

## CHAPTER 214.

## REVOCATION OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES.

S. F. 87.

AN ACT amending the law as it appears in section twenty-five hundred seventy-eight (2578) of the supplement to the code, 1907, relating to revocation of physicians' certificates and defining unprofessional conduct.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. **Unprofessional conduct defined.** The law as it appears in Sec. 2578 of the supplement to the code, 1907, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

The words "gross unprofessional conduct" as used in this section are hereby declared to mean:

1. The procuring or aiding or abetting in procuring a criminal abortion.
2. The employment of what are popularly known as "cappers" or "steerers" in procuring practice.
3. The obtaining of a fee on the assurance that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured.
4. A willful betrayal of the professional secret to the detriment of the patient.
5. Any advertisement of medical business in which untruthful and improbable statements are made.
6. Any advertisement of any kind, of any medicine or means, whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses be re-established if suppressed.
7. Conviction of any offense involving moral turpitude.
8. Willful neglect of a patient in a critical condition.
9. Accepting any fee for service as a witness in a case at law or equity other than such as is allowed by the court, or that the court is made cognizant of.
10. The splitting or division, or agreeing to split or divide, any fee or charge paid or to be paid on account of any operation performed or to be performed, upon any patient, with any other person for any service performed or agreed to be performed, or in any consideration of such other person accompanying, bringing or referring to him a patient for any treatment or operation, or on account of such other person assisting him in reference to such treatment or operation without the knowledge and consent of the patient or the person having the patient in charge or the patient's administrator or executor in the event of the patient's death.
11. Knowingly misstating the cause of a death in a death certificate, except where an exact statement would render the physician liable to suit for libel, or subject the decedent or his family to public odium.

Approved April 17 A. D. 1913.