

811—10.6(17A,169,272C) Grounds for discipline and principles of veterinary medical ethics. The board has established grounds for discipline and principles of ethics for veterinary medicine. Without regard as to whether the board has determined that an injury has occurred, the board may impose any of the disciplinary sanctions set forth in rule 811—10.7(17A,169,272C), including civil penalties in an amount not to exceed \$10,000, when the board determines that the credential holder is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

10.6(1) *Grounds applicable to all credential holders.*

a. Fraud in procuring a credential, which includes but is not limited to an intentional perversion of the truth in making application for a credential to practice any of the professions or activities regulated by the board in this state, and includes false representations of a material fact, whether by word or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed when making application for a credential in this state, or attempting to file or filing with the board or the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship any false or forged diploma, certificate, affidavit, identification, or qualification in making an application for a credential in this state.

b. Credential holder professional incompetency. Professional incompetency of a credential holder may be established by:

(1) A substantial lack of knowledge or ability to discharge professional obligations within the scope of the credential holder's practice.

(2) A substantial deviation by the credential holder from the standards of learning or skill ordinarily possessed and applied by other credential holders acting in the same or similar circumstances.

(3) A willful or repeated departure from or the failure to conform to the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of credential holders.

(4) Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of the profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public.

1. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of the profession includes, but is not limited to, an intentional perversion of the truth, either orally or in writing, and includes any representation contrary to legal or equitable duty, trust or confidence and is deemed by the board to be contrary to good conscience, prejudicial to the public welfare or may operate to the injury of another.

2. Practice harmful or detrimental to the public includes, but is not limited to, the failure of a credential holder to possess and exercise that degree of skill, learning and care expected of a reasonable, prudent credential holder acting in the same or similar circumstances, including for a veterinarian a violation of the standards of practice as set out in 811—Chapter 12, or when a credential holder is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety on a client's animals as a result of a mental or physical impairment or chemical abuse.

(5) Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs, which includes, but is not limited to, the inability of a credential holder to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of the excessive use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals or other types of material on a continuing basis, or the excessive use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals or other types of material which may impair a credential holder's ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety. The board may require a credential holder's completion of a treatment program as a condition of probation or suspension, and shall consider the credential holder's willingness to complete a treatment program when determining the appropriate degree of disciplinary sanction.

(6) Conviction of a felony which is either of the following:

1. One that is related to the credential holder's profession or occupation; or

2. One that would affect the credential holder's ability to practice within the profession.

Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the credential holder or the conviction of any felony that would affect the credential holder's ability to practice within the profession includes, but is not limited to, the conviction of a public offense in the practice of the credential holder's profession which is defined or classified as a felony under state or federal law, or violation of a statute or law designated as a felony in this state, another state, or the United States, which statute or law relates to the credential holder's profession or conviction of a felonious act, which is so contrary to honesty,

justice or good morals, and so reprehensible as to violate the public confidence and trust imposed upon a credential holder in this state. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

(7) Fraud in representations as to skill or ability, which includes but is not limited to a credential holder's having made misleading, deceptive or untrue representations as to the credential holder's competency to perform professional services for which the credential holder is not qualified to perform by training or experience.

(8) Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements, which includes but is not limited to an action by a credential holder in making information or intention known to the public which is false, deceptive, misleading or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation and includes statements which may consist of, but not be limited to:

1. Inflated or unjustified expectations of favorable results;
2. Self-laudatory claims that imply that the credential holder engaged in a field or specialty of practice for which the credential holder is not qualified. A veterinarian is not qualified to claim or imply specialization unless the veterinarian is a member in good standing of the respective specialty board or college recognized by the AVMA;
3. Representations that are likely to cause the average person to misunderstand; or
4. Extravagant claims or claims of extraordinary skills not recognized by the credential holder's profession.

(9) Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of Iowa Code chapters 169 and 272C and rules promulgated thereunder by the board.

(10) Violating a statute or law of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either felony or misdemeanor, which statute or law relates to the practice of veterinary medicine.

(11) Failure to report a license, certificate, permit, or other credential revocation, suspension or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or regulating authority of another state, territory or country within 30 days of the final action by such licensing or regulating authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, such report shall be expunged from the records of the board.

(12) Failure of a credential holder or an applicant for a credential in this state to report, within 30 days, any of the following:

1. Any settlement agreement or voluntary agreement to restrict the practice of veterinary medicine or other applicable activities entered into in another state, district, territory or country; or
2. Any adverse judgment in a malpractice action to which the credential holder is a party; or
3. Any settlement of a claim against the credential holder alleging malpractice.

(13) Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising a person to unlawfully practice veterinary medicine.

(14) Inability to perform duties for which a credential is required with reasonable skill and safety by reason of a mental or physical impairment.

(15) Violating a lawful order of the board previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing.

(16) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a credential for the duration of the credential unless the board orders otherwise.

(17) Knowingly submitting a false report of continuing education or failure to submit the triennial report of continuing education.

(18) Failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the board.

(19) Willful or gross negligence.

(20) Obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

(21) Violating any of the grounds for the revocation or suspension of a credential as listed in Iowa Code section 169.13 or these rules.

(22) Having the person's certificate, license, permit, or other credential revoked or suspended, or having any other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or regulating authority of another state, territory,

country, or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), or having the veterinarian's USDA accreditation revoked, suspended or other disciplinary action taken against the accreditation. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive evidence of the credential holder's having committed one of the following actions:

1. Permitting or directing any auxiliary personnel or any other person who does not hold the proper credentials to perform veterinary duties involving diagnosis, prescription or surgery, except as allowed pursuant to rule 811—8.5(169);
 2. Permitting or directing any auxiliary personnel or any other person to perform any act which would be a legal or ethical violation if committed by a veterinarian;
 3. Failing to comply with a lawful child support order as provided in 811—Chapter 13; or
 4. Failing to pay any hearing fees and costs within the time specified in the board's decision;
- c. The board shall not suspend or revoke a license issued by the board to a person who is in default or is delinquent on repayment or a service obligation under federal or state postsecondary educational loans or public or private services-conditional postsecondary tuition assistance solely on the basis of such default or delinquency.

10.6(2) *Grounds applicable to licensed veterinarians only.* In addition to the grounds set out in subrule 10.6(1), without regard as to whether the board has determined that injury has occurred, a licensed veterinarian is subject to disciplinary action for the violation of any of the following:

a. Engaging in unethical conduct which includes, but is not limited to, a violation of the standards of practice as set out in 811—Chapter 12, and which may include acts or offenses in violation of Iowa's principles of veterinary medical ethics, as adopted in subrule 10.6(3).

b. Engaging in practice harmful or detrimental to the public which includes, but is not limited to, either of the following:

(1) The use of a rubber stamp to affix a signature to a prescription. A licensee who is unable, due to a physical disability, to make a written signature or mark may substitute in lieu of a signature a rubber stamp which is adopted by the disabled person for all purposes requiring a signature and which is affixed by the disabled person or affixed by another person upon the request of the disabled person and in the licensee's presence.

(2) The practice of maintaining any presigned prescription which is intended to be completed and issued at a later time.

c. Willfully or repeatedly departing from, or failing to conform to, the minimal standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of veterinary medicine which includes, but is not limited to, a violation of the standards of practice as set out in 811—Chapter 12; or committing an act contrary to honesty, justice or good morals, whether the act is committed in the course of practice or otherwise, and whether the act is committed within or without this state, where such act substantially relates to the practice of veterinary medicine. It is not necessary for grounds to exist under this paragraph that actual injury to a patient be established.

d. Indiscriminately or promiscuously prescribing, administering or dispensing any drug; or prescribing, administering or dispensing any drug for other than a lawful purpose.

e. Negligently failing to exercise due care in the delegation of veterinary services to or in supervision of employees or other individuals, whether or not injury results.

10.6(3) *Principles of veterinary medical ethics.* Veterinarians are members of a scholarly profession who have earned academic degrees from comprehensive universities or similar educational institutions. Licensed veterinarians practice veterinary medicine in a variety of situations and circumstances. Exemplary professional conduct upholds the dignity of the veterinary profession. All Iowa-licensed veterinarians are expected to adhere to these principles of veterinary medical ethics adopted by the board.

a. *General ethics principles.*

(1) A veterinarian shall be influenced only by the welfare of the patient, the needs of the client, the safety of the public, and the need to uphold the public trust vested in the veterinary profession and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof.

(2) A veterinarian shall provide competent veterinary medical clinical care under the terms of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR), with compassion and respect for animal welfare and human health.

(3) A veterinarian shall uphold the standards of professionalism, be honest in all professional interactions, and report veterinarians who are deficient in character or competence to the appropriate entities.

(4) A veterinarian shall not willfully violate the provisions of Iowa Code chapters 169 and 272C and rules promulgated thereunder by the board, or other law of this state, another state, or the United States, which relates to the practice of veterinary medicine.

(5) A veterinarian shall respect the rights of clients, colleagues, and other health professionals and shall safeguard medical information within the confines of the law.

(6) A veterinarian shall continue to study, apply, and advance scientific knowledge; maintain a commitment to veterinary medical education; make relevant information available to clients, colleagues, and the public; and obtain consultation or referral when indicated.

(7) A veterinarian shall, in the provision of appropriate patient care, be free to choose whom to serve, with whom to associate, and the environment in which to provide veterinary medical care.

(8) A veterinarian shall not advertise a specialty or claim to be a specialist when not a diplomate of a veterinary specialty organization recognized by the AVMA.

b. Veterinarian-client-patient relationship ethics. A veterinarian shall not engage in the practice of veterinary medicine without a valid VCPR as defined in these rules.

c. Veterinarian-client communication; documentation of informed consent.

(1) A veterinarian shall explain to clients how any diagnostic tests offered would help diagnose a patient's medical condition.

(2) A veterinarian is responsible for professional communication directly with the client regarding diagnosis, options for treatment(s), expected cost of treatment(s), expected outcome of treatment(s), and the potential risks associated with each treatment regimen, as well as the client's ability to decline treatment(s). Client consent for the treatment(s) shall be documented in the patient's medical records. A veterinary assistant may communicate the information listed in this subparagraph to the client under the direct supervision of an Iowa-licensed veterinarian.

(3) If a veterinarian does not have the expertise or the necessary equipment and facilities to adequately diagnose or treat a patient, the veterinarian shall offer a referral to another veterinarian or referral center where the diagnosis or treatment can be performed.

d. Veterinary medical records.

(1) Complete, accurate and legible medical records that are considered to meet the prevailing standard of the practice of veterinary medicine are required by the board. Medical records are vitally important in any board review of a complaint against a licensee.

(2) Any controlled substances administered to a patient must be written into the patient's medical record, which shall include the drug name, the date the drug was administered, the amount of drug administered, the frequency of drug administration, and the prescribing (and administering, if different) veterinarian's name, as required by rules 811—12.2(169) to 811—12.4(169). This requirement is in addition to regulations and requirements promulgated by the Iowa board of pharmacy, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and any other applicable governmental agency. Violating or failing to comply with a state or federal law or regulation relating to the storing, labeling, prescribing, or dispensing of controlled substances shall be deemed unethical.

(3) Humane euthanasia of animals is an ethical veterinary procedure. A veterinarian can refuse to perform euthanasia.

e. Client and patient privacy rights.

(1) A veterinarian shall protect and respect the privacy rights of clients, colleagues, and other health professionals. A veterinarian shall not reveal confidential medical records or other medical information unless authorized to do so by law.

(2) It is unethical to place photographs or information regarding a patient, a client, or a client's premises on social media or other public platforms without the consent of the owner, unless the patient,

client, or client's premises cannot be identified by its marking and unless all personally identifying information has been removed from the photograph. Use of photographs and information for didactic purposes is permitted with client consent or after removal of any information that would identify the client or patient.

f. Professional behavior.

(1) A veterinarian shall be honest in all professional interactions while respecting the rights of clients, colleagues, and other health professionals. A veterinarian must be honest and fair in relations with others, and a veterinarian shall not engage in fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, including by material omission, in accordance with Iowa Code section 169.13(1) "a."

(2) A veterinarian must not defame or injure the professional standing or reputation of another veterinarian in a false or misleading manner. Any complaints about behavior of a veterinarian that may violate the principles of veterinary medical ethics should be addressed through the board in an appropriate and timely manner.

(3) It is unethical to knowingly aid anyone who is engaged in the unlicensed practice of veterinary medicine in accordance with Iowa Code section 169.13(1) "e."

(4) A veterinarian who is impaired due to substance abuse or mental health or physical conditions as set forth in Iowa Code section 169.13(1) "h" must not act in the capacity of a veterinarian and shall quickly seek medical treatment from qualified organizations or individuals.

10.6(4) *Recommended practices for veterinarians.*

a. A veterinarian is encouraged to participate in activities contributing to the improvement of the community and the betterment of public health. The responsibilities of the veterinary profession extend beyond individual patients and clients to society in general.

b. A veterinarian is encouraged to participate in the political process to seek changes to laws and regulations that are contrary to the best interests of the patient, the client and public health.

c. A veterinarian is encouraged to make the veterinarian's knowledge available to the community and to provide the veterinarian's services for activities that protect public health.

d. A veterinarian is encouraged to view, evaluate, and treat all individual persons in any professional activity or circumstance in which the veterinarian may be involved solely as individuals on the basis of the person's personal abilities, qualifications and character.

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