

653—13.7(147,148,272C) Standards of practice—interventional chronic pain management. This rule establishes standards of practice for the practice of interventional chronic pain management. The purpose of this rule is to assist physicians who consider interventional techniques to treat patients with chronic pain.

13.7(1) Definition. As used in this rule:

“Interventional chronic pain management” means diagnosing and treating pain-related disorders using interventional techniques for subacute, chronic, persistent, and intractable pain. These techniques include percutaneous needle placement for drug injection, nerve ablation, and certain surgeries. Common procedures involve injecting steroids, analgesic, and anesthetics into targeted areas such as the spine, joints, or nerves. This may include lumbar, thoracic, and cervical spine injections; nerve blocks; and processes like vertebroplasty. Fluoroscopy is used to assess chronic pain causes or aid in identifying anatomical landmarks during these techniques. Specific procedures include joint injections, nerve blocks, epidural injections, and nerve destruction.

13.7(2) *Interventional chronic pain management.* The practice of interventional chronic pain management shall include the following:

- a. Comprehensive assessment of the patient;
- b. Diagnosis of the cause of the patient’s pain;
- c. Evaluation of alternative treatment options;
- d. Selection of appropriate treatment options;
- e. Termination of prescribed treatment options when appropriate;
- f. Follow-up care; and
- g. Collaboration with other health care providers.

13.7(3) *Practice of medicine.* Interventional chronic pain management is the practice of medicine.

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