What are the education and credentials of an Oregon-licensed Chiropractic Physician?

Graduation from an accredited chiropractic college is mandatory. The curriculum consists of four to five years with no less than 4,200 hours of classroom, laboratory and clinical experience. Courses include anatomy, physiology, microbiology, biochemistry, pathology, nutrition, gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, differential diagnosis, radiology, spinal analysis, chiropractic manipulation, physiotherapy, and case management.

In order to practice in Oregon, chiropractors must pass the National Board Examinations, covering basic sciences, clinical sciences, and clinical competency, and the Oregon State Board Examinations, which cover obstetrics/gynecology, minor surgery/proctology, ethics and jurisprudence.

A license is granted once the doctor of chiropractic has successfully passed the applicable national and state board exams. Yearly continuing education is required to maintain an active license to practice.

What is the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners?

Formed in 1915, the mission of the Oregon Board of Chiropractic Examiners (OBCE) is “to protect and benefit the public health and safety, and promote quality in the chiropractic profession.” The OBCE oversees the Oregon Chiropractic Practice Act, part of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) under Chapter 684 as well as the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) under Chapter 811.

Functions of the OBCE include:

- Licensing of chiropractic physicians & certified chiropractic assistants
- Complaint investigation
- Discipline
- Peer Review
- Professional Continuing Education
- Policy and Practice Questions
- Public Education

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Chiropractic in Oregon

Get knowledge of the spine, for this is the requisite for many diseases.

Hippocrates
460-377 BC.
What is chiropractic care?

Chiropractic health care is an alternative to conventional, or allopathic, medicine. Partnering the chiropractic physician’s knowledge of the human body and its optimal function with the patient’s desire for improved health, an individual treatment plan will assist the patient to attain more normalized nerve, joint and physiological balance.

Along with specific, careful “adjustments” to spinal and/or other joint “subluxations,” your chiropractor’s treatment plan may include diet, exercise, psychosocial, and ergonomic recommendations. Many treatment options are available, and these may be discussed with your chiropractic physician.

Who may use the terms D.C., Chiropractor, or Chiropractic Physician?

Anyone who has graduated from chiropractic college may use the term “D.C.,” however in Oregon they may not use it without becoming licensed if it “induces the belief” that they are currently in the practice of chiropractic.

What conditions does the Doctor of Chiropractic treat?

Common conditions and complaints often treated by chiropractors include:

- Headaches
- Muscle spasms
- Neuralgia
- Rib and chest pain
- Sciatica
- Most disc disorders
- Numbness
- Low back pain
- Tendon pain
- Scoliosis
- Shoulder, neck and arm pain
- Some stress disorders
- Some asthma and allergy disorders

In addition, chiropractors also treat ankles, knees, wrists and elbows, addressing conditions such as:

- Ankle sprains
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- Tennis Elbow
- Jumper’s Knee
- Rotator cuff injuries
- Cranial dysfunction
- TMJ

Since adjustments normalize nerve function, chiropractors may give care simply to enhance overall health.

What can a patient expect?

A chiropractic physician will:

- Take a health history.
- Conduct a thorough physical examination to determine and evaluate conditions that are appropriate for chiropractic care.
- Ensure that the patient understands the type of care to be administered and what results to expect.
- Provide a clear understanding of financial arrangements.
- Keep current, detailed, and complete records of the patient’s history, examination, and ongoing treatments.
- Provide ongoing evaluation of treatment including both efficacy and projected duration consistent with the patient’s stated goals.
- Refer a patient to a suitable health care provider for conditions that require co-management or are not otherwise amenable for chiropractic care alone.
- Perform appropriate, ethical care delivered in confidence, with respect for privacy and dignity.
- Observe and comply with all applicable HIPAA regulations.