

CHIROPRACTIC

Footnotes

Enforcement, § 147.87, 147.90, 147.92

Penalty, § 147.86

Utilization and cost control

review committee; § 514F.1

151.1 "Chiropractic" defined.

For the purpose of this subtitle the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of chiropractic:

1. Persons publicly professing to be chiropractors or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of chiropractic.
2. Persons who treat human ailments by the adjustment of the neuromusculoskeletal structures, primarily, by hand or instrument, through spinal care.
3. Persons utilizing differential diagnosis and procedures related thereto, withdrawing or ordering withdrawal of the patient's blood for diagnostic purposes, performing or utilizing routine laboratory tests, performing physical examinations, rendering nutritional advice, utilizing chiropractic physiotherapy procedures, all of which are subject to and authorized by section 151.8.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2555; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.1]

83 Acts, ch 83, § 1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 141, §27

151.2 Persons not engaged in.

Section 151.1 shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed osteopaths, and licensed osteopaths and surgeons, and physical therapists who are exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.
2. Physicians and surgeons of the United States army, navy, or public health service when acting in the line of duty in this state, or to chiropractors licensed in another state, when incidentally called into this state in consultation with a chiropractor licensed in this state.
3. Students of chiropractic who have entered upon a regular course of study in a chiropractic college approved by the chiropractic examiners, who practice chiropractic under the direction of a licensed chiropractor and in accordance with the rules of said examiners.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2556; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.2]

151.3 License.

Every applicant for a license to practice chiropractic shall:

1. Present satisfactory evidence that the applicant possesses a preliminary education equal to the requirements for graduation from an accredited high school or other secondary school.

2. Present a diploma issued by a college of chiropractic approved by the chiropractic examiners.

3. Pass an examination prescribed by the chiropractic examiners in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, nutrition and dietetics, symptomatology and diagnosis, hygiene and sanitation, chemistry, histology, pathology, and principles and practice of chiropractic, including a clinical demonstration of vertebral palpation, nerve tracing and adjusting.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2557; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.3]

83 Acts, ch 83, § 3

151.4 Approved college.

No college of chiropractic shall be approved by the chiropractic examiners as a college of recognized standing unless said college:

1. Requires for graduation or for the receipt of any chiropractic degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of four academic years totaling not less than four thousand sixty-minute hours in actual resident attendance.
2. Gives an adequate course of study in the subjects enumerated in subsection 3 of section 151.3 and including practical clinical instruction.
3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for graduation and degrees as herein specified.

An approved college of chiropractic may include but is not limited to offerings of courses of study in procedures for withdrawing a patient's blood, performing or utilizing laboratory tests, and performing physical examinations for diagnostic purposes. A chiropractor, employed by an approved college of chiropractic and who has been trained to withdraw blood may withdraw blood and instruct, and supervise a student in the withdrawing of blood.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2558; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.4]

83 Acts, ch 83, § 4

151.5 Operative surgery drugs.

A license to practice chiropractic shall not authorize the licensee to practice operative surgery, osteopathy, nor administer or prescribe any drug or medicine included in materia medica.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2559; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.5]

151.6 Display of word "chiropractor".

Every licensee shall place upon all signs used by the licensee, and display prominently in the licensee's office the word "chiropractor".

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 2560; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.6]

Footnotes

Titles and degrees, § 147.72147.74

151.7 Probation advertising restrictions. Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 141, §42.

151.8 Training in procedures used in practice.

A chiropractor shall not use in the chiropractor's practice the procedures otherwise authorized by law unless the chiropractor has received training in their use by a college of chiropractic offering courses of instructions approved by the board of chiropractic examiners.

Any chiropractor licensed as of July 1, 1974, may use the procedures authorized by law if the chiropractor files with the board of chiropractic examiners an affidavit that the chiropractor has completed the necessary training and is fully qualified in these procedures and possesses that degree of proficiency and will exercise that care which is common to physicians in this state.

A chiropractor using the additional procedures and practices authorized by this Act* shall be held to the standard of care applicable to any other health care practitioner in this state.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, § 151.8]

83 Acts, ch 83, § 5

Footnotes

*See 83 Acts, ch 83

151.9 Revocation or suspension of license.

A entry to practice as a chiropractor may be revoked or suspended when the licensee is guilty of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetency.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of the licensee's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
5. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any felony that would affect the licensee's ability to practice as a professional chiropractor. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.
6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.
8. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this Act.*

[C79, 81, § 151.9]

Footnotes

*Chapter 272C may have been intended; see 77 Acts, ch 95, § 17

151.10 Education requirements.

A person who is an applicant for a license to practice chiropractic shall only be required to be tested for the adjunctive procedures specified in section 151.1, subsection 3 which the person chooses to utilize. A person licensed to practice chiropractic shall only be required to complete continuing education requirements for the adjunctive procedures specified in section 151.1, subsection 3 which the person chooses to utilize. A person who is an applicant for a license to practice chiropractic or a person licensed to practice chiropractic shall not be required to utilize any of the adjunctive procedures specified in section 151.1, subsection 3 to obtain a license or continue to practice chiropractic, respectively.

83 Acts, ch 83, § 6

151.11 Rules.

The board of chiropractic examiners shall adopt rules necessary to administer section 151.1, to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public, including rules governing the practice of chiropractic and defining any terms, whether or not specified in section 151.1, subsection 3. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the practice of chiropractic and shall not expand the scope of practice of chiropractic or authorize the use of procedures not authorized by this chapter. These rules shall conform with chapter 17A.

83 Acts, ch 83, § 7

151.12 Temporary certificate.

The chiropractic examiners may, in their discretion, issue a temporary certificate authorizing the licensee to practice chiropractic if, in the opinion of the chiropractic examiners, a need exists and the person possesses the qualifications prescribed by the chiropractic examiners for the license, which shall be substantially equivalent to those required for licensure under this chapter. The chiropractic examiners shall determine in each instance those eligible for this license, whether or not examinations shall be given, and the type of examinations. No requirements of the law pertaining to regular permanent licensure are mandatory for this temporary license except as specifically designated by the chiropractic examiners. The granting of a temporary license does not in any way indicate that the person so licensed is eligible for regular licensure, nor are the chiropractic examiners in any way obligated to so license the person.

The temporary certificate shall be issued for one year and at the discretion of the chiropractic examiners may be renewed, but a person shall not practice chiropractic in excess of three years while holding a temporary certificate. The fee for this license shall be set by the chiropractic examiners and if extended beyond one year a renewal fee per year shall be set by the chiropractic examiners. The fees shall be based on the administrative costs of issuing and renewing the licenses. The chiropractic examiners may cancel a temporary certificate at any time, without a hearing, for reasons deemed sufficient to the chiropractic examiners.

When the chiropractic examiners cancel a temporary certificate they shall promptly notify the licensee by registered mail, at the licensee's last-named address, as reflected by the files of the chiropractic examiners, and the temporary certificate is terminated and of no further force and effect three days after the mailing of the notice to the licensee.

86 Acts, ch 1127, § 1