

Chapter CHIR 3

PRACTICE

Chir 3.01	Supplementary pro- cedures	Chir 3.05	Unprofessional litera- ture, wording or mate- rial
Chir 3.02	X-ray	Chir 3.06	Unprofessional conduct
Chir 3.03	Clinic		

Chir 3.01 Supplementary procedures. (1) The use of diagnostic instruments as taught in the chiropractic colleges and generally used in chiropractic practice, as well as purely relaxing adjuncts such as heat lamps or hot towels, used preparatory to the adjustment, are permissible. The use of instruments or machines constituting specific therapies in themselves, such as: Colonic irrigators, diathermy, plas-matic, short wave, radionics (various makes or versions), ultra-sonic and others, are considered outside the scope of chiropractic practice in Wisconsin. (The foregoing are illustrative only and are not meant to be all inclusive).

(2) Dietary advice, and supplementary foods in the original container, may be supplied for the purpose of providing special dietary needs and improving nutritional balance, but such foods may not be prescribed as treatment for specific diseases.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2), Register, August, 1959, No. 44, eff. 9-1-59.

Chir 3.02 X-ray. (1) X-ray may be used for diagnostic or analytical purposes only.

(2) Chiropractors shall not use the term X-ray or X-ray labora-tories or roentgenologist or roentgenology in connection with adver-tisements, letterheads, office signs, etc.

(3) A chiropractor may employ a technician to operate an X-ray machine only upon furnishing proof satisfactory to the board that such technician has successfully completed a course of instruction approved by the board. Such work may be done only under the gen-eral supervision and direction of a licensed chiropractor.

History: 1-2-56; cr. (3), Register, August, 1959, No. 44, eff. 9-1-59.

Chir 3.03 Clinic. The term clinic may be used by a chiropractor as a designation only when complying with the following requirements:

(1) Two or more full time chiropractors must be practicing together.

(2) The clinic must have a trained laboratory technician who may be one of the chiropractors or another person.

(3) The clinic must have the following minimum clinical and labo-ratory equipment: x-ray, microscope, basal metabolism and cardio-graphic equipment, centrifuge and sedimentation equipment.

(4) Where the term Chiropractic Clinic is used, other than in con-nection with the name of chiropractors practicing therein, the ap-proval of the board, shall be required, in order to prevent the use of names which will tend to deceive or mislead the public, or operate unfairly to other practitioners.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1956, No. 9, eff. 10-1-56.

History: Chir 3.04 Publicity and educational literature. Cr. Register, September, 1956; and r. Register, October, 1973.

Register, October, 1973, No. 214

Chir 3.05 Unprofessional literature, wording or material. Literature, wording or material which the chiropractic examining board deems unprofessional, within the meaning of section 446.04 (5), Wis. Stats.:

- (1) Free services. (Examination, x-ray, etc.)
- (2) Painless Procedure.
- (3) Complete Health Service.
- (4) Scientific Chiropractic.
- (5) Modern Chiropractic.
- (6) Listing of Diseases.
- (7) Listing of any methods of treatment other than chiropractic.
- (8) I Remove the Cause of Disease.
- (9) Modern Methods.
- (10) Testimonial wherein own name is used.
- (11) Use of photograph of chiropractor in advertisement.
- (12) Advertising school or college of graduation.
- (13) Comparison of school hours with other professions.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1956, No. 9, eff. 10-1-56; am. Register, October, 1973, No. 214, eff. 11-1-73.

Chir 3.06 Unprofessional conduct. The practice of chiropractic regularly in living quarters (bedside care excepted) as well as the maintenance of an unsanitary office or equipment shall be considered to be unprofessional conduct.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1959, No. 44, eff. 9-1-59; am. Register, October, 1973, No. 214, eff. 11-1-73.

Chir 3.07 Radiation. (1) All x-ray equipment must be of shock-proof construction.

(2) Lead cones, diaphragm or collimator shall be used to confine the radiation to the examination area.

(3) Filtration equivalent to 4.5 MM of aluminum shall be used on all x-ray tubes.

(4) Lead screen, or, preferably, lead lined booth with sufficient thickness, 1/16 inch lead.

(5) X-ray equipment should be located as to direct all primary rays to the outside or away from any occupied adjacent rooms.

(6) Lead, leaded material, steel, or concrete of sufficient thickness must be used where needed to protect persons in living quarters or adjacent offices. Further radiation protection must be adhered to as stated in H57.05 Wisconsin administrative code.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1960, No. 56, eff. 9-1-60; am. (2), (3) and (6), Register, October, 1973, No. 214, eff. 11-1-73.