

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Footnotes

Enforcement, §147.87, 147.90, 147.92

Penalty, §147.86

Utilization and cost control
review committee; § 514F.1

150A.1 Persons engaged in practice.

For the purpose of this subtitle, the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of osteopathic medicine and surgery:

1. Persons who publicly profess to be osteopathic physicians and surgeons, or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of osteopathic medicine and surgery.
2. Persons who prescribe, or prescribe and furnish medicine for human ailments or treat the same by surgery.
3. Persons who act as representatives of any person in doing any of the things mentioned in this section.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.1]

150A.2 Persons not engaged in practice.

Section 150A.1 shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Persons who advertise or sell patent or proprietary medicines.
2. Persons who advertise, sell, or prescribe natural mineral waters flowing from wells or springs.
3. Students of medicine or surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, who have completed at least two years study in a medical school or college of osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the medical examiners, and who prescribe medicine under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or osteopathic physician and surgeon, or who render gratuitous service to persons in case of emergency.
4. Licensed physicians and surgeons, podiatric physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors, nurses, dentists, optometrists and pharmacists who are exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.
5. Physicians and surgeons of the United States army, navy or public health service when acting in the line of duty in this state, or physicians and surgeons, or osteopathic physicians and surgeons, licensed in another state, when incidentally called into this state in consultation with a physician or surgeon, or osteopathic physician and surgeon, licensed in this state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.2]

96 Acts, ch 1034, § 68

150A.3 Requirements to practice.

Each applicant for a license to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery shall:

1. Either comply with all of the following:

a. Present a diploma issued, after May 10, 1963, by a college of osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the medical examiners or present other evidence of equivalent medical education approved by the medical examiners.

b. Pass an examination prescribed by the medical examiners in subjects including anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics, pathology, medicine, public health and hygiene and surgery. The board of medical examiners may require written, oral and practical examinations of the applicant.

c. Present to the Iowa department of public health satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed one year of internship or resident training in a hospital approved for such training by the medical examiners.

2. Or comply with the following:

a. Present a valid license to practice osteopathy in this state together with satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed either: (1) a two-year postgraduate course, of nine months each, in an accredited college of osteopathy, osteopathic medicine and surgery or medicine approved by the board of medical examiners of Iowa, involving a thorough and intensive study of the subject of surgery as prescribed by such medical examiners, or (2) a one-year postgraduate course of nine months in such accredited college, and in addition thereto, has completed a one-year course of training as a surgical assistant in a hospital having at least twenty-five beds for patients and equipped for doing surgical work.

b. Pass an examination as prescribed by the medical examiners in the subject of surgery, which shall be of such character as to thoroughly test the qualifications of the applicant as a practitioner of major surgery.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.3]

150A.4 Approved colleges.

Any college of osteopathic medicine and surgery which does not permit the medical examiners to make such reasonable annual inspection as they desire shall not be approved by the medical examiners. Until July 1, 1968, any college of osteopathic medicine and surgery which is accredited by the American Osteopathic Association shall, by virtue thereof, stand as provisionally approved by the medical examiners unless the medical examiners, by majority action including the osteopathic physician and surgeon member, shall disapprove.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.4]

150A.5 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097. See § 331.381(9).

150A.6 Examination of state patients.

One licensed hereunder shall have the right to examine applicants, recommend admissions and make reports in connection with the admission of patients to all state-owned institutions.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.6]

150A.7 National board certificate.

The Iowa department of public health may, with the approval of the medical examiners, accept in lieu of the examination prescribed in section 150A.3 a certificate of examination issued by the National Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the United States of America, but every applicant for a license upon the basis of

such certificate shall be required to pay the fee prescribed for license issued under reciprocal agreements.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.7]

150A.8 Extension of licenses.

On May 10, 1963, all persons licensed under the provisions of chapter 150 to practice osteopathy and surgery, shall be deemed to be licensed as osteopathic physicians and surgeons under this chapter.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.8]

150A.9 Resident license.

An osteopathic physician and surgeon, who is a graduate of a college of osteopathic medicine and surgery and is serving as a resident physician and who is not licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state, shall be required to obtain from the medical examiners a license to practice as a resident osteopathic physician and surgeon. The license shall be designated "Resident Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon License", and shall authorize the licensee to serve as a resident physician only, under the supervision of a licensed practitioner of osteopathic medicine and surgery or licensed practitioner of medicine and surgery, in an institution approved for such training by the medical examiners. A license shall be valid for a duration as determined by the board. The fee for each license shall be set by the medical examiners and based on the administrative cost of issuing the license. The medical examiners shall determine in each instance those eligible for a license, whether or not examinations shall be given, and the type of examinations. Requirements of the law pertaining to regular permanent licensure shall not be mandatory for a resident osteopathic physician and surgeon's license except as specifically designated by the medical examiners. The granting of a resident osteopathic physician and surgeon's license does not in any way indicate that the person licensed is necessarily eligible for regular permanent licensure, nor are the medical examiners in any way obligated to license the individual.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 150A.9]

92 Acts, ch 1183, § 20; 2000 Acts, ch 1140, §36