

#24

## Chapter CHIR 3

### PRACTICE

Chir 3.01	Supplementary procedures	Chir 3.05	Unprofessional literature, wording or material
Chir 3.02	X-ray	Chir 3.06	Unprofessional conduct
Chir 3.03	Clinic		
Chir 3.04	Publicity and educational literature		

**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 laboratories or roentgenologist or roentgenology in connection with advertisements, 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 general 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 laboratory equipment: x-ray, microscope, basal metabolism and cardiographic equipment, centrifuge and sedimentation equipment.

(4) Where the term Chiropractic Clinic is used, other than in connection with the name of chiropractors practicing therein, the approval 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.

**Chir 3.04 Publicity and educational literature.** The use of wording and material such as the following is approved as proper professional publicity media: (1) "Chiropractic Educator" by Palmer School of Chiropractic. (Provided chiropractor's own name is not used in the testimonials.)

(2) "Chiropractic Health Builder" by Burton Shields Company. (Provided chiropractor's own name is not used in the testimonials.)

(3) "Happy Little Spine" by Joan Diekfuss.

(4) "So You Had an Accident" by the International Chiropractors Association.

(5) "Your Aching Back" by the International Chiropractors Association.

(6) "What is Basic Technique?" by Logan Chiropractic College.

(7) School Emblems and cuts.

(8) "Nervous and Mental Cases under Chiropractic Care," by Doctor Herman S. Schwartz.

(9) "Polio" by Chiropractic Research Foundation, Webster City, Iowa.

(10) "Healthways Magazine" by National Chiropractic Association.

(11) "Desk Bound" by Burton Shields.

(12) "Nerve-Ease versus Dis-Ease" by Burton Shields.

(13) "Oh My Aching Back" by the National Chiropractic Association.

(14) "Research in Health and Industry," by the International Chiropractors Association.

(15) "Science Side-Lights."

(16) "Chiropractic Home Magazine."

(17) "Health-Ways On The Air" film by National Chiropractic Association.

(18) "How to Stand" film by National Chiropractic Association.

(19) "The Story of Ted McLane" film by International Chiropractors Association.

(20) "Chiropractic Explained" film by International Chiropractors Association.

(21) "Chiropractic as A Career" film by Wilfred E. Belleau.

(The foregoing lists are for illustrative purposes only, and are not meant to be all inclusive.)

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

**Chir 3.05 Unprofessional literature, wording or material.** Literature, wording or material which the board of examiners in chiropractic deems unprofessional, within the meaning of section 147.25 (5), Wis. Stats.: (1) Free Examination.

(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.

(The foregoing lists are for illustrative purposes only, and are not meant to be all inclusive.)

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

**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 within the meaning of sec. 147.25, Wis. Stats.

**History:** Cr. Register, August, 1959, No. 44, eff 9-1-59.

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

(2) Lead cones or diaphragms should be used to confine the primary ray within the film area to reduce the secondary radiation to a minimum.

(3) A 2.5 m.m. external filter should 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 in accordance with table on page 15 of the X-Ray Protection Handbook, No. 60, which is available for 20¢ in coin from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

**History:** Cr. Register, August, 1960, No. 56, eff. 9-1-60.