physician is recommended but not required to participate or conduct a formal investigation of the procedure.

(c) For moderate risk procedures, defined as those which when properly performed on the general public have a significant chance of mild injury and a mild chance of moderate injury, when improperly performed on the general population have a slight chance of severe injury, and when properly performed in select populations have a slight chance of serious injury,

(A) written informed consent is required; and

(B) the Chiropractic physician is recommended but not required to participate or conduct a formal investigation of the procedure.

(d) For high risk procedures, those which when properly performed on the general population have a significant chance of moderate injury and a slight chance of serious injury, when improperly performed on the general population have a significant chance of serious injury, and when properly performed in select populations have a significant chance of serious injury,

(A) written informed consent is required; and

(B) the Chiropractic physician is required to participate in or conduct a formal investigation of the procedure under the auspices of, or in conjunction with, any other health care professionals knowledgeable and competent in the care and treatment of potential serious injuries.

(e) Board approval is required of all moderate or high risk procedures.

(4) The Board shall maintain a list of ETSDP's which have been reviewed by the Board and have been determined to be unacceptable or approved as investigational.

(5) A Chiropractic physician may not use any diagnostic and/or therapeutic ETSDP's which have been determined by the Board to be unacceptable.

Statutory Authority: ORS 68

Statutes Implemented: ORS 684.155

Adopted Eff. 12/19/95

APPENDIX B
AUTHORIZATION TO USE AND DISCLOSE
PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION

192.553 to ORS 192.581 2015

PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION

192.553 Policy for protected health information. (1) It is the policy of the State of Oregon that an individual has:

(a) The right to have protected health information of the individual safeguarded from unlawful use or disclosure; and

(b) The right to access and review protected health information of the individual.

(2) In addition to the rights and obligations expressed in ORS 192.553 to 192.581, the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy regulations, 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164, establish additional rights and obligations regarding the use and disclosure of protected health information and the rights of individuals regarding the protected health information of the individual. [Formerly 192.518]

192.556 Definitions for ORS 192.553 to 192.581. As used in ORS 192.553 to 192.581:

(1) "Authorization" means a document written in plain language that contains at least the following:

(a) A description of the information to be used or disclosed that identifies the information in a specific and meaningful way;

(b) The name or other specific identification of the person or persons authorized to make the requested use or disclosure;

(c) The name or other specific identification of the person or persons to whom the covered entity may make the requested use or disclosure;

(d) A description of each purpose of the requested use or disclosure, including but not limited to a statement that the use or disclosure is at the request of the individual;

(e) An expiration date or an expiration event that relates to the individual or the purpose of the use or disclosure;

(f) The signature of the individual or personal representative of the individual and the date;

(g) A description of the authority of the personal representative, if applicable; and

(h) Statements adequate to place the individual on notice of the following:

(A) The individual's right to revoke the authorization in writing;

(B) The exceptions to the right to revoke the authorization;

(C) The ability or inability to condition treatment, payment, enrollment or eligibility for benefits on whether the individual signs the authorization; and

(D) The potential for information disclosed pursuant to the authorization to be subject to redisclosure by the recipient and no longer protected.

(2) "Covered entity" means:

(a) A state health plan;

(b) A health insurer;

(c) A health care provider that transmits any health information in electronic form to carry out financial or administrative activities in connection with a transaction covered by ORS 192.553 to 192.581; or

(d) A health care clearinghouse.

(3) "Health care" means care, services or supplies related to the health of an individual.

(4) "Health care operations" includes but is not limited to:

(a) Quality assessment, accreditation, auditing and improvement activities;

(b) Case management and care coordination;

(c) Reviewing the competence, qualifications or performance of health care providers or health insurers;

(d) Underwriting activities;

(e) Arranging for legal services;

(f) Business planning;

(g) Customer services;

(h) Resolving internal grievances;

(i) Creating de-identified information; and

(j) Fundraising.

(5) “Health care provider” includes but is not limited to:

(a) A psychologist, occupational therapist, regulated social worker, professional counselor or marriage and family therapist licensed or otherwise authorized to practice under ORS chapter 675 or an employee of the psychologist, occupational therapist, regulated social worker, professional counselor or marriage and family therapist;

(b) A physician or physician assistant licensed under ORS chapter 677, an acupuncturist licensed under ORS 677.759 or an employee of the physician, physician assistant or acupuncturist;

(c) A nurse or nursing home administrator licensed under ORS chapter 678 or an employee of the nurse or nursing home administrator;

(d) A dentist licensed under ORS chapter 679 or an employee of the dentist;

(e) A dental hygienist or denturist licensed under ORS chapter 680 or an employee of the dental hygienist or denturist;

(f) A speech-language pathologist or audiologist licensed under ORS chapter 681 or an employee of the speech-language pathologist or audiologist;

(g) An emergency medical services provider licensed under ORS chapter 682;

(h) An optometrist licensed under ORS chapter 683 or an employee of the optometrist;

(i) A chiropractic physician licensed under ORS chapter 684 or an employee of the chiropractic physician;

(j) A naturopathic physician licensed under ORS chapter 685 or an employee of the naturopathic physician;

(k) A massage therapist licensed under ORS 687.011 to 687.250 or an employee of the massage therapist;

(L) A direct entry midwife licensed under ORS 687.405 to 687.495 or an employee of the direct entry midwife;

(m) A physical therapist licensed under ORS 688.010 to 688.201 or an employee of the physical therapist;

(n) A medical imaging licensee under ORS 688.405 to 688.605 or an employee of the medical imaging licensee;

(o) A respiratory care practitioner licensed under ORS 688.815 or an employee of the respiratory care practitioner;

(p) A polysomnographic technologist licensed under ORS 688.819 or an employee of the polysomnographic technologist;

(q) A pharmacist licensed under ORS chapter 689 or an employee of the pharmacist;

(r) A dietitian licensed under ORS 691.405 to 691.485 or an employee of the dietitian;

(s) A funeral service practitioner licensed under ORS chapter 692 or an employee of the funeral service practitioner;

(t) A health care facility as defined in ORS 442.015;

(u) A home health agency as defined in ORS 443.014;

(v) A hospice program as defined in ORS 443.850;

(w) A clinical laboratory as defined in ORS 438.010;

(x) A pharmacy as defined in ORS 689.005; and

(y) Any other person or entity that furnishes, bills for or is paid for health care in the normal course of business.

(6) “Health information” means any oral or written information in any form or medium that:

(a) Is created or received by a covered entity, a public health authority, an employer, a life insurer, a school, a university or a health care provider that is not a covered entity; and

(b) Relates to:

(A) The past, present or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual;

(B) The provision of health care to an individual; or

(C) The past, present or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual.

(7) “Health insurer” means an insurer as defined in ORS 731.106 who offers:

- (a) A health benefit plan as defined in ORS 743B.005;
 - (b) A short term health insurance policy, the duration of which does not exceed three months including renewals;
 - (c) A student health insurance policy;
 - (d) A Medicare supplemental policy; or
 - (e) A dental only policy.
- (8) “Individually identifiable health information” means any oral or written health information in any form or medium that is:
- (a) Created or received by a covered entity, an employer or a health care provider that is not a covered entity; and
 - (b) Identifiable to an individual, including demographic information that identifies the individual, or for which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify an individual, and that relates to:
 - (A) The past, present or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual;
 - (B) The provision of health care to an individual; or
 - (C) The past, present or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual.
- (9) “Payment” includes but is not limited to:
- (a) Efforts to obtain premiums or reimbursement;
 - (b) Determining eligibility or coverage;
 - (c) Billing activities;
 - (d) Claims management;
 - (e) Reviewing health care to determine medical necessity;
 - (f) Utilization review; and
 - (g) Disclosures to consumer reporting agencies.
- (10) “Personal representative” includes but is not limited to:
- (a) A person appointed as a guardian under ORS 125.305, 419B.372, 419C.481 or 419C.555 with authority to make medical and health care decisions;
 - (b) A person appointed as a health care representative under ORS 127.505 to 127.660 or a representative under ORS 127.700 to 127.737 to make health care decisions or mental health treatment decisions;
 - (c) A person appointed as a personal representative under ORS chapter 113; and
 - (d) A person described in ORS 192.573.
- (11)(a) “Protected health information” means individually identifiable health information that is maintained or transmitted in any form of electronic or other medium by a covered entity.
- (b) “Protected health information” does not mean individually identifiable health information in:
 - (A) Education records covered by the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g);
 - (B) Records described at 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(4)(B)(iv); or
 - (C) Employment records held by a covered entity in its role as employer.
- (12) “State health plan” means:
- (a) Medical assistance as defined in ORS 414.025;
 - (b) The Health Care for All Oregon Children program; or
 - (c) Any medical assistance or premium assistance program operated by the Oregon Health Authority.
- (13) “Treatment” includes but is not limited to:
- (a) The provision, coordination or management of health care; and
 - (b) Consultations and referrals between health care providers. [Formerly 192.519; 2013 c.129 §24; 2013 c.681 §42; 2013 c.698 §30; 2017 c.152 §§1,2; 2017 c.206 §§12,13]

192.558 Use or disclosure by health care provider or state health plan. A health care provider or state health plan:

(1) May use or disclose protected health information of an individual in a manner that is consistent with an authorization provided by the individual or a personal representative of the individual.

(2) May use or disclose protected health information of an individual without obtaining an authorization from the individual or a personal representative of the individual:

(a) For the provider's or plan's own treatment, payment or health care operations; or

(b) As otherwise permitted or required by state or federal law or by order of the court.

(3) May disclose protected health information of an individual without obtaining an authorization from the individual or a personal representative of the individual:

(a) To another covered entity for health care operations activities of the entity that receives the information if:

(A) Each entity has or had a relationship with the individual who is the subject of the protected health information; and

(B) The protected health information pertains to the relationship and the disclosure is for the purpose of:

(i) Health care operations as listed in ORS 192.556 (4)(a) or (b); or

(ii) Health care fraud and abuse detection or compliance;

(b) To another covered entity or any other health care provider for treatment activities of a health care provider;

(c) To another covered entity or any other health care provider for the payment activities of the entity that receives that information; or

(d) In accordance with ORS 192.567 or 192.577. [Formerly 192.520; 2015 c.473 §5; 2017 c.484 §4]

192.561 Disclosure by health care provider in coordinated care organization. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 179.505, a health care provider that is a participant in a coordinated care organization, as defined in ORS 414.025, shall disclose protected health information:

(a) To other health care providers participating in the coordinated care organization for treatment purposes, and to the coordinated care organization for health care operations and payment purposes, as permitted by ORS 192.558; and

(b) To public health entities as required for health oversight purposes.

(2) The disclosures described in subsection (1) of this section may be provided without the authorization of the patient or the patient's personal representative.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to psychotherapy notes, as defined in ORS 179.505. [2012 c.8 §16]

192.563 Health care provider and state health plan charges. A health care provider or state health plan that receives an authorization to disclose protected health information may charge:

(1)(a) No more than \$30 for copying 10 or fewer pages of written material, no more than 50 cents per page for pages 11 through 50 and no more than 25 cents for each additional page; and

(b) A bonus charge of \$5 if the request for records is processed and the records are mailed by first class mail to the requester within seven business days after the date of the request;

(2) Postage costs to mail copies of protected health information or an explanation or summary of protected health information, if requested by an individual or a personal representative of the individual; and

(3) Actual costs of preparing an explanation or summary of protected health information, if requested by an individual or a personal representative of the individual. [Formerly 192.521]

192.566 Authorization form. A health care provider may use an authorization that contains the following provisions in accordance with ORS 192.558:

**AUTHORIZATION
TO USE AND DISCLOSE
PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION**

I authorize: _____(Name of person/entity disclosing information) to use and disclose a copy of the specific health information described below regarding: _____(Name of individual) consisting of: (Describe information to be used/disclosed)

to: _____ (Name and address of recipient or recipients) for the purpose of: (Describe each purpose of disclosure or indicate that the disclosure is at the request of the individual)

If the information to be disclosed contains any of the types of records or information listed below, additional laws relating to the use and disclosure of the information may apply. I understand and agree that this information will be disclosed if I place my initials in the applicable space next to the type of information.

- _____ HIV/AIDS information
- _____ Mental health information
- _____ Genetic testing information
- _____ Drug/alcohol diagnosis, treatment, or referral information.

I understand that the information used or disclosed pursuant to this authorization may be subject to redisclosure and no longer be protected under federal law. However, I also understand that federal or state law may restrict redisclosure of HIV/AIDS information, mental health information, genetic testing information and drug/alcohol diagnosis, treatment or referral information.

PROVIDER INFORMATION

You do not need to sign this authorization. Refusal to sign the authorization will not adversely affect your ability to receive health care services or reimbursement for services. The only circumstance when refusal to sign means you will not receive health care services is if the health care services are solely for the purpose of providing health information to someone else and the authorization is necessary to make that disclosure.

You may revoke this authorization in writing at any time. If you revoke your authorization, the information described above may no longer be used or disclosed for the purposes described in this written authorization. The only exception is when a covered entity has taken action in reliance on the authorization or the authorization was obtained as a condition of obtaining insurance coverage.

To revoke this authorization, please send a written statement to _____ (contact person) at _____ (address of person/entity disclosing information) and state that you are revoking this authorization.

SIGNATURE

I have read this authorization and I understand it. Unless revoked, this authorization expires _____ (insert either applicable date or event).

By: _____ (Individual or personal representative)

Date: _____

Description of personal representative's authority:

APPENDIX C

STANDARDS FOR USE OF BREAST

THERMOGRAPHY IMAGING IN

CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE

OBCE's Standards for Use of Breast Thermography Imaging in Chiropractic Practice

- Definition of Clinical Thermography
- Breast Thermography Education
- Equipment Guidelines
- Informed Consent

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners has determined that breast thermography is investigational. Investigational means further study is warranted, evidence is equivocal or insufficient, the patient has to evaluate their own risk and it is not standard. Standard means that it is taught in a chiropractic college or otherwise accepted in the chiropractic profession.

Definition of Clinical Thermography

Thermography, when used in a clinical setting, is an imaging procedure that detects, records, and produces an image (thermogram) of a patient's skin surface temperatures and/or thermal patterns. The procedure uses equipment that can provide both qualitative and quantitative representations of these temperature patterns.

Thermography does not entail the use of ionizing radiation, venous access, or other invasive procedures; therefore, the examination poses no harm to the patient. Clinical thermography is appropriate and germane to chiropractic practice whenever a clinician feels a physiologic imaging test is needed for differential diagnostic purposes. Clinical thermography is a physiologic imaging technology that provides information on the normal and abnormal functioning of the sensory and sympathetic nervous systems, vascular system, musculoskeletal system, and local inflammatory processes. The procedure also provides valuable diagnostic information with regard to dermatologic, endocrine, and breast conditions.

Clinical thermography may contribute to the diagnosis and management of the patient by assisting in determining the location and degree of irritation, the type of functional disorder, and perhaps the treatment prognosis. The procedure may also aid the clinician in the evaluation of the case and in determining the most effective treatment.

Clinical breast thermography is an investigational procedure that may be performed by a doctor or technician who has been adequately trained and certified by a recognized organization. However, the interpretation of the thermal images will only be made by health care providers who are licensed to diagnose and hold credentials as board certified clinical thermographers or diplomates from a recognized organization. This is meant to insure that directed care and proper follow-up recommendations will be made available to the patient if warranted by the interpretation of the images.

Breast Thermography Education

Adequate training in thermographic imaging is a necessity to insure quality image acquisition, accurate interpretation, and public safety. Minimum training as a technician (proven with core curriculum or post graduate training from the ACA, ACCT, ITS, IACT, AAT, or AAMII only) is required before breast thermography may be used in chiropractic practice. If a chiropractor is to engage in interpreting images from outside offices, the chiropractor needs to be board certified or a diplomate in thermology from the ACA, ITS, IACT, AAT, or AAMII.

A chiropractor may also image the breast as long as the images are sent out for interpretation by an appropriately trained health care provider who is licensed to diagnose and is board certified; or a chiropractic physician who holds a diplomate in thermology from the ACA, ACCT, ITS, IACT, AAT, or AAMII. This same health care provider must have obtained training in breast thermography as part of their core curriculum in board certification or diplomate thermology courses, or obtained post-graduate training under the tutelage of a recognized expert in the field (that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the OBCE).

Certified Clinical Thermographic Technicians: (DCs or other trained persons obtaining the images) Training courses leading to certification are comprised of both formal classroom hours and practical imaging experience. Courses typically cover basic thermal imaging principles, patient management, laboratory and imaging protocols. Candidates that complete a recognized course of study, and successfully pass the required examination(s), hold credentials as certified clinical thermographic technicians.

Certified Clinical Thermologist and Diplomates: (DCs doing interpretation) Educational courses at this level are comprised of both formal classroom hours and practical imaging experience. The course material typically covered includes: a review of relevant anatomy and physiology, pathophysiologic processes and their relation to thermographic presentations, laboratory and imaging protocols, patient management, thermal imaging principles, image analysis and interpretation, thermographic correlation to a mammogram or MRI and a time period of practical field experience. Candidates that complete a recognized course of study, and successfully pass the required examinations, hold credentials as board certified clinical Infrared Imagers or thermologists. A typical course of study includes: a review of breast anatomy and physiology, pathophysiologic breast processes and their relation to thermographic presentations, laboratory and imaging protocols, patient management, thermal imaging principles, image analysis and interpretation, and a time period of practical field experience.

Supervised Instruction: In the event that the core curriculum of a board certified or diplomate course did not cover breast thermography, post-graduate training under the tutelage of a recognized expert in the field (expert in the field that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the OBCE) would provide the training needed for breast thermography interpretation. All the standards and practical study listed above apply.

Certifying Organizations: Educational courses in clinical thermography are provided through recognized organizations. Due to the many non-clinical uses of thermographic imaging, only organizations specifically founded to serve the educational needs in clinical thermography are recognized. The currently recognized training organizations are the: American Chiropractic Association, American College of Clinical Thermology, International Academy of Clinical Thermology, American Academy of Thermology, and past graduates of the American Academy of Medical Infrared Imaging (no longer in existence).

Equipment Guidelines

In order to provide quality image production and accurate clinical interpretations, certain minimum equipment standards should be maintained, only FDA cleared equipment for thermography of the breast shall be used. (Note: No evidence has been presented that this equipment is actually “FDA approved”.)

Informed Consent

Any chiropractic clinic providing breast thermography imaging must use the attached informed consent form. This is in addition to verbal communication with the patient to ensure their understanding of these informed consent provisions, the investigational status and that this is adjunctive to other standard diagnostic imaging or examination.

Clinic or Entity Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone Number: (_____) _____

Informed Consent ***Breast Thermal Imaging

Please **read carefully and initial your name** on the line at the end of each section.

The Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners has determined that breast thermography is investigational. Investigational means further study is warranted, evidence is equivocal or insufficient, the patient has to evaluate their own risk and this is not considered standard by the Chiropractic profession. Standard means taught in a chiropractic college or otherwise accepted in the chiropractic profession.

I understand that thermography of the breast is a procedure utilizing a digital thermal imaging camera to visualize and obtain an image of the infrared radiation (heat) coming from the surface of the skin. _____

I understand that Infrared Imaging of the breast is not intended as a replacement of breast mammography and that according to the current recommended protocol, clinical examination and mammogram are considered the standard breast cancer screen for women. Thermography is not a stand-alone diagnostic tool, meaning it is not approved to be used by itself for screening. _____

I understand that Thermal breast scans and mammography do not provide the same information on breast tissues and therefore provide different values on breast tissue assessment (thermography looking for physiological changes and mammography looking for anatomical changes). _____

I understand that breast thermography may be used as an adjunctive screen in addition to mammography, MRI and clinical exam to detect early stages of breast abnormalities. _____

I understand that the imaging physician and/or technician providing the Thermal Breast Scans at (clinic name) are not diagnosing or treating breast abnormalities. Follow up care relating to treatment must be done with properly trained and licensed breast specialists. _____

I understand that if by any chance, an abnormal finding is discovered on my breast scan, I will comply with any diagnostic or referral recommendation made by Dr. (name) such as following up with a breast ultrasound/mammogram and/or with a breast specialist to ensure I receive proper care. _____

I understand that I will disrobe from the waist up during the exam. My breasts will then be imaged with an electronic thermographic camera. I understand that the procedure does not use radiation or compression and does not pose any harmful effects to my body. A clinical breast examination could be necessary at the end of my imaging session and will be performed by Dr. (name) to verify any abnormal findings. _____

I understand that the results of my thermograms will be made available to my physicians and others as I so designate for further diagnosis and analysis in the overall evaluation of my breast health. _____

I have been given a Pre-Imaging instruction form to follow and I agree that I have complied with the preparation protocol prior to the procedure. _____

I also understand that this procedure is not covered by insurance and the office fee is due and payable at the time of service unless special provisions have been made with the office in advance. _____

Having understood the above and having received satisfactory answers to all questions that I may have had concerning the purpose, outcome, benefits, and risk factors of thermographic evaluation, I consent to examination by Infrared Imaging of my breasts by (clinic)_____. _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

