

Chairman Bennett called the meeting to order at 5:10 p.m. with the following members and guests present:

PRESENT: Mr. Bennett
Mr. Chaney
Mr. Bergevin
Mrs. Ham
Mr. Mello
Mr. Thompson

ABSENT Mr. Nicholas

Please see attached guest register for guests present.

A.B. 491 - Allows state barber's health and sanitation board to require barbers to maintain licensed barbershop as base of operation.

Testifying in support of this measure was Mr. Ken Shaddy, representing the Nevada State Barber's Board, who stated that there was a mix-up in the original draft of this bill and it has been printed incorrectly. He presented a proposed amendment, attached as EXHIBIT I, and explained that the purpose of the bill was to clarify the legislative intent of the Barber Act which specifies the operation of barber shops and where barbers are to practice their trade. The Board is the health department of their industry and they have been having some problems with the practice of a barber carrying his tools outside a licensed shop, therefore, eliminating control the Board has over the cleanliness of equipment.

In discussion, it was brought out that there has been only one incident of this happening but they would prefer to put a stop to it now, through legislative action. It was pointed out by a member of the committee that, in some instances it would be necessary for a barber to travel to his client and they did not want to see this bill preclude that. For example, someone hospitalized over a long period of time would not be able to travel to a barber shop. It would not always be possible to contact a member of the Barber's Board to get permission on a one-shot basis to travel to your client as has been suggested in Section 2 of this bill.

It was determined that some provision be made for temporary travel in certain situations without having to obtain individual permission each time. In the circumstances, no action was taken on the bill and Mr. Shaddy was requested to draft some amended language which will be considered by the committee prior to adjournment this date.

Chairman Bennett introduced Assemblyman John Polish, District No. 35 who wished to address the Committee on a possible bill introduction Mr. Polish distributed copies of information (identified as EXHIBIT II and EXHIBIT III) having to do with the subject of DMSO (Dimethyl Sulfoxide). The exhibits being a news article entitled, "Keeping Up" and a letter from the law firm of Breen, Young, Whitehead and Belding dated April 17, 1981. The letter sets forth proposed language for the legalized prescribing, selling or dispensing of DMSO.

Mr. Polish asked the committee to consider the introduction of a bill allowing the sale of DMSO, adding that people have been using it for many years and through legalization of it, we would have more control over the content of the product and get it into the medical use form.

A motion was made by Mr. Mello for the introduction of a bill^{*} amending NRS 585.496 with referral back to this committee; motion seconded by Mr. Bergevin and carried unanimously.

A.B. 444 - Regulates practice of naturopathic medicine.

Testifying in support of this measure was Assemblyman Bob Rusk, Assembly District No. 38 who stated that he felt this committee should hear some information on this subject. Naturopathic medicine is undergoing resurgence today that is unparalleled; taking its roots from the ancient Greek medicine naturopathy is based on the concept that disease is eliminated by adding to or aiding the body's natural recuperative powers. Naturopathic medicine is practised in some form on every continent and the future role of this traditional system of medicine has been recognized by the world's health organization as being extremely impathic medicine and explained that it encompasses the use of herbal medicines, hydrophatic applications, massage, therapeutic fasting and dietary therapy; current naturopathic practice has expanded to include various specialized physical therapy and body manipulation technics, homeopathic medicines and nutritional therapy. Naturopaths have extensive education that includes, besides college, a 4-year basic and clinical science curriculum. They practice in several other states and are very respected; they are the originators of holistic medicine and some very prominent M.D.'s support the naturopathic medicine concept. He explained that the bill asks that naturopaths be licensed in the State of Nevada only under the supervision of an M.D. and that they be allowed to practice following their concepts dealing with herbs, physical medicine, nutritional and homeopathy. They would not be allowed to practice regular prescription writing, surgery, O.B., X-ray, radium treatment or puncture of the skin except for regular blood drawing for diagnostic purposes. This will afford people natural healing methods if they so choose and will also allow preventive medicine. Holistic medical concepts will then be available to Nevadans should they desire them.

He introduced Dr. Sidney Zimmet who has expertise on the subject.

Prior to Dr. Zimmet's testimony Mr. Mello pointed out that this bill provides for establishment of a board for this purpose, and asked where the proposed \$40.00 per day for each board member will come from. Dr. Zimmet stated it would come from the organization, the members themselves. Mr. Mellow further asked if they would be requesting 'seed money' from the legislature and was advised that that money would come from the people making up the board. Mr. Mellow pointed out that when we legalized acupuncture, we approved seed money in the amount of \$8,000 (approximately) and stated he realizes some money will be needed to assist in screening applicants, et cetera.

Dr. Zimmet explained that these people will be volunteering their time and expense and would be sitting on the board for no salary so cost should be minimal, if anything. The original members of the board would be those people who are licensed in another state coming to Nevada and they would have to recognize that this is something that would be required.

Dr. Zimmet proceeded to summarize the reason for the bill and that is to fulfill a real need in the medical field. At the present there is a large void in the healing profession having to do with alternative methods of treatment. People have become educated and are eagerly looking for alternative methods to use in conjunction with traditional medicine. The reasons are mainly four fold. No. one is to have available other methods of therapy to be used in case conventional methods fail; Two. as an alternative approach to disease for those people unwilling to take drugs or have surgery without first trying some other benign course of therapy when indicated; 3. as a method of preventative medicine and 4. to have available in one place a holistic approach to health and disease.

This alternative approach does not exist in the State of Nevada as it does elsewhere. An attempt has been made to accomplish this in prior sessions of the legislature but they were unsuccessful for various reasons.

Dr. Zimmet distributed copies of a booklet (available with Secretary Minute Book and Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau identified as EXHIBIT IV) which contains a very detailed explanation of this concept and accompanying documents. Attached as part of the minutes is a section from the book entitled "Introduction: consisting of four pages.

In discussion, Mr. Chaney again brought up the question relating to the "Board" that would be created to oversee this area, he pointed out that the bill speaks to a Board made up of five members and asked if these people would be coming from out of the State. Dr. Zimmet explained that, since there is no one in Nevada that is qualified, they would have to.

Mr. Bergevin questioned the provision on page 14 having to do with health insurance and asked for some information on that from the insurance industry. For instance, will this treatment be covered under group policies, etc.; this is setting up board provisions for something that we do not have any experience with.

Dr. Zimmet explained that these methods are being practiced at the present time, in part, by chiropractors, osteopaths, M.D.'s and others in the healing professions and insurance companies are being charged accordingly. If a patient goes in to see a physician of any kind and is given information on nutritional remedies it is charged as an office visit just as any other type of visit to an office would be.

Mr. Bergevin then called attention to page 9 where they have a list

of fees that will be charged and expressed again his interest in hearing from some insurance people.

Assemblyman Rusk suggested the committee might benefit by hearing what Dr. Zimmet is presently doing with his Excaliber Medical Clinic in Sparks, Nevada and to further explain how they are operating and how, if this passed, they would be able to utilize it under the normal function of their facility.

Dr. Zimmet explained that they have approximately 10,000 square feet in their clinic and just recently added another building; they are looking at the possibility of having their staff help their patients in areas of health and preventive medicine as well as what they are doing in disease. This would effect the number of people would not have to be hospitalized as well as the number of people that do get sick again. If you have one doctor and one naturopath, you have a holistic system; they have approximately 15000 patients at the present time.

Testifying in opposition to this bill was Dr. James D. Pitts, President of the Nevada State Medical Association, who distributed written testimony of the medical profession's opinion. They do not feel that naturopathy is a benefit to the people; they have gone over much of the information distributed in past sessions, they have looked into it extensively as physicians and they don't feel it has any scientific basis; it is dangerous and is calculated to deceive the patient by giving false hope. He questioned the provisions for education in the field, as suggested in the bill wherein it states you must have only a high school education. The written testimony attached contains the areas of concern expressed by Dr. Pitts in detail (Exhibit V)

During discussion, it was pointed out that many of the statements that have been made were brought out during the discussion of acupuncture, laetrile, etc, yet we have no documented proof that those fields have been harmful to the residents of Nevada. Dr. Pitts pointed out that the concern of physicians when dealing with other forms of medicine is the requirement or lack for education and training.

Mr. Thompson asked if the majority of the American Medical Association members were opposed to this and was advised in the affirmative. He then pointed out that, from the testimony, we have learned that five other states have this type of practice and asked if there have been any problems resulting there. Dr. Pitts advised he did not have any specific instances tonight.

Testifying next in opposition to this bill was Dr. H. T. Cafferata who distributed copies of a memorandum indentified as EXHIBIT VI and attached. He read his testimony into the record and added that his personal opinion is that it is not the task of the medical profession to lobby and testify in opposition to this. It is for the proponents to prove that there really is a need for the naturopathic services. He stated he had looked up the definition of naturopath

and it was a "drugless form of medicine" and yet testimony tonight addressed homeopathic drugs etc. He feels the proponents have not won their case and have not proven that there is a need.

He pointed out that there is plenty of literature available throughout the state on nutrition, vitamins and minerals can be obtained by any number of health food stores, grocery store counters, etc. He feels we presently have access to chiropractors, physical therapists, acupuncturists as well as medical doctors and he doesn't see a need for another limited licensed practitioner. He advised the members that there are many areas for obtaining information through Readers Digest, a book by Dr. Atkin and the periodical called Preventive Medicine that's available.

At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Mello asked Dr. Cafferata if the medical field is beginning to recognize chiropractors and was advised in the negative.

Speaking in support of the bill was Dr. Elizabeth Ries who explained she is an M. D. and a Board certified pediatrician. Her reason for speaking in support of this bill is because her experience has been in large measure with hyperactive and disturbed children; it has been found in many cases that regular medicine will do nothing to help. The naturopaths with whom she has worked in Oregon calls for a 5,000 training program. They have a 4,000 hour training program at the University of California Medical School. As she reads this bill, it looks as if the qualifications for the suggested naturopaths would be excellent and that they will be well controlled.

In addressing the area of nutrition she feels that is an extremely important field and someone trained and educated in that particular field would be of extreme benefit to a skilled medical man. She went on to address all other areas contained in the bill, i.e., herbalogist, manipulative field, homeopathologists, etc., and urged favorable consideration by this committee.

Speaking next in support was Miss Sue Manley who explained she owns a health food store in Gardnerville, Nevada. She has people come in who ask for information on nutrition and who have illnesses and she can't advise them on what herbs to take as she is not trained and it is illegal. She gives them literature to read and they get better. She feels this is a very needed addition to Nevada and urges favorable consideration.

Addressing the committee from a neutral position was Mr. Gary Crews, CPA, Audit Manager with the Legislative Counsel Bureau who distributed copies of EXHIBIT VII, attached, which is a suggested amendment to the bill. The amendment proposes that we amend the bill by adding a new section which would state that the provisions of NRS 218.825 apply to the board that would be created to provide for an audit. All other state boards are subject to audits by their department and this should be included, as well.

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Speaking next was Ms. Pat Gothberg, Nevada Nursing Association, who prefaced her statement with the comment that the nurses are very strongly in support of the holistic approach to health care. She has spoken to several members of the Nursing Association about this bill and they have asked that due to the complexity of the subject, a subcommittee be appointed and that someone from their Association be appointed to serve on it. If a subcommittee is not desirable, she wanted to pose several questions to the committee that have been raised by the Nursing Association.

Mr. Mello suggested that, if she had questions on the bill, we should ask someone from the audience to participate and answer the questions as we go along. Dr. Zimmet volunteered to supply the information.

Ms. Gothberg's questions were as follows:

Question: If these practitioners are to be directly under the supervision of the physicians, why the establishment of a whole separate board; physicians already have physician's assistants under their supervision and there is not a separate board for them?

Answer: Dr. Zimmet responded by stating that he doesn't think the physicians would allow a naturopathic physician on their board and if there was not a naturopathic physician on the board, how could they judge whether someone has the right education to come into this State or have the knowledge that is required. There would be an M.D. on the naturopathic board so that the medical profession would have a say.

Question: Page 4, Section 15, line 27 refers to prescribing in "homeopathic proportions". What does that mean?

Answer: Dr. Zimmet explained that "homeopathic proportions" are very minute amounts. The amount can hardly be detected but it does apparently work.

Question: Page 7, line 38 mentions that if you are already licensed as a chiropractor, for instance, that another 1,000 hours would qualify you and they mention the kinds of instruction that the 1,000 hours ought to be in. They then mention something that doesn't appear in the list of basic preparations. Their question then "is that something that only people wanting to get the extra 1,000 hours needs to have, or is that the basic preparation as well?"

Answer: That word has to do with plants and is another way of writing "herbs" and is part of the basic 4500 hours required.

Question: At the end of the bill it deals with insurance and Mr. Bergiven already dealt with that area. Nursing is already very much involved with trying to assist patients in preventative ways and they would like very much to be reimbursed for their services and be included in insurance policies. These are things

that are presently being practised in nursing and it would be an interesting concept to include.

Answer: Dr. Zimmet could not respond to the question on insurance nor could anyone in the audience. He added, however, that when someone comes into his office and they need counseling and exercise in nutrition he is forced to use whoever is there in the office, whether it is an x-ray technician or whomever, as they do have more knowledge than the patient and yet they are still charged for an office visit. If someone can come into the office on the staff that is qualified they will be giving that patient some pertinent information that will provide the help they need.

There being no further testimony in opposition to the bill, Chairman Bennett allowed the following individuals to give their testimony all in support of the measure. They were:

Mr. Jim Bolden, a teacher in stress reduction classes through meditation and yoga throughout the community and in California, who stated his books and tapes are used in holistic health centers. He pointed out that in his work he feels the desperation coming from people who are actively seeking advice and help in the nutrition field. He emphasized that people should be given the opportunity of choice.

Dr. John Schershel, a chiropractor from Sparks, stated that we are in a unique position because we hear many things about health. When dealing with health there are a lot of different directions you can take, and while traditional medicine has been the largest direction and is a good profession, there are other alternatives. He reminded the members of the immense growth of the State and most people want to have the opportunity to search out their alternatives in seeking preventative health measures. He urged that we give them that chance.

Testifying next in support was Mr. Roy Wilson from Reno who stated he has been working around doctors and with doctors since 1918. He has seen a lot of different methods of treatment both here and in other countries around the world. He feels this provides good alternatives to people of Nevada and urges passage of the bill.

There being no further testimony to be heard, Dr. Zimmet and Assemblyman Rusk summarized their feelings and asked for favorable consideration by the committee.

A.B. 299 - Authorizes district health officers to issue citations for certain violations.

Chairman Bennett reminded the members that we have previously held hearings on this bill and at that time Mr. Bergevin expressed considerable concern about creating a situation where a great number of people would be allowed to issue citations. At the previous hearing on this, we received proposed amendments from Washoe County offered by Mr. Carl Cahill but no action was taken.

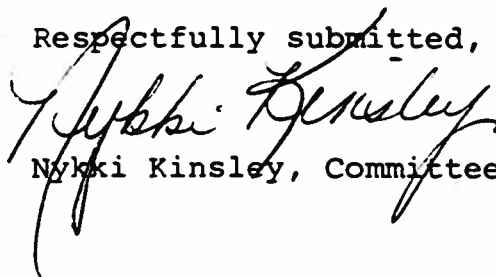
Chairman Bennett introduced Mr. Ken Knecht with Clark County who distributed additional proposed amendments (included as EXHIBIT VIII) Mr. Knecht stated that they desperately needed this legislation.

During brief discussion, which was joined by Mr. Carl Cahill from Washoe County, concern was expressed on the various amendments. A suggestion was made that a subcommittee be appointed to review the proposed bill and the combined proposed amendments; recommendations to be brought back to this committee for further study and action. A subcommittee was then appointed by Chairman Bennett consisting of Assemblyman Bergevin and Chaney and Messrs. Cahill and Knecht.

A.B. 491

Mr. Shaddy returned with his proposed amendments on the bill as requested previously in this meeting. See attached EXHIBIT I. He explained that their new amendment would allow the barber to travel to his client on a "one time basis", but if they wanted to do it more than once they would have to get approval from the Board. There being no further questions, Mr. Bergevin moved an "amend and do pass", seconded by Mr. Mello and carried unanimously,

Respectfully submitted,



Nykki Kinsley, Committee Secretary

ASSEMBLY

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE
WEDNESDAY
Date APRIL 22, 1981 Time 5:00 Room 316

Bills or Resolutions
to be considered

Subject

Counsel
requested*

AB-491	Allows state barbers' health and sanitation board to require barbers to maintain licensed barbershop as base of operation.	
AB-444	Regulates practice of naturopathic medicine.	

CONTINUATION OF HEARING ON:

AB-299	Authorizes district health officers to issue citations for certain violations.	
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KEEPING UP

JUNE, 1980

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DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE (DMSO) - renewed interest in old "wonder drug".

DMSO, a drug which generated considerable controversy during the 1960's, is the subject of renewed interest. A widely used industrial solvent, it was first reported to have therapeutic potential in 1964 and was extensively studied during 1964 and 1965, in a variety of ailments ranging from sinusitis to schizophrenia. Because of the poor quality of early investigations and reports of ocular toxicity in laboratory animals, the FDA discontinued clinical trials in 1965. Late in 1966, after reviewing all available data, the FDA decided that further controlled trials were warranted to evaluate it for topical treatment of certain serious conditions for which no satisfactory treatment was then available (i.e., severe rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma and shingles). When subsequent investigations failed to demonstrate ocular toxicity in humans, in 1968 the FDA loosened its restrictions on clinical testing, and extended testing to include topical treatment of other more benign musculoskeletal conditions and inflammatory diseases, certain mental conditions, and the evaluation of DMSO as a potential vehicle for other therapeutic agents. In 1978, Research Industries received FDA approval to market DMSO for the symptomatic treatment of interstitial cystitis. The same manufacturer's NDA for scleroderma was rejected by the FDA last year. In March, 1980, the FDA requested the Cooperative Studies for Rheumatic Diseases Group (supported by NIH) to organize a controlled, blinded study to assess the efficacy of DMSO in the treatment of scleroderma.

Pharmacology: DMSO is rapidly absorbed after oral, topical or parenteral administration in man, and is distributed throughout the body water. Peak serum levels occur 4 hours after oral administration and 4 to 8 hours after topical application. DMSO is metabolized in man to dimethyl sulfone and dimethyl sulfide. Unchanged dimethyl sulfoxide and dimethyl sulfone are excreted in the urine and feces. A small amount of drug is eliminated through the skin and lungs as dimethyl sulfide.

The pharmacologic actions are reported to include: Membrane penetration, anti-inflammatory effects, dissolution of collagen, peripheral nerve blockage (local analgesia), vasodilatation, weak bacteriostasis and antifungal activity, diuresis, cholinesterase inhibition, muscle relaxation, and cryoprotective effects for living cells and tissues.

Clinical uses: Currently, the only approved indication for DMSO is in the symptomatic treatment of interstitial cystitis (see p 731c). It is available as a prescription drug for clinical use in certain parts of Europe and South America, and in the U.S. as a prescription veterinary drug for the treatment of acute musculoskeletal injuries, particularly in horses.

DMSO has been used investigationaly in treating a wide variety of disorders for which conclusive evidence of efficacy is lacking. The primary focus of this research has been on the topical treatment of various musculoskeletal disorders and related collagen diseases, and as a carrier to enhance percutaneous absorption of other drugs. Applied to the skin as a 50 to 90% aqueous solution or gel, DMSO is reported to be effective in relieving the pain, tenderness, swelling, and muscle spasm, and in restoring limited motion in patients with acute strains and sprains, tendonitis, acute and chronic bursitis, rheumatoid, gouty and osteoarthritis. It is also reported to produce significant improvement in the cutaneous manifestations of scleroderma, especially in healing ischemic ulcers of the fingertips. The mechanism of anti-inflammatory effects is speculative, but may involve stabilization of lysosomes, a counterirritant effect (due to the exothermic reaction in association with water), degradation or alteration of collagen or suppression of fibroblast formation in connective tissue.

DMSO markedly increases the permeability of human skin. The percutaneous absorption and effectiveness of a number of drugs is greatly enhanced when dissolved in solvents containing 60% or more of the drug. DMSO is reported to enhance the effectiveness of topical corticosteroids, antineoplastic drugs in the topical treatment of skin cancers and idoxuridine in the treatment of herpes simplex and varicella zoster infections.

Toxicity: Administration results in a characteristic garlic-like taste and odor on the breath and skin, due to the dimethyl sulfide metabolite. The taste is noticeable within a few minutes and may last several hours. The odor may last up to 72 hours. Side effects of DMSO applied cutaneously include erythema, itching, burning, discomfort, and occasional blistering. These effects generally increase with the concentration of DMSO and are the result of vasodilatation. Prolonged use results in maceration, scaling and dermatitis. DMSO has potent histamine-liberating properties at the administration site, wheal and flare reactions were noted when concentrations greater than 70% were applied under occlusion. Other reported side effects include headache, nausea, diarrhea, burning on urination, transient disturbance of color vision, and photophobia. When used as a carrier to enhance the percutaneous absorption of other drugs, DMSO may also potentiate their toxic effects.

Summary: The fact that over a thousand articles have appeared in the world literature and that FDA approval has been granted for only one therapeutic indication in man, emphasizes the importance of adequate controls and the use of accepted experimental methodology in clinical testing. The future role of DMSO as a therapeutic agent can only be clearly determined by further well controlled clinical studies. Because of the existing controversy, the restrictive protocol demands of the FDA for clinical testing, and the lack of profit incentive (DMSO is not patentable), most pharmaceutical manufacturers have lost interest in studying or marketing this drug.

BREEN, YOUNG, WHITEHEAD & BELDING

CHARTERED

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

F. R. BREEN
C. CLIFTON YOUNG
JERRY CARR WHITEHEAD
DAVID RAY BELDING

232 COURT STREET
RENO, NEVADA 89501

A. C. 702 788-7600

April 17, 1981

Honorable John Polish,
Assemblyman
Nevada State Assembly
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Re: DMSO

Dear John:

Since my letter to you of April 3, 1981, I have consulted with people in the industry and the following is the bill I would hope would do what you want it to do without limiting the legitimate users of DMSO.

"585.496. Prescribing, selling or dispensing
DMSO.

1. The prescribing, selling or dispensing of DMSO in quantities of less than one gallon or four liters shall be pursuant only to a prescription written by a practitioner duly licensed to practice his profession in this state.
2. All such prescriptions shall be filled only with a grade and quality of DMSO as approved by the FDA for medicinal use.
3. Sales or dispensing in quantities of one gallon or four liters or more shall be exempt from the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof, either by wholesalers or retailers, and sales of less than one gallon or four liters shall be exempt if the buyer, at the time of purchase, executes a verified affidavit that the DMSO so purchased is not for medicinal treatment of human beings or will not be resold but is for a commercial or industrial use

Exhibit III

Hon. John Polish
Nevada State Assembly
April 17, 1981
Page Two

in any established laboratory or other operation
with a fixed place of business which is duly
licensed by the city, county, state or professional
agency having jurisdiction over the buyer's
operation."

Very truly yours,



F. R. Breen

FRB/p

cc: Mr. Stanley Kinder
All Pharmacy Board Members

NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

With a tradition that is long, rich and remarkably diverse, Naturopathic Medicine is undergoing a resurgence today that is unparalleled in modern history. Taking its roots from ancient Greek medicine, Naturopathy is based upon the Hipocratic concept that disease is eliminated by aiding the body's natural recuperative powers. Naturopathic medicine is practiced in some form on every continent and the future role of this traditional system of medicine has been recognized by the World Health Organization as being extremely important.


Prior to the last half-century, modern medicine drew its nourishment from the age-old teachings of traditional, natural medicine. These teachings suggest the use of herbal medicines, hydrotherapeutic applications, massage, therapeutic fasting and dietary therapy. Current Naturopathic practice has expanded to include various specialized physical therapy and body manipulation techniques, homeopathic medicines, and nutrient/nutritional therapy.

Naturopaths have extensive education that includes, besides regular college, a four year basic and clinical science curriculum. They practice in other states such as Arizona, Florida, and Oregon and are quite respected. They are the originators of "holistic medicine". Very prominent M.D.s support naturopathic medicine, such as Bruce Halstead, M.D., Director of the World Life Research Institute and Arthur Manoharan, M.D., Medical Director of Harlem Hospital Center College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia.

The bill asks that Naturopaths be licensed in the State of Nevada, only under the supervision of an M.D. and that they be allowed to practice those modalities dealing with herbs, physical medicine, nutrition, and homeopathy. They would not be allowed to practice regular prescription writing, surgery, O.B., X-ray or radium treatment or puncture the skin, except for regular blood drawing for diagnostic purposes.

This will afford the people of Nevada natural healing methods if they so choose and will also allow for preventive medicine. Holistic medical concepts would then be available to Nevadans should they so desire them.

Sincerely,


Sidney Zimmet, M.D.

SZ:pal



April 22, 1981

TO: Nevada State Assembly
Committee on Health and Welfare

Gentlemen:

The reason for this bill is to fill a real need in the medical field. At present there is a large void in the healing profession having to do with alternative methods of treatment. People have become educated and are eagerly looking for alternative methods to use in conjunction with traditional medicine. The reasons for this are mainly fourfold:

- 1) To have available other methods of therapy to be used in case conventional methods fail.
- 2) As an alternate approach to disease for those people unwilling to take drugs or have surgery without first trying some other more benign course of therapy, when indicated.
- 3) As a method of preventive medicine.
- 4) To have available in one place a holistic approach to health and disease.

To date this alternative approach does not exist in the State of Nevada as it does elsewhere. This is not to say that a valiant attempt was not made by the existing medical professions in the state, for they have tried to close this vacuum as best they could. Unfortunately, all these groups are but minimally trained in nutrition, barely in herbology, in varying degrees in physical medicine, and not at all in homeopathy. Therefore the vacuum persists.

Naturopaths come into this picture as they are extensively trained in the above areas. They are also well trained in other areas of medicine and thus can administer the above healing methods in unity with the other healing arts. They are familiar with holistic approaches as they were the first to introduce holistic medicine many years ago.

Their training is extensive. After being educated at college they attend a four year medical school. Their curriculum includes the usual first two years Basic Science studies in biochemistry, anatomy, microbiology, etc., as well as all of the regular medical courses in the last 2 years including specialized training in physical medicine, nutrition, herbology and homeopathy, as mentioned previously.

The booklet given each of you contains a mid-section on "Naturopathic Colleges - Admission Requirements & Curriculum". These contain Bulletin reprints of a few representative Naturopathic Colleges on the west coast, namely California, Oregon and Washington.

The second section in this booklet entitled "What is Naturopathy" gives you a quick view of the definition, scope of practice, and how it applies as a Science and art of healing. This was obtained from several sources and gives one an excellent overall view.

Next in the booklet is a section of existing statutes authorizing the practice of Naturopathy in a few representative states such as Arizona, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah and Washington.


April 22, 1981

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The last section in the booklet has to do with accreditation policies within the Naturopathic profession.

In conclusion, may I state that Naturopathy would be a credit to the State of Nevada. It will threaten no other medical profession but instead will fill the vacuum now existing in health care that is going unfulfilled. One of the major concerns of the medical profession is the losing of valuable time in the diagnosis and treatment of certain illnesses. As proposed, a Naturopath working under a M.D. or D.O. would not be faced with this concern as the M.D. or D.O. would have responsibility for diagnosis and treatment of such cases. This will thus ensure the continual good medical care now given to the people of this State as well as adding to the scope of wellness available. Naturopaths will not be allowed to do surgery, obstetrics, prescribe drugs (except in homeopathic proportions which are minute) or do any therapeutic invasive procedures. This again will safeguard existing medical practices. With the successful passage of this important legislation in the field of health, I feel "we all win".

Thank you,


SIDNEY J. ZIMMET, M.D.

TO: Nevada State Assembly
Committee on Health and Welfare

Gentlemen:

This booklet has been prepared for your information on the subject of Naturopathic Medicine. While the booklet contains a great deal of detail information, the following will summarize its content.

I. INTRODUCTION

II. WHAT IS NATUROPATHY?

This section of the booklet contains three general discussions of the philosophy, science and art of naturopathic medicine.

Of particular interest, the scope of Naturopathic practice is summarized on the first page of this section to include the therapeutic tools (physical, neurological, psychological, and biochemical) which are utilized by a naturopathic physician with 4 years of training in their use.

This section also points out the recognition of naturopathic medicine in the federal statutes.

III. EXISTING STATUTES - WESTERN UNITED STATES

This section contains a copy of the statutes authorizing the practice of Naturopathic Medicine by properly qualified doctors of Naturopathy in several of the western states. These are included for your information and perusal.

IV. NATUROPATHIC COLLEGES - ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND CURRICULUM

This section contains complete descriptions of the 4 year doctorate admission requirements for four Naturopathic Colleges on the West coast, specifically:

Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine, Monte Rio, California
American College of Naturopathic Medicine, Salem, Oregon
National College of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, Oregon
John Bastyr College of Naturopathic Medicine, Seattle, Washington

V. ACCREDITATION POLICIES

The last section of the book is a reprint of the accreditation policies of the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education.

TO: Nevada State Assembly
Committee on Health and Welfare

AB444

Gentlemen:

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This section also points out the recognition of naturopathic medicine in the federal statutes.

III. EXISTING STATUTES - WESTERN UNITED STATES

This section contains a copy of the statutes authorizing the practice of Naturopathic Medicine by properly qualified doctors of Naturopathy in several of the western states. These are included for your information and perusal.

IV. NATUROPATHIC COLLEGES - ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND CURRICULUM

This section contains complete descriptions of the 4 year doctorate admission requirements for four Naturopathic Colleges on the West coast, specifically:

Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine, Monte Rio, California
American College of Naturopathic Medicine, Salem, Oregon
National College of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, Oregon
John Bastyr College of Naturopathic Medicine, Seattle, Washington

V. ACCREDITATION POLICIES

The last section of the book is a reprint of the accreditation policies of the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education.

81-842
633A.U.S
1981

April 22, 1981

TO: Nevada State Assembly
Committee on Health and Welfare

Gentlemen:

The reason for this bill is to fill a real need in the medical field. At present there is a large void in the healing profession having to do with alternative methods of treatment. People have become educated and are eagerly looking for alternative methods to use in conjunction with traditional medicine. The reasons for this are mainly fourfold:

- 1) To have available other methods of therapy to be used in case conventional methods fail.
- 2) As an alternate approach to disease for those people unwilling to take drugs or have surgery without first trying some other more benign course of therapy, when indicated.
- 3) As a method of preventive medicine.
- 4) To have available in one place a holistic approach to health and disease.

To date this alternative approach does not exist in the State of Nevada as it does elsewhere. This is not to say that a valiant attempt was not made by the existing medical professions in the state, for they have tried to close this vacuum as best they could. Unfortunately, all these groups are but minimally trained in nutrition, barely in herbology, in varying degrees in physical medicine, and not at all in homeopathy. Therefore the vacuum persists.

Naturopaths come into this picture as they are extensively trained in the above areas. They are also well trained in other areas of medicine and thus can administer the above healing methods in unity with the other healing arts. They are familiar with holistic approaches as they were the first to introduce holistic medicine many years ago.

Their training is extensive. After being educated at college they attend a four year medical school. Their curriculum includes the usual first two years Basic Science studies in biochemistry, anatomy, microbiology, etc., as well as all of the regular medical courses in the last 2 years including specialized training in physical medicine, nutrition, herbology and homeopathy, as mentioned previously.

The booklet given each of you contains a mid-section on "Naturopathic Colleges - Admission Requirements & Curriculum". These contain Bulletin reprints of a few representative Naturopathic Colleges on the west coast, namely California, Oregon and Washington.

The second section in this booklet entitled "What is Naturopathy" gives you a quick view of the definition, scope of practice, and how it applies as a Science and art of healing. This was obtained from several sources and gives one an excellent overall view.

Next in the booklet is a section of existing statutes authorizing the practice of Naturopathy in a few representative states such as Arizona, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

April 22, 1981

Page 2

The last section in the booklet has to do with accreditation policies within the Naturopathic profession.

In conclusion, may I state that Naturopathy would be a credit to the State of Nevada. It will threaten no other medical profession but instead will fill the vacuum now existing in health care that is going unfulfilled. One of the major concerns of the medical profession is the losing of valuable time in the diagnosis and treatment of certain illnesses. As proposed, a Naturopath working under a M.D. or D.O. would not be faced with this concern as the M.D. or D.O. would have responsibility for diagnosis and treatment of such cases. This will thus ensure the continual good medical care now given to the people of this State as well as adding to the scope of wellness available. Naturopaths will not be allowed to do surgery, obstetrics, prescribe drugs (except in homeopathic proportions which are minute) or do any therapeutic invasive procedures. This again will safeguard existing medical practices. With the successful passage of this important legislation in the field of health, I feel "we all win".

Thank you,



SIDNEY J. ZIMMET, M.D.

NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

With a tradition that is long, rich and remarkably diverse, Naturopathic Medicine is undergoing a resurgence today that is unparalleled in modern history. Taking its roots from ancient Greek medicine, Naturopathy is based upon the Hipocratic concept that disease is eliminated by aiding the body's natural recuperative powers. Naturopathic medicine is practiced in some form on every continent and the future role of this traditional system of medicine has been recognized by the World Health Organization as being extremely important.

Prior to the last half-century, modern medicine drew its nourishment from the age-old teachings of traditional, natural medicine. These teachings suggest the use of herbal medicines, hydrotherapeutic applications, massage, therapeutic fasting and dietary therapy. Current Naturopathic practice has expanded to include various specialized physical therapy and body manipulation techniques, homeopathic medicines, and nutrient/nutritional therapy.

Naturopaths have extensive education that includes, besides regular college, a four year basic and clinical science curriculum. They practice in other states such as Arizona, Florida, and Oregon and are quite respected. They are the originators of "holistic medicine". Very prominent M.D.s support naturopathic medicine, such as Bruce Halstead, M.D., Director of the World Life Research Institute and Arthur Manoharan, M.D., Medical Director of Harlem Hospital Center College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia.

The bill asks that Naturopaths be licensed in the State of Nevada, only under the supervision of an M.D. and that they be allowed to practice those modalities dealing with herbs, physical medicine, nutrition, and homeopathy. They would not be allowed to practice regular prescription writing, surgery, O.B., X-ray or radium treatment or puncture the skin, except for regular blood drawing for diagnostic purposes.

This will afford the people of Nevada natural healing methods if they so choose and will also allow for preventive medicine. Holistic medical concepts would then be available to Nevadans should they so desire them.

Sincerely,


Sidney Zimmet, M.D.

SZ:pal

What is Naturopathy?

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

Since 1956, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine has been the leader in training naturopathic physicians for the United States and Canada. Graduates of NCNM receive the Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine (N.D.) degree after four years of intensive study—two years of basic medical science and philosophy followed by two years of clinical study and practice in diagnosis, natural therapeutics, and preventive medicine. This degree is recognized by all state and provincial licensing boards which examine and license new N.D.'s.

Today millions of Americans are looking for alternatives to conventional medical care. NCNM is growing rapidly because more and more people want family physicians trained in preventive medicine, natural living, and natural methods of healing.

Naturopathic Medicine — An Alternative

Naturopathic medicine is a separate and distinct philosophy, science and practice of medicine. The profession arose in the 19th century as a group of physicians sought to replace the harsh methods of their day with treatments that work with the body's own self-recuperative processes. Naturopathic practice today is characterized by the same basic approach.

Vis Medicatrix Naturae — *The Healing Power of Nature.* Naturopathic medicine recognizes and respects the inherent power of the human body to heal itself. The naturopathic physician utilizes techniques that work gently in harmony with these self-healing capabilities and avoids those treatments that might cause new illness or complicate the existing disease process. Thus, naturopathic therapeutics aim to stimulate the body's homeostatic mechanisms to restore healthy structure and function.

Holistic Medicine. Illness affects the entire person, not just a particular organ or system. Consequently, the physician must approach each patient as an individual responding to, and creating, his or her own environment—physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually. The naturopathic physician considers all these aspects of illness and attempts to discover the most basic cause of each patient's disease. When doctor and patient both understand the nature of the problem—its causes and effects—they are better able to find a permanent solution. Therapy can then be directed at underlying as well as immediate causative factors, thus treating the whole person.

Preventive Medicine. Perhaps the most important role of the naturopathic physician is that of teacher—the literal meaning of the word "doctor." Naturopathic physicians teach people how to restore and maintain their own health by living in harmony with themselves and their environment. Health and disease are often a reflection of the way we choose to live. The naturopathic physician helps people to recognize their choices and to understand how their actions affect their health. Thus, counseling on diet, exercise, and occupational and environmental hazards is an integral part of naturopathic practice.

Scope of Naturopathic Practice

The training of the naturopathic physician is broad, encompassing both traditional and modern techniques of diagnosis and therapy. It enables the doctor to meet a wide range of individual, family and community health care needs, including natural childbirth at home. Patients of all ages are treated for acute and chronic health problems and advised about how to stay well and build health. In addition, naturopathic physicians cooperate freely with other doctors, making and accepting referrals in the best interests of their patients.

The therapeutic tools of naturopathic medicine fall into four broad categories—these are outlined below with some examples. It is the rational application of these tools—to stimulate and support natural healing processes—that distinguishes the naturopathic physician from others.

Physical

- all methods of physiotherapy including heat and cold, light, water, electricity and ultrasound
- manipulation of joints and soft tissues
- massage
- therapeutic and remedial exercises
- minor surgery

Neurological

- spinal manipulations
- acupuncture and acupressure
- reflexology and pain control

Psychological

- counseling
- hypnotherapy
- biofeedback and autogenic training

Biochemical

- corrective nutrition including dietary supplements
- vitamins, minerals, enzymes, glandular extracts, and hormones
- botanical medicines
- homeotherapeutics and preparation of natural substances

Naturopathic Medicine: The State of the Art

Naturopathic medicine is a distinct system of healing, a philosophy, science, art and practice which seeks to promote health through education and the rational use of natural agents and processes. As a separate profession, naturopathic medicine in North America traces its origins to Dr. Benedict Lust. Late in the nineteenth century, Lust came to the United States from Germany to practice and teach Hydrotherapy and "Nature-Cure" techniques popularized by Preissnitz, Kneipp and others in Europe. A committee of these practitioners met in 1900 and determined that the practice incorporate all natural methods of healing, including such elements as botanical medicines, homeopathy, nutritional therapy, medical electricity, psychology, and the emerging manipulative therapies. They called their profession "Naturopathy", a term first used by Dr. John H. Scheel, a German Homeopath. The American School of Naturopathy in New York City, founded by Dr. Benedict Lust, graduated its first class in 1902.

Although the name "naturopathic" is of relatively recent origin, the philosophical basis and many of the methods of naturopathic medicine are ancient. The modern naturopathic physician is a true heir to the Hippocratic tradition in Medicine.

Philosophy

The human body possesses enormous power to heal itself through mechanisms of homeostasis — restoring balance in structure and function and adapting to environmental changes. This vital force, the "vis medicatrix naturae", is the foundation of

naturopathic philosophy and practice. The naturopathic physician uses those therapeutic substances and techniques which act in harmony with the body's self-healing processes and avoids treatments which are designed to counteract or supervene them. Ideally, naturopathic methods are applied as a means of assisting and augmenting this "healing power of nature". A cornerstone of natural therapy is cleansing, detoxification and regeneration.

Naturopathic medicine is a wholistic approach to health. By taking into consideration hereditary, biochemical, emotional, environmental and psychological factors, disease manifestations are thus acknowledged from a polycasual perspective. Disease as a process rather than disease as an entity is emphasized and an understanding of the individual as an expression of the dynamic process of life is developed.

Science

The science of naturopathic medicine is a comprehensive body of knowledge derived from traditional and contemporary sources. It is a record of observation and research in diverse cultures and throughout history. Included in this science are the disciplines common to all healing arts; a thorough study of the human organism, how it is influenced by all aspects of its environment, and techniques of discovering the nature of the disease process. Naturopathic physicians apply the latest research in all branches of medical science and technology to their field, from discoveries of new facts about human physiology, biochemistry and nutrition to the most modern diagnostic tools and techniques.

Beyond these conventional studies, naturopathic medical science also embraces other diagnostic and proven therapeutic techniques which reflect its philosophical principles.

Art

The art of naturopathic medicine is essentially the application of philosophy and science to the individual. The naturopathic physician develops an ability to gain insight into the causes and effects of personal health problems and to use his or her own knowledge and skill to assist patients in finding solutions. Only in the role of teacher — the literal meaning of "doctor" — can a physician practice truly preventive medicine. In helping people to understand how the choices they make about their lives have an effect on their health, naturopathic physicians provide health education. The ultimate role of the physician is to provide each patient with the tools to achieve the highest possible level of health and the encouragement to use these tools.

Practice

The naturopathic physician is trained as a general practitioner, able to provide a wide range of individual, family and community health services to persons of all ages.

Naturopathic medicine incorporates all healing methods which are compatible with its philosophy. These therapeutic approaches may be classified into inter-related categories, some of which are outlined below.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of natural therapeutics.

Physical

- hygiene
- all methods of physical, mechanical and electrotherapeutics
- manipulation of joints and soft tissue
- therapeutic and remedial exercise
- minor surgery
- hydrotherapy
- colonic irrigation

Neurological-Physiological

- spinal manipulation
- acupuncture and acupressure
- reflexology and pain control

Psychological

- counselling
- hypnotherapy
- biofeedback and autogenic training

Biochemical

- comprehensive nutrition including counselling and supplementation: vitamins, minerals, trace minerals, enzymes, organ and glandular concentrates, cell salts
- botanical (herbal) medicines
- homeopathy
- fasting
- dietotherapy

The scope of practice and methods employed varies among naturopathic physicians. Naturopathic medicine is characterized by an attitude of individuality and freedom to explore old and new methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment. The distinctive feature of naturopathic practice is not so much what is done as why it is done. The naturopathic physician emphasizes the patient's responsibility towards his/her own health and well-being.

Ontario Naturopathic Association



Naturopathic Medicine: The State of the Art

Published by:

The Ontario Naturopathic Association,
Ontario College of Naturopathic Medicine,
Post Office Box 131,
Kitchener, Ontario,
N2G 3W9

Philosophy

The human body possesses tremendous power to heal itself through mechanisms of homeostasis – restoring balance in structure and function and adapting to environmental changes. This vital force, the *vis medicatrix naturae*, is the foundation of naturopathic philosophy and practice. The naturopathic physician uses those therapeutic substances and techniques which act in harmony with the body's self-healing processes and avoids treatments which are designed to counteract or supervene them. Ideally, naturopathic methods are applied as a means of stimulating and enhancing this "healing power of Nature".

Naturopathic medicine is a wholistic approach to health – it is medicine for people, not for disease. The myriad of conditions called diseases, each a different point of imbalance in the health spectrum, affect a whole person – body, mind, and spirit – not simply an isolated organ or system. Each person responds in unique ways to his or her environment; each has individual strengths, weaknesses, and needs. In treating the whole person, the naturopathic physician searches for causes at many levels and attempts to eliminate the fundamental causes of illness, not simply to remove symptoms. The ultimate control of one's level of health resides in the individual. The naturopathic physician endeavors to stimulate the body's inherent recuperative powers and to assist them by instructing patients how to remove obstacles to their expression.

Practice

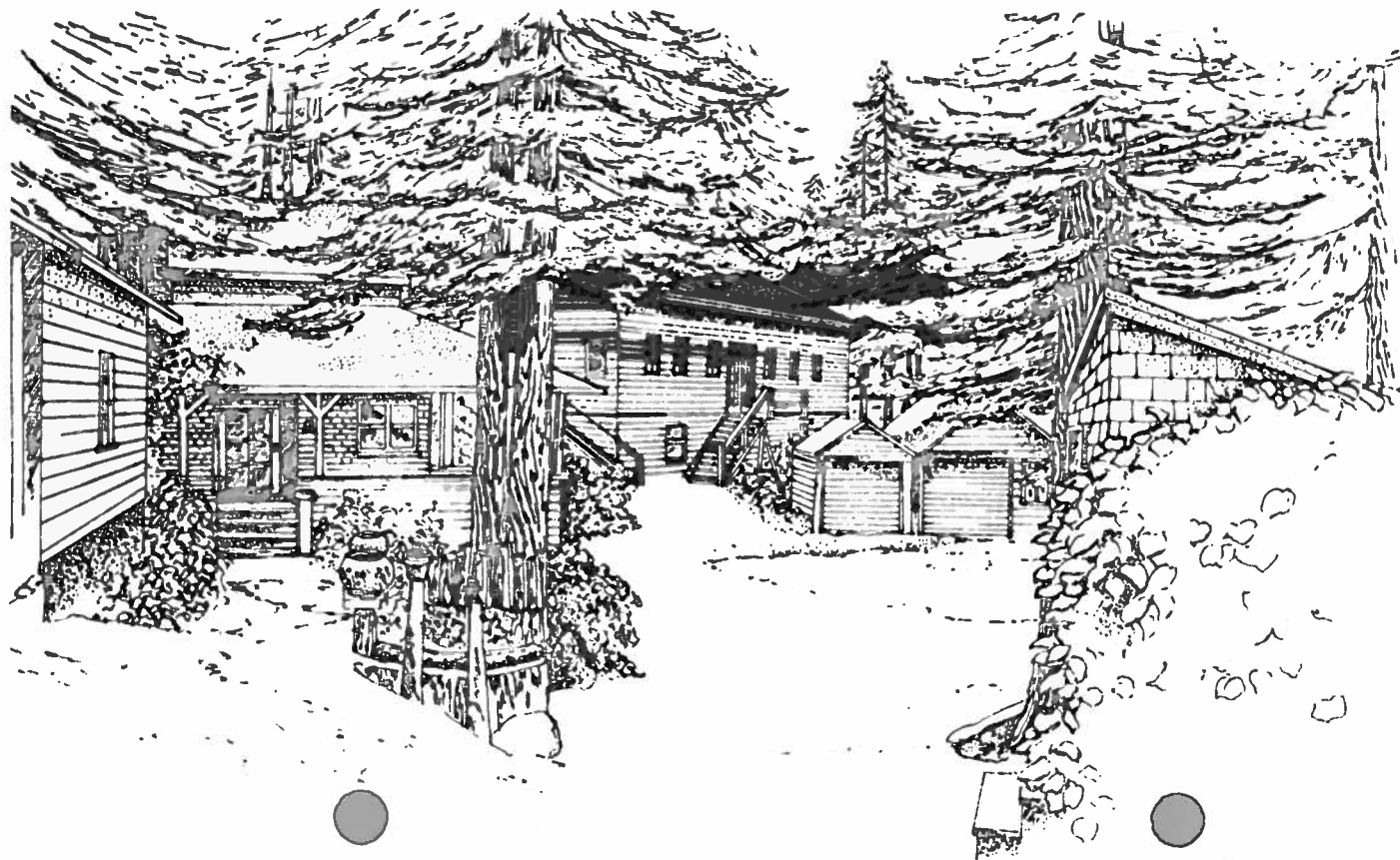
The naturopathic physician is trained as a general practitioner, able to provide a wide range of individual, family, and community health services to people of all ages. He or she is specifically trained to assist in all phases of obstetrical care for natural childbirth at home. Naturopathic medicine integrates into a single profession all healing methods which are compatible with its philosophy.

Science

The science of naturopathic medicine is an ever-expanding body of knowledge drawn from diverse traditional and modern sources. It is a record of observation and research from many cultures throughout history. Included in this science are the disciplines common to all healing arts – a thorough study of the human organism, how it is influenced by all aspects of its environment, and techniques of discovering the nature of disease processes. Naturopathic physicians apply the latest research in all branches of medical science and technology to their field – from discoveries of new facts about human physiology, biochemistry and nutrition to the most modern diagnostic tools and techniques. New developments in natural therapeutics emerge from research conducted by the naturopathic physician into the scientific basis of their practice. The results are new medicinal preparations and new methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Art

The art of naturopathic medicine is essentially the application of philosophy and science to people. The naturopathic physician develops an ability to gain insight into the causes and effects of personal health problems and to use his or her knowledge and skill to assist patients in finding solutions. Only in the role of teacher – the literal meaning of "doctor" – can a physician practice truly preventative medicine. By helping people to understand how the choices they make in their lives have effects on their health, naturopathic physicians provide health education – the highest form of health care. The ultimate goal of the physician is to give each patient the tools to achieve the highest possible level of health and the encouragement to use them.



PACIFIC COLLEGE of NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

"The function of education, the goal of education, the human goal, the humanistic goal so far as human beings are concerned is ultimately the 'self actualization' of a person, the becoming fully human, the development to the fullest height that the human species can stand up to or that the particular individual can come to in a less technical way, it is helping the person to become the best that he (she) is able to become." A. H. Maslow

PCNM is a private four year Naturopathic Medical College designed to serve as a facilitator in the learning process. The process of education at our college must lead to the fullest unfolding of the student both in his/her chosen vocational field of Naturopathy and the deepest intrinsic purpose of their being. Therefore, the organization of the college itself is based on an ever-evolving open model of education as the joyful expression of oneself. This process of wholistic education assures that the learners entering into this framework are fully conscious of the individual responsibility placed upon them to be an integral component of the success of the learning community.

Curriculum

FIRST YEAR

Anatomy I
Histology
Physiology I
Manipulation Therapy I
Medical Terminology
Embryology I
History of Medicine

Anatomy II
Embryology II
Neuroanatomy
Physiology II
Manipulation Therapy II
Intro. to Healing Arts

Anatomy III
Embryology III
Organology
Physiology III
Manipulation Therapy III
Biochemistry I

SECOND YEAR

Biochemistry II
Neurology
Pharmacognosy
First Aid & E.M.P.
Manipulation IV
Microbiology
Naturopathic Seminar

Pathology
Pharmacology
Physical Diagnosis I
Public Health
Manipulation V
Nutrition I
Group Process

Lab Diagnosis
Nutrition II
Immunology
Materia Medica I
The Person
Manipulation VI
Physical Diagnosis II

THIRD YEAR

Nutrition III
Materia Medica II
Physiotherapy
Psychological Medicine
E.E.N.T.
Roentgenology
Internship

Materia Medica III
Cardio-Respiratory
G.I.-Proctology
Endocrinology
Minor Surgery
Chinese Medicine I
Dermatology
Internship

Orthopedics
Ob-Gyn/Urology
Colonic Therapy
Chinese Medicine II
Roentgenology
Applied Botanicals
Internship

FOURTH YEAR

Differential Diagnosis
Geriatrics
Pediatrics
Chinese Medicine III
Internship

Birthing
Jurisprudence
Counseling
Office Management
Human Sexuality
Internship

6 week externship
6 week elective externship

HOW DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEFINE NATUROPATHS?

The U.S. Federal Government defined the practice of Naturopathy as follows:

Naturopathy is a system of medicine, embracing diagnosis, prevention and treatment of ills, diseases, traumas, deformities and functions of the human body by the use of any or all agencies (except Major Surgery), for the promotion of health and prevention of disease.

Naturopathic Medicine is not only recognized on the State level, the U.S. Federal Government (Congress) granted professional recognition of Naturopathy as shown in H.R. 6000 Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, which was passed by the Senate on August 17, 1950 and signed by the President August 28, 1950.

EXISTING STATUTES-
Western U.S.

ARIZONA

CHAPTER 14
NATUROPATHY

ARTICLE 1. NATUROPATHIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Sec.

- 32-1501. Definitions.
- 32-1502. Naturopathic board of examiners.
- 32-1503. Compensation.
- 32-1504. Organization; powers and duties; annual report.
- 32-1505. Licensing powers of board.
- 32-1506. Secretary of board; duties.
- 32-1507. Naturopathic board fund.

ARTICLE 2. LICENSING

- 32-1521. Application for examination; fee.
- 32-1522. Educational qualifications of applicant.
- 32-1523. Examination.
- 32-1524. Licensing out-of-state naturopaths.
- 32-1525. Annual application and renewal of license; fee; restoration upon failure to renew.

ARTICLE 3. REGULATION

- 32-1551. Use of title or abbreviation by licensee.
- 32-1552. Recording of certificate.
- 32-1553. Observance of public health laws and regulations.
- 32-1554. Grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal to issue license; notice of action; appeal.
- 32-1555. Unlawful practice.
- 32-1556. Prosecution for violations.
- 32-1557. Violation; penalty; disposition of fines collected.

ARTICLE 1. NATUROPATHIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS

§ 32-1501. Definitions

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Board" means the state naturopathic board of examiners.
2. "Naturopathy" includes all forms of physiotherapy and means a system of treating the abnormalities of the human mind and body by the use of drugless and nonsurgical methods, including the use of physical, electrical, hygienic and sanitary measures incident thereto.

Source:
§§ 1, 5,
part, 67-1

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COLLEGE OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Historical Note

Sources:

§§ 1, 5, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1201 in part, 67-1205, C. '39 comb'd.

Notes of Decisions

In general 1
Charges 3
Extent of permissible practice 2
Reimbursement 4
Witnesses 5

1. In general

Sections 32-1401 et seq., 32-1421 et seq., and 32-1451 et seq. relating to medicine and surgery are not applicable to the practice of naturopathy or physical therapy. *Sanfilippo v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.* (1975) 24 Ariz.App. 10, 535 P.2d 38.

In suit for declaratory judgment brought by naturopathic board of examiners, where no issues of fact were raised but only questions of law concerning interpretation of statutes defining naturopathy and medicine, trial court properly considered case to be one for summary judgment. *Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson* (1951) 71 Ariz. 461, 229 P.2d 713, opinion supplemented 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

By statutory definition confining naturopathy to use of "drugless and non-surgical methods" legislature intended to prevent naturopaths from doing two things for which by training they are not qualified, viz., prescribing drugs and performing surgical operations, and term "drugless method" was not used in a merely descriptive sense relating only to general practices but was intended to qualify and limit practice of naturopathy. *Id.*

2. Extent of permissible practice

Licensed naturopath can perform physical therapy. *Sanfilippo v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.* (1975) 24 Ariz.App. 10, 535 P.2d 38.

Under this section confining naturopathics to use of "drugless and nonsurgical methods," members of naturopathic profession are not barred from prescrib-

ing for their patients foods commonly used for nutritional purposes as distinguished from drugs. *Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson* (1951) 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

Under the Arizona statutes a practitioner of naturopathy or of chiropractic is limited to nonsurgical and nonmedical methods, while the osteopathic practitioner is placed more nearly on an equal with medical physician. *Gates v. Kilcrease* (1948) 66 Ariz. 328, 188 P.2d 247.

A licensed naturopath, intentionally and purposely applying electricity by means of diathermy machine used by surgeons to burn out lump on patient's foot after diagnosing it as cancer, was guilty of practicing medicine without license by performing surgical operation. *Nethken v. State* (1940) 56 Ariz. 15, 104 P.2d 159.

Drugs as defined in § 32-1901, are articles used in diagnosis for which standards are recognized in the official compendium, and where radiopaque contrast media constitute such drug when used for diagnostic purposes by chiropractor or naturopath, such use is beyond the extent of permissible practice under § 32-925. *Op. Atty. Gen. No. 72-8.*

Neither chiropractic doctors nor naturopathic doctors may draw blood by needle syringe. *Op. Atty. Gen. No. 83-85-L.*

A naturopath may treat infectious diseases so long as he uses drugless or nonsurgical methods. *Op. Atty. Gen. No. 56-148.*

3. Charges

Charges made for physical therapy treatments administered in a naturopathic office by unlicensed assistant under supervision of naturopath were as a matter of law not rendered for "reasonable medical expenses" under automobile policy, and insurer was not liable for such charges since administration of such treatments was contrary to public

§ 32-1501 PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Title 32

policy and §§ 32-2041 and 32-2043. Sanfilippo v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. (1975) 24 Ariz.App. 10, 535 P.2d 38.

visors to render such aid and without providing the necessary sworn statements by the indigents would be unable to require board to reimburse him. Id.

4. Reimbursement

Naturopath ordered or authorized by board of supervisors to render his services to the indigent sick would be entitled to reimbursement by board for such services. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 65-14-L.

Naturopath who voluntarily practiced his healing arts upon indigent county welfare recipients without prior authorization or direction from board of super-

5. Witnesses

Doctors with unlimited licenses are competent to give expert testimony in entire medical field, and chiropractor or naturopath is competent expert witness only in limited field in which he is licensed by the state. Chalupa v. Industrial Commission (1973) 109 Ariz. 340, 509 P.2d 610.

§ 32-1502. Naturopathic board of examiners

A. There shall be a state naturopathic board of examiners which shall consist of three members appointed by the governor. One member shall be appointed each year for a term of three years beginning July 1, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The governor shall fill all vacancies in the membership of the board.

B. No person shall be appointed to the board who is not a citizen of the state, or who has not practiced naturopathy in this state continuously for five years immediately prior to the date of appointment. No two members of the board shall be graduates of the same school of drugless therapy.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 1, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1201, C. '39, in part.

Reviser's Note:

Laws 1935, Ch. 105, § 1 (67-1201, C. '39) provided for appointment of the first members of the board. The provision is deleted as executed.

§ 32-1503. Compensation

Each member of the board except the secretary shall receive compensation as determined pursuant to § 38-611 for each day actually engaged in the performances of his duties. The compensation to be paid the secretary shall be as determined pursuant to § 38-611.

As amended Laws 1962, Ch. 98, § 44; Laws 1970, Ch. 204, § 110.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 4, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1204, C. '39.

Prior to the 1962 amendment, this section read:

"Each member of the board except the secretary shall receive ten dollars per day for each day actually engaged

in the performances of his duties, together with all expenses actually incurred. The board may fix the annual salary to be paid the secretary, and allow traveling expenses in addition thereto when incurred on business of the board."

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

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The 1962 amendment substituted "twenty dollars" for "ten dollars" in the first sentence.

The 1970 amendment substantially rewrote this section.

§ 32-1504. Organization; powers and duties; annual report

A. The board shall carry the provisions of this chapter into effect and shall adopt rules and regulations for its administration.

B. The board shall annually elect a president, vice president and secretary, who may summon witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and affidavits and certify thereto under the seal adopted by the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. The board shall make an annual report to the governor on the first Monday in December each year in which there shall be a detailed statement of all monies received and disbursed by the board during the preceding year.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 2, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1202, C. '39, in part.

Reviser's Note:

Laws 1935, Ch. 105, § 2 (67-1202, C. '39) provided for the first organizational meeting of the board. The provision is deleted as executed.

§ 32-1505. Licensing powers of board

The board is authorized to issue, suspend or revoke licenses to practice naturopathy.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 3, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1203, C. '39, in part.

Notes of Decisions

1. In general

By statutory definition confining naturopathy to use of "drugless and non-surgical methods" legislature intended to prevent naturopaths from doing two things for which by training they are not qualified, viz., prescribing drugs and performing surgical operations, and term "drugless method" was not used in a merely descriptive sense relating only to general practices but was intended to qualify and limit practice of naturo-

thy. *Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson* (1951) 71 Ariz. 461, 229 P.2d 713, opinion supplemented 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

In suit for declaratory judgment brought by naturopathic board of examiners, where no issues of fact were raised but only questions of law concerning interpretation of statutes defining naturopathy and medicine, trial court properly considered case to be one for summary judgment. *Id.*

§ 32-1506. Secretary of board; duties

The secretary shall keep a record of all actions of the board, including a detailed register of applicants for licenses.

As amended Laws 1971, Ch. 125, § 42.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 2, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1202, C. '39, in part.

The 1971 amendment deleted a subsec. "A" designation preceding the present text and deleted a former subsec. B, which prior thereto read:

"B. The secretary of the board shall be bonded for not less than one thousand dollars payable to the state for the faithful performance of his duties and the accounting for all monies that come into his possession. The premium for the bond shall be paid from the naturopathic board fund."

§ 32-1507. Naturopathic board fund

All monies from whatever source which come into the possession of the board shall be paid to the secretary who shall, at the end of each calendar month, deposit them with the state treasurer who shall transfer ten per cent of such monies in the general fund of the state and the remaining ninety per cent to the naturopathic board fund for use of the board. Disbursements from the fund shall be paid on warrants drawn by the department of administration assistant director for finance after having been presented with a claim or voucher signed by the president and secretary of the board and bearing the seal of the board. The board may spend amounts necessary for the proper administration of this chapter, but all expenditures shall be paid from monies remaining in the naturopathic board fund.

As amended Laws 1970, Ch. 190, § 42; Laws 1976, Ch. 163, § 20.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 2, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1202, C. '39, in part.

The 1970 amendment substituted "commissioner of finance" for "state auditor" in the second sentence.

The 1976 amendment substituted "department of administration assistant director for" for "commissioner of" in the second sentence.

For purpose of Laws 1976, Ch. 163, see note following § 10-401.

ARTICLE 2. LICENSING

§ 32-1521. Application for examination; fee

A. A person desiring to practice naturopathy or any branch thereof in this state shall make application to the board for an examina-

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tion not less than fifteen days before the date of examination upon forms furnished by the board. The application shall be accompanied by a certificate of registration in the basic sciences, issued by the board of examiners in the basic sciences.

B. All persons licensed under this chapter shall pay to the board a license fee of fifty dollars. Twenty-five dollars shall accompany the application for examination, and the balance shall be paid when the license is granted. Under no condition shall the application fee of twenty-five dollars be returned to the applicant.

C. Affidavits of two reputable residents of the state attesting the good moral character of the applicant, two photographs of the applicant taken within thirty days of the application and other data and information as the board requires shall be filed with the application. At the time and place the board has previously designated, the applicant shall appear before the board for examination as to his fitness to practice naturopathy.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 6, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1206, C. '39, in part.

twenty-five dollars for persons practicing on the effective date of the act. The provision is deleted as executed. See also reviser's note to § 32-1524.

Reviser's Note:

Laws 1935, Ch. 105, § 6 (67-1206, C. '39) provided for an application fee of

Library References

Physicians and Surgeons § 5(2).

C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons §§ 13, 23.

Notes of Decisions

1. In general

By statutory definition confining naturopathy to use of "drugless and non-surgical methods" legislature intended to prevent naturopaths from doing two things for which by training they are not qualified, viz., prescribing drugs and performing surgical operations, and term "drugless method" was not used in a merely descriptive sense relating only to general practices but was intended to

qualify and limit practice of naturopathy. *Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson* (1951) 71 Ariz. 461, 229 P.2d 713, opinion supplemented 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

There exists in Arizona no such thing as right to practice medicine, and all that does exist is privilege to practice medicine as allowed and regulated by legislature. *Id.*

§ 32-1522. Educational qualifications of applicant

Except as provided in this section, the minimum educational requirements for license under the provisions of this chapter shall be a high school diploma, or the equivalent thereof, certified to by the su-

perintendent of public instruction or a county school superintendent, and subsequent graduation from a school or schools of drugless therapeutics, approved by the board, embracing residential studies of not less than four years of eight months each devoted to a study of the following subjects in the approximate number of hours assigned to each as follows:

1. Anatomy, including dissection, six hundred fifty hours.
2. Histology and embryology, one hundred fifty hours.
3. Physiology, two hundred fifty hours.
4. Chemistry, two hundred hours.
5. Bacteriology, one hundred hours.
6. Pathology, three hundred fifty hours.
7. Diagnosis, including physical, clinical, X-ray, symptomatology, dermatology and mental diseases, five hundred hours.
8. Orthopedics, one hundred hours.
9. Manipulative and adjustive technic, two hundred hours.
10. Dietetics, two hundred hours.
11. Drugless gynecology, one hundred fifty hours.
12. Nonsurgical obstetrics, one hundred fifty hours.
13. Toxicology, fifty hours.
14. First aid, fifty hours.
15. Ear, nose and throat, fifty hours.
16. Hygiene and sanitation, one hundred hours.
17. Jurisprudence, forty-five hours.
18. Drugless therapeutics, including electrotherapy, physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, massage and practice of naturopathy, seven hundred fifty hours.
19. Clinical practice, three hundred hours.
20. Such other subjects as the board requires, excepting materia medica and major surgery, totaling not less than forty-five hundred hours.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 7, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1207, C. '39.

Library References

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐4.

C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

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 UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Notes of Decisions

In general 1
Witnesses 2

1. In general

Educational requirements of naturopaths indicate that, as a group, they are likely to be relatively well schooled in medical matters. *Chalupa v. Industrial Commission* (1972), 17 Ariz.App. 386, 498 P.2d 228, modified on other grounds 509 P.2d 610, 109 Ariz. 340.

By statutory definition confining naturopathy to use of "drugless and non-surgical methods" legislature intended to prevent naturopaths from doing two things for which by training they are not qualified, viz., prescribing drugs and

performing surgical operations, and term "drugless method" was not used in a merely descriptive sense relating only to general practices but was intended to qualify and limit practice of naturopathy. *Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson* (1951) 71 Ariz. 461, 229 P.2d 713, opinion supplemented 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

2. Witnesses

Doctors with unlimited licenses are competent to give expert testimony in entire medical field, and chiropractor or naturopath is competent expert witness only in limited field in which he is licensed by the state. *Chalupa v. Industrial Commission* (1973) 109 Ariz. 340, 509 P.2d 610.

§ 32-1523. Examination

A. For the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for license under the provisions of this chapter, the board shall hold meetings and conduct examinations of applicants for licenses at times and places and under rules and regulations the board determines. The time and place of holding the examination shall be published at least thirty days prior to the date of the examination.

B. The examination shall be in writing and shall embrace the subjects set forth in § 32-1522 and other subjects required by the board. If the applicant answers seventy-five per cent of the questions asked on each of the subjects of the examination correctly, a license to practice naturopathy shall be issued to the applicant.

C. If an applicant fails to pass the examination he shall, within one year after his failure to pass, without losing credit for subjects passed and without paying another fee, be permitted to take another examination at the convenience of the board. An applicant for reexamination shall, not less than fifteen days before the date of the examination, notify the board of his intention to take the examination.

Historical Note

Source:

§§ 3, 6, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1203, 67-1206, C. '39, in part. comb'd.

Notes of Decisions

I. In general

There exists in Arizona no such thing as right to practice medicine, and all that does exist is privilege to practice

medicine as allowed and regulated by legislature. Kuts-Cheraux v. Wilson (1951) 71 Ariz. 861, 229 P.2d 713, opinion supplemented 72 Ariz. 37, 230 P.2d 512.

§ 32-1524. Licensing out-of-state naturopaths

The board may, upon payment of a fee of one hundred dollars, grant a license to practice naturopathy without examination to a naturopathic physician licensed to practice in another state if the requirements in such state are not less than those required of applicants for license in this state and if such other state grants similar reciprocal privileges to naturopathic physicians licensed in this state.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 13, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1213, C. '39.

paths practicing on the effective date of the act. The provision is omitted as executed.

Reviser's Note:

Laws 1935, Ch. 105, § 8 (67-1208, C. '39) provided for the licensing of naturo-

§ 32-1525. Annual application and renewal of license; fee; restoration upon failure to renew

A. On or before January 1 each year every person holding a license under this chapter shall apply to the board for a certificate of renewal of his license, accompanying the application with a fee of twenty dollars. The application shall be made on a form furnished by the board, and shall contain information required by the board.

B. Upon receipt of an application for annual renewal of a license to practice naturopathy accompanied by the proper fee, the board shall issue a certificate of annual registration which shall at all times be displayed in the office of the licensee.

C. Failure, refusal or neglect of any licensee to pay the annual renewal fee shall, after thirty days from January 1 each year, automatically revoke the license of the licensee. A license so revoked shall not be restored except on written application therefor and payment of a restoration fee of fifteen dollars plus the annual renewal fee of twenty dollars, but an applicant for restoration of a license so revoked shall not be required to submit to an examination as to his qualifications. On or before December 1 each year, the secretary of the board shall notify each licensee under this chapter that the annual application and fee for renewal are due on or before January 1.

As amended Laws 1969, Ch. 93, § 1.

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Historical Note

Source:

§ 10, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1210, C. '39.

The 1969 amendment substituted "twenty dollars" for "ten dollars" in the first sentence of subsec. A and in the second sentence of subsec. C.

ARTICLE 3. REGULATION

§ 32-1551. Use of title or abbreviation by licensee

Licensees under this chapter are authorized to use any or all of the terms or abbreviations, "doctor of naturopathy," "N.D.," "naturopath," "naturopathic physician" or "drugless physician," but none of such terms or abbreviations or any combination of them shall be used to convey the impression that the physician using them practices any healing art other than drugless therapy.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 14, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1214, C. '39.

Notes of Decisions

1. In general

Naturopathic physician who uses the abbreviations "Dr." and "N.D." must designate, on an advertisement, by words the particular type of practice he is licensed to do. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 63-88-L.

§ 32-1552. Recording of certificate

Before engaging in practice in any county in the state, the holder of a license under this chapter shall record the license with the county recorder of the county in which the licensee intends to practice. The recorder shall stamp or write on the back of the license such facts as are necessary to indicate that it has been recorded.

As amended Laws 1966, Ch. 63, § 11.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 11, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1211, C. '39.
The 1966 amendment, in the second sentence, deleted "shall receive a fee of

one dollar for recording the license in a book kept for that purpose and" after "The recorder".

§ 32-1553. Observance of public health laws and regulations

Licensees under this chapter shall observe and be subject to all state, county and municipal laws and regulations relating to public

health in the same manner as physicians of other schools of healing; for it is not the intention of the legislature to grant any special favors or privileges to any particular system or method of healing.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 12, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1212, C. '39.

Cross References

Failure to report gunshot, knife or other wounds apparently due to illegal acts, punishment, see § 13-1206.

Practicing medicine while intoxicated, punishment, see § 13-1007.

Privileged communications, see §§ 12-2235 and 13-1802.

Revocation of license for secreting person having contagious disease, see § 36-630.

Waiver by patient of privileged communication, see § 12-2236.

§ 32-1554. Grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal to issue license; notice of action; appeal

A. The board may refuse to grant, or may suspend or revoke a license to practice naturopathy in this state for any of the following reasons:

1. Use of fraud or deception in obtaining a license.
2. Impersonation of another physician.
3. Practicing naturopathy under an assumed name.
4. Unprofessional conduct reflecting unfavorably upon the profession.
5. Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.
6. Any other reason that renders the licensee unfit to perform the duties of a naturopathic physician.

B. Within ten days after refusal to grant, or suspension or revocation of a license, the board shall furnish the applicant or licensee concerned with a detailed statement of the reasons for its action.

C. Within ninety days thereafter the applicant or licensee may appeal to the superior court of the county where the suspended or revoked license is recorded for reversal of the action of the board. The decision of the superior court may be appealed to the supreme court by either party.

D. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to defend the board in any action brought against it.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 9, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1209, C. '39.

Physicians and Sur
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I. In general

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§ 32-1555.

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Source:

§ 15, Ch. 105, L. '3

§ 32-1556.

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Source:

§ 17, Ch. 105, L. '35

§ 32-1557.

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Ch. 14

Library References

Physicians and Surgeons § 11.2, 11.3 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons §§ 17, 18.

Notes of Decisions

I. In general
 Administrative determination as to license is limited to judicial review in the superior court as to real estate brokers and salesmen, optometrists, driver licensing instructors or schools, funeral directors, and employment agencies but further appellate review exists as to dispensing opticians, osteopathic physicians, barbers, collection agencies, contractors, physicians, naturopathic physicians, and nurses. Meyer v. Campbell (1971) 13 Ariz.App. 601, 480 P.2d 22.

§ 32-1555. Unlawful practice

It is unlawful for any person to practice, attempt to practice or claim to practice naturopathy or any branch thereof without first complying with the provisions of this chapter.

Historical Note

Source:
 § 15, Ch. 105, L. '35, 67-1215, C. '39.

§ 32-1556. Prosecution for violations

The county attorney of each county shall prosecute all persons charged with violating this chapter within his county, but the board may retain its own attorney or request legal assistance from the attorney general to aid in prosecuting such a violator. If the board obtains legal assistance to prosecute or aid in the prosecution for a violation of this chapter, payment for such services shall be made from the naturopathic board fund.

Historical Note

Source:
 § 17, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1217, C. '39.

§ 32-1557. Violation; penalty; disposition of fines collected

A. A person who violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided by law.

B. Seventy-five per cent of fines collected under this chapter shall be remitted to the naturopathic board fund and twenty-five per cent to the county treasurer of the county in which the prosecution is conducted.

§ 32-1557 PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS Title 32

C. Justice of the peace courts, municipal courts and superior courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction of offenses under this chapter.

Historical Note

Source:

§ 16, Ch. 105, L. '35; 67-1216, C. '39.

Reviser's Note:

Laws 1935, Ch. 105, § 18 (67-1216, C. '39) provided for severability of the act. The provision is omitted as unnecessary.

Library References

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐6(12).

C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 30.

Sec.

- 32-1601. D
- 32-1602. B
- 32-1603. Q
- 32-1604. C
- 32-1605. O
- 32-1606. P
- 32-1607. P

- 32-1608. T
- 32-1609. R
- 32-1610. A

- 32-1611. B

- 32-1631. A
- 32-1632. Q
- 32-1633. E
- 32-1634. L
- 32-1635. T
- 32-1636. U
- 32-1637. Q
- 32-1638. E
- 32-1639. L
- 32-1640. T
- 32-1641. U
- 32-1642. A
- 32-1643. F
- 32-1644. N
- 32-1645. A

- 32-1661. A
- 32-1662. R
- 32-1663. G
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- 32-1665. R
- 32-1666. U
- 32-1666.01.
- 32-1667. V

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Sec. 454-5 PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

(b) Any person having reason to believe that this chapter or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, have been violated or that a license issued under this chapter is subject to suspension or revocation, may file with the commissioner a written complaint setting forth the details of the alleged violation or grounds for suspension or revocation. [L 1967, c 228, §6]

Rules of Court

Injunctions, see HRCF rule 65.

§454-6 Power of commissioner. The mortgage commissioner may promulgate such rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 91, as amended, as he deems necessary for the administration of this chapter. The rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Advertising;
- (2) Solicitation;
- (3) Specifications as to the forms and procedures to be used in the making of any mortgage loan. [L 1967, c 228, §7]

§454-7 Fees, commissions, and charges. The mortgage commissioner may also promulgate rules and regulations concerning maximum fees, commissions, and charges on mortgage loan transactions. The maximum fees, commissions, and charges shall be related to the actual amount of money made available to the borrower, over and above the indebtedness of prior mortgages. The commissioner may also promulgate rules and regulations concerning the full disclosure of the fees, commissions, and charges. [L 1967, c 228, §8]

§454-8 Penalty, contracts void. Violation of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Any contract entered into by any person with any unlicensed mortgage broker or solicitor shall be void and unenforceable. [L 1967, c 228, §9]

CHAPTER 455
NATUROPATHY

SECTION

- 455-1 DEFINED
- 455-2 APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION; FEE
- 455-3 QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS
- 455-4 STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN NATUROPATHY
- 455-5 ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD
- 455-6 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD
- 455-7 EXAMINATIONS
- 455-8 LICENSE TO PRACTICE; BIENNIAL REGISTRATION
- 455-9 PENALTY

§455-1 Defined. For the purpose of this chapter the practice of naturopathy means the scientific application of air, light, sunshine, water, earth, cold and heat, electricity, hygiene and dietetics, bio-chemic system, psychotherapy, mechanical movements, manipulations, and appliances, specifically to eliminate toxic conditions from the human body and to promote the quality, quantity and flow of the vital fluids without the use of drugs, aiding nature with natural and

congenial agents or means of normal functioning; provided the Hawaiian art of lomilomi, RL 1945, §2651; RL 1959, §2651.

§455-2 Application for licensure in naturopathy shall apply in duplicate upon a blank form prepared by the commissioner. Each application such facts concerning the applicant's education and application shall be filed with the commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to administer oaths. An examination fee of \$50 shall not be refunded if the applicant is not examined and has passed the examination. §1301; am L 1937, c 221, §6; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 106, §1

For additional licensing requirements, see §455-2.

Fee as modified by administrative order.

§455-3 Qualifications. No person shall be licensed as a naturopath unless the applicant has resided in Hawaii preceding the date of application for a minimum of one year. Each applicant shall complete a science course from an institution of higher learning, a legally chartered school, or a course of resident instruction. The course shall include attendance, and include the minimum hours hereinafter specified:

Anatomy	
Histology and embryology	
Chemistry and toxicology	
Physiology	
Bacteriology	
Hygiene and sanitation	
Pathology	
Diagnosis	
Naturopathic theory	
Obstetrics and gynecology	
Jurisprudence	
Clinical practice	
Biochemistry and therapeutics	
Therapeutics	
Total	

Each applicant shall have completed at least ninety per cent of the above course of study.

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congenial agents or means either tangible or intangible to restore and maintain normal functioning; provided, that the practice of naturopathy shall not include the Hawaiian art of lomilomi or massage. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1300; RL 1945, §2651; RL 1955, §66-1]

§455-2 Application for examination; fee. Any person desiring to practice naturopathy shall apply in writing to the state board of examiners in naturopathy upon a blank form prepared and furnished by the board and shall include in the application such facts concerning the applicant as the board shall require. Each application shall be filed by the applicant and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths. At the time of the application each applicant shall pay an examination fee of \$50 [75] to the department of regulatory agencies which shall not be refunded if the applicant fails to pass the examination.

No person shall be licensed to practice naturopathy unless he has been duly examined and has passed such examination. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1301; am L 1937, c 221, §1; RL 1945, §2652; RL 1955, §66-2; am L 1957, c 316, §6; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §15; am L 1963, c 114, §3; HRS §455-2; am L 1969, c 106, §1]

For additional licensing requirements, see L 1975, c 118, §35, appended as note to HRS §436-4.

Revision Note

Fee as modified by administrative action pursuant to §92-28 is shown in brackets.

§455-3 Qualifications of applicants. No application shall be received unless the applicant has resided in the State for not less than one year immediately preceding the date of application. Each applicant shall be a graduate of a high school. Each applicant shall, in addition, have had a two year liberal arts and science course from an accredited college or university and be a graduate of a legally chartered school, university, or college of naturopathy which requires a course of resident instruction of at least four years of nine months each of actual attendance, and includes in its course of study the subjects hereinafter listed for the minimum hours hereinafter listed:

Anatomy	650
Histology and embryology	130
Chemistry and toxicology	250
Physiology	300
Bacteriology	130
Hygiene and sanitation	130
Pathology	350
Diagnosis	600
Naturopathic theory and practice	900
Obstetrics and gynecology	260
Jurisprudence	50
Clinical practice	400
Biochemistry and dietetics	240
Therapeutics	130
Total	4520

Each applicant shall have attended such school, university, or college for at least ninety per cent of the hours required. The addition of two years of liberal arts and science course shall not apply to persons who, on May 9, 1949, were

Sec. 455-3 PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

lawfully licensed to practice naturopathy in the State or to persons holding diplomas or attending legally chartered naturopathic schools, universities, or colleges on such date. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1302; am L 1935, c 221, §2; RL 1945, §2653; am L 1949, c 214, §1; RL 1955, §66-3]

Hawaii Bar Journal

For discussion of residence qualification, see *The New Resident: Hawaii's Second-Class Citizen*, Steven K. Christensen, 5 HBJ 77.

§455-4 State board of examiners in naturopathy. The governor shall appoint in the manner prescribed by section 26-34 the state board of examiners in naturopathy, consisting of three members. Each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. All members of the board shall, before appointment, have been licensed to practice naturopathy in the State under the laws thereof in force at the date of the issuance of the license. [L 1937, c 221, §3; RL 1945, §2654; RL 1955, §66-4; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §5]

Cross References

Boards, generally, see §26-34 and notes thereto.
Departmental administration, see §§26-9 and 26-35.

§455-5 Organization of the board. The board of examiners in naturopathy may elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary who shall each serve one year or until a successor is elected. The board may make such rules as it deems expedient to carry this chapter into effect. Two members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall serve without pay, provided, that the expenses of conducting examinations shall be paid out of the office expenses of the department of regulatory agencies upon vouchers signed by a majority of the board. [L 1937, c 221, §4; RL 1945, §2655; RL 1955, §66-5; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §15; am L 1963, c 114, §3]

Cross References

Rulemaking, see chapter 91.

§455-6 Powers and authority of the board. The state board of examiners in naturopathy may:

- (1) Adopt and use a seal to be affixed to all official acts of the board;
- (2) Make rules and regulations to determine the means, terms, translations, and definitions relating to the practice of naturopathy in the State;
- (3) Revoke or suspend any license issued to any person to practice naturopathy upon any of the following causes:
 - (A) Procuring or aiding or abetting in the procuring of a criminal abortion;
 - (B) Obtaining of or any attempt to obtain a license to practice naturopathy through fraud, misrepresentation, bribery, or deceit;
 - (C) Continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease;

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- (D) Advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;
- (E) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own;
- (F) Habitual drunkenness, or addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other habit-forming drugs;
- (G) Professional misconduct, gross carelessness, neglect, or manifest incapacity; any one or more of the causes having been proved to the satisfaction of the board.

The board may not suspend or revoke a license, however, for any of these causes unless the person accused has been given at least twenty days' notice, in writing, and a public hearing in conformity with chapter 91.

The board may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers for the investigation of matters that may come before them and the presiding officer of the board may administer the requisite oaths.

In case any license is revoked for any of the causes named in this section, the holder thereof shall be immediately notified of the revocation, in writing, by the board. Licenses to practice naturopathy may be restored by the board. [L 1949, c 214, §2; RL 1955, §66-6; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-6; am L 1969, c 106, §2; am L 1974, c 205, §2(16)]

§455-7 Examinations. The state board of examiners in naturopathy shall conduct examinations at such times and places as it deems best, in the following subjects: anatomy; histology and embryology; chemistry and toxicology; physiology; bacteriology; hygiene and sanitation; pathology; diagnosis or analysis, including clinical, physical, x-ray, symptomatology, dermatology, and mental diseases; naturopathic theory and practice; obstetrics and gynecology; jurisprudence; clinical practice; biochemistry; therapeutics, including physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, heliotherapy, phytotherapy, orthopaedics; and such other subjects as the board may require. The examination shall be conducted in writing, but it may be supplemented by oral examinations, and by demonstrations or other practical tests as the board may require. If the applicant receives a general average of seventy-five per cent and does not fall below sixty per cent in more than two branches of the examination, he shall be considered as having passed the examination. [L 1937, c 221, §5; RL 1945, §2656; RL 1955, §66-7; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-7, am L 1969, c 106, §3]

Cross References

Disposal of examination papers, see §94-5.

§455-8 License to practice; biennial registration. Licenses to practice naturopathy shall be issued by the board in such form as the board determines, to those who qualify according to this chapter. Naturopathy physicians licensed under this chapter shall observe and be subject to all state regulations relative to reporting births and deaths and all matters pertaining to the public health with equal rights and obligations as physicians, surgeons, and practitioners of other schools of medicine. Every person holding a license to practice in the State shall reregister with the state board of examiners in naturopathy on or before December 31 of each odd-numbered year and shall pay a reregistration fee of \$15. The failure to so reregister and pay the reregistration fee constitutes a forfeiture of

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license; provided that the license shall be reinstated upon written application therefor together with payment of all delinquent fees and the sum of \$75. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1303; am L 1937, c 221, §6; RL 1945, §2657; RL 1955, §66-8; am L 1957, c 316, §7; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-8; am L 1969, c 106, §4; am L 1975, c 118, §18]

§455-9 Penalty. Any person except a licensed naturopath who practices or attempts to practice naturopathy, or any person who buys, sells, or fraudulently obtains any diploma or license to practice naturopathy whether recorded or not, or any person who uses the title "natureopath", "naturopath", or "N.D.", or any word or title to induce the belief that he is engaged in the practice of naturopathy without complying with this chapter, or any person who violates this chapter, shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1304; RL 1945, §2658; RL 1955, §66-9]

**CHAPTER 456
NOTARIES PUBLIC**

SECTION

- 456-1 APPOINTMENT; TENURE
- 456-2 QUALIFICATIONS; OATH
- 456-3 SEAL
- 456-4 FILING COPY OF COMMISSION; AUTHENTICATION OF ACTS
- 456-5 OFFICIAL BOND
- 456-6 LIABILITIES ON OFFICIAL BOND
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- 456-10 DUTIES, BY MERCANTILE USAGE
- 456-11 PROTESTS; NEGOTIABLE PAPER
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- 456-13 MAY ADMINISTER OATH
- 456-14 NOTARY CONNECTED WITH A CORPORATION OR TRUST COMPANY; AUTHORITY TO ACT
- 456-15 RECORD; COPIES AS EVIDENCE
- 456-16 DISPOSITION OF RECORDS, PENALTY
- 456-17 FEES
- 456-18 NOTARIES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

§456-1 Appointment; tenure. The attorney general may, in his discretion, appoint and commission such number of notaries public for each of the several judicial circuits of the State as he deems necessary for the public good and convenience.

The term of office of a notary public shall be four years from the date of his commission, unless sooner removed by the attorney general for cause after due hearing; provided, that after due hearing the commission of a notary public may be revoked by the attorney general in any case where any change occurs in the notary's office, occupation, or employment which in his judgment renders the holding of such commission by the notary no longer necessary for the public good and convenience. Each notary shall, upon any change in his office, occupation, or employment, forthwith report the same to the attorney general. [CC 1859, §1266; am L 1887, c 11, §1; RL 1925, §3174; am L 1929, c 3, §1; RL 1935, §5200; am L 1941, c 322, §1; am L 1943, c 173, pt of §1; RL 1945, §7661; am L 1953, c 30, §1; RL 1955, §168-1; am L 1959, c 4, §1]

OREGON

Chapter 685

1977 REPLACEMENT PART
(1979 reprint)

Naturopaths

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Note: Section 41, chapter 842, Oregon Laws 1977, is operative July 1, 1986, and provides:

Sec. 41. ORS 685.010, 685.020, 685.030, 685.040, 685.050, 685.060, 685.070, 685.080, 685.085, 685.090, 685.100, 685.102, 685.104, 685.106, 685.110, 685.125, 685.160, 685.170, 685.190, 685.201, 685.210 and 685.990 relating to naturopaths are repealed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

685.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Naturopathic Board of Examiners.

(2) "Drugs" means all medicines and preparations and all substances, except nonpoisonous plant substances, food and water, used or intended to be used for the diagnosis, cure, treatment, mitigation or prevention of diseases or abnormalities of man, which are recognized in the latest editions of the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them, or otherwise established as drugs.

(3) "Minor surgery" means the use of electrical or other methods for the surgical repair and care incident thereto of superficial lacerations and abrasions, benign superficial tumors, and the removal of foreign bodies located in the superficial structures; and the use of antiseptics and local anesthetics in connection therewith.

(4) "Naturopathy," which includes phytotherapy and minor surgery, is defined as a system of treating the human body by use of natural methods, which has for its object the maintaining of the body in, or of restoring it to a state of normal health. [Amended by 1953 c. 557 §4]

685.020 License required to practice naturopathy; title and abbreviations used by licentiates. (1) No person shall attempt to practice, or claim to practice naturopathy in this state without first complying with the provisions of this chapter.

Licentiates under this chapter may use all of the following terms: "Doctor of Naturopathy" or its abbreviation, "N. D.," "Naturopath" or "Naturopathic Physician." None of these terms, or any combination of them, shall be so used as to convey the impression that the physician who uses them is practicing anything other than drugless ther-

685.030 Application of chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to:

(1) Apply to any physician and surgeon, osteopath or chiropractor, or to any Christian Scientist or other person who by religious or spiritual means endeavors to prevent or cure disease or suffering in accord with the tenets of any church.

(2) Authorize licentiates to practice optometry or administer chiropractic adjustments, or any system or method of treatment not authorized in this chapter, or to administer or write prescriptions for or dispense drugs, or do major surgery.

(3) Prevent one licensed under this chapter from the administration of the anesthetics or antiseptics authorized in subsection (3) of ORS 685.010 or the use of radiopaque substances administered by mouth or rectum necessary for Roentgen diagnostic purposes.

(4) Authorize the administration of any substance by the penetration of the skin or mucous membrane of the human body for a therapeutic purpose. [Amended by 1953 c.557 §4]

685.040 Application of health laws. Licentiates under this chapter shall observe and are subject to all state, county and municipal laws and regulations relating to public health.

685.050 Execution of birth and death certificates. Licentiates under this chapter are authorized to sign birth and death certificates. Such certificates so signed shall be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements of the laws dealing with such certificates.

LICENSING

685.060 Minimum educational requirements for license. (1) The minimum educational requirements for license under the provisions of this chapter shall be:

(a) A high school education, as shown by diploma or certificate of graduation from a standard high school, or the equivalent of such an education, which shall be certified by a Superintendent of Public Instruction; and

(b) At least two years' satisfactory liberal arts and sciences study, or either, in a college or university accredited by either the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools or a like regional association or in a college or university in Oregon approved for granting degrees by the Oregon State Board of

Education as evidenced by certificate or transcript of credits from the college or university; and

(c) Graduation from a naturopathic school or college approved by the State Board of Naturopathic Examiners and which requires for graduation a period of actual attendance of four years of at least nine months each, and teaching adequate courses in all subjects necessary to the practice of naturopathy.

(2) The studies required of the applicant for a license to practice naturopathy in this state shall include anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, public health and hygiene, toxicology, obstetrics and gynecology, diagnosis, theory, practice and philosophy of naturopathy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, clinics, eye-ear-nose-throat, minor surgery, first aid, herbology, proctology, dietetics, jurisprudence, and such other naturopathic subjects as the board may require, except materia medica, pharmacology and major surgery, with a total of not less than 4,000 lecture or recitation hours. [Amended by 1953 c.557 §4; 1969 c.381 §5]

685.070 Application for examination; license fee. Any person who wishes to practice naturopathy in this state shall make application to the board for an examination for a license to practice naturopathy. The application shall be filed with the board not less than 10 days before the date of the examination upon blanks provided by the board. All persons licensed under this chapter shall pay to the board a license fee of \$25, \$10 of which must accompany the application for examination. The balance shall be paid when the applicant has been granted a license. Under no condition will the application fee of \$10 be returned to the applicant. Affidavits of two reputable citizens of the state attesting the good moral character of the applicant shall be filed with the application for examination.

685.080 Examination of applicants; issuing license. (1) For the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for license under this chapter, the board shall hold meetings and conduct examinations of applicants for licenses at such time and places and under such rules and regulations as a majority of the board may determine. The time and place of holding such an examination shall be published at least 30 days prior to the date of the examination.

(2) At the time and place the board has previously designated, the applicant shall appear before the board to be examined as to his fitness to practice naturopathy. The examination shall be in writing and embrace and be restricted to the subjects listed in ORS 685.060.

(3) If the applicant answers correctly 75 percent of the questions asked on each of the subjects of the examination, the board shall issue to such applicant a license to practice naturopathy. If, however, an applicant fails to pass an examination, the applicant shall, without losing credits for subjects passed and without paying another fee, be permitted, within one year from date of failure to pass, to take another examination at the convenience of the board, but the applicant shall, not less than 10 days before the date of the examination, notify the board of his intention to take the examination.

685.085 Reciprocal license. A person licensed to practice naturopathy under the laws of another state who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board that he possesses qualifications at least equal to those required of persons eligible for licensing under this chapter, may be issued a license to practice in this state without written examination upon payment of the license fee required under ORS 685.100. [1973 c.469 §2]

685.090 Recording license with county clerk. Before engaging in practice in any part of the state, the holder of a license under this chapter shall present such license, or a certified copy, for record to the county clerk of the county in which the holder of the license resides. A county clerk is entitled to collect a fee of \$1 for recording the license or for making a certified copy of it. Annually, on January 1, county clerks shall, when requested by the board, furnish the board with a list of such licenses on record in their respective counties.

685.100 Annual renewal of license. (1) On or before January 1 of each year, every person holding a license under this chapter shall apply to the board for a certificate of annual registration and at the time of applying shall pay to the board an annual registration fee not to exceed \$75, as determined by the board and approved by the Executive Department. A person holding a license under this chapter who is at least 70 years of age and retired from the practice of naturopathy shall apply to the board for a certificate of

annual registration and at the time of applying shall pay to the board an annual registration fee not to exceed \$30, as determined by the board and approved by the Executive Department. The application shall be made upon a blank form furnished by the board, and shall contain such information as may be necessary to enable the board to identify the applicant for registration and the licensee to be what he claims to be in the application.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for annual registration, accompanied by the annual registration fee, the board shall issue to the applicant a certificate of annual registration. The certificate shall, at all times, be displayed in the office of the person to whom it was issued unless the person is retired from the practice of naturopathy and does not maintain an office.

(3) The failure, neglect or refusal of any person holding a license under this chapter, to pay the annual registration fee as required by subsection (1) of this section shall, after 30 days from January 1 of each year, automatically revoke his license. A revoked license shall not be restored except upon written application therefor and the payment of a restoration fee of \$25 for each year the license remains revoked, which is in addition to the annual registration fee for each year the registration fee remains unpaid. An applicant for the restoration of a license so revoked shall not be required to submit to any examination as to his qualification to practice under this chapter. However, the board may deny the restoration of any license for which the required registration fees have not been paid during the years for which they are due if it finds that grounds for refusal to grant or for revocation of the license exist under ORS 685.110.

(4) On or before December 1 of each year the secretary of the board shall notify each person holding a license under this chapter that the annual registration application and fee are due on or before January 1 following.
Amended by 1967 c.44 §2; 1969 c.26 §2; 1969 c.381 §6; 1973 c.182 §5]

685.102 Continuing education course required; exemptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, each person holding a license under this chapter shall submit at the time he submits the annual registration fee, evidence satisfactory to the board of his successful completion of an approved program of continuing education in

naturopathy, completed in the calendar year preceding the date on which the evidence is submitted.

(2) The board may exempt any person holding a license under this chapter from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section upon an application by him showing evidence satisfactory to the board that he is unable to comply with the requirements because of physical or mental condition or because of other unusual or extenuating circumstances. However, no person shall be exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section more than once in any five-year period.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a person holding a license under this chapter may be exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section upon an application by him showing evidence satisfactory to the board that he is or will be in the next calendar year at least 70 years of age and is retired or will retire in the next calendar year from the practice of naturopathy.

(4) A person who is exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall not practice naturopathy. A violation of this subsection is grounds for suspension or revocation of the license of the person granted the exemption by the board. [1969 c.381 §2; 1973 c.829 §67]

685.104 Effect of failure to comply with ORS 685.102; reissuance of registration. (1) The board shall refuse to issue the certificate of annual registration to any person holding a license under this chapter who fails to submit with his annual registration fee proof required under ORS 685.102, unless it has exempted the person from the requirements of subsection (1) of ORS 685.102. The board shall return the annual registration fee to the person.

(2) After January 1 of any year, the board may issue a certificate of annual registration to any holder of a license under this chapter who had been refused such certificate under subsection (1) of this section upon submission of the evidence required under subsection (1) of ORS 685.102, accompanied by the required registration fees for each year the registration fee remains unpaid and a restoration fee of \$25 for each year the license remains revoked.

(3) If the person completes an approved program after January 1 to meet the requirements of ORS 685.102 for the year beginning January 1, such completion does not meet the

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requirements of ORS 685.102 for the subsequent year. [1969 c.381 §3; 1973 c.182 §6]

685.106 Approval of continuing education programs. (1) The board may offer a program of continuing education in naturopathy to meet the requirements of ORS 685.102. The board may also approve a program to be presented by persons reasonably qualified to do so.

(2) Any person seeking approval of a program of continuing education in naturopathy, to be offered to assist persons holding licenses under this chapter to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of ORS 685.102, shall submit to the board, at such time as the board may require, copies of courses of study to be offered and proof of such other qualifications as the board may require. Approval granted to any program of continuing education shall be reviewed periodically and approval may be withdrawn from any program that fails to meet the requirements of the board.

(3) Any program of continuing education in naturopathy offered or approved under this section shall consist of at least 20 hours of study covering new, review, experimental, research and specialty subjects in the field of naturopathy. [1969 c.381 §4]

685.110 Denial or revocation of license by board. The board may refuse to grant or may suspend or revoke a license to practice naturopathy in this state for any of the following reasons:

(1) The use of fraud or deception in securing a license.

(2) The impersonation of another physician.

(3) Practicing naturopathy under an assumed name.

(4) The procuring, aiding or abetting in procuring an abortion; provided, that for the purpose of this subsection an abortion means the removal from the womb of a woman the product of conception at any time prior to delivery of the child; provided further, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any licentiate under this chapter to perform an abortion.

(5) The conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

(6) Any other reason that renders the applicant or licentiate unfit to perform the duties of a naturopathic physician. [Amended by 1953 c.555 §2; 1971 c.734 §132]

685.120 [Repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

685.125 License denial or revocation procedure; promulgation and review of rules and orders. (1) Where the board proposes to refuse to issue or renew a license, or proposes to revoke or suspend a license, opportunity for hearing shall be accorded as provided in ORS 183.310 to 183.500.

(2) Promulgation of rules, conduct of hearings, issuance of orders and judicial review of rules and orders shall be as provided in ORS 183.310 to 183.500. [1971 c.734 §134]

STATE BOARD

685.160 Naturopathic Board of Examiners; appointment; confirmation. (1) There hereby is created the Naturopathic Board of Examiners in the Health Division. The board shall consist of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years commencing July 1, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum. The Governor shall fill all vacancies in the membership of the board. All appointments of members of the board by the Governor are subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner provided in ORS 171.560 and 171.570. No person shall be appointed to membership on the board, who is not a citizen of the State of Oregon, or who has not been in continuous practice of naturopathy in this state for five years immediately prior to the date of appointment, or who is interested financially in any medical or drugless school or college, or who is connected, directly or indirectly, with the dispensing, prescribing or sale of pharmaceutical drugs.

(2) The board shall carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and is authorized to issue licenses to practice naturopathy in this state. The possession of a common seal by the board hereby is authorized. [Amended by 1971 c.650 §34; 1973 c.792 §40]

685.170 Officers of board. Annually the board shall elect one of its members president and one of its members secretary, who severally shall have power during their terms of office to summon witnesses, administer oaths and to take testimony and affidavits, certifying thereto, under their hand and the seal of the board. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of all actions of the board, including a detailed register of applicants for license. The board in lieu of electing one of its

members as secretary, may employ or appoint a person to act as secretary to the board who shall perform such duties and functions as may be prescribed by the board. [Amended by 1973 c.829 §68]

685.180 [Repealed by 1973 c.829 §71]

685.190 Compensation and expenses of board members; compensation of secretary. (1) A member is entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495.

(2) The board may fix the compensation of the secretary subject to ORS 240.245. Such compensation shall not prohibit the secretary from receiving reimbursement for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties.

[Amended by 1967 c.44 §3; 1969 c.314 §86]

685.200 [Amended by 1967 c.637 §32; repealed by 1973 c.427 §28 (685.201 enacted in lieu of 685.200)]

685.201 Disposition of receipts. All moneys received by the Health Division under this chapter shall be paid into the General Fund in the State Treasury and placed to the credit of the Health Division Account and such moneys hereby are appropriated continu-

ously and shall be used only for the administration and enforcement of this chapter. [1973 c.427 §29 (enacted in lieu of 685.200)]

ENFORCEMENT

685.210 Enforcement; employing attorney; jurisdiction. (1) The district attorneys of the state shall prosecute all persons charged with violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. However, the board shall have power to retain its own attorney to prosecute or assist in prosecuting any person so charged and to pay such attorney such sums as may be just for such services from the Naturopathic Fund.

(2) Justice courts, municipal courts and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction for the prosecution of offenses under this chapter.

PENALTIES

685.990 Penalties. Violation of any provision of this chapter is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Thomas G. Clifford, Legislative Counsel, do hereby certify that I have compared each section printed in this chapter with the original section in the enrolled bill, and that the sections in this chapter are correct copies of the enrolled sections, with the exception of the changes in form permitted by ORS 173.160 and other changes specifically authorized by law.

Done at Salem, Oregon,
October 1, 1977.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel

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UTAH

COSMETOLOGISTS

58-11-20

3. Registered nurses, undertakers and morticians licensed under the laws of this state.

4. Barbers licensed under the laws of this state.

History: C. 1953, 58-11-19, enacted by Collateral References.
L. 1961, ch. 134, § 4. Licenses \Rightarrow 11(1).
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 30.

58-11-20. Supersedes conflicting provisions — Separability clause.—1. This act supersedes any conflicting provisions in chapter 1, Title 58, Utah Code Annotated, 1953.

2. If any clause or portion of this act shall be held invalid, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the act.

History: C. 1953, 58-11-20, enacted by Collateral References.
L. 1961, ch. 134, § 4. Statutes \Rightarrow 64(2).
82 C.J.S. Statutes § 94.

CHAPTER 12

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY AND THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN AILMENTS

Section	58-12-1.	Qualifications.
	58-12-2.	Requirements from applicants.
	58-12-3.	License—Several classes—Definitions.
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	58-12-10.	Examinations—Fees.
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	58-12-15.	Repealed.
	58-12-16.	Fees for license without examination.
	58-12-17.	"Practicing medicine" defined—Exceptions.
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	58-12-19.	Use of antiseptics—Antidotes permitted.
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	58-12-25.	Physicians serving upon, or persons furnishing information to, utilization review committees—Immunity from liability.
	58-12-26.	Medical Practice Act—Short title.
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	58-12-28.	Medical Practice Act—Definitions.
	58-12-29.	Medical Practice Act—Other practitioners—Right to use antiseptic precautions and antidotes preserved.
	58-12-30.	Medical Practice Act—Practice of medicine without license a felony—Exceptions.
	58-12-31.	Medical Practice Act—Applicant for license—Qualifications.
	58-12-32.	Medical Practice Act—Applicants for license—Graduates of foreign medical schools.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice medicine, surgery, or dentistry through licensed employees, 103 A. L. R. 1240.

Validity and enforceability of contractual restrictions on right to practice as physician, surgeon, dentist, etc., 58 A. L. R. 156.

Law Reviews.

Note: Malpractice and the Healing Arts—Naturopathy, Osteopathy, Chiropractic, 9 Utah L. Rev. 705.

58-12-2. Requirements from applicants.—Every applicant for such license must:

(1) Produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

(2) Designate in his application whether he desires to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof or to treat human ailments in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution of which he is a graduate and as recognized by the department of registration.

(3) Have the preliminary and professional education provided for. The preliminary education shall be not less than one year of training in a college or university recognized by the Utah state department of education. The professional education shall include a professional degree granted by a school, college, university, or department thereof which is accredited by a national professional association, recognized by the United States Office of Education or the state director of registration, at the time the applicant graduated. The professional school must have required four years minimum training of which the final year is required in actual residency at the school, college, university, or department thereof prior to granting the degree.

(4) Pass a satisfactory examination as provided. Such examination shall include, but shall not be limited to, the subjects of anatomy and histology; bacteriology; biochemistry; pathology; and physiology.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, §§ 2, 3; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-2; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1. "and as recognized by the department of registration"; and added specific requirements in subds. (3) and (4).

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment rewrote subd. (2) to delete provisions relating to treatment "without the use of drugs or medicine and without operative surgery" and added

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons § 5(2). 70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

58-12-3. License—Several classes—Definitions.—The following classes of licenses shall be issued:

(1) To practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof.

(2) (a) To practice as an osteopathic physician without operative surgery in accordance with the tenets of a professional school of osteopathy recognized by the department of registration.

(b) To practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon in accordance with the tenets of a professional school of osteopathy recognized by the department of registration.

(3) To practice the treatment of human ailments in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution recognized by

the department of registration of which the applicant is a graduate as designated in his application for license, but without the use of drugs or medicine and without operative surgery. "Drugs and medicine" as used herein shall mean articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease for which an authorized prescription is required by law. Such articles shall not include devices or their component parts, intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease for which an authorized prescription is not required by law.

(4) To practice the treatment of human ailments in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution recognized by the department of registration of which the applicant is a graduate as designated in his application for license, including the practice of obstetrics and the use of drugs and medicine, but without operative surgery, except operative minor surgery. The term "operative minor surgery" means the use of electrical or other methods for the surgical repair and care incident thereto of superficial lacerations and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and the removal of foreign bodies located in the superficial structures; and the use of antiseptics and local anesthetics in connection therewith but it shall not include any surgery which requires blood transfusions or the entry into the abdominal or thoracic cavity or cranium.

(5) To practice obstetrics if a valid obstetrics license has been issued and is in force prior to the effective date of this act for such practice.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 10; 1923, ch. 58, § 1; 1927, ch. 71, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-3; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment rewrote former subd. (3), inserted present subd. (4), rewrote former subd. (4), designating it as subd. (5).

Prior to amendment subd. (3) and former subd. (4) read: "(3) To practice the treatment of human ailments without the use of drugs or medicine and without operative surgery in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college

or institution of which the applicant is a graduate as designated in his application for license; if the applicant for a license under subsection (2) or under this subsection successfully passes the examination in obstetrics the license shall also set forth his right to practice obstetrics.

"(4) To practice obstetrics."

Laws 1959, ch. 102 was approved by the governor March 18, 1959.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons 5(2).

70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 11.

DECISIONS UNDER FORMER LAW

Chiropractor.

Chiropractor held liable in malpractice action for injury to his patient who had a broken hip which defendant treated as if patient had rheumatism, since person who holds himself out as a chiropractor holds himself out as qualified to practice medicine in all its branches excepting materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, and theory and practice, and ordinary licensed doctors were qualified to testify as expert witnesses as against defendant's contention that only members of his school of medicine were qualified. Walkenhorst v. Kesler, 92 U. 312, 67 P. 2d 654.

Naturopathic physicians.

Where the statute forbids the use of drugs and medicine and operative surgery to naturopathic physicians, the fact that the tenets of their profession opened up the field of naturopathy to include the use of drugs, the performance of minor surgery and the practice of obstetrics did not authorize naturopathic physicians to use drugs or perform minor surgery. Alexander v. Bennett, 5 U. (2d) 163, 298 P. 2d 523, cert. den. 353 U. S. 923, 77 S. Ct. 681.

The examination of obstetrics given to naturopaths is not one to be given by their own professional committee but rather it is the same examination as given

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in each of such school years; such course to include not less than 4,422 hours in lectures and class work equal to the standard required of other practitioners of surgery; and in addition thereto the applicant must be a graduate of a high school or other equivalent school requiring an attendance through four school years, being equal to fifteen units, must have had one year of college work in a recognized university or college, and must have completed a one year course of training as a surgical intern in a hospital equipped for doing major surgical work.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 4; 1923, ch. 58, § 1; 1925, ch. 124, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-7.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons 5(2).

70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

58-12-8. Treatment without drugs or surgery.—For the practice of any other system of treating human ailments without the use of drugs or medicine and without the use of operative surgery the minimum standard of professional education shall be fixed as follows:

(1) An applicant who is a graduate prior to March 14, 1907 must be a graduate of a legally chartered professional school, college or institution teaching the system of treating human ailments for which the applicant desires to be licensed, in good standing at the time of his graduation.

(2) An applicant who is a graduate subsequent to March 13, 1907 and prior to May 9, 1923 must be a graduate of a legally chartered professional school, college or institution teaching the system of treating human ailments for which the applicant desires to be licensed, in good standing at the time of his graduation, which required a minimum of 2,286 class hours in lectures and class work in the subjects required in such professional school, college or institution as a prerequisite to graduation; and in addition thereto he must be a graduate of a high school of the first grade or have educational attainments equivalent thereto.

(3) An applicant who is a graduate subsequent to May 8, 1923 and prior to July 1, 1926 must be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution teaching the system of treating human ailments for which the applicant desires to be licensed, in good standing at the time of his graduation, which required a minimum of 3,500 class hours in lecture and class work in the subjects required in such school as a prerequisite to graduation; and in addition thereto he must be a graduate of a high school or other equivalent school requiring an attendance through four school years, being equal to fifteen units, and must have completed one year of college work prior to entering the professional school, college or institution.

(4) An applicant who is a graduate subsequent to June 30, 1926 must be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution teaching the system of treating human ailments for which the applicant desires to be licensed, in good standing at the time of his graduation, which required as a prerequisite to graduation at least 4,000 class hours in lectures and class work in the subjects required in such school; and in ad-

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dition thereto he must be a graduate from a high school requiring an attendance through four school years, being equal to fifteen units, and have completed one year of college work in a college of liberal arts approved by the department.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, §§ 3, 4; 1923, ch. 58, § 1; 1925, ch. 124, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-8.

Chiropractor.

A chiropractor, it would seem, must measure up to these requirements. See Board of Medical Examiners v. Freenor, 47 U. 430, 154 P. 941, Ann. Cas. 1917E, 1156.

Qualifications of applicant.

The requirements prescribed by subd. (4) of this section must be taken to establish a policy. Call v. Billings, 104 U. 429, 140 P. 2d 640.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 5(2).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

Liability of drugless practitioner or healer for malpractice, 19 A. L. R. 2d 1188.

58-12-9. Obstetrics—Requirements from applicants.—For the practice of a system of treating human ailments, in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution recognized by the department of registration of which the applicant is a graduate as designated in his application for license, including the practice of obstetrics and the use of drugs or medicine, but without operative surgery, except operative minor surgery, the applicant must be a graduate of a school or college, recognized by the department of registration, teaching the system of treating human ailments for which the applicant desires to be licensed, which requires as a prerequisite to graduation at least a four years' residence course of instruction over a period of four school years of not less than eight and one-half months of actual attendance and study in each of such school years comprising at least 4500 hours training in class work, including 224 hours of obstetrics, 72 hours of operative minor surgery and 160 hours of pharmacology, or allied subjects, and 1854 hours of clinical practice training. In addition the applicant must have completed two years of liberal arts college study in a college or university approved by the Utah state board of education, and one year of training in a clinic or hospital approved by the department of registration. The educational requirements of this section may be waived if the applicant holds a valid license issued by the department of registration prior to January 1, 1959 to practice any healing art recognized in this state.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, §§ 3, 4; 1923, ch. 58, § 1; 1925, ch. 124, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-8; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment rewrote this section. Prior to amendment it read: "For the practice of obstetrics the applicant

must be a graduate of a school or college of obstetrics in good standing or pass a satisfactory examination in obstetrics."

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 5(2).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

58-12-10. Examinations—Fees.—Before taking the examination each applicant shall pay to the department of registration an examination fee set by the department not to exceed \$100.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 4; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-10; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1; 1973, ch. 129, § 1.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment rewrote this section. Prior to amendment it read: "Before taking the examination each applicant shall pay to the department of registration examination fees as follows:

"(1) For an examination in medicine or in any other system of treating human ailments, \$25.

"(2) For an examination in obstetrics, \$15."

The 1973 amendment substituted "set by the department not to exceed \$100" for "of \$25."

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ↪ 5(2).

70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 13.

58-12-11. Times for holding examinations.—Examinations shall be held as provided in section 58-1-7 and shall be in the English language and may be partly or wholly in writing.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 6; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-11.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ↪ 5(2).

70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 13.

58-12-12. Repealed.

Repeal.

Section 58-12-12 (L. 1921, ch. 91, § 7; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-12), relating to the scope of the examination for the prac-

tice of medicine and surgery, was repealed by Laws 1969, ch. 167, § 15. For present provisions, see 58-12-31, 58-12-32.

58-12-13. Scope for practice without drugs or surgery.—(1) The examination of those who desire to practice systems of treating human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery shall be of the same character as that required of those who desire to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof, excepting therefrom materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics and theory and practice. In the subject of theory and practice the applicant shall be examined in accordance with the theory and practice taught by the professional school, college or institution of which the applicant is a graduate and which is recognized by the department of registration.

(2) The examination of those who desire to practice systems of treating human ailments in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution recognized by the department of registration, of which the applicant is a graduate as designated in his application for license and including the practice of obstetrics and the use of drugs or medicine but without operative surgery, except operative minor surgery, shall be of the same character and scope as that required of those who practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof, except that in the subjects of therapeutics, surgery and theory and practice, the following provisions shall apply: In the subject of surgery the applicant shall be examined in operative minor surgery as defined in section 58-12-3 (4), Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended by this act. In the subjects of therapeutics and theory and practice, the applicant shall be examined in accordance with the tenets of the professional school, college or institution recognized by the department of registration of which the applicant

is a graduate. If the applicant was licensed prior to January 1, 1959 to practice a healing art without the use of drugs or medicine and without operative surgery, he may be required to take only that portion of the examination which includes the subjects of surgery, materia medica, obstetrics and gynecology.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 8; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-13; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment designated the former provisions as subsec. (1), deleted a sentence relating to examination for obstetrics, added "and which is recognized by the department of registration"; and added subsec. (2).

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 5(2).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 13.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice medicine from owning, maintaining, or operating an office therefor, 20 A. L. R. 2d 808.

Construction, as regards kind or character of treatment, of restrictive medical or surgical license, 86 A. L. R. 623.

Interstate commerce clause of federal Constitution, requirement of license for practice of medicine or surgery as affected by, 82 A. L. R. 1388.

Refusal of license because of suspicion of intended violation of its conditions, 27 A. L. R. 325.

58-12-14. Examination of applicants licensed to practice without drugs to practice in all branches.—(1) Any person licensed to practice in any school or system of treating human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery may take an examination to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof upon proof of having successfully completed a course of study such as is required for admission to an examination for a license to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof. In such case the applicant shall take an examination in therapeutics, materia medica, theory and practice, surgery and obstetrics only. If the applicant successfully passes such examination, a license to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof may be issued.

(2) Any person licensed to practice in any school or system of treating human ailments without the use of drugs or medicine and without operative surgery may take an examination to practice with operative minor surgery, and including the practice of obstetrics and the use of drugs or medicine, upon proof of having successfully completed a course of study as required for admission to an examination as provided in section 58-12-13 (2) of this act for a license to practice a system of treating human ailments with operative minor surgery and including the practice of obstetrics and the use of drugs or medicine, except, that if such person is the holder of a valid license issued by the department of registration prior to January 1, 1959, to practice any healing art recognized in this state, the educational requirements of section 58-12-9, Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended by this act may be waived.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 11; 1923, ch. 58, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-14; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1. former provisions as subsec. (1) and added subsec. (2).

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment designated the

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 5(2).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 13.

Examiners v. Terrill, 48 U. 647, 161 P. 451, Ann. Cas. 1918B, 1117.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons § 5(2).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 1.
What constitutes practicing medicine within meaning of licensing statutes, 61

Am. Jur. 2d 140, Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 20.

Electrical treatment as practice of medicine or surgery within statute, 115 A. L. R. 957.

Hypnotism as illegal practice of medicine, 85 A. L. R. 2d 1128.

Optometry as within statute relating to practice of medicine, 22 A. L. R. 1172.

58-12-18. "Unprofessional conduct" defined.—The words "unprofessional conduct" as relating to the practice of medicine, or any other system of treating human ailments, or the practice of obstetrics, are hereby defined to include:

(1) Procuring, or aiding in or abetting, or offering or attempting to procure or aid in or abet the procuring of, a criminal abortion.

(2) Procuring any fee or recompense on the assurance that a manifestly incurable diseased condition of the mind or body can be permanently cured.

(3) Communicating without the consent of the patient information acquired in treating a patient necessary to enable one to act for such patient.

(4) Advertising, announcing or stating directly, indirectly or in substance, that the holder of any license issued under the rules and regulations of the department of registration, or that any other person, company or association by whom he is employed, will cure or attempt to cure or will treat any person or persons for lost manhood, sexual weakness or venereal diseases, or will cure or attempt to cure or treat any disorder or any disease of the sexual organs; or acting in the service of any person, firm, association or corporation so advertising, announcing or stating any of such things.

(5) Advertising in a way that is intended or has a tendency to deceive the public or to impose upon credulous or ignorant persons, or that may be harmful or injurious to public morals or safety.

(6) Advertising medicine or means whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses re-established if suppressed.

(7) Habitual intemperance or excessive use of narcotics.

(8) Lending one's name to be used as a physician or surgeon by another person who is not licensed to practice in this state.

(9) Street advertising or the public peddling or selling of medical or surgical remedies or appliances in person or by proxy.

(10) Prescribing morphine or cocaine or other narcotics, with intent that the same shall be used otherwise than medicinally, or with intent to evade any law in relation to the sale, use or disposition of such drugs.

(11) Prescribing intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage.

(12) Willfully violating the law in regard to the registration of births and deaths and the report of infectious diseases.

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(13) Diagnosing or treating a case of venereal disease and failing to make report thereof to the health authorities in such form and manner as the state board of health shall direct.

(14) Treating venereally infected individuals and failing to fully inform such persons of the danger of transmitting the disease to others, and failing to advise against marriage by the person who has such disease in a communicable form.

(15) Advertising or professing publicly to treat human ailments under a system or school of treatment or practice other than that for which he holds a license.

(16) Willfully violating the rules and regulations of the department of registration governing examinations.

(17) Using fraud or deceit to secure a license to practice.

History: L. 1919, ch. 52, §§ 2, 3; 1921, ch. 91, § 17; 1925, ch. 124, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-18.

Constitutionality.

This act did not violate Const. Art. VI, § 23. *Baker v. Department of Registration*, 3 S. U. 424, 3 P. 2d 1082.

Abortion.

Commission of criminal abortion by a physician is undoubtedly "unprofessional conduct." *Moormeister v. Department of Registration of State*, 76 U. 146, 288 P. 900.

Offer by physician to procure abortion if test proved that woman was pregnant, on belief that she could not successfully give birth to child, did not constitute "unprofessional conduct" within meaning of this section, so as to justify revocation of his license, where woman was not in fact pregnant, since pregnancy is material element of criminal abortion or attempt to commit that crime under 76-2-1. *Sherman v. McEntire*, 111 U. 348, 179 P. 2d 796.

Complaint.

Where the law does not indicate who may or may not swear to a complaint charging a physician or surgeon, or other person designated in 58-1-5, with unprofessional conduct, a complaint may be sworn to by anyone who may have knowledge of the facts. *Moormeister v. Department of Registration of State*, 76 U. 146, 288 P. 900.

Construction and application.

Laws 1935, ch. 80, § 33, permitting court, in criminal prosecution for unprofessional conduct of doctor in prescribing certain narcotic, to revoke doctor's license, held not to deprive department of registration of power to revoke such license under this section. *Light v. Golding*, 96 U. 187, 85 P. 2d 114.

Violation of city ordinances.

Where statute, as here, specifically defines what act or acts of commission or omission on part of physician shall constitute "unprofessional conduct" authorizing revocation of his license to practice medicine, an ordinance, in the absence of express statutory authority, cannot impose greater or different duties in that regard than statute imposes. *Moorehouse v. Hammond*, 60 U. 593, 209 P. 883.

In view of the fact that former 26-6-32 merely required physician to report the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases to local board of health, physician who made report but not in writing could not be convicted for unprofessional conduct for violation of ordinance requiring such report to be in writing. *Moorehouse v. Hammond*, 60 U. 593, 209 P. 883.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons → 10.
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 31.
Unprofessional or dishonorable conduct as ground for revocation of license, 61 Am. Jur. 2d 172, Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 49.

Constitutionality of statute or ordinance prohibiting or regulating advertising by physician, surgeon, or other person professing healing arts, 54 A. L. R. 400.

Health service plan as violation of medical practice acts, 119 A. L. R. 1290.

Improper or immoral conduct toward female patient as ground for disciplinary measure, 15 A. L. R. 3d 1179.

Power to revoke license as affected by the fact that the penalty provided by license statute or ordinance for violation of its terms or conditions does not include revocation, 165 A. L. R. 1174.

Practice of medicine, dentistry, or law through radio broadcasting stations, newspapers or magazines, 114 A. L. R. 1506.

Professional incompetency as ground for disciplinary measure, 28 A. L. R. 3d 487.
Public license as revocable for fraud or other misconduct before, or at the time of, its issuance, 165 A. L. R. 1138.

Statutory power to revoke or suspend license of physician, dentist, or attorney for "unprofessional conduct" as exercisable without antecedent adoption of regulation as to what shall constitute such conduct, 163 A. L. R. 909.

58-12-19. Use of antiseptics—Antidotes permitted.—Nothing herein shall be construed to deny to those persons licensed to practice any system of treating human ailments the right to use such antiseptic precautions as may be prescribed by the state board of health for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases or the right to use antidotes in case of emergency involving poisoning.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 18; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-19.

Collateral References.
Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 10.
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 31.

58-12-20. Fraud and fraudulent practices—Penalty.—Any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain any medical or professional diploma, license or registration; or who shall fraudulently aid in or abet such fraudulent buying, selling or obtaining; or who shall practice the treatment of human ailments or practice obstetrics under cover of any license fraudulently or illegally obtained; or who shall represent himself as being licensed and practices the treatment of human ailments without a license; is guilty of a felony.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 19; 1925, ch. 124, § 1; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-20; L. 1959, ch. 102, § 1.

and practices the treatment of human ailments without a license" and changed the offense from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1959 amendment inserted "or who shall represent himself as being licensed

Collateral References.
Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 10.
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 31.

58-12-21. Unauthorized practice—Penalty.—Any person, other than one licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof, holding himself out as a physician or practitioner without indicating the school or system of healing in which he is licensed to practice is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: L. 1921, ch. 91, § 20; R. S. 1933 & C. 1943, 79-9-21.

ical Examiners of Utah v. Blair, 57 U. 516, 196 P. 221.

Information.

An information for practicing medicine without a license, charging the offense substantially in the language of 58-12-17 is sufficient, at least in light of 77-21-8. State v. Erickson, 47 U. 452, 154 P. 948.

Former statute (C. L. 1917, § 4449) which permitted court to enjoin practice of medicine contrary to law, held not in violation of constitutional provision guaranteeing everyone right to obtain employment, since purpose of legislation was to protect public from treatment for physical ailments by those without experience. Board of Medical Examiners of Utah v. Blair, 57 U. 516, 196 P. 221.

Injunction.

Former statute (C. L. 1917, § 4449) which permitted court to enjoin practice of medicine contrary to law, held valid as against contention that it deprived defendant of jury trial in proceeding for violation of penal statute. Board of Med-

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨ 6(1).
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 31.

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Liability to patient for results of medical or surgical treatment by one not licensed as required by law, 57 A. L. R. 978.

One who fills prescriptions under reciprocal arrangement with physician or optometrist as subject to charge of practice of medicine or optometry without license, 121 A. L. R. 1455.

58-12-22. Naturopaths—Educational requirements.—An applicant desiring to practice as a naturopathic physician after the effective date of this act must be a graduate of a legally chartered naturopathic college, in good standing at the time of his graduation, which required as a prerequisite to graduation at least a four years' residence course of instruction over a period of four school years of not less than eight and one-half months, of actual school attendance and study in each of such school years comprising at least 4,500 hours in class work in the subjects required in such school and in addition he must be a graduate from a high school requiring an attendance through four school years equal to fifteen units and have completed one year of college work in a college of liberal arts approved by the department and in addition the applicant must have had a course of training of not less than twelve months in a hospital approved by the board of naturopathic physicians, or a course of training for a period of twelve months in the office of a licensed naturopathic physician of the state of Utah.

History: L. 1939, ch. 95, § 1; C. 1943, 79-9-22.

Repealing Clause.

Section 2 of Laws 1939, ch. 95 provided: "All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed."

Compiler's Notes.

Laws 1939, ch. 95 was approved by the governor February 27, 1939.

Collateral References.

Physicians and Surgeons § 4.
70 C.J.S. Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

Title of Act.

An act prescribing minimum standards of professional education for the practice of a naturopathic physician.

58-12-23. No civil liability for emergency care rendered by licensee.—No person licensed under this chapter or under chapter 31 of Title 58, Laws of Utah, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

History: C. 1953, 58-12-23, enacted by L. 1961, ch. 135, § 1; L. 1967, ch. 138, § 1.

physician or surgeon from civil liability who in good faith performs emergency care at the scene of an emergency.

Compiler's Notes.

The 1967 amendment inserted "or under chapter 31 of Title 58, Laws of Utah."

Cross-Reference.

Medical Practice Act, 58-12-39.

Title of Act.

An act to be known as section 58-12-23, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, relieving a

Collateral References.

Construction of "Good Samaritan" statutes, 39 A. L. R. 3d 222.

58-12-24. Chiropractors—Requirements for annual renewal of license.—Each licensed chiropractor licensed to practice within the state of Utah, as a prerequisite to renewal of any license where the effective date of said renewal is subsequent to June 30, 1965, shall present to the director of regis-

protect the public health, safety, and welfare of citizens of this state, it is necessary to regulate use of the privilege through certain license requirements. Compliance with these requirements will serve to protect the public from the practice of medicine by unauthorized and unqualified persons and from unprofessional conduct by persons licensed to practice under this act.

History: L. 1969, ch. 167, § 2.

58-12-28. Medical Practice Act—Definitions.—As used in this act, subject to the exemptions of section 58-12-29:

(1) The word "department" means the department of registration of the department of business regulation, state of Utah.

(2) The word "diagnose" means to examine in any manner another person, parts of a person's body, substance, fluids or materials excreted, taken or removed from a person's body, or produced by a person's body, to determine the source, nature, kind or extent of a disease or other physical or mental condition, or to attempt to so examine or to determine, or to hold oneself out or represent that an examination or determination is being made or to make an examination or determination upon or from information supplied directly or indirectly by another person, whether or not in the presence of the person making or attempting the diagnosis.

(3) The words "drugs or medicine" mean articles, chemicals or compounds or biological preparations intended for internal or external use by man or intended to be used for diagnosis, cure, mitigation or prevention of diseases or abnormalities of man as recognized in any published United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or otherwise established as a drug or medicine.

(4) The words "practice of medicine" mean:

(a) To diagnose, treat, correct, advise, or prescribe for any human disease, ailment, injury, infirmity, deformity, pain or other condition, physical or mental, real or imaginary, by means or instrumentality;

(b) to maintain an office or place of business for the purpose of doing any of the acts described in subsection (a) whether or not for compensation;

(c) to use, in the conduct of any occupation or profession pertaining to the diagnosis or treatment of human diseases or conditions in any printed material, stationery, letterhead, envelopes, signs, advertisements, the designation "doctor," "doctor of medicine," "physician," "surgeon," "physician and surgeon," "Dr.," "M.D." or any combination of these designations, unless the designation additionally contains the description of the branch of the healing arts for which the person has a license.

History: L. 1969, ch. 167, § 3.

58-12-29. Medical Practice Act—Other practitioners—Right to use antiseptic precautions and antidotes preserved.—Nothing shall be construed to deny to those persons licensed to practice any system of treating human ailments the right to use antiseptic precautions as prescribed by

the state board of health for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases or the right to use antidotes in case of emergency involving poison.

History: L. 1969, ch. 167, § 4.

58-12-30. Medical Practice Act—Practice of medicine without license a felony—Exceptions.—It is unlawful to engage in the practice of medicine in this state without first obtaining a license. Any person who engages in the practice of medicine without a license shall be guilty of a felony; except the following persons may engage in activities included in the practice of medicine subject to the circumstances and limitations stated:

(1) A medical officer of the armed forces of the United States, of the United States public health service, or of the veterans administration, while engaged in the performance of his official duties;

(2) An individual residing in another state or country and authorized to practice medicine there, who is called in consultation by an individual licensed in this state or who, for the purpose of furthering education in the healing arts, is invited by a professional school approved by the department or by a state professional association of medical practitioners or by one of their component societies, to conduct a lecture, clinic, or demonstration, while engaged in activities in connection with the consultation, lecture, clinic, or demonstration, so long as he does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within this state;

(3) An individual authorized to practice medicine in another state or country or a medical officer described in subsection (1), or an individual who has received the degree of doctor of medicine, while rendering medical care in a time of disaster or while caring for an ill or injured individual at the scene of an emergency and while continuing to care for the individual;

(4) Any individual rendering aid in an emergency, when no fee for the service is contemplated, charged or received;

(5) Any individual administering a domestic or family remedy including those persons engaged in the sale of vitamins, health food or health food supplements, herb or other products of nature, except drugs or medicines for which an authorized prescription is required by law;

(6) A person engaged in good faith in the practice of the religious tenets of any church or religious belief without the use of any drugs or medicines for which an authorized prescription is required by law;

(7) A person licensed under other laws of this state to practice dentistry or dental surgery, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, chiropody, chiropractic, naturopathy, physical therapy, nursing or psychology to the extent authorized by his license;

(8) A student in training in a professional school approved by the department while performing the duties of an intern or similar function in a hospital under the supervision of its staff;

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(9) An individual appointed as an intern or accepted for specialty or residency training in a hospital approved by the department to the extent required by the duties of his position or by his program of training for a period of two years and for any additional periods the department, upon application, deems necessary and proper;

(10) An individual who, after December 31, 1951, was licensed by another state or country to practice medicine in that state or country or who received the degree of doctor of medicine from a medical college in good standing in the United States or the District of Columbia or from a foreign medical college recognized by the educational council for foreign medical graduates, and has passed an examination given by the council, and who is regularly employed by the University of Utah Medical School upon its full-time teaching staff, and for purposes of teaching only and while engaged in the performance of his duties so long as he does not open an office or appoint a place to meet private patients or receive calls within this state.

History: L. 1969, ch. 167, § 5.

58-12-31. Medical Practice Act—Applicant for license—Qualifications.—
An applicant for a regular license to practice medicine, other than by reciprocity endorsement, must pay the required fee and present proof satisfactory to the department that:

- (1) He is at least twenty-one years of age; and
- (2) He is a citizen of the United States, or has filed a petition for naturalization, or, not having fulfilled the residence requirements for naturalization has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and
- (3) He is of good moral character; and
- (4) He has satisfactorily completed at least two years of general study in a college or university which is, or was at the time of his attendance, in good standing as determined by the department; and
- (5) Has received the degree of doctor of medicine from a medical college or school of medicine in the United States or Canada which is approved by the department, or was approved at the time the degree was conferred; and
- (6) He has satisfactorily completed twelve months of hospital internship training, in an institution approved by the department, or has completed post-graduate training or approved hospital residency training, or any combination thereof, as the department deems equivalent; and
- (7) He is physically and mentally able safely to engage in the practice of medicine and submits to a physical examination, mental evaluation and interview, or any combination thereof, as the department deems necessary and proper to determine his capability; and
- (8) He has not been guilty of any act of unprofessional conduct or any other conduct which would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension or revocation of license under the laws of this state; and

Washington

CHAPTER 18.36

DRUGLESS HEALING

Sections

- 18.36.010 Definitions—Purpose.
- 18.36.020 "Separate and coordinate system".
- 18.36.030 Exemptions.
- 18.36.040 License required—Fee—Qualifications—Examinations—Refusals and cancellations—Appeals.
- 18.36.050 Examination regulations—Fee—Credits—Conduct of examinations.
- 18.36.060 Forms of certificates to practice—Affidavit of good character and diploma.
- 18.36.110 License—Registration in county.
- 18.36.115 License renewal fee—Penalty.
- 18.36.120 Advertising restrictions.
- 18.36.130 Applicability of health regulations.
- 18.36.140 Unlawful practices.
- 18.36.150 Unprofessional conduct.
- 18.36.165 Violations—Penalty.
- 18.36.170 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Grounds—Order to appear—Service.
- 18.36.200 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Default—Relief therefrom.
- 18.36.210 Revocation for want of education qualification—Conduct of hearing.
- 18.36.220 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Revocation or return of license.
- 18.36.230 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Appeal to superior court.
- 18.36.240 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Surrender of license—Penalty.
- 18.36.245 Construction—1925 c 10.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

Sections

- 18.36.070 Applicant—Affidavit of eligibility. [1919 c 36 § 11, part; RRS § 10121, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.050.
- 18.36.080 Applicant—Educational prerequisites. [1919 c 36 § 3, part; RRS § 10113, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.040.
- 18.36.090 Examination—Regulations. [(i) 1919 c 36 § 3, part; RRS § 10113, part. (ii) 1919 c 36 § 11, part; RRS § 10121, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.040 and 18.36.050.
- 18.36.100 License—Scope. [1919 c 36 § 4, part; RRS § 10114, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.060.

BUSINESSES AND PROFESSIONS

Sections

- 18.36.160 Refusal and revocation of licenses—Generally. [1919 c 3, § 3, part; RRS § 10113, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.040.
- 18.36.180 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Content of order to appear. [1925 c 10 § 1, part; RRS § 10125-1, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.170.
- 18.36.190 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Service of order—Return date. [1925 c 10 § 1, part; RRS § 10125-1, part.] Now codified in RCW 18.36.170.
- 18.36.250 Violations—Penalty. [1919 c 36 § 17; RRS § 10125.] Now codified as RCW 18.36.165.

REVISER'S NOTE

"Director" and "director of licenses" have been substituted for "board" and "board of examiners" throughout this chapter, since the state board of drugless examiners was abolished by 1921 c 7 § 135 and its powers and duties were transferred to the director of licenses by 1921 c 7 § 96 (RCW 43.24.020), which powers and duties have subsequently devolved to the business and professional administration within the department of motor vehicles. See note following Title 18 RCW digest. Department of motor vehicles redesignated department of licensing by 1977 1st ex.s. c 334. See RCW 46.01.020.

CROSS REFERENCES

Administrative procedure: RCWA Title 34.
Crimes relating to pregnancy and childbirth: RCWA Chapters 9.02, 9A.32.
Examining committee in basic sciences: RCWA Chapter 43.74.
Rebating by practitioners of healing professions prohibited: RCWA Chapter 19.68.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

Law Review Articles:

9 Gonzaga LR 255 (regulation of drugless healing by Director of Licenses as exempting drugless healers from provisions of Consumer Protection Act).

Annotations:

30 ALR2d 1006 (right of person wrongfully refused license upon proper application therefor to do act for which license is required).

65 ALR2d 12, 60 (right to attack validity of statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or procuring, license).

93 ALR2d 90 (single or isolated transactions as falling within provisions of commercial or occupational licensing requirements).

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Restrictions imposed by the legislature upon the practice of drugless healers and chiropractors may not be questioned by the courts so long as there is some reasonable basis for them. *State v Wilson* (1974) 11 Wn App 916, 528 P2d 279.

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18.36.010 Definitions—Purpose. The term "drugless therapeutics," as used in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 consists of hydrotherapy, dietetics, electrotherapy, radiography, sanitation, suggestion, mechanical and manual manipulation for the stimulation of physiological and psychological action to establish a normal condition of mind and body, but shall in no way include the giving, prescribing or recommending of pharmaceutical drugs and poisons for internal use, the purpose of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 being to confine practitioners hereunder to drugless therapeutics.

The words "certificate" and "license" shall be known as interchangeable terms.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 13 p 74.
See RRS § 10123.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 28, 29.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 3 et seq.

Attorney General's Opinions:

- Ops Atty Gen 1923-1924 p 215 (performance of surgery in any form by drugless healers).
- Ops Atty Gen 1927-1928 p 444 (right of drugless healers to administer or prescribe drugs).
- Ops Atty Gen 1939-1940 p 301 (authority of licensed drugless healers to administer Wassermann Test).
- Ops Atty Gen 61-62 No. 94 (masseurs as not being exempt from prohibitions contained in Physical Therapist Practice Act or from similar prohibitions contained in acts regulating other branches of practice within healing arts).

Annotations:

- 17 ALR2d 1183 (application to masseurs of statutes governing practice of medicine).
- 43 ALR2d 453 (illegal practice of medicine under statute, ordinance, or other measure involving chemical treatment of water supply).
- 85 ALR2d 1128 (hypnotism as illegal practice of medicine).
- 93 ALR2d 129 (single or isolated transaction as falling within provisions of licensing requirements).
- 72 ALR3d 1257 (acupuncture as illegal practice of medicine).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons 1.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

- 1. In General.
- 2. Actions.
- 3. Evidence.
- 4. Instructions.

1. IN GENERAL
Drugless healers may not practice surgery unless specifically authorized by proper certificate.

State v Lydon (1932) 170 Wn 354, 16 P2d 848.

The fact that another had destroyed life of fetus, and that fetus had lost its vitality so that it could not mature into a living child did not excuse sanpractor from responsibility for participation in abortion by subsequent removal of fetus and scraping or curetting the womb, since such acts were part of an operation for abortion, in view of fact that statute defining abortion is designed to protect life of mother as well as that of her child. State v Cox (1938) 197 Wn 67, 84 P2d 357.

Sanpractic is method of drugless healing, and one who practices it is restricted to what is permitted to do under his license. Martin v Department of Social Security (1942) 12 Wn 2d 329, 121 P2d 394.

The legislature may adopt such regulations of the healing art as they may consider necessary for the public good, and courts will not question wisdom or desirability of such legislative requirements so long as there is reasonable basis on which legislative determination can rest. Ellestad v Swayze (1942) 15 Wn 2d 281, 130 P2d 349.

Title to Drugless Healing Act, and this statute, when liberally construed in connection with other statutes relating to care of sick and afflicted, proves conclusively that legislature intended to treat drugless healing as it did other schools of practice, and drugless healers should be allowed to do only those acts included within definition of this statute. State v Houck (1949) 32 Wn 2d 681, 203 P2d 693.

In enacting laws to govern treating the sick and afflicted, it was intention of legislature to prohibit holders of restricted licenses from

practicing branches of art of healing not embraced within subjects on which the licensee had been examined, and which by his certificate he was authorized to practice. State v Houck (1949) 32 Wn 2d 681, 203 P2d 693.

The practice of obstetrics was outside the scope of practice given to drugless healers, and therefore a drugless healer who practiced obstetrics violated statute making it a misdemeanor for anyone to practice medicine or "surgery" without a valid certificate. State v Houck (1949) 32 Wn 2d 681, 203 P2d 693.

Under the statutes providing for the licensing of drugless practitioners, drugless healers are not "doctors", and hence are prohibited from practicing medicine and surgery. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

Drugless healer is in position of trust and confidence as regards his patient, and if he knows or should know that any treatment that he is permitted to use would be of no benefit to the patient, it is his duty to so advise and if there is another mode of treatment that is more likely to be successful he must send patient to a doctor, and failure to do so when situation obviously calls for it may render healer liable for malpractice. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

Although a drugless healer is not, in his limited field, required to be an insurer of results, if he steps out of his limits and undertakes to treat a disorder for which, in the highest level of medical science, there is a generally recognized treatment, the healer

must be held accountable to accepted standard of treatment. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

A drugless healer who does not have a license to practice medicine and surgery is liable for malpractice when he assumes to act as a doctor and is adjudged as if he were a doctor because of those acts. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

The statute providing that drugless healers pass an examination in certain subjects with which medical doctors and surgeons are familiar does not authorize healers to practice medicine, but merely requires healers to know enough not to injure patients and to recognize cases where their limited methods are ineffective and services of a doctor are required. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

A drugless healer is restricted by statute to that school of treatment which is permitted him under the license issued to him. Carney v Lydon (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, op suppl 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

When a drugless healer realizes that his method of treatment is not of a character productive of reasonable success, it becomes his duty to cease and desist from treating patient and to advise him to seek other relief. Carney v Lydon (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, op suppl 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

Licensed sanpractor was not authorized to either sever tissues or use or prescribe drugs to effect cure for illness or disease of his patients. State v Kelsey (1955) 46 Wn 2d 617, 283 P2d 982.

For purposes of RCW 18.25.030, which states that chiropractors may not practice surgery, and RCW 18.36.010, which by implication places a similar restriction on drugless healers, "surgery" is any severing or penetration of human tissue, whether for diagnosis or treatment, including galvanic acupuncture and the taking of blood samples. State v Wilson (1974) 11 Wn App 916, 528 P2d 279.

Legislature may prescribe qualifications for those who practice medicine, and may regulate drugless healers, and commit regulatory power to board or officer. Butcher v Maybury (1925) 8 F2d 155.

2. ACTIONS

Information charging drugless healer with delivering a child, administering ether, cutting of umbilical cord, and the administering of a drug by hypodermic injection into woman's body, sufficiently charged violation of statute making it a misdemeanor for a person to practice "medicine" and "surgery" without having a valid certificate. State v Houck (1949) 32 Wn 2d 681, 203 P2d 693.

In wife's malpractice action against drugless healer for death of husband from appendicitis, husband and wife were not guilty of contributory negligence which would bar recovery in having relied upon healer because they knew that healer would not operate and would not advise an operation. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d

In wife's malpractice action against drugless healer for death of husband from appendicitis, where husband knew healer would not operate and would not advise an operation, husband did not assume risk of incompetent treatment by healer. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, hypothetical question stating certain symptoms and asking whether a sanipractic doctor of average skill and experience of those of the same school of practice in the locality, with use of ordinary care, would be led to suspect that patient was suffering from appendicitis was too favorable to healer since it offered refuge in his cult without regard to a more reliable science. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, burden was on plaintiff to show that there had been a wrong diagnosis, and that it had been followed by treatment that was injurious. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

3. EVIDENCE

Evidence was sufficient to sustain verdict that sanipractor was guilty of negligence in treatment of infant's broken arm. *Sears v Lydon* (1932) 169 Wn 92, 13 P2d 475.

Drugless healers can not qualify as expert witnesses as to matters in the general realm of medicine and surgery that lies outside of

Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, hypothetical question stating certain symptoms and asking whether a sanipractic doctor of average skill and experience as those of the same school of practice in the locality and with use of ordinary care would there be led to suspect that patient was suffering from appendicitis was not objectionable as containing facts not in evidence. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

Drugless healer charged with malpractice is not to be tried on expert opinion of drugless healers only, and he cannot defend by showing that he followed tenets of school of drugless healers, since law conclusively presumes that drugless healers are not upon terms of equality with doctors which would entitle opinions of such healers to cancel out best medical opinion available. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In action for damages arising out of a sanipractic treatment, where drugless healer expressed his opinion that his method of treatment for diabetes was designed to eliminate poison from body and that should be followed by relief from disease, trial court properly refused to submit to jury question whether healer contracted with patient to cure her ailment. *Carney v Lydon* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, op suppl 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

Evidence sustained finding that drugless healer knew that patient had diabetes, and knew or should have known or discovered that his method of treatment for diabetes was not of a character productive of reasonable success. *Carney v Lydon* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, op suppl 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

In action for damages arising out of a sanipractic treatment, evidence was sufficient for jury to conclude that patient lost weight, had intermittent swelling of her ankles, a numbness in lower limbs, impediment in vision, a general physical weakness, and had become irritable. *Carney v Lydon* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, op suppl 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

4. INSTRUCTIONS

Where sanipractor, charged only with negligent treatment of infant's broken arm, raised question of his negligence in delivery of infant, he could not complain of court's refusal to limit damages to negligent treatment. *Sears v Lydon* (1932) 169 Wn 92, 13 P2d 475.

Instruction was not erroneous as assuming that defendant sanipractor was to be judged as to his qualifications as a specialist without regard to school of healing to which he belonged, and as assuming that sanipractor held himself out as a specialist in particular line of surgery, in view of evidence. *Sears v Lydon* (1932) 169 Wn 92, 13 P2d 475.

In abortion prosecution, refusal of certain instructions relating to intent, authority of defendant as a sanipractor to use instruments for purpose of examination, and to proof of crime when based on cir-

cumstantial evidence was proper. *State v Cox* (1938) 197 Wn 67, 84 P2d 357.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, instruction stating that disagreement of doctors of equal skill and learning in the same field of practice as to what treatment should have been does not in itself establish negligence, and otherwise stating that standard of healing practice in the vicinity and failure of doctor to follow methods prescribed by that standard must be shown was not to be given in the case of a drugless healer and was properly refused. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, refusal to charge that if plaintiff's decedent or plaintiff knew at time they employed healer that he belonged to branch of drugless school which did not follow surgery, then plaintiff could not charge healer with negligence in failing to advise or perform a surgical operation was not error. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

In malpractice action against drugless healer, refusal to charge that if plaintiff and her deceased husband knew that under school followed by healer, treatment was given to produce a crisis and in such crisis no treatment or surgical operation should be performed, and that if with such knowledge plaintiff or decedent permitted decedent to submit to change of treatment and an operation with resulting death plaintiff and decedent were guilty of contributory negligence barring recovery, was not error. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19

In malpractice action against drugless healer, for death of patient from appendicitis, instruction that if defendant diagnosed ailment of plaintiff's decedent as ulcerous, abscessed or tubercular condition of intestines and fol-

lowed diagnosis by treatment followed by a school of drugless healing of which he was a member, then he would not be chargeable with negligence, did not correctly state the law, and was properly refused. *Kelly v Carroll* (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 646, 71 S Ct 208.

18.36.020 "Separate and coordinate system". The term "separate and coordinate system" as used in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 is defined as follows:

Food science. Is the science of treating disease through the chemical action of foods, water, nonmedicinal herbs, roots, barks and all natural food elements other than pharmaceutical drugs and poisons, to bring about a normal condition of health.

Mechano-therapy. Is a system of therapeutics which enables the practitioner to know how to apply scientifically the mechanics of hydrotherapy, dietetics, circumstances, idea and manual manipulation for the stimulation of psycho and physiological action to establish a normal condition of the body.

Suggestive therapeutics. Is a system of healing which enables the practitioner to know how to offer suggestions that will cause the mind of the patient to overcome the disease of the body and bringing mind and body into harmony, and both into harmony with environment.

Physcultopathy. Is a system of healing which enables the practitioner to know the scientific effect of movements on the body and how to direct a system of mechanical gymnastics that restore the diseased parts or functions to a normal condition.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 12 p 73.
See RRS § 10122.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 28, 29.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 3 et seq.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐1.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Licensed sanipractor was not authorized to either sever tissues or use or prescribe drugs to effect cure for illness or disease of his patients. *State v Kelsey* (1955) 46 Wn 2d 617, 283 P2d 982.

A drugless healer may not prescribe any substance not listed in RCW 18.36.020, even though certain unlisted substances may be obtained without a prescription. *State v Wilson* (1974) 11 Wn App 916, 528 P2d 279.

18.36.030 Exemptions. Nothing in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be construed as to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of families' remedies, nor shall RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 apply to any commissioned health officer in the United States army, navy or marine hospital service, in discharge of his official duties, nor to any licensed dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, nor to any duly licensed physician in the practice of medicine, or surgery, nor to a person duly licensed to practice osteopathy, from using or recommending drugless methods of healing in the course of their practice, nor shall this apply to any practitioner from any other state who visits this state in response to a call to treat a particular patient: *Provided*, such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place of meeting patients within the limits of this state, nor shall RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 be construed to discriminate against any particular school of drugless therapeutics or to interfere in any way with the practice of religion: *Provided*, also that nothing in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be held to apply to, or regulate any kind of treatment by prayer.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 8 p 69.
See RRS § 10118.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 20, 29.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 6 et seq.

Annotations:

93 ALR2d 90 (single or isolated transactions as falling within provisions of commercial or occupational licensing requirements).
72 ALR3d 1257 (acupuncture as illegal practice of medicine).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐5(1).

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Provision that nothing in sections relating to license for practicing medicine and other modes of treating sick shall apply to or regulate any kind of treatment by prayer do not exclude practice of suggestive therapeutics, a system of treating sick by laying on of hands with suggestions from mind of operator to mind of patient, since same is not any kind of treatment by prayer. *State v Pratt* (1914) 80 Wn 96, 141 P 318.

18.36.040 License required—Fee—Qualifications—Examinations—Refusals and cancellations—Appeals. Only persons desiring to practice drugless therapeutics in this state shall apply to said director for a license and pay a fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended, which sum in no case shall be refunded. If at a time appointed, or at the next regular examination, he or she shall prove he or she has completed a residence course of three entire sessions of thirty-six weeks each at a chartered drugless school, the entrance requirements of which was a high school education, or its equivalent and shall pass an examination in the following subjects, to wit: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, urinalysis, dietetics, hydrotherapy, radiography, electrotherapy, gynecology, obstetrics, psychology, mechanical and manual manipulation, they shall be granted a license by said director, or if the school attendance of said applicant was prior to the passage of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 a diploma from a chartered drugless school, the entrance requirements of which was a common school education or its equivalent, and two years continuous practice in this state shall suffice; or if the applicant has no diploma but has been in continuous practice in any of the drugless systems herein mentioned for the past four years, two years of which shall have been in continuous practice in one place in this state, he or she shall be allowed to practice: *Provided*, said applicant shall take an examination on the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, mechanical and manual manipulation. After such examination the director shall grant the applicant a license to practice drugless therapeutics in the state of Washington. The examinations shall be both scientific and practical and thoroughly test the fitness of the candidate. All answers to questions peculiar to any school of therapeutics shall be scrutinized and their sufficiency passed upon by the director, but the following subjects, to wit: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, urinalysis, and gynecology, shall be construed to be in common with all systems herein mentioned, and each can-

...shall be examined in each of said subjects: *Provided*, after 1921, the following subjects shall be construed as common to all systems, to wit: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, urinalysis, symptomatology, hydrotherapy, and gynecology. The director may refuse to grant a license to, or may revoke the license of any person guilty of unprofessional conduct, subject to the right of appeal within ninety days, to the superior court of the county where the board met when said license was refused, or revocation made. Any license granted without a full and fair compliance with the provisions of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 may be canceled in any action brought in the name of the state by the prosecuting attorney of the county where the examination was held, or said action may be brought by the attorney general; and if a license is denied an applicant shall have the right to petition the superior court where said examination was held for an order compelling said board to issue said license.

Continuous practice as herein provided shall be construed to apply to drugless physicians who have actually been practicing in this state, even if they have not received a license under the present medical laws.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1. Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 3 p 65.
 2. Amended by Laws 1st Ex Sess 1975 ch 30 § 39, amending the first sentence of the first paragraph by (1) omitting "of licenses" after "director"; and (2) substituting "determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended," for "of twenty-five dollars as hereinafter specified".
- See RRS § 10113 and former RCW 18.36.040-050, 18.36.080, 18.36.090, 18.36.160.

CROSS REFERENCES

Administrative procedure: RCWA Title 34.
Applications and examinations: RCWA 18.36.050.
Examining committee for basic sciences: RCWA Chapter 43.74.
Exemptions from statute: RCWA 18.36.030.
Revocation of license for failure to have educational qualifications: RCWA 18.36.220.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

Am Jur 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58-62, 83, 84, Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 28, 29, 36.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

Forms:

16 Am Jur Pl & Pr Forms (Rev ed), Licenses and Permits, Forms 21 et seq.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Ops Atty Gen 1923-1924 p 244 (application of license statute to an individual giving massage treatments under a physician's direction).

Ops Atty Gen 1929-1930 p 137 (when graduates of chartered drugless healing school may take examinations for license).

Annotations:

109 ALR 1459 (what offenses involve moral turpitude within statute providing grounds for revoking license).

113 ALR 1179 (what amounts to a conviction or satisfied requirement as to showing of conviction within statute making a conviction a ground for refusal to grant or for canceling license).

115 ALR 3, 15, 159 ALR 627, 632 (prohibition as means of controlling administrative or executive boards or officers in granting or revoking licenses).

165 ALR 1138 (license as revocable for fraud or other misconduct before, or at the time of, its issuance).

3 ALR2d 107 (validity of statute or rule which makes specified conduct a ground for cancellation or suspension of license irrespective of licensee's personal fault).

4 ALR2d 667 ("grandfather clause" of statute or ordinance regulating or licensing business or occupation).

30 ALR2d 1006 (right of person wrongfully refused license upon proper application therefor to do act for which license is required).

65 ALR2d 660 (right to attack validity of statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or securing, license).

93 ALR2d 90 (single or isolated transactions as falling within provisions of commercial or occupational licensing requirements).

58 ALR3d 1191 (pardon as restoring public office or license or eligibility therefor).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐4.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Drugless healers, including "sanipractors," could not practice surgery unless specifically authorized by proper certificate. *State v Lydon* (1932) 170 Wn 354, 16 P2d 848.

Sanipractor's lancing of cancer after treating patient was "practicing surgery," as against contention act was incidental, casual, or emergent. *State v Lydon* (1932) 170 Wn 354, 16 P2d 848.

Regulation of drugless healers is proper exercise of police power and regulatory power of state may

be properly committed to administrative board or officer. *Butcher v Maybury* (1925) 8 F2d 155.

It is not unreasonable to exact high school education or its equivalent as proper standard of general education and it is not arbitrary exercise of legislative power to require resident's course of three sessions each consisting of thirty-six weeks in school of approved standing for drugless healers. *Butcher v Maybury* (1925) 8 F2d 155.

18.36.050 Examination regulations—Fee—Credits—Conduct of examinations. The examination held by the director under RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) Each applicant is required to make an affidavit setting forth his age, place of residence, time and place of each course of lectures, or other work connected with his drugless education and the date of graduation, or length of time in practice. The affidavit must be corroborated by the exhibition of a certificate from the proper officers of the college, showing that the applicant had completed the prescribed course for graduation. No advance standing shall be recognized for work done at other than drugless colleges.

(2) A fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43-24.085 as now or hereafter amended must accompany the application. This fee is under no consideration to be returned, but if the applicant should fail to secure an average of sixty-five percent, and should be denied a license, such applicant shall, without paying a further fee and without losing his classification under the provisions of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165, be permitted to take another examination any time within two years. Drugless practitioners who hold a diploma from a legally incorporated drugless school who have practiced in this state two years previous to the passing of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 and those having no diploma but who have been in continuous practice in this state for three years, shall be given a credit of fifteen percent on the general average.

(3) The examination shall be in charge of the director, and the papers of candidates shall be known by numbers which shall be arranged as follows: Envelopes shall be numbered and each containing a blank corresponding to the number, on which blank the applicant shall write his name and address, and return to the envelope, sealed by the applicant, and delivered to the director. Each candidate shall place on his paper the number given him and the year of graduation.

(4) The director shall examine the papers and place the mark opposite each candidate's number. When the markings are completed, the envelopes containing the names are to be opened and the names placed opposite their respective numbers.

(5) No dishonest methods will be tolerated, and any candidate disregarding these rules shall be debarred from further examination.

(6) Each subject for examination shall be covered by ten questions, and two hours' time shall be allowed for each subject.

(7) No candidate shall be allowed to leave the examination room after the question papers have been distributed, until the questions are answered and delivered to the examiners in charge.

(8) All examinations shall be in English. Within twenty days after a license is granted or refused, the reasons shall be set forth in writing and placed with the papers used in the examination, and all of said examination papers shall be filed with the director within thirty days after said license has been granted or refused.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1. Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 11 p 71.
2. Amended by Laws 1st Ex Sess 1975 ch 30 § 40, (1) omitting "of licenses" after "director" in the introductory clause; and (2) substituting "determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended" for "of twenty-five dollars" in the first sentence of subd (2).

See RRS § 10121 and former RCW 18.36.050, 18.36.070, 18.36.090.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 30 et seq. CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 12.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Ops Atty Gen 1927-1928, p 691 (necessity for practitioner licensed in one or more branches of drugless healing to take basic science examination in order to procure license to practice in another branch).

Annotations:

65 ALR2d 660 (right to attack validity of statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or securing, license).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐4.

18.36.060 Forms of certificates to practice—Affidavit of good character and diploma. The following forms of certificates shall be issued by the director:

(1) A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice mechanotherapy;

(2) A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice suggestive therapeutics;

(3) A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice food science;

(4) A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice physcultopathy;

(5) A certificate for any other separate and coordinate system of drugless practice: *Provided*, they shall show evidence of not less than fifty graduates, practicing in this state, whose requirements shall be no less than as set forth in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165. Practitioners hereunder shall confine their practice to the subjects and system or systems represented by their certificate or certificates granted by said director. The applicant for an examination must file satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and a diploma issued by some legally chartered drugless college, or satisfactory evidence of having possessed such diploma, except as herein otherwise provided, and must fill out a blank application to be sworn to before some person authorized to take acknowledgments, showing that he or she is the person named in the diploma, is the lawful holder thereof, and that the same was procured in the regular course of instruction and examination, without fraud or misrepresentation. The said application shall be made on a blank furnished by said director, and shall contain such other information concerning the instruction and preliminary education of the applicant as said director may by rule adopt.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 4 p 67.

See RRS § 10114 and former RCW 18.36.060, 18.36.100.

REVISER'S NOTE

1919 c 36 § 4 reads as follows: "Sec. 4. The following forms of certificates shall be issued by said board under the seal thereof, and signed by the president and secretary:

First. A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice mechanotherapy;

Second. A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice suggestive therapeutics;

Third. A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice food science;

Fourth. A certificate authorizing the holder thereof to practice physcultopathy;

Fifth. A certificate for any other separate and coordinate system of drugless practice, and such system shall be given two representations on the board: *Provided*, they shall show evidence of not less than fifty graduates, practicing in this state, whose requirements shall be no less than as set forth in this act. Practitioners hereunder shall confine their practice to the subjects and system or systems represented by their cer-

... of certificates granted by said board. The applicant for an examination must file at least thirty days prior to a regular meeting satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and a diploma issued by some legally chartered drugless college, or satisfactory evidence of having possessed such diploma, except as herein otherwise provided, and must fill out a blank application to be sworn to before some person authorized to take acknowledgments, showing that he or she is the person named in the diploma, is the lawful holder thereof, and that the same was procured in the regular course of instruction and examination, without fraud or misrepresentation. The said application shall be made on a blank furnished by said board, and shall contain such other information concerning the instruction and preliminary education of the applicant as said board may by rule adopt." [1919 c 36 § 4.]

This section has been changed to refer to the director of licenses as the state board of drugless examiners was abolished and its powers and duties transferred to the director of licenses, which powers and duties subsequently devolved to the business and professional administration within the department of motor vehicles. See note following chapter digest.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 30 et seq.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 6 et seq.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Ops Atty Gen 1927-1928 p 691 (necessity for practitioner licensed in one or more branches of drugless healing to take basic science examination in order to procure license to practice in another branch).

Ops Atty Gen 1957 57-58 No. 53 (form of license to be issued).

Annotations:

86 ALR 623, 632 (kind or character of treatment permitted under restrictive sanipractic license).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐5(1).

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Exponent of another "separate and coordinate system of drugless practice," not named in statute, is not entitled to certificate to practice his system under name which has been chosen by school teaching that system, since it was not purpose of legislature in providing licenses for these various systems of drugless healings that each practitioner might choose for himself name to describe his practice, and be licensed under that name. Wells v State Board of Drugless

Examiners (1920) 113 Wn 371, 194 P 388.

Sanipractor's right to practice "mechanotherapy" and "mechanical manipulation" did not authorize him to practice "surgery". State v Lydon (1932) 170 Wn 354, 16 P2d 848.

Drugless healer practitioner is licensed to make use of (1) heat and cold through medium of either water or electricity; (2) exercise or movement of various parts of

body; (3) manual or mechanical massage or vibration of parts of body; (4) electric radiations or currents; (5) diet; and (6) mental suggestion, and his practice must be drugless. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d 79.

Drugless healer is restricted by statute to that school of treatment which is permitted him under license issued to him. Carney v Ly-

don (1950) 36 Wn 2d 878, 220 P2d 894, opinion supplemented 36 Wn 2d 878, 224 P2d 634, cert den 340 US 951, 95 L ed 685, 71 S Ct 570.

Licensed sanipractor was not authorized to either sever tissues or use or prescribe drugs to effect a cure for illness or disease of his patients. State v Kelsey (1955) 46 Wn 2d 617, 283 P2d 982.

18.36.110 License—Registration in county. Before engaging in practice, the holder shall file his license for record with the county clerk in the county where he resides. Upon removal to another county he shall file his license in like manner. Such clerk shall keep in the record book of said licenses an index, showing the date and page record, and on demand shall furnish the director a list of licenses on file. Upon notice to the clerk of the death or removal of a licensee, or revocation of a license, he shall note the same upon the records.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 6 p 69.
See RRS § 10116.

REVISER'S NOTE

See note following chapter digest.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 85, 86.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 6 et seq.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐5(1).

18.36.115 License renewal fee—Penalty. Every person heretofore or hereafter granted a license under this chapter shall pay to the director an annual license renewal fee to be determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended, on or before the first day of July of each year, and thereupon the license of such person shall be renewed for a period of one year. Any failure to register and pay the annual license renewal fee shall render the license invalid, but such license shall be reinstated upon written application therefor to the director, and payment to the state of a penalty fee deter-

mined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended, together with all delinquent annual license renewal fees.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1. Added by Laws 1953 ch 83 § 1 p 141.
2. Amended by Laws 1st Ex Sess 1971 ch 266 § 7, amending the first sentence by (1) substituting "nor more than twenty-five" for "five"; and (2) adding ", to be determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085,".
3. Amended by Laws 1st Ex Sess 1975 ch 30 § 41, (1) amending the first sentence by (a) deleting "of not more than twenty-five dollars," after "renewal fee"; and (b) adding "as now or hereafter amended,"; and (2) substituting "fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.085 as now or hereafter amended," for "of ten dollars" in the second sentence.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 40 et seq. 115.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 6 et seq.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨5(1).

18.36.120 Advertising restrictions. On all cards, books, papers, signs, or other written or printed means of giving information to the public on any system of practice, the practitioner shall use after or below his name the proper term designating the special line of drugless practice in which he is engaged, and shall not use after his name the letters, "M.D." or Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, nor "D.O." or Doctor of Osteopathy, or "D.C." or Doctor of Chiropractic.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 14 p 74.
See RRS § 10124.

CROSS REFERENCES

Crimes relating to advertising: RCWA Chapter 9.04.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 52, 53, 92
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 31 to 35.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Ops Atty Gen 1923-1924 p 171 (use by drugless healer of "Dr." before his or her name without specifying that they are drugless healers).

Ops Atty Gen 1927-1928 p 444 (use of term "physician" by drugless healer).

Annotations:

54 ALR 400 (constitutionality of statute prohibiting or regulating advertising of physician, surgeon, or other person professing healing arts).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨10.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Under the statutes providing for the licensing of drugless practitioners, drugless healers are not "doctors", and hence are prohibited from practicing medicine and surgery. Kelly v Carroll (1950) 36 Wn 2d 482, 219 P2d.79, 19 ALR2d 1174, cert den 340 US 892, 95 L ed 616, 71 S Ct 208.

One "holds himself out" as a practitioner of medicine when he leads others to believe that he can lawfully engage in such practice. State v Kelsey (1955) 46 Wn 2d 617, 283 P2d 982.

18.36.130 Applicability of health regulations. All persons granted licenses or certificates under RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165, shall be subject to the state and municipal regulations, relating to the control of contagious diseases, the reporting and certifying of births and deaths, and all matters pertaining to public health; and all such reports shall be accepted as legal.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 7 p 69.
See RRS § 10117.

CROSS REFERENCES

Public health and safety: RCWA Title 70.
Vital statistics: RCWA Chapter 70.58.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

Am Jur 2d Health §§ 19 et seq., Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 88.

CJS Health and Environment §§ 3 to 6, 30, 41, 44 to 47, 92, 126 to 128, 137.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Ops Atty Gen 1927-1928 p 189 (authority of drugless healers, including sanipractors and Christian Science practitioner, to sign birth and death certificates).

Ops Atty Gen 1939-1940 p 250 (authority of drugless healers to issue health certificates).

Key Number Digests:

Health and Environment ⇨21, 34.

authorized by law who shall practice or attempt to practice or hold himself out as practicing drugless therapeutics in the state of Washington without having obtained the license herein provided for, contrary to any provisions of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided by law for such offenses. Any person shall be regarded as practicing within the meaning of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 who shall use, prescribe, direct or recommend, any drugless treatment for the relief of any wound, fracture, bodily injury, or disease, either mental or physical: *Provided*, RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall not be construed to discriminate against any particular school of drugless therapeutics, or to interfere in any way with the practice of religion: *Provided*, also, that nothing in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be held to apply to or regulate any kind of treatment by prayer.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 10 p 71.
See RRS § 10120 and former RCW 18.36.030, 18.36.140.

CROSS REFERENCES

Criminal impersonation: RCWA 9A.60.040.
Excepted practices: RCWA 18.36.030.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 78 et seq.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 31 to 35.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨10.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

The practice of obstetrics was outside the scope of practice given to drugless healers, and therefore a drugless healer who practiced obstetrics violated statute making it a misdemeanor for anyone to practice medicine or "surgery" without a valid certificate. *State v Houck* (1949) 32 Wn 2d 681, 203 P2d 693.

18.36.150 Unprofessional conduct. The words "unprofessional conduct" as used in RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 is hereby declared to mean:

(1) The procuring, aiding or abetting in procuring a criminal abortion.

(2) The wilful betraying of a professional secret.

- (3) Advertising any means or remedy whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated, or menses reestablished.
- (4) Conviction of any offense involving moral turpitude.
- (5) Habitual intemperance.
- (6) The personation of another licensed practitioner.
- (7) Exploiting or advertising through the press, or by the use of hand bills, circulars or other periodicals, other than professional cards, giving only name, address, profession, office hours and telephone connections.
- (8) All advertising which is intended or has a tendency to deceive the public or impose upon credulous or ignorant persons.
- (9) Conspiring to bring or cause to be brought any action in court against any licensed practitioner for alleged malpractice or agree with anyone for a share or part of any sum of money to be recovered in such action: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any licensed practitioner from testifying against any other licensed practitioner in any action for alleged malpractice.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 9 p 70.
See RRS § 10119.

CROSS REFERENCES

Abortion: RCWA Chapter 9.02.
Advertising monthly regulators for women: RCWA 9.04.030.
Barratry and allied offenses: RCWA 9.12.010.
Criminal impersonation: RCWA 9A.60.040.
Rebating deemed unprofessional conduct: RCWA 19.68.020.
Refusal or revocation of licenses for unprofessional conduct: RCWA 18.36.040.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 26, 30, 45, 46, 55.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 31 to 35.

Annotations:

54 ALR 400 (constitutionality of statute or ordinance prohibiting or regulating advertising by person professing healing arts).
6 ALR2d 675 (determination by board on its own knowledge, without expert evidence, in proceeding for revocation of license).
19 ALR2d 1188 (liability of drugless practitioner or healer for malpractice).
93 ALR2d 1398 (alcoholism, narcotics addiction, or misconduct with respect to alcoholic beverages or narcotics as ground for revocation or suspension of license to practice medicine).

15 ALR3d 1179 (improper or immoral conduct toward female patient as ground for disciplinary measure against physician or dentist).

58 ALR3d 1191 (pardon as restoring public office or license or eligibility therefor).

61 ALR3d 357 (entrapment as a defense in proceedings to revoke or suspend license to practice law or medicine).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨10.

18.36.165 Violations—Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided by law.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1919 ch 36 § 17 p 75.

See RRS § 10125 and former RCW 18.36.250.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 82, 83.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 3 et seq.

Annotations:

65 ALR2d 660 (right to attack validity of statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or securing, license).

93 ALR2d 90 (single or isolated transactions as falling within provisions of commercial or occupational licensing requirements).

99 ALR2d 654 (practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, optometry, podiatry, or other healing arts without license as a separate or continuing offense).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨10.

18.36.170 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Grounds—Order to appear—Service. Whenever it shall come to the attention of the director of licenses that any applicant for a license to practice any form of drugless healing in this state under the provisions of RCW 18.36.010 through 18.36.165, either with or without examination, presented with his application a diploma purporting to have been issued to such applicant by a drugless school, and a license was granted such applicant wholly or in part by reason of such diploma, and the director of licenses has reasonable ground to believe that the drugless school issuing such diploma, and the persons in charge thereof, have issued diplomas to persons who had not a high school education or its

equivalent and who had not completed a residence course of three entire sessions of thirty-six weeks each in the school issuing the diploma, the director of licenses shall have the power to make and enter an order directed to such licentiate, setting forth the name of the licentiate, the date of his license and the name of the drugless school issuing the diploma upon which the license was based, and requiring such licentiate to appear before the director of licenses at his office in the city of Olympia at a time specified in the order, which shall not be less than twenty days after the service of a copy of such order upon him, and then and there to produce the diploma upon which his license was issued and produce and deliver to the director of licenses his license to practice drugless healing, and to testify under oath as to his educational qualifications at the time of his entering the school issuing the diploma and the length of his actual resident attendance at such school and all other schools for attendance at which credits were claimed. The order provided for shall be served upon such licentiate and return of service made in the manner provided by law for the service and return of summons in civil actions.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 1 p 23.

See RRS § 10125-1 and former RCW 18.36.170 to 18.36.190.

REVISER'S NOTE

See note following chapter digest.

CROSS REFERENCES

Administrative procedure: RCWA Title 34.

Department of licensing: RCWA Chapter 46.01.

Procedure on failure or refusal to comply with order: RCWA 18.36.200.

Service and return of summons: RCWA Chapter 4.28.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

Am Jur 2d Administrative Law §§ 281, 399, 400 et seq., Physicians Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 32, 48, 69.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 31 to 35.

Forms:

16 Am Jur Pl & Pr Forms (Rev ed), Licenses and Permits, Forms 21 et seq.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨11 et seq.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Where sanopractor surrendered limited license upon receiving full sanopractic license, revocation of full license on ground his diploma had been granted to him when he did not have educational prerequisites therefor did not affect limited sanopractic license which he was entitled to have returned to him. State ex rel. Fryberg v Maybury (1925) 134 Wn 641, 236 P 566.

Laws 1925 ch 10 p 23 (RCWA 18.36.170 to 18.36.240 herein) providing for revocation of licenses to practice drugless healing, is not unconstitutional as ex post facto law. State ex rel. Hagen v Superior Court (1926) 139 Wn 454, 247 P 942.

Const Art IV § 27, providing that all process shall run in name of state of Washington, has no application to notice required by Laws 1925 ch 10 § 1 (this statute herein) to be given by director of licenses to drugless healer in proceedings to revoke license to practice. State ex rel. Hagen v Superior Court (1926) 139 Wn 454, 247 P 942.

Laws 1925 ch 10 p 23 (RCWA 18.36.170 to 18.36.240 herein) is not unconstitutional in that it authorizes director of licenses to revoke lawfully granted license for practicing drugless healing, since it only authorizes revocation of licenses obtained in violation of Laws 1919 ch 36 p 64, and not licenses lawfully obtained thereunder. State ex rel. Hagen v Superi-

18.36.200 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Default—Relief therefrom. If any licentiate to practice drugless healing upon whom the order provided for in RCW 18.36.170 shall have been served shall fail or refuse to comply with such order in any particular the director of licenses shall have

or Court (1926) 139 Wn 454, 247 P 942.

Laws 1925 ch 10 p 23 (RCWA 18.36.170 to 18.36.240 herein) provides for notice and hearing to licensee whose license is proposed to be revoked, and he is entitled to compulsory attendance of witnesses and to be represented by counsel, and if issue is determined against him he has right to review action of director of licenses in superior court, and this procedure meets "due process" requirements of US Const Fourteenth Amendment. Butcher v Maybury (1925) 8 F2d 155.

Sess.Laws Wash.1925, pp. 23 to 25, 1 to 7, relating to qualifications of drugless healers, and providing method for revocation of their license to practice, was not invalid as ex post facto law, though licenses of some might be revoked for inability to meet qualifications prescribed after granting of license. Butcher v Maybury (1925) 8 F2d 155.

Sess.Laws Wash.1925, pp. 23 to 25, §§ 1 to 7, relating to qualifications of drugless healers, and providing method for revocation of license, was not invalid as a bill of attainder, though under it certain licensees might be compelled to discontinue practice because of inability to meet qualifications; "bill of attainder" being legislative act, inflicting punishment without judicial trial. Butcher v Maybury (1925) 8 F2d 155.

power to revoke the license of such licentiate: *Provided*, That if after any such revocation for failure to appear shall have been entered the licentiate shall establish to the satisfaction of the director that his failure to appear was occasioned by unavoidable accident and was not wilful, the director shall have the power to withdraw such revocation and grant a hearing.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 2 p 24.
See RRS § 10125-2.

CROSS REFERENCES

Department of licensing: RCWA Chapter 46.01.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 67-76.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 16.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇨11 et seq.

18.36.210 Revocation for want of education qualification—Conduct of hearing. In case any licentiate shall appear at the hearing hereinbefore provided for and testify under oath as to the matters required in said order he shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to call witnesses and introduce documentary evidence in support of his claims that he had the required educational qualifications and resident attendance at the school issuing the diploma, or its equivalent; and the director shall have the power by subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence to contravert the claim of the licentiate, and any such hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the director for a reasonable length of time to permit of the securing of evidence in favor of or against the claims of the licentiate.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 3 p 24.
See RRS § 10125-3.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 67-76.
CJS Public Administrative Bodies and Procedure §§ 114 et seq., 135 et seq.

Annotations:

97 ALR2d 1210 (disqualification, for bias or interest, of member of occupation or profession sitting in license revocation proceeding).

Key Number Digests:

Administrative Law and Procedure ¶441, 476, 479.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Laws 1925 ch 10 p 23 (RCWA 18.36.170 to 18.36.240 herein) provides for notice and hearing to licensee whose license is proposed to be revoked, and he is entitled to compulsory attendance of witnesses and to be represented by counsel, and if issue is determined against him he has right to review action of director of licenses in superior court, and this procedure meets "due process" requirements of US Const Fourteenth Amendment. *Butcher v Maybury* (1925) 8 F2d 155.

18.36.220 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Revocation or return of license. If at the conclusion of the hearing hereinabove provided for the licentiate shall have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the director of licenses that on the date of the issuance of his diploma he had a high school education or its equivalent and had in fact completed a residence course of three entire sessions of thirty-six weeks each in the school by which such diploma was issued, or any other schools for which credits were properly allowable, it shall be the duty of the director of licenses to revoke the license of the licentiate to practice drugless healing. In case the director of licenses does not revoke the license the same shall be returned to the licentiate.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 4 p 25.
See RRS § 10125-4.

REVISER'S NOTE

See note following chapter digest.

CROSS REFERENCES

Appeal to superior court: RCWA 18.36.230.
Department of licensing: RCWA Chapter 46.01.
Surrender of license after final order of revocation: RCWA 18.36.240.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 44, 45, 74.
CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 16.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ¶11 et seq.

18.36.230 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Appeal to superior court. Every licentiate to practice drugless healing whose license shall have been revoked as in RCW 18.36.170 through 18.36.245 provided after a hearing and feeling himself aggrieved by such revocation shall have the right by a writ of review sued out in the manner provided by law within ten days after the entry of such order of revocation to have the proceeding for the revocation of his license reviewed in the superior court of Thurston county, and the decision of such superior court shall be final.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 5 p 25.
See RRS § 10125-5.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

Am Jur 2d Administrative Law §§ 170, 553 et seq., Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 76.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 16.

Forms:

1 Am Jur Pl & Pr Forms (Rev ed), Administrative Law, Forms 203, 205, 221, 224, 312.

16 Am Jur Pl & Pr Forms (Rev ed), Licenses and Permits, Form 48.

Annotations:

166 ALR 575 (stay, pending review, of judgment or order revoking or suspending a professional, trade or occupational license).

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ¶11 et seq.

FORM

Petition for Judicial Review by Drugless Healer of Order Revoking License—For Want of Educational Qualifications

[Title of Court and Cause]

1. Petitioner is, and since1....., 19..2.., has been the holder of a license to practice3..... [specify], issued by the4..... [Director of Licensing or as the case may be] on5....., 19..6...
2. Respondent7..... [Director of Licensing or as the case may be] is empowered by law to license persons for the practice of drugless therapeutics pursuant to Chapter 18.36 RCW. Respondent8..... is further empowered to revoke licenses to prac-

any form of drugless healing pursuant to RCW 18.36.170 for want of educational qualifications.

3. On⁹....., 19..¹⁰., after due notice to petitioner, a hearing was held before respondent¹¹....., wherein petitioner was required to establish his educational qualifications to hold a license to practice¹².....

4. At the conclusion of the hearing, respondent¹³..... found that petitioner did not possess the necessary educational qualifications required of a holder of such a license by RCW 18.36.040.

5. On¹⁴....., 19..¹⁵., respondent¹⁶..... issued an order revoking petitioner's license to practice as a¹⁷..... for want of educational qualifications. A copy of the order revoking petitioner's license is attached hereto, marked Exhibit ".....", and is incorporated by reference herein.

6. Respondent¹⁸....., in the course of the hearing to revoke petitioner's license, committed irregularities in procedure in that¹⁹..... [specify alleged irregularities as prescribed by RCW 34.04.130(5)].

7. The substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the findings, inferences, conclusions, and provisions of the order of respondent²⁰..... were²¹..... [set forth grounds for reversal as prescribed by RCW 34.04.130(6)] in that²²..... [specify].

8. Petitioner has exhausted all available administrative remedies required to be pursued by him prior to filing this petition.

9. Petitioner does not have a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.

Wherefore, petitioner prays:

1. That a hearing be held before this court, as prescribed by RCW 34.04.130(5), wholly independent of the hearing and proceeding held before respondent²³....., and that the issues involved be adjudicated before this court according to its independent judgment;

2. That petitioner be permitted to produce and present new and additional evidence before this court, pursuant to RCW 34.04.130(5), and be allowed to reexamine the evidence of the witnesses who appeared before the respondent²⁴.....;

3. That the decision of respondent²⁵..... revoking petitioner's license to practice²⁶..... be set aside and reversed;

4. For costs; and

5. For such further relief as the court may deem just and equitable.

Dated:²⁷....., 19..²⁸...

[Signature]

[Verification]

18.36.240 Revocation for want of educational qualifications—Surrender of license—Penalty. It shall be the duty of the licentiate whose license has been revoked as provided in RCW 18.36.170 through 18.36.245, within ten days after the final order revoking such license, to surrender his license to the director of licenses, and every person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 6 p 25.

See RRS § 10125-6.

CROSS REFERENCES

Department of licensing: RCWA Chapter 46.01.

· COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 67, 68, 82, 83.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons § 16.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐11 et seq.

18.36.245 Construction—1925 c 10. Nothing in RCW 18.36.170 through 18.36.240 shall be construed as amending, modifying or repealing any other provision of law for the revocation of licenses, but RCW 18.36.170 through 18.36.240 shall be construed as additional and supplemental legislation.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Enacted Laws 1925 ch 10 § 7 p 25.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES

61 Am Jur 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 17.

CJS Physicians and Surgeons §§ 3 et seq.

Key Number Digests:

Physicians and Surgeons ⇐2.

Volume 1 of the Chicago - Minnesota
Requirements, Curriculum

Monte Rio,
California



Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine, 21562 Monte Vista Terrace, Monte Rio, California, (707) 865-2395.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 189, Monte Rio, California 95462

Our desire is to attract students with a wide variety of talents and backgrounds who will contribute to the growth of natural medicine. Life experience and personal attributes such as maturity, sound judgment, empathy and desire to serve are as important as a sound academic record. Individuals with the ability to communicate effectively and a capacity for growth, responsibility and independence will be best equipped to meet the challenges that a career in naturopathic medicine presents.

Minimum Requirements for Admission

Applicants for admission to Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine must have completed at least 90 semester credit hours or the equivalent of undergraduate study at an accredited college. Only courses with grades of "C" or better may be applied to this requirement. A student who has completed 60 semester credit hours of course work and who has been directly involved in natural healing programs or work in the health care field may also petition for admission.

The following courses taken at the pre-professional level are required for admission:

- One year General Chemistry with laboratory
- One year Organic Chemistry with laboratory
- One year Biology with laboratory
- One term of Botany
- One term of Psychology
- One year of English
- Strongly recommended is another term of psychology.
- One course in physics is also suggested.

Admissions Procedure

Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine will accept only seventy-five students each year in order to insure that each student will receive a personalized and quality education. To be considered for admission an applicant must submit the following to the Office of Admissions, Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine, P.O. Box 189, Monte Rio, California 95462:

1. Completed Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine application form, including personal statement.
2. \$40. non-refundable application processing fee
3. Official transcripts for each college attended
(Completed applications and supporting documents should be postmarked no later than the last day of March.)

All applicants for admission are reviewed by the Admissions Committee and an interview is then arranged with selected students.

Notification of Acceptance

The Admissions Committee will review all applications by the end of April. Each applicant will then receive written notification of acceptance, conditional acceptance, placement on the waiting list, or non-acceptance.

Responding to PCNM'S offer of Admission

Those applicants who have received unconditional admission to PCNM must pay a deposit of \$250 no later than 3 weeks after acceptance in order to reserve a place in the entering class. If the deposit is not

Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine is presently located in the coastal mountain range ½ mile from the Russian River in Monte Rio, Sonoma County, California. Sonoma County is geographically and socially diverse, with forested mountain ranges, inland valleys, and oak woodlands.

Our campus is a restored historical resort that includes a four story hotel with dining facilities, an auditorium, classroom buildings, administrative and faculty offices, staff residence, a sauna, and volleyball and game area.

Educational facilities at PCNM include lecture halls, a dissection laboratory, chemistry laboratory, microbiology laboratory and a musculo-skeletal laboratory, as well as an audio-visual center, professional medical library and bookstore. The college cafeteria offers a delicious, home cooked natural food menu daily.

We are 10 minutes from the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles from Santa Rosa, Sonoma County's largest city, and 40 miles from Cotati, home of Sonoma State University.

The Pacific College of Naturopathic Medicine has designed a curriculum which integrates the best of modern and traditional diagnosis and therapy. The combination of academic training and clinical experience develops the skills essential to a primary care physician in general practice. Emphasis is also placed on personal development essential to becoming a competent naturopathic doctor.

The basic medical sciences in the first year are concerned with the integrated study of the structure and function of the human organism. In the following years the study of clinical sciences as well as naturopathic diagnosis and therapy is interwoven with appropriate clinical experience. The core of naturopathic studies is composed of five-course sequences in manipulation, botanical medicine, nutrition and human dynamics. A unique aspect of our program is the elective specialty tract which enables students to pursue additional in-depth training in one of three health care delivery systems: General Naturopathy, Homeopathy and Chinese Medicine.

Campus

Program of Study 21

General Naturopathic Tract

The general naturopathic tract is an eight course elective sequence with an eclectic orientation. Through case studies and further study in the core therapies, students will improve their skills in diagnosis and in the integration of therapies into a comprehensive treatment program. Also included will be acute and first aid homeopathic prescribing and oriental diagnosis as well as opportunities for naturopathic medical research, independent study and apprenticeship.

Homeopathic Tract

The homeopathic tract is an eight course sequence designed to prepare students to practice classical homeopathy. The program provides a strong foundation in classical Hahnemannian principles, totality of symptoms, the direction of cure and the use of a single remedy. Homeopathic students will graduate with extensive professional and clinical experience.

Chinese Medicine Tract

The Chinese medicine tract is an eight course sequence in traditional and modern Chinese medicine and philosophy. Thorough understanding of the Five-Element Theory, Chi and yin/yang will provide the student with a strong foundation for the application of diagnostic and therapeutic techniques. PCNM has made application to the California State Board of Medical Quality Assurance for approval of our acupuncture program. State approval will allow graduates of our acupuncture program to sit for the California State acupuncture examination. Qualified applicants passing the examination become certified by the State of California.

HOMEOPATHY ELECTIVE SPECIALTY TRACT

Homeopathy I

Materia Medica I
Use of Repertory
First Aid
Acute Prescribing
History

Homeopathy II

Materia Medica II
Constitutional, chronic prescribing
Case analysis
Organon, philosophy

Homeopathy III

Materia Medica III
Miasms
Advanced philosophy
Case study I
Clinical practice I

Homeopathy IV

Materia Medica IV
Case Study II
OB/GYN
Pediatrics
Clinical practice II

Homeopathy V

Materia Medica V
Respiratory problems
Genitourinary problems
Case study III
Clinical practice III

Homeopathy VI

Materia Medica VI
Clinical practice IV

Homeopathy VII

Materia Medica VII
Clinical practice V

Homeopathy VIII

Materia Medica VIII
Clinical practice VI

CHINESE MEDICINE ELECTIVE SPECIALTY TRACT

Chinese Medicine I

Theoretical Foundations I
Oriental Anatomy & Physiology I w/lab

Chinese Medicine II

Theoretical Foundations II
Oriental Anatomy & Physiology II w/lab
Clinical Techniques I w/lab

Chinese Medicine III

Theoretical Foundations III
Oriental Anatomy & Physiology III w/lab
Clinical Techniques II w/lab

Chinese Medicine IV

Theoretical Foundations IV
Oriental Anatomy & Physiology IV w/lab
Clinical Techniques III w/lab

Chinese Medicine V

Theoretical Foundations V w/lab
Oriental Anatomy & Physiology V w/lab
Clinical Techniques IV w/lab

Chinese Medicine VI

Pathology - East & West I
Classical Readings I
Advanced Diagnosis I w/lab
Acupuncture Emergency Techniques

Chinese Medicine VII

Pathology - East & West II
Advanced Diagnosis II
Classical Readings II
Advanced Treatment Theory I

Chinese Medicine VIII

Pathology - East & West III
Advanced Diagnosis III w/lab
Modern Readings in Chinese Medicine
Advanced Treatment Theory II

**Traditional Energetics consisting of the arts of
Tai Chi, Chi Gung, Nei Gung and Oriental
Meditation is highly recommended for
Chinese Medicine majors.*

Course No.	Classroom Hrs. (per week)		Course Title	Classroom hours (per week)	Credit hours (per week)
	lecture	lab			
FALL TERM					
111	4	3	Anatomy I	84	5½
121	2	1	Histology	36	2½
151	2	0	Embryology I	24	2
171	4	4	Physiology I	96	6
131	3	0	Biochemistry I	36	3
101	3	0	Introduction to Homeopathy	36	3
181	1	0	Palpation/Kinesiology I	12	1
191	2	0	Physician Heal Thyself I	24	2
141	1	0	Introduction to Human Disease I	12	1
161	1	0	History & Philosophy of Medicine I	12	1
111a	½	0	Medical Terminology	6	½
Totals	23½	8		378	27½
WINTER TERM					
112	4	3	Anatomy II	84	5½
102	2	1	Neuroscience	36	2½
152	2	0	Embryology II	24	2
172	4	4	Physiology II	96	6
132	4	2	Biochemistry II	60	4½
122	3	0	Introduction to Chinese Medicine	36	3
182	1	0	Palpation/Kinesiology II	12	1
192	2	0	Physician Heal Thyself II	24	2
142	1	0	Introduction to Human Disease II	12	1
162	1	0	History & Philosophy of Medicine II	12	1
Totals	24	10		396	28½
SPRING TERM					
113	4	3	Anatomy III	84	5½
123	2	1	Organology	36	2½
153	2	0	Embryology III	24	2
173	4	4	Physiology III	96	6
133	4	1	Biochemistry III	60	4½
103	2	1	Herbal Foundations to Natural Health	36	2½
183	1	0	Palpation/Kinesiology III	12	1
193	2	0	Physician Heal Thyself III	24	2
143	1	0	Introduction to Human Disease III	12	1
103	0	2	Plant Identification & Taxonomy	24	1
Totals	22	12		408	28

Second Year

Course No.	Classroom Hrs. (per week)		Course Title	Classroom hours (per week)	Credit hours (per week)
	lecture	lab			
FALL TERM					
241	2	2	Pathology I	48	3
271	2	2	Physical Diagnosis I	48	3
251	4	2	Microbiology	72	5
231	3	0	Nutrition I	36	3
281	1	2	Manipulation I	36	2
291	3	0	Human Dynamics I	36	3
221	4	0	Pharmacology	48	4
261	2	2	First Aid & Emergency Medical Procedures	48	3
Totals	21	10		372	26
WINTER TERM					
242	2	2	Pathology II	48	3
272	2	2	Physical Diagnosis II	48	3
212	4	0	Roentgenology	48	4
232	3	0	Nutrition II	36	3
282	1	2	Manipulation II	36	2
292	3	0	Human Dynamics II	36	3
202	2½	½	Pharmacognosy	36	3
262	2	0	Neurology	24	2
252	1	1	Therapeutic Exercise	24	1½
222	4	0	Elective Specialty I	48	4
Totals	24½	7½		384	28½
SPRING TERM					
243	2	2	Pathology III	48	3
273	2	1	Naturopathic Physical Diagnosis I	36	2½
213	2	1	Laboratory Diagnosis	72	5
233	3	0	Nutrition III	36	3
283	1	2	Manipulation III	36	2
293	3	0	Human Dynamics III	36	3
203	3	2	Botanical Medicine I	60	4
263	2	0	Public Health & Preventive Medicine	24	2
253	2	0	Patient Physician Relations	24	2
223	4	0	Elective Specialty II	48	4
Totals	26	9		420	30½

Course No.	Classroom Hrs. (per week)		Course Title	Classroom hours (per week)	Credit hours (per week)
	lecture	lab			
FALL TERM					
311	3	0	Immunology	36	3
371	2	1	Naturopathic Physical Diagnosis II	36	2½
351	3	0	Gynecology	36	3
331	3	0	Nutrition IV	36	3
381	1	2	Manipulation IV	36	2
391	3	0	Human Dynamics IV	36	3
301	3	0	Botanical Medicine III	36	3
321	4	0	Elective Specialty III	48	4
361	0	12	Clinical Training I	144	6
Totals	22	15		444	29½
WINTER TERM					
372	4	0	Differential Diagnosis	48	4
352	2	1	Natural Childbirth - Prenatal Care	36	2½
332	2	0	Nutrition V	36	3
382	1	2	Manipulation V	36	2
392	3	0	Human Dynamics V	36	3
322	4	0	Elective Specialty IV	48	4
362	0	12	Clinical Training II	144	6
Totals	17	15		384	24½
SPRING TERM					
373	2	4	Physiotherapy	72	4
353	3	0	Natural Childbirth - Neonatal Care	36	3
313	2	0	Endocrinology	24	2
343	3	0	Pediatrics	36	3
333	4	0	Cardiovascular & respiratory Diseases	48	4
383	2	0	Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat	24	2
323	4	0	Elective Specialty V	48	4
363	0	12	Clinical Training III	144	6
Totals	20	16		432	28

Course No.	Classroom Hrs. (per week)		Course Title	Classroom hours (per week)	Credit hours (per week)
	lecture	lab			
FALL TERM					
441	3	0	Geriatrics	36	3
431	3	0	Gastroenterology	36	3
451	3	0	Orthopedics/Rheumatology	36	3
421	4	0	Elective Specialty VI	48	4
461	0	25	Clinical Training IV	300	12½
Totals	13	25		456	25½
WINTER TERM					
472	2	0	Minor Surgery	24	2
492	2	0	Environmental Health	24	2
432	2	0	Proctology/Urology	24	2
412	2	0	Dermatology	24	2
422	4	0	Elective Specialty VII	48	4
462	0	25	Clinical Training V	300	12½
Totals	12	25		444	24½
SPRING TERM					
483	2	0	Jurisprudence	24	2
493	2	0	Business & Office Management	24	2
413	3	0	Oncology	36	3
423	4	0	Elective Specialty VIII	48	4
463	0	25	Clinical Training VI	300	12½
Totals	11	25		432	23½

FIRST YEAR

111, 112 & 113 – Gross Anatomy I, II, III

This three trimester lecture and laboratory course is an in-depth study of the gross structure of the human body. The laboratory involves dissection of the human body based on the systemic approach. Lecture material emphasizes the clinical application of anatomical information. The first trimester begins with an overview of the organ systems, then examines in detail the anatomy of the skeletal and muscular systems. The second trimester correlates the muscular system with the nervous and cardiovascular systems. In the third trimester the body cavities are opened and the anatomy of the viscera is the subject of study.

121 – Histology

A study of the structure and function of the basic human tissues forms the core of this lecture and laboratory course. The medical significance of the tissues is emphasized, with discussions of wound healing, bone growth and fracture repair, anemias, and muscle disease. We will also learn to recognize the microscopic appearance of normal tissues with the light microscope as a basis for comparison with pathological specimens.

102 – Neuroscience

As the brain and spinal cord are exposed in the

Course Description

gross anatomy dissection, we enter upon an integrated study of the structure and function of the nervous system. From an analysis of simple reflexes, we will proceed to study the brain stem mechanisms and their role in homeostasis, diencephalic organization of instinctive processes and cortical contribution to coordinated neural function. The laboratory work will be aimed at learning to understand and perform the complete neurological examination. The course will conclude with discussions of electroencephalography and experience in alpha and theta biofeedback.

123 – Organology

The study of the microscopic structure of the various organs of the body begins as these organs are exposed in the gross anatomy dissection and their physiological functions are discussed in Physiology III. Organology involves the examination of the cellular and tissue composition of various visceral structures and forms a bridge between anatomy and physiology, since it is the cells and tissues that perform the physiological functions. The laboratory work emphasizes the recognition of organs with the light microscope.

151, 152 & 153 – Embryology I, II, III

The development of the human body is followed from fertilization to birth. The study of the development of the various organ systems is closely correlated with their dissection in the gross anatomy course so that the student may understand the embryological basis of adult anatomical relationships as well as anomalies that may be encountered in clinical practice. Hereditary and acquired congenital anomalies are discussed, with emphasis on recognizing such problems in the newborn. The course ends with an introduction to birthing.

171, 172 & 173 – Physiology I, II, III

The three trimester physiology course explores the diverse homeostatic mechanisms of the human body in health and disease. Study of the physiology of the various organ systems is correlated with their dissection and study in the gross anatomy course in order to emphasize the connection between structure and function. Laboratory demonstrations are conducted on our own bodies, and emphasis is on the understanding of physiological techniques such as electromyography, electrocardiography, EEG techniques, urine and blood analysis, blood typing, etc. In addition we will form study groups that will design and perform experiments aimed at exploring and discovering naturopathic techniques. The first

trimester covers basic cellular function, hematology, immunity and neuromuscular interaction. The second and third trimesters extend the study of homeostatic function to the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, endocrine, urinary and reproductive systems.

131, 132 & 133 – Biochemistry I, II, III

The chemistry of the molecular components of the body is the subject of this course sequence. Water, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and electrolytes are first discussed in terms of specific body needs, functional roles, and metabolic pathways. This biochemical information is used as a basis for further study in nutrition. The laboratory involves understanding and performing laboratory tests of a chemical nature.

101 – Introduction to Homeopathy

A course in the fundamentals of homeopathic philosophy based on the work of Hahnemann, Kent and Vithoulkas. Material covers homeopathic principles and laws of cure, introduction to case-taking, materia medica, and homeopathic history. The emphasis in the course is on the role of vital force in health and dis-ease and the use of homeopathic understanding in all curative medical practices.

181, 182 & 183 – Palpation - Kinesiology I, II, III

The clinical application of gross anatomy is emphasized in this course sequence. The information from the cadaver dissection is applied to our own bodies as we learn by touch to locate anatomical landmarks on the living person, and to relate these landmarks to physical diagnosis, acupuncture points, and reflex areas. Learning the origins, insertions and actions of the muscles is facilitated as the kinesiology portion of the course provides experience in muscle testing. Emphasis on accurate muscle testing is related to the use of such tests in the physical exam, neurological exam and applied kinesiology practice.

191, 192 & 193 – Physician Heal Thyself I, II, III

A unique course designed to provide experience in various body/mind techniques which aid in healthful living. Includes such activities as stress management, yoga, aerobics, and other movement therapies.

141, 142 & 143 – Introduction to Human Disease I, II, III

The fundamental events involved in disease processes and the terms used to discuss disease are introduced. The first trimester covers the incidence of various diseases, the inflammatory response, immunity and allergy, cancer and congenital anomalies. Specific diseases that affect the nervous, musculoskeletal,

cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, urinary and reproductive systems are examined as these systems are dissected in gross anatomy and their function described in physiology.

161 & 162 – History and Philosophy of Medicine I, II, III

A survey of the development of the healing arts from prehistoric times to the present, with special emphasis on the emergence of Naturopathy and its relation to other contemporary as well as ancient systems of healing.

111a – Medical Terminology

The medical vocabulary is demystified by learning the basic principles behind the structure and meaning of technical medical terms. Common prefixes, suffixes and root terms will be clarified as the medical vocabulary becomes part of our everyday speech.

122 – Introduction to Chinese Medicine

Beginning with the history and philosophy of Chinese Medicine this course examines the basic concepts of chi, the Five Elements, yin/yang, and meridians. The principle of treatment and prevention are also discussed. Pulse diagnosis is introduced as a diagnostic aid.

103 – Herbal Foundations to Natural Health

This lecture and field lab course is our introduction to botanical medicine. It will include history and philosophy, local plant identification, collection and preparation, ethnobotany and beginning first aid. The student will become familiar with herbal tonics to maintain health, how to use food as a therapeutic tool, as well as an evaluation of the various historical herbals and basic herb combining.

103 – Plant Identification and Taxonomy

This course integrates the knowledge of morphology with the classification of individual plant species in their wild state. Students learn botanical keys which will enable them as naturopathic physicians to prepare their own medications and evaluate the quality of commercially available medicines.

SECOND YEAR

241, 242 & 243 – Pathology I, II, III

The dis-ease process is examined at all levels; biochemical, cellular, tissue, organ, system, emotional and intellectual. Emphasis is on recognizing and understanding such processes as inflammation, degeneration and repair, and malignancy. The laboratory familiarizes the student with the appearance of pathological specimens on both the gross and microscopic levels.

271, 272 – Physical Diagnosis I, II

These courses focus on developing skills in history taking and physical examinations with emphasis on early recognition of altered states of function. The student utilizes various diagnostic tools and such techniques as palpation, observation, percussion and auscultation.

251 – Microbiology

This lecture and laboratory course includes morphology, growth characteristics and identification of the common microorganisms, and their role in the infectious dis-ease process. Laboratory experiments will be designed to investigate the effects of various naturopathic modalities on bacterial life cycles.

231 – Nutrition I

Vitamins, minerals, glandular extracts and metabolic enhancers will be studied along with the traditional signs and symptoms of deficiencies. This course will emphasize inter-relationships among metabolic pathways. Clinical case studies will be included and substantiated by extensive references to research, bibliographies, etc.

281 – Manipulation I

Musculoskeletal diagnosis is introduced from the standpoint of cross matching anatomical structures

and pathological findings. Diagnostic procedures include history taking, passive and active examination, and determination of joint function. In this course the student acquires the skills to assess the phase of disability and to choose appropriate treatment modalities.

291 – Human Dynamics I - The Healthy Personality

Focus is on health care instead of sickness care and will attempt to define the characteristics of a psychologically well person. Lab will begin the process that will continue in Counseling I, including learning to listen and observe speech, body imaging, etc.

221 – Pharmacology

An analysis of the actions of a wide variety of administered compounds on the biochemical mechanisms of the body. Chemical pathways of action, therapeutic effects, side effects and drug interactions are covered. Coverage of the drugs in common use in conventional medicine will also be presented, with discussion of the use and abuse of such drugs.

261 – First Aid and Emergency Medical Procedures

Practical training is presented in handling medical emergencies which may confront the physician. Conventional procedures as well as naturopathic approaches are covered.

212 – Roentgenology

This course begins with a critical evaluation of the contemporary medical uses of X rays. Practical skills are developed in positioning patients, usage of X ray equipment and interpretation of X rays as a diagnostic procedure. Students learn to recognize the normal and abnormal radiographic anatomy of each region of the body and to correlate X ray findings with other clinical findings. Fluoroscopy, radioactive tracer techniques and phase contrast studies are also introduced.

231 – Nutrition II - Nutrition in Human Development

This course is an examination of the changing nutritional requirements and status during the life cycle. Included will be a thorough treatment of dietary questionnaires, evaluations, and techniques of client counseling.

282 – Manipulation II

Rachiology, the study of spinal anatomy, physiology and biomechanics. Joint functions studied and mobility testing skills developed.

292 – Human Dynamics II - Counseling I

This course will give the student an overview of the various psychological approaches that are being

used to deal with dis-ease. A summary of the commonly used systems of psychoanalysis and common psychological theories will be provided. Current trends and theories will be explored, including a discussion of the psychology of dis-ease, psychosomatic medicine, bio-feedback, stress management, autogenic training, visualization, bodywork, etc. The moral and ethical issues involved in dealing with other people's problems and how to protect yourself from possible negative effects will be examined.

202 – Pharmacognosy

This course focuses on the biochemical and physiological foundations of plant medicine. The pharmaceutical, therapeutic, and economic factors of medicines from natural sources are discussed.

262 – Neurology

The various pathological conditions which affect the nervous system are systematically studied. Differential diagnosis of neurological disorders is stressed and a wide variety of therapies are discussed. Recognition of conditions requiring referral for specialized care is emphasized.

252 – Therapeutic Exercise

A study of well-designed exercise programs as a

therapeutic agent. Emphasis will be on the practical application of exercise and movement therapy in musculoskeletal pathology.

273 - 371 – Naturopathic Physical Diagnosis I, II

This two trimester course studies the various forms of naturopathic diagnosis techniques, including iridology, physiognomy, tongue diagnosis and others.

213 – Laboratory Diagnosis

In this course the student will learn the theory, practice and interpretation of clinically relevant laboratory analysis. Emphasis is on gaining proficiency in the performance of many tests suitable as office procedures. The information gained from the laboratory is correlated with data from other naturopathic diagnostic methods.

233 - 331 – Nutrition III, IV - Therapeutic Nutrition

A study of the most common illnesses from the nutritional perspective, including histological, biochemical, and gross manifestations. There will be emphasis on the different nutritional programs employed and the rationale for each. Nutrition III will deal with cardiovascular disease, cancer, carbohydrate disorders, the arthritises and musculo-skeletal disorders. Nutrition IV will deal with physical-mental dysfunctions, gastrointestinal problems and neurological and special sense disorders.

283 - 381 – Manipulation III, IV

In-depth exploration of techniques of manipulation aimed at normalizing the mobility and position of joints and the relief of abnormal tension in muscles, ligaments, joint capsules and fascia. Prescriptive exercises and correction of posture are used to improve or restore normal mechanisms in the body.

393 – Human Dynamics III – Counseling II

Crisis intervention techniques, brief therapy, marriage and family counseling and group process (from couples to teaching or leading large groups) will be discussed. The lab will put these techniques and the techniques presented in Counseling I into practice. Video taping of the student during lab for later viewing will help the student evaluate his or her style of interacting with others.

203, 301 – Botanical Medicine I, II

A detailed survey of plants and plant preparations used in naturopathic practice, integrating traditional herbal knowledge and modern pharmacological research. The pharmacology, toxicology and therapeutics of each plant (including anti-microbial activity) are considered with reference to body physiology by organ system. The lab will include methods of preparing and compounding botanical medicines.

263 – Public Health and Preventive Medicine

This course is concerned with the etiology, epidemiology, control and especially prevention of communicable diseases. The health care systems of several different countries are compared, and critical analysis of their successes and failures is presented. Goals of community health care systems and the role of the naturopathic physician in such systems is analyzed.

253 – Patient Physician Relations

This course addresses the relationship between the patient and physician. Areas covered include nature and substance of an effective working relationship in private and clinical practice. Also covered are patient education and motivation techniques.

THIRD YEAR

311 – Immunology

The intricate cellular and biochemical defense mechanisms of the body are the subject of this course. The normal functions of connective tissue cells and immunoglobins and their roles in defense against disease are stressed. Naturopathic techniques to aid these natural defenses are presented in detail.

351 – Gynecology

This course is devoted to women's health care, dealing sensitively with women's personal needs and encouraging self-awareness including fertility, contraception and legal abortions. History taking and physical examination skills will be developed, with an understanding of common gynecological disorders.

391 – Human Dynamics IV - Human Sexuality

This class will explore the characteristics of "normal" and "abnormal" sexual attitudes and behavior. It will discuss the changing roles in modern society and explore techniques for helping patients deal with role and sexually related stresses. The ethics of how to deal with a patient who is vulnerable because of sexual confusion and how to deal with the patient's projections onto the physician will be discussed.

361, 362 & 363 – Clinical Training I, II, III

Direct participation in the school clinic including patient assessment, counseling, therapy and follow-up is experienced. The clinical setting includes clinical conferences and participation in patient care.

372 – Differential Diagnosis

As the student enters the first year of clinical experience and begins to assume more responsibility for patient care, the course in differential diagnosis

is presented in order to develop skills in assessing a patient's condition and recommending the proper course of therapy. Through a case study approach, students learn to correlate all findings to make an accurate appraisal of a patient's condition and to choose a therapeutic approach suited to the patient. Clinical conferences provide practical experience in assessing, treating and following up on individual patients.

352 – Natural Childbirth - Prenatal Care

This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the normal course of pregnancy. Preventive health care measures for the prenatal period, such as nutrition, exercise and psychological preparation of the parents, will be emphasized. Evaluation of the health status of the mother to determine the suitability of a home birth as well as possible complications will be discussed.

332 – Nutrition V - Frontiers in Nutrition

This course examines the current research in nutrition and the practical therapeutic applications. There will be an emphasis on the concepts of orthomolecular medicine. The information will be augmented by visits from representatives of various nutritional research and development corporations and organizations.

383 – Manipulation V

Manipulative skills are directed toward improvement of circulation, lymphatics and venous drainage, soft tissue restoration and the repositioning of viscera.

392 – Human Dynamics V - Death and Dying

This course will explore the various social and psychological aspects of death in this society. It will include review of the important concepts of the stages of the death experience, the aspects of death for surrounding people in different stages of life, from infants to the elderly. The spiritual aspects of death will be discussed. The student will also examine personal feelings about the death of loved ones in the past, their own death and the role of the physician in dealing with dying patients.

373 – Physiotherapy

The therapeutic uses of heat, light, water, electricity and sound are explored. In the laboratory the student is trained the proper use of the equipment involved in the various modalities of physiotherapy.

353 – Natural Childbirth – Neonatal Care

A follow up to Natural Childbirth - Prenatal Care. This course goes into more detail about techniques of assisting the mother in labor, monitoring the birth and early recognition of complications for which obstetrical intervention may be required.

Appropriate evaluation and care of the newborn will be covered.

313 – Endocrinology

The complex role of the neuroendocrine system in the harmonious operation of the body is reviewed. Recognition of the signs of endocrine disorders and detection of hormone imbalances are stressed, along with natural therapies which may be used to treat these conditions.

343 – Pediatrics

The normal variations in the physical and psychological development of children are first considered. Health problems of the child, both physical and emotional, are then discussed. Techniques of examining and assessing the child at each stage of development are presented, with emphasis on detecting physical or emotional problems at an early stage and guiding both child and parents towards a healthy resolution of such problems. Naturopathic approaches to common problems of childhood such as colds, flu, obesity, acne, etc. are presented.

333 – Cardiovascular and Respiratory Diseases

Factors involved in the healthy functioning of the heart, circulatory system and respiratory system are analyzed, with emphasis on the role of diet,

exercise, hygiene and personal habits in maintaining the integrity of these systems. Skills are developed in electrocardiography, heartometry, endocardiography and the use of the stethoscope in diagnosing pathological conditions. Natural therapies of the various conditions are considered.

383 – Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

The role of personal hygiene in maintaining the health of the eyes, ears, nose and throat is emphasized, followed by training in recognizing and treating the common clinical problems these organs present. Demonstration and practice of the nasal specific and endonasal techniques are included.

FOURTH YEAR

441 – Geriatrics

The processes of aging and death are considered in this course. Health problems of the elderly are emphasized in terms of prevention, diagnosis and therapeutics. The social issues involved in caring for the aged and infirm are explored.

431 – Gastroenterology

The disorders of the digestive tract and its associated organs are the subject of this course. After analyzing the role of diet, hygiene, life style and emotional factors in the genesis of GI disturbances, the student

then develops skills in assessing the function of the GI system using information from the physical examination, laboratory tests, x-rays, iridology, and other diagnostic techniques. Preventative measures, as well as natural therapies for acute and chronic conditions are discussed, including colonic therapy, cleansing diets, etc.

451 – Orthopedics/Rheumatology

This course introduces the techniques concerned with the correction of deformities in the musculo-skeletal system. Numerous disorders of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially joints and related muscles, bursae, tendons and fibrous tissue will be discussed.

461, 462 & 463 – Clinical Training IV, V, VI

The fourth year clinical training provides a concentrated period of clinical experience with responsibility for patient care. Assisting third year interns and more independent functioning is emphasized.

472 – Minor Surgery

This course begins with an historical perspective on the use of surgery in medicine, and a critical assessment of the role of surgery in contemporary medical practice. Minor surgical techniques used in naturopathic practice are introduced, and the student acquires skills in performing such surgery.

492 – Environmental Health

This course traces the etiology of environmentally produced illnesses. Their diagnosis and early recognition are stressed, as well as risks, prevention and naturopathic treatment approaches. Specific problems considered include radiation exposure, occupational hazards, and effects of environmental pollutants.

432 – Proctology/Urology

A study of specific disorders involving the rectum, anus, urinary tract in both females and males as well as the genital organs of the male.

412 – Dermatology

The diagnosis and treatment of skin, hair and nail disorders are presented, with emphasis on naturopathic modes of therapy.

483 – Jurisprudence

Introduction to the laws regulating the various health professions, with special reference to the laws governing the practice of naturopathy. Case histories will be examined.

443 – Business and Office Management

How to organize and maintain an office practice will be the subject of this course. Topics include

financing, real estate, taxation, personnel and public relations.

413 – Oncology

This course explores the methods for diagnosis of cancer, an overview of the standard medical treatments, and the study of Naturopathic treatments for patients with cancer.



PRUNELLA VULGARIS
(Self-Heal; Heal-All; Woundwort)

Pacific Health Center

Opening in June of 1981, the PCNM outpatient naturopathic clinic will provide students with an opportunity to apply the knowledge gained in the academic years to develop their individual clinical expertise. With a synergistic approach to health, the center will be supervised by licensed practitioners of diverse fields, including: medical doctors, doctors of naturopathy, doctors of chiropractic, certified acupuncturists, dentists and psychologists. These distinct yet complimentary approaches to health will provide the patient with a multi-dimensional view of his/her situation. Underlying this is the basic philosophy of naturopathic medicine — the promotion of health, preventive medicine and patient education.

A patient will receive a systematic analysis of the evolution of his/her physical, mental and spiritual characteristics, focusing on the whole person while not sacrificing the significance of specific symptoms. The clinic will emphasize general care and will also offer areas of specialization such as chinese medicine and homeopathy.

As an educational series, the clinic will offer individuals a philosophy of health, including: practical experience in organizing diets, guidance in body movement, exercise programs, access to literature helpful to their situation and supportive counseling. Responsibility for regaining and sustaining vitality will be shared by the clinical personnel and the patient. Thorough records will be maintained and active follow-up will be encouraged.

In the two years of its operation, Pacific College has developed an outstanding faculty in the basic medical sciences and introductory naturopathic courses. The clinical faculty is presently being developed in conjunction with the clinic itself.

Ability and dedication to teaching is the basis for selecting the members of the faculty. The teaching styles are as varied as the individuals themselves, and innovative methods of presenting material are encouraged.

Faculty

LAREN BAYS, N.D. – National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Dr. Bays taught homeopathy, history of medicine and medical philosophy at his alma mater in Portland, Oregon, before joining the Pacific College faculty. Laren has completed training with the International Foundation for the Promotion of Homeopathy. His clinical experience includes two years of private practice and a position as consulting physician at the National College Clinic in Portland. Dr. Bays teaches in the homeopathic program at PCNM, and also has a private practice in Fairfax, California.

JEREMY BERGE, M.D. – University of California Medical School at Irvine. Dr. Berge practices internal medicine at Children's Hospital in San Francisco in addition to teaching the physical diagnosis and pathology courses at PCNM. He is interested in the synthesis of traditional diagnostic procedures and nontraditional techniques such as pulse diagnosis and kinesiology.

CHRIS CHRISTOPHER, Ph.D. – University of California at Irvine. Dr. Christopher is involved in research on exercise physiology, especially in relation to the development of individualized exercise prescriptions based on cardiovascular and pulmonary test performance. Chris teaches the human physiology course at PCNM.

PETER FAIRFIELD – New England School of Acupuncture. Mr. Fairfield has worked in the wholistic health field for ten years, including body work, biofeedback and acupuncture. He has worked in hospitals and clinics, and is interested in systemizing the energetic process. Peter is currently teaching Introduction to Traditional Chinese Medicine and also coordinating the Traditional Chinese Medicine Tract.

STEVEN FRICIA, D.C. – The University of Pasadena College of Chiropractic. Dr. Fricia has been pursuing the study of intracranial physiology and technique under M.B. DeJarnett since 1973. He has professional training in applied kinesiology, behavioral kinesiology, polarity therapy and other manipulation techniques. In addition to teaching the palpation-kinesiology course at the college, Steve has a chiropractic practice in Monte Rio.

IRIS GOLD, M.T. – (ASCP) State University of New York at Buffalo. Ms. Gold's background includes three years as a clinical microbiology technologist and four years as an instructor of medical laboratory science. She is now particularly interested in using her technical skills to do research in Naturopathic Medicine. Iris is an instructor of Microbiology and Laboratory Diagnosis.

SILENA HERON, R.N. – Ms. Heron has been a health educator for 13 years. She currently teaches "Uses of Wild Plants" classes through the College of Marin and Point Reyes Field Seminars - extension of Dominican College. Prior to her interest in plant medicine, she worked extensively as a medical, surgical and psychiatric nurse. She will be the instructor of our "Herbal Foundations to Natural Health" course and the Director of Self-Heal Botanical Garden.

DEBORAH KARISH, D.C. – The University of Pasadena College of Chiropractic. Dr. Karish taught anatomy and obstetrics at her alma mater in Pasadena before joining the PCNM community. Deborah is actively involved in medical politics and is a firm advocate of freedom of choice in medicine and patient's rights. In addition to teaching the gross anatomy course and medical terminology, Dr. Karish is a partner in a chiropractic practice in Healdsburg.

STEVEN KATZ, D.C. – Western States Chiropractic College. Dr. Katz maintains a private team chiropractic practice in Sebastopol. In the past Steve taught Manipulation I and palpation at PCNM. He is currently teaching Manipulation II at PCNM as well as spinal stressology for chiropractic students.

NAN KOEHLER, M.S. – University of Chicago. Ms. Koehler is a botanist and naturalist and is partners with her medical doctor husband in natural childbirth.

JIM KOSKI, Ph.D. – Temple University School of Medicine. Dr. Koski taught at the University of Michigan School of Medicine and at the National College of Naturopathic Medicine before joining the PCNM faculty as coordinator of curriculum. Jim teaches neurology, embryology, histology and introduction to human disease, and also coordinates the research program at the college. His personal research interests are in the neurophysiology of epilepsy and the scientific investigation of spiritual healing. Dr. Koski is presently writing a book describing the recent laboratory experiments that have been performed with spiritual healers in collaboration with the noted healer Olga Worrall.

TIM W. McGAUGHY, Ph.D. – Tufts University. Dr. McGaughy received his Ph.D. for research in the field of magnetic resonance and is interested in the role of body water in health and disease. In addition to teaching the biochemistry course at PCNM, Tim is also pursuing his degree in medicine.

RANDALL NEUSTAEDTER, B.A., – Mr. Neusteadter studied at the Royal London Homeopathic Hospital in 1971 and subsequently formed a study group and homeopathic teaching clinic in Berkeley, California. He has practiced homeopathic family medicine and pediatrics for the past six years, and has served as editor of the *Journal of Homeopathic Practice*. Randy teaches classical homeopathy at Pacific College, and is involved in research and provings of homeopathic remedies.

NAM SINGH – Nam Singh spent his childhood in Taiwan. He lived in a Taoist Monastery and worked with his grandfather who was a Chinese physician. He has been teaching Tai Chi in Sonoma County for the past several years.

ED SMITH, Herbalist – Mr. Smith acquired his extensive knowledge of botanical medicine by way of the time-honored apprenticeship path. He has lived and studied with a curandero in the Amazon jungle where he participated in the Yage healing ceremony. His studies have also involved a period at the Instituto Naturista in Guatemala and the Hippocrates Health Institute in Boston. Ed is a visiting lecturer in botanical medicine and he assists in the practical aspects of the plant medicine labs by instructing students in preparation of ointments, tinctures, etc.

MAUNG TIN-WA, Ph.D. – The University of Pittsburg. Dr. Tin-Wa taught at the University of Illinois Medical Center before joining the

Portland,
Oregon

**The National College
of Naturopathic Medicine**

**Bulletin
1980-82**

**510 SW Third Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204**

Admissions

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine has a limited enrollment and admits new students on a competitive basis. All applications for admission are reviewed by the Admissions Committee, which evaluates each candidate's motivation, character, and academic achievement for evidence of those qualities desired in a naturopathic physician and ability to successfully complete and contribute to the NCNM program.

Preparing for Naturopathic Education

There is no simple formula that will ensure success as a student or practitioner of naturopathic medicine. Several courses are required as basic preparation for naturopathic education, but beyond these subjects, students are encouraged to pursue individual interests and educational goals and to explore many fields of knowledge during their undergraduate years.

Our goal is to attract students with a wide variety of talents and backgrounds who will enhance the development of the naturopathic profession. As important as a record of academic excellence are life experience and personal attributes needed by a true doctor — maturity, integrity, sound judgment, sensitivity, and a desire to serve. Well-rounded individuals with an ability to communicate effectively and a capacity for growth, responsibility, and independence will be best equipped to meet the challenges of a career in naturopathic medicine.

Requirements for Admission

Applicants for admission to NCNM must have a total of three years (90 semester credit hours or equivalent) at an accredited college. The following specific prerequisite courses must be included:

- One year General Chemistry with lab
- One year Organic Chemistry with lab
- One year Biology with lab
- One course Botany with lab
- One year Physics with lab
- One year English

PHYSICS IS NO LONGER A PREREQUISITE; HOWEVER THE ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE CONSIDERS IT HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

When selecting an undergraduate program to meet NCNM prerequisites, students are advised to choose those courses that are recommended for pre-medical students, although any level course will be acceptable provided it satisfies the requirements above.

Only courses with grades of 'C' or better may be applied toward meeting these specific course requirements. 'Pass' grades will be accepted only with additional documentation from the course instructor (s) stating that the quality of work was equivalent to at least a 'C'. In addition, these courses must have been taken within ten years of the date of intended entrance to NCNM. CLEP credits are accepted by NCNM, but the College does not administer or evaluate the CLEP tests.

Applicants may request a waiver of any admissions requirement by writing to the Admissions Committee at the time of their applications.

Please Note: Our admissions staff is unable to review or evaluate the educational credentials of anyone who has not formally applied for admission to NCNM.

Conditional Acceptance

Applicants who have not completed all requirements for admission at the time of application may be accepted on the condition that outstanding requirements will be fulfilled before the date of registration. The applicant must indicate, on the appropriate portion of the application form, courses that are in progress or to be taken prior to matriculation. Successful completion of prerequisites must be verified by submitting official transcripts as soon as each course is completed. Failure to provide these transcripts by the end of Fall Term will result in no credit for classes and is grounds for dismissal.

Application Procedure

New students are admitted only in the Fall of each year. To be considered for admission to NCNM, an applicant should send the following to the Office of Admissions. The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 510 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204 between August 1 and February 28:

1. Completed NCNM application form, including answers to questions.
2. \$35 non-refundable application fee.

PLEASE NOTE: APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER FEBRUARY 28, 1981, AS OPENINGS ARE AVAILABLE. PLEASE INQUIRE.

Interview

An interview is required of all applicants before final admission to NCNM is granted. Your interview with the Admissions Committee will be held at the College before April 1. The application form includes space for your preferred interview date, and the Admissions Committee will try to accommodate your preferred date(s).

Advanced Standing

A limited number of students may be admitted each year with advanced standing. Applicants with doctoral degrees (M.D., D.C., D.O., D.V.M., etc.) from recognized professional schools of the healing arts, or with at least one year's credits toward such a degree, may apply for admission with advanced standing.

In addition to following the regular admissions procedure, applicants for advanced standing must submit official course descriptions of their advanced training. Credit will be granted only for those courses that are substantially equivalent to NCNM courses. Upon a favorable decision by the Admissions Committee, the Promotions Committee will review the applicant's record and grant credit as it deems appropriate. The applicant will then be offered admission with specific advanced standing status.

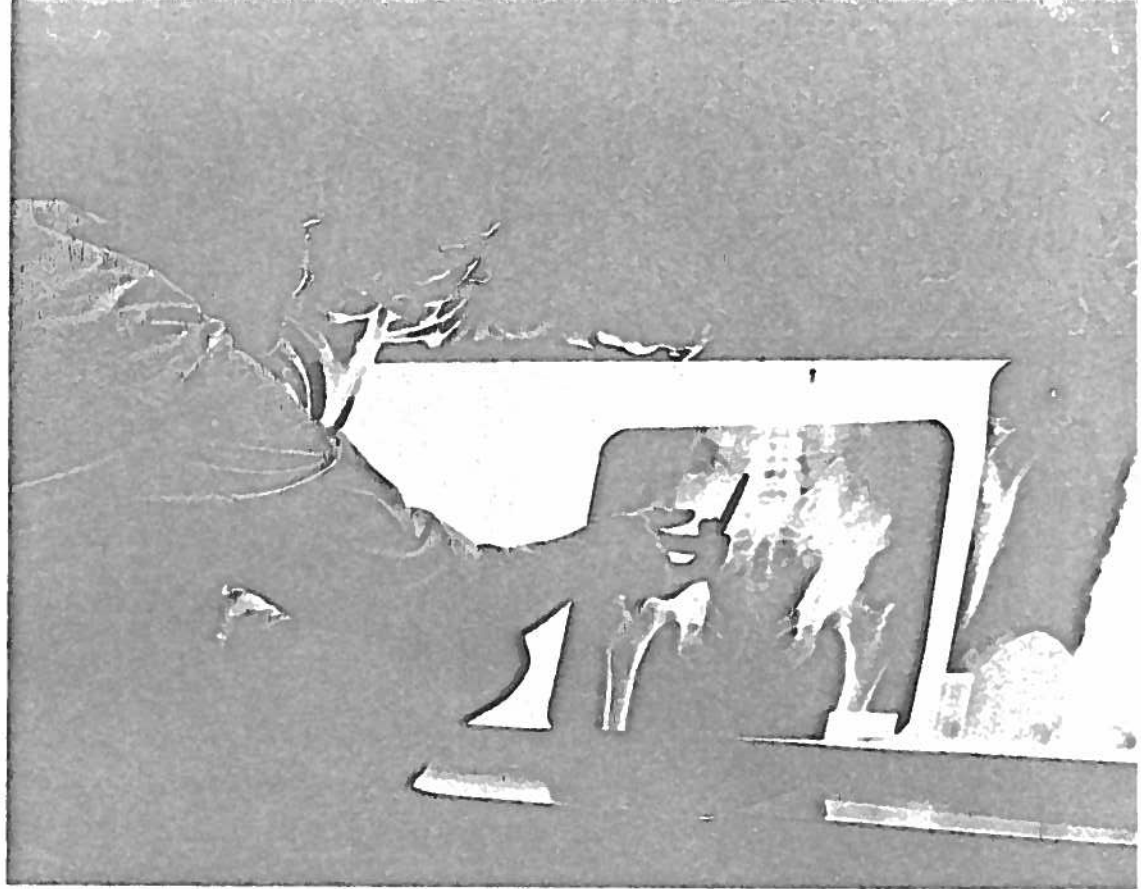
Applicants with less than one year's transfer credits should apply for admission without advanced standing. Upon acceptance, they may apply directly to the Academic Dean for individual course transfer credit.

Notification of Decision

The Admissions Committee reviews all applications at the close of the application period. Each applicant is given written notification of acceptance, placement on a waiting list, or rejection. All notices are mailed on or about April 1.

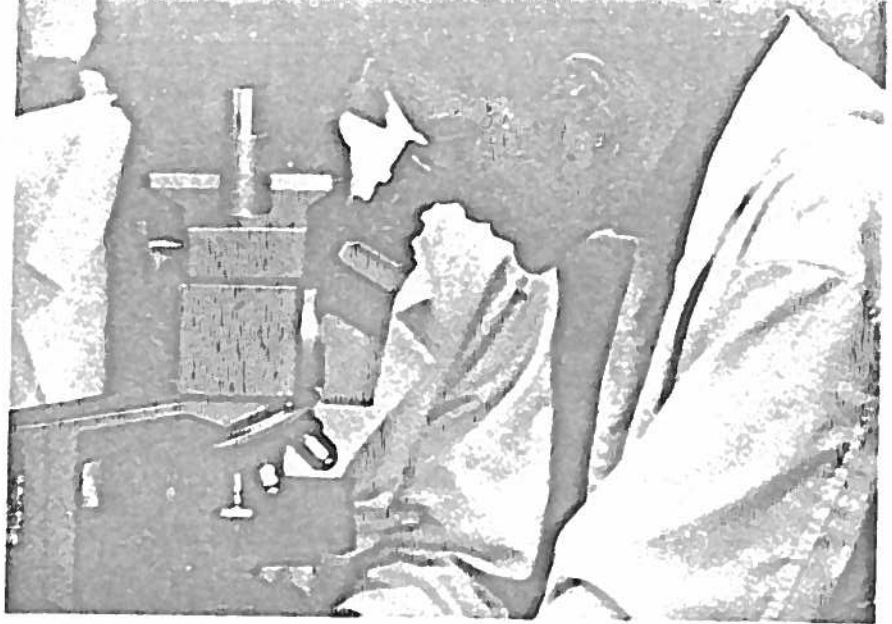
Responding to NCNM's Offer of Admission

An applicant who is accepted for admission to NCNM and wishes to accept this offer must send a \$200 deposit within fourteen days to reserve a place in the entering class. This deposit will be credited toward the applicant's tuition and is not refundable. If the deposit is not received in the specified time, the place may be offered to an applicant on the waiting list. An applicant who is accepted but unable to attend that



3. **Official transcripts from all colleges attended. A student who has taken courses at foreign institutions must also submit:**
 - a) **certified TRANSLATED copies of all transcripts;**
 - b) **evaluation of transcripts in terms of American equivalency from a foreign student advisor at an accredited American college; OR,**
NCNM will refer you to a Transcript Evaluation Service. Forms for this service are available from the Admissions Office.
4. **Two letters of recommendation from people who have known you for at least a year. One faculty recommendation is essential. NCNM includes forms with the application.**

All application materials become the property of The National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Applications received after February 28 may be reviewed by the Admissions Committee at its discretion.



year may request a one-year deferment of enrollment by writing to the Admissions Committee. Such a request will be granted only to exceptional candidates.

Medical Examination

All applicants who are accepted are required to have a medical examination by a licensed physician. Documentation of the findings of the examination must be returned to NCNM before registration. The physician is asked to state that the applicant is in good physical and mental health and has no defects or deficiencies that would hinder satisfactory progress at NCNM.

Reapplication

Application materials of those who do not matriculate are kept on file for one year only. However, new application materials and fee must be submitted each time a person applies to NCNM. This includes application form and answers to questions, letters of recommendation, and transcripts of any coursework taken since the last application. The prerequisites in effect at the time of reapplication must be satisfied.

Foreign Students

Foreign students are encouraged to apply to The National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Foreign applicants who are accepted for admission will be issued the I-20 form required by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain a student visa required for entry into the United States.

For each 12-week term the required courses are listed below by course number, title and credit hours (clock hours/week and total hours/term). A number of general electives will be offered each term for 2 credit hours each. In addition to the required courses listed, students must complete a total of 8 hours of general electives during years I and II. During years III and IV, students must complete an additional 18 hours of electives. At least 12 of these must be selected from specialty electives offered for 3 credit hours each. The remaining 6 hours may be selected from either the general or special electives. Students should pay particular attention to the requirements for licensure in the state in which they wish to practice and make their selection of electives accordingly.

A list of electives to be offered each term will be available at or before the time of registration for each term.

The Division of Preclinical Sciences

The NCNM basic science curriculum is designed to provide students with an understanding of the structure and function of the human organism in health and disease. Of equal importance is an understanding of the philosophical basis of naturopathic medicine. This fundamental knowledge prepares the future physician for study and practical experience in clinical medicine. By gaining familiarity with the language and tools of modern naturopathic medicine and an appreciation of scientific research methods, students are stimulated to seek scientific verification of the principles of naturopathic medicine in their own work and in the work of others.

Synopsis of Curriculum — Preclinical Sciences

First Year

Fall Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
101	Conjoint Basic Medical Science I	20	240
121	Biochemistry I	5	60
131	Introduction to Healing Arts and History of Medicine	2	24
132	Naturopathic Philosophy	2	24
271	General Elective	2	24
Winter Term			
102	Conjoint Basic Medical Science II	20	240
122	Biochemistry II	5	60
133	Interpersonal Communication	2	24
141	Stress Management	1	12
271	General Elective	2	24

36/PROGRAM OF STUDY

Spring Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
103	Conjoint Basic Medical Science III	20	240
123	Biochemistry III	5	60
111	X-ray Positioning and Technique	2	24
112	First Aid and Emergency Medicine	4	48
271	General Elective	2	24
Second Year			
Fall Term			
201	Conjoint Basic Medical Science IV	18	216
205	Microbiology	5	60
221	Pharmacology I	2	24
224	Nutrition I	3	36
271	General Elective	2	24
Winter Term			
202	Conjoint Basic Medical Science V	18	216
206	Immunology and Genetics	5	60
223	Pharmacognosy	4	48
222	Pharmacology II	2	24
271	General Elective	2	24
Spring Term			
203	Conjoint Basic Medical Science VI	18	216
207	Public Health	3	36
211	Biomechanics and Manipulation I	4	48
212	Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy	2	24
241	Counseling	2	24
271	General Elective	2	24

The Division of Clinical Sciences

The clinical sciences program presents NCNM students with the opportunity to integrate their basic science knowledge and apply it to the disciplines of clinical medicine. This is a two-year period of transition from student to doctor, in which students receive instruction and gain practical experience in all phases of naturopathic practice. The curriculum combines detailed classroom study — naturopathic materia medica, therapeutic methods, diagnostic techniques, and specialized aspects of medicine — with the development of the skills and sensitivity of patient care as responsible student doctors in The Portland Naturopathic Clinic.

*Synopsis of Curriculum — Clinical Sciences***Third Year**

Fall Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
321	Nutrition II	3	36
351	Botanical Materia Medica I	2	24
311	Manipulation II	2	24
341	Patient Management	2	24
331	Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture	3	36
334	Homeotherapeutic Theory and Philosophy	3	36
301	Gynecology	2	24
391	Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381	Elective	2-3	24-36
Winter Term			
322	Nutrition III	3	36
352	Botanical Materia Medica II	2	24
312	Physiotherapy	4	48
313	Orthopedics	4	48
355	Minor Surgery	3	36
302	Obstetrics I	2	24
392	Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381	Elective	2-3	24-36
Spring Term			
323	Nutrition IV	3	36
353	Botanical Materia Medica III	2	24
314	Manipulation III	3	36
342	Human Sexuality	2	24
303	Obstetrics II	2	24
304	Cardiovascular	3	36
305	Pediatrics	3	36
393	Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381	Elective	2-3	24-36
Summer Term			
394	Clinical Externship		100

Fourth Year

Fall Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
401	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	2	24
402	Neurology	2	24
403	Endocrinology	2	24
491	Clinical Externship	24	288
381	Special Elective	3	36
271/ 381	Elective	2-3	24-36



	Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
Winter Term		
404 Gastroenterology and Proctology	3	36
405 Dermatology	1	12
406 Urology	1	12
407 Geriatrics	1	12
492 Clinical Externship	24	288
381 Special Elective	3	36
271/ 381 Elective	2-3	24-36
Spring Term (8 Weeks)		
408 Oncology	3	24
461 Business and Office Practice	3	24
462 Medical Jurisprudence	2	16
493 Clinical Externship	24	192
271/ 381 Elective	3-4.5	24-36
494 Preceptorship (4 Weeks)		100
395/ 495 Obstetrical Externship (15 births @ 10 hrs. each)		150
Total Hours of Clinic/Obstetrical Externship/Preceptorship		1694

Description of Courses

101/2/3 Conjoint Basic Medical Science I, II, III

An integrated approach to the study of the human body. The anatomy, histology, embryology, neurology and physiology of each major organ system are presented as a concentrated unit to better understand the complex interrelationships among structure, development and function.

111 X-Ray Positioning and Technique

This course teaches the proper techniques for positioning of patients and the use of X-ray equipment to produce diagnostically useful radiographs. Protection of patients and operators from the hazards of radiation is stressed throughout. Contrast studies, fluoroscopy and other special techniques are included.

112 First Aid and Emergency Medicine

Prepares students to deal with medical emergencies under various circumstances, especially in an office setting. The course includes instruction and practice in conventional procedures for emergencies as well as specific naturopathic treatments for some of these conditions.

121 Biochemistry I

Chemical and physical properties of the important classes of compounds that interact in living systems — proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, water, vitamins, minerals, and the electrolytes. Metabolic pathways for the production and utilization of these compounds are discussed and explored in the laboratory.

122/3 Biochemistry II, III

Primarily concerned with the clinical application of biochemical principles. The processes discussed Biochemistry I are examined from the viewpoint of clinical manifestations. The chemistry of laboratory tests for many substances in body fluids is detailed.

131 Introduction to the Healing Arts and History of Medicine

Explores the origins and developments of the healing arts from prehistoric times to the present. Examines the traditions and principles of the various schools of the healing arts — naturopathic, chiropractic, homeopathic, osteopathic, conventional. Also discusses spiritual and esoteric healing, Oriental and Ayurvedic medicine and many other systems.

132 Naturopathic Philosophy

Lecture, seminar and discussions in-depth on the meaning of naturopathic medicine and the role of the naturopathic physician in today's world. Readings from the earliest pioneers of naturopathic medicine.

133 Interpersonal Communication

This course is designed to serve as a prerequisite and basis for counseling. It will introduce the fundamental technique, theories and vocabulary of counseling. Additionally, it will acquaint the student with techniques for better communication with others, emphasizing the doctor-patient relationship.

141 Stress Management

This course is designed to train individuals in the techniques of stress reduction (stress management) both for use in their own lives and as a tool for treating and training patients.

40/COURSES

201/2/3 Conjoint Basic Medical Science IV, V, VI

A year-long course integrating the study of pathology with the disciplines of physical diagnosis, differential clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis and radiological diagnosis. The disease processes, signs and symptoms and diagnostic techniques for evaluating each organ system are studied in detail.

205 Microbiology

A lecture and laboratory course in which the anatomy, physiology, taxonomy and ecology of microorganisms are studied. Particular attention is given to the relationship of microorganisms to man in health and disease. Includes a review of antibiotic action.

206 Immunology and Genetics

Discusses the intricate cellular and biochemical defense mechanisms of the immune system. The properties of immunoglobulins and the clinical use of those properties in diagnostic techniques are stressed. The course will also address hereditary disorders and diseases, mutagens, mutations and metabolic disorders of genetic origin.

207 Public Health: Community and Environmental Medicine

A lecture course in two parts. One part is concerned with the etiology, epidemiology, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, with an emphasis on personal and community hygiene measures. The other portion describes the health effects of a wide variety of environmental pollutants, aimed at enabling students to recognize these hazards and their manifestations in patients.

211 Biomechanics and Techniques of Manipulation I

Introduces the principles of osseous and soft tissue manipulation with emphasis on the mechanics of the human musculoskeletal system. This provides a foundation for the practical portion of the course — developing the skills of structural assessment and proper positioning and movement for the basic manipulation of the spine, extremities and related soft tissue.

212 Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy

Focuses on physical exercise as a mechanism for restoring and maintaining health. The course is aimed at training students in fitness testing and in formulating fitness programs for use in their practice. The effects of exercise as therapy for many disease states will be examined.

221/2 Pharmacology

An examination of the actions of all classes of drugs on the body — the chemical pathways through which they act, their effects and side effects, adverse reactions, and drug interactions. Particular attention is given to the drugs in common use in conventional medical practice today.

223 Pharmacognosy

Familiarizes students with the wide variety of medicinal substances used by naturopathic physicians. Botanical medicine, homeotherapeutics, food, nutritional supplements, enzymes and trophic preparations are discussed. Provides a basis for detailed study of the materia medica in higher level courses.

224 Nutrition I

Concentrates on the individual nutrients in food, their interacting biochemical roles in human metabolism and the effects of nutrient deficiencies.

241 Counseling

The principles and techniques of creating an effective doctor-patient relationship; developing skills of counseling, recognition of crises and effective methods of crisis intervention are discussed.

271 General Electives

A number of general electives will be offered each term from the list below. Students may select electives to help balance their lifestyle or to supplement their academic pursuits beyond required curriculum. A total of 8 hours of general electives is required during years I and II. Students in years III and IV may also choose from the general electives offered in addition to special electives required (See Special Electives 381).

Since not all electives will be offered on a continual basis, those electives being offered for each term will be announced with course descriptions on or before the registration date for the term.

The following courses are currently approved:

Applied Kinesiology	Clinic Conference	Polarity
Iridology	Clerkship	Shiatsu
Hypnosis	Massage	EMT Training
Biofeedback	Yoga	Folk Dancing
Bach Flower Remedies	Tai-Chi	Independent Study (General)
Plant Identification	Reflexology	
Biomechanics	Acrobics	

301 Gynecology

Focusing on women's health, this course is concerned primarily with the female genital system and the diagnosis and treatment of the problems associated with it. Fertility and family planning are also discussed. Students are encouraged to develop a sensitivity to the special needs of female patients and an awareness of the many factors influencing women's health in today's world.

302/3 Obstetrics I, II

Examines the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and birth and the role of the physician in each phase of the process. The principles and practice of physical and laboratory examination in pregnancy and labor. This course centers around birth in the home; complete parent education and prenatal care; natural childbirth techniques; diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of problems; examination and care of the newborn. Recognition of dangerous birthing situations and appropriate management are stressed.

304 Cardiovascular and Respiratory Diseases

Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the heart, circulatory system, and respiratory system, whose functions are so intimately related. Includes the interpretation of electrocardiography, heartometry, and endocardiography.

305 Pediatrics

A course focusing on the special aspects of health care for children. Techniques of examination for assessing children and the normal growth and development patterns are discussed. Emphasis is on the treatment of conditions encountered in family practice.

311 Techniques of Manipulation II

Continued instruction and practice of structural assessment and manipulation of osseous and soft tissue aimed at refining basic techniques. Introduces additional manipulative approaches to treatment.

312 Physiotherapy

A lecture and laboratory course which explores the physiological effects and therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity and sound, and the equipment involved in the production or utilization of these natural forces. Students gain practical working knowledge of the various modalities and experience each from the patient's viewpoint. Emphasis is placed on safe and proper application to achieve desired therapeutic results.

313 Orthopedics

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the musculoskeletal system are discussed and practiced in this course. Laboratories will concentrate on techniques of splinting and casting various body parts. Use of naturopathic modalities in caring for the orthopedic patient is stressed, with discussion of contraindications to treatment.

314 Technique of Manipulation III

Presents specialized manipulative systems, including applied kinesiology and sacro-occipital technique, and discusses the use of manipulation in the management of specific health problems.

321/2/3 Nutrition II, III, IV

The application of the principles of nutrition to clinical dietetics, including dietary analysis and the concept of biochemical individuality. The recognition and treatment of specific health problems associated with nutritional deficiencies are discussed. Emphasis is on familiarity with and use of current nutritional research in health care practice. The courses will also explore a wide variety of dietary regimes which are used in naturopathic practice for treatment of specific conditions. Includes a thorough discussion of fasting, elimination diets and vegetarian diets, among others.

331 Chinese Medicine and Introduction to Acupuncture

An introduction to the underlying concepts and philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine, including concepts of Yin/Yang, Chi, Blood and the Law of the Five Elements. Courses, relationships and qualities of the meridians and diagnostic modalities will be introduced.

332 Homeotherapeutic Theory and Philosophy

The principles of homeotherapeutic philosophy are discussed: the law of similars, the concepts of health and disease, cure and resistance. The symptom pictures of key remedies are presented. Skills of homeotherapeutic case-taking, repertorizing and prescribing are introduced.

341 Patient Management

Emphasizes the impact of health and disease on the patient, family and the community. Explores techniques for training patients in stress management and lifestyle adjustments, and how to increase patient motivation and confidence. Physician-patient roles and interaction at all age levels will be discussed, and techniques for teaching and practicing preventive medicine will be stressed.

342 Human Sexuality

Counseling and various therapeutic approaches to sexual problems of men and women, both physical and psychological, are discussed. Students are encouraged to examine their own attitudes toward sexuality and to develop an ability to deal comfortably with the sexual problems of patients.

351/2/3 Botanical Materia Medica I, II, III

A detailed survey of plants and plant preparations used in naturopathic practice, integrating traditional herbal knowledge with modern pharmacological research. The pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, and the therapeutics of each plant are considered as well as methods of preparing and compounding botanical medicines. Field studies in identification and collection of local plants are conducted.

355 Minor Surgery

A study of the principles, tools and procedures of minor surgery used in naturopathic practice. Much of the course is devoted to the practice of surgical techniques so that students acquire the confidence and skills necessary to perform safe and effective minor surgery.

381 Special Electives

In an effort to provide opportunity to begin specializing in one or more treatment modalities, a series of special electives are offered for students in years III and IV. These electives should be used by students to meet licensure requirements in specific states. Of the 18 hours of electives required in years III and IV, at least 12 must be chosen from the special electives, and the remaining 6 may be selected from either the general or special elective offerings (except Clinic Conference, which is required for all students in III and IV.) Electives to be offered will be announced at or before registration with course descriptions. All special electives will be 3 hours each. Approved courses include:

Special Elective Prerequisites

Homeotherapeutic Materia Medica	132,332
Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture	132,331
Botanical Materia Medica	132,351-3
Nutrition	121-3,224,321-3
Manipulation	211,311,314
Physiotherapy	211,312
Obstetrics	301-3
Psychological Medicine	133,141,241,341
Independent Study - Special	Instructor consent

391/2/3/4/5 Clinical Externship

During the final two years at NCNM, students enter what is perhaps the most challenging and rewarding phase of their professional education — the clinical externship. Each student is scheduled for 15-16 hours/week (year III) and 24-25 hours/week (year IV) in the clinic, where she/he gradually assumes responsibility for the care of patients under the guidance of the licensed naturopathic physicians of the clinic staff. Students also rotate on a weekly basis through the clinic departments of pharmacy, physiotherapy, X-ray, and laboratory.

Each student is expected to spend at least one month in the clinic during the summer between years III and IV.

44/COURSES

The clinic offers expectant parents a program of complete obstetrical services, which includes childbirth in the home. Each student will attend at least 15 births, supervised by a licensed naturopathic physician.

Each student must complete a minimum of 1400 hours of clinical externship/preceptorship, excluding obstetrical hours, to meet the requirements for graduation.

401/2/3/4/5/6/7 Conjoint Systems

Review of organ systems including a review of the basic and diagnostic sciences as well as the treatment regimens or therapeutic modalities for each system. The philosophical and practical aspects of holistic and preventive health care are emphasized. Particular emphasis is placed on all useful naturopathic therapeutics (including the physical, neurological, psychological and biochemical tools) and on patient education. The course includes a series of "mini courses" in each of the following areas: Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat; Neurology, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology and Proctology; Dermatology; Urology; and Geriatrics.

408 Oncology

A lecture course concerned with neoplasms — etiology, pathology, diagnosis and therapeutics. Emphasizes prevention of cancer. Critically examines conventional and unconventional approaches to treatment and current research.

461 Business and Office Practice

A course to provide students with a fundamental knowledge of the practical aspects of establishing and maintaining a professional office. Topics include financing, real estate, personnel, accounting, insurance and record keeping.

462 Medical Jurisprudence

Designed to acquaint students with the laws relating to the practice of all healing arts and to naturopathic medicine in particular.

491/2/3 Clinical Externship

Sec 391

494 Preceptorship

In the senior year, students will also participate in a preceptorship program, in which they assist naturopathic physicians in their own offices and clinics, gaining valuable experience in many aspects of private practice.

Salem,
Oregon

**American College
of Naturopathic Medicine**

2121 Lancaster Drive Northeast
Salem, Oregon 97308

(503) 876-7272

CATALOGUE

1979 - 1981 Issue
Volume 1, October, 1979

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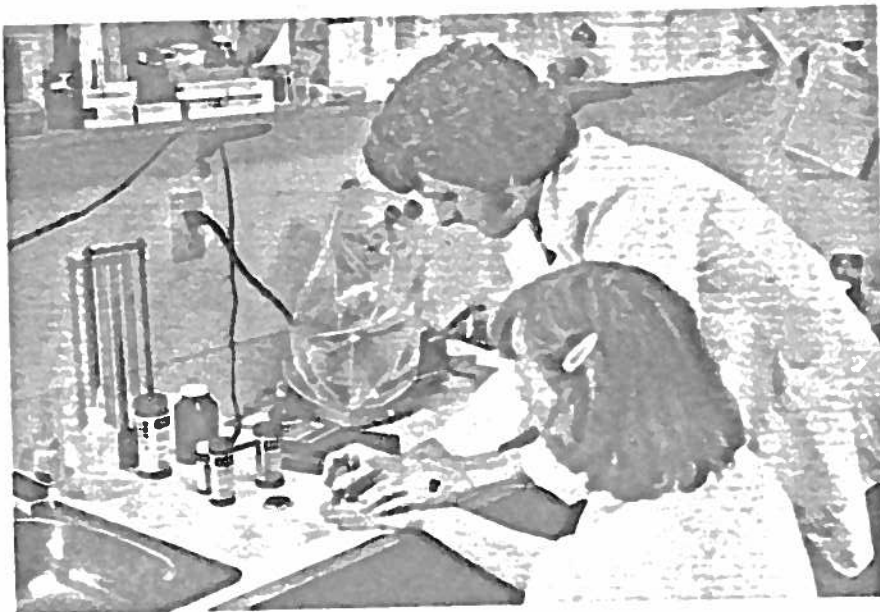
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Admission

The American College of Naturopathic Medicine has limited enrollment and admits new students on a competitive basis. All applications for admission are reviewed by the Admissions Committee, which evaluates each candidate's character, academic achievement, and motivation for evidence of those qualities desired in a naturopathic physician, and their ability to successfully complete and contribute to the ACNM program.

The College expects to attract students with a wide variety of talents and backgrounds who will contribute to the growth of naturopathic medicine. As important as a record of academic excellence are life experience and the personal attributes which are needed by a physician—maturity, integrity, judgment, empathy, and a desire to serve. "Well-rounded" individuals with an ability to communicate effectively and a capacity for growth, responsibility, and independence will be best equipped to meet the challenges of a career in naturopathic medicine.



Academic Requirements for Admission

Applicants seeking admission to the College must have completed at a minimum, three years of undergraduate study at a regionally accredited college or university. Credit for work done at a non-accredited institution will be handled on an individual basis by petition. Applicants should have completed the following prerequisite courses:

One year General Chemistry with Laboratory
One year Organic Chemistry with Laboratory
One year General Biology with Laboratory

In addition, while not requisites, students are encouraged to undertake studies and acquire skills in other desirable areas in order to broaden their perspective, and enhance their effectiveness in the eventual practice of their profession.

A baccalaureate degree is required in order to graduate from the American College of Naturopathic Medicine.

Conditional Acceptance

Applicants who have not completed all the academic requirements at the time of application may be accepted on the condition that those requirements will be fulfilled before the date of registration. The student must indicate on the appropriate portion of the ACNM application form, the courses in progress or to be taken. Successful completion of these requirements must be verified by official transcripts as soon as each course is completed.

Transfer Students

The American College of Naturopathic Medicine will accept students with advance standing on an individual basis. But all transfer students must spend a minimum of two years of studying at ACNM.

Program of Study

The American College of Naturopathic Medicine basic science curriculum is designed to provide students with an understanding of the medical structure and function of the human organism in health and disease. Equal in importance is an understanding of the philosophical basis of naturopathic medicine. Together, this fundamental knowledge prepares the future physician for study and practical experience in clinical medicine. With a comprehension of the tools and language of modern medicine, in conjunction with an appreciation of scientific research methods, students are able to seek scientific verification of the principles and techniques of naturopathic medicine in their own work and in the work of others.

The clinical sciences program presents students with the opportunity to integrate their basic medical science knowledge and apply it to the disciplines of clinical medicine. Students will receive comprehensive instruction combined with practical experience in all phases of family practice naturopathic medicine in ACNM's medical clinic.

Hours

A total of 5013 clock hours are required by each student in order to graduate from the American College of Naturopathic Medicine. This figure includes 2230 clock hours of clinic externship.

PROGRAM OF STUDY/27

A breakdown of the hours required for the N.D. degree is as follows:

Basic Sciences		
First Year	1023	
Second Year	<u>1045</u>	
Subtotal of Basic Science		2068
Clinical Sciences		
Third Year	1420	
Fourth Year	<u>1525</u>	
Subtotal of Clinical Sciences ...		<u>2945</u>
Total Clock Hours Required		5013

Course Numbering

Courses are numbered as follows:

Year / Area of Specialization / Course

The first digit indicates the level of the course: 5 = first year; 6 = second year; 7 = third year; 8 = fourth year; 9 = elective.

The second digit indicates the area of specialization: 1 = biochemistry/nutrition; 2 = human development; 3,4 = naturopathic practice; 5,6 = naturopathic therapeutics; 7 = pathology/diagnosis; 8 = public health.

The final digit is for the course itself.

28/EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

Educational Curriculum

The Division of the Basic Sciences		Hrs/Week		Hrs/Yr	Credit/Yr
		Lect	Lab/ Clinic		
First Year					
520	Conjoint: Anatomy/Physiology	10	7	561	39
510	Biochemistry	4	2	198	15
550	Introduction to Healing Arts	3	0	33	3
551	Materia Medica	3	0	66	6
540	Clinical Externship	1	4	165	9
Second Year					
670	Conjoint: Pathology/Diagnosis	10	4	462	36
651	Materia Medica	4	0	132	12
681	Microbiology	3	2	55	4
682	Immunology	5	0	55	5
683	Public Health	4	0	44	4
621	Developmental Psychology	4	0	44	4
652	Pharmacology	4	0	44	4
631	Emergency Medicine	4	0	44	4
640	Clinical Externship	1	4	165	9
The Division of the Clinical Sciences					
Third Year					
753	Conjoint: Physiotherapy	4		132	12
751	Materia Medica	3		99	9
715	Nutrition	3		99	9
754	Psychological Counseling	2		22	2
732	Gynecology	3		33	3
733	Obstetrics	6		66	6
755	Acupuncture	4		44	4
740	Clinical Externship	5	20	825	45
742	Summer Clinical Externship			100	4
Fourth Year					
834	Conjoint: Clinical	10		330	30
835	Pediatrics	2		22	2
856	Surgery	3	6	99	6
836	Geriatrics	2		22	2
838	Medical Jurisprudence	2		22	2
845	Senior Seminar	3		33	3
837	Business and Office Procedures	1	1	22	1
840	Clinical Externship	5	20	825	45
741	Obstetrical Externship			150	7

Description of Courses (Courses listed in alphabetical order)

Acupuncture, 755

A clinically oriented lecture/laboratory course designed to provide a basic understanding of the location, characteristics, and significance of acupuncture meridians and specific points. Provides a foundation for acupuncture therapy for patients with various disease conditions.

Biochemistry, 510

Chemical and physical properties of the important classes of compounds that interact in living systems—proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, water, vitamins, minerals, and electrolytes. Metabolic pathways for the production and utilization of these compounds and their catabolism are discussed with emphasis upon the clinical application of biochemical principles.

Business and Office Procedures, 837

A course to provide students with a fundamental knowledge of the practical aspects of establishing and maintaining a professional office. Topics include financing, real estate, personnel, accounting, insurance, record keeping, and medical ethics.

Clinical Externship, 540, 640, 740, 840

During all four years at ACNM, students enter a most important and challenging phase of their professional education—the clinical externship. Each student is scheduled in the Clinic, where he or she gradually assumes responsibility for the care of patients under the guidance of the licensed naturopathic physicians of the Clinic staff. Students also rotate through the Clinic departments of pharmacy, physiotherapy, X-ray, and laboratory.

Conjoint: Anatomy/Physiology, 520

An integrated approach to the study of the human body. The anatomy, histology, embryology, and physiology of each major organ system are presented as a concentrated unit to better understand the complex interrelationships between structure, development, and function. Human dissection by the student is included.

Conjoint: Clinical, 834

A clinically-oriented lecture/laboratory course which concentrates on the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of the following: orthopedics, neurology, gastroenterology, proctology, cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrinology, urology, dermatology, eye, ear, nose, and throat, and oncology.

Conjoint: Pathology/Diagnosis, 670

An integrated approach to the study of pathology with the disciplines of physical diagnosis, differential clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, and radiological diagnosis. The disease processes, signs and symptoms, and diagnostic techniques for evaluating each organ system are studied in detail.

Conjoint: Physiotherapy, 753

A lecture and laboratory course which explores the physiological effects and therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity, and sound, and the equipment involved in the production or utilization of these natural forces. The principles and manipulative techniques of the human musculoskeletal system are presented. Consideration of physical techniques and exercises used in the management and rehabilitation of persons suffering from the loss of certain body functions or control as a result of injury or illness is also taught.

Developmental Psychology, 621

An indepth examination of the stages of development including human sexuality, their recognition, and the influence of development on personal interaction. Also discusses the types of abnormal behaviour a physician is likely to encounter in practice.

Directed Individual Study: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H, 902

A course designed to allow the student to individually pursue an area of study under the direction of an approved supervisor. The course may be repeated for a maximum of 440 hours. A maximum of fifty-five hours may be given for any single endeavor.

Emergency Medicine, 631

Prepares students to deal with medical emergencies under various circumstances, both in and out of an office setting. The course includes instruction and practice in procedures for emergencies and the administration of the proper medication for these conditions.

Geriatrics, 836

A consideration of the process of aging and the special health problems of older people. Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques which are commonly used in this area of practice are discussed and performed. Emphasis is placed on preventing, reversing or retarding degenerative changes and maximizing health in the later years.

Gynecology, 732

Focusing on women's health, this course is concerned primarily with the female genital system and the diagnosis and treatment of the problems associated with it. Students are encouraged to develop a sensitivity to the special needs of female patients and an awareness of the many factors influencing women's health.

32/EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

Immunology, 682

Investigates the intricate cellular and biochemical defense mechanisms of the immune system. The properties of immunoglobulins and the clinical use of those properties in diagnostic techniques are stressed. Immunological diseases and the relationship with other disease processes will be discussed.

Introduction to the Healing Arts, 550

Explores the historical, philosophical, and therapeutic bases of the different healing arts with emphasis upon naturopathic medicine. Also discusses the philosophy of science.

Materia Medica, 551, 651, 751

An integrated approach to the study of the substances used in naturopathic medicine. The pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, and therapeutics of each substance are considered, as well as, the methods of preparing and compounding of botanical and naturopathic medicines. The principles of naturopathic philosophy, from the Hahnemann viewpoint, are discussed. The symptom-pictures of the remedies are presented in detail. Skills of case-taking, repertorizing, and prescribing are developed.

Medical Jurisprudence, 838

Designed to acquaint students with the laws relating to the practice of all healing arts and to naturopathic medicine in particular.

Medical Terminology, 901

Designed to teach the student the Greek and Latin prefixes, suffixes, word roots and the combining forms of medical words. Thirty three hours.

Microbiology, 681

A lecture and laboratory course in which the anatomy, physiology, taxonomy, and ecology of microorganisms are studied. Particular attention is given to the relationship of microorganisms to man in health and disease. Includes a review of antibiotic action.

Nutrition, 715

Covers the individual nutrients in food, their interacting biochemical roles in human metabolism, and the effects of nutrient deficiencies. The application of principles of nutrition to clinical dietetics, including dietary analysis and the concept of biochemical individuality. The recognition and treatment of specific health problems associated with nutritional deficiencies and excesses are discussed. Explores the wide variety of dietary regimes which are used in naturopathic medicine for treatment of specific conditions.

Obstetrical Externship, 741

The Clinic offers expectant parents a program of complete obstetrical services. Each student will attend at least fifteen births, supervised by a licensed naturopathic physician.

Obstetrics, 733

Examines the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and birth and the role of the physician in each phase of the process. The principles and practice of physical and laboratory examination in pregnancy and labor. This course centers around: complete parent education and prenatal care; natural childbirth techniques; diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of problems including the role of surgical intervention; examination and care of the newborn. Recognition of dangerous birthing situations and appropriate management are stressed.

34/EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

Pediatrics, 835

A course focusing on the special aspects of health care for children. Techniques of examination for assessing children and the normal growth and development patterns are discussed. Emphasis is on the treatment of conditions encountered in family practice.

Pharmacology, 652

An examination of the actions of all classes of drugs on the body—the chemical pathways through which they act, their effects and side effects, adverse reactions, drug interactions, indications and contraindications. Particular attention is given to the drugs in common use in medical practice today.

Psychological Counseling, 754

The principles and techniques of counseling modalities oriented toward emphasizing personal responsibility are discussed.

Public Health: Community and Environmental Medicine, 683

The course is concerned with the etiology, epidemiology, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, with an emphasis on personal and community hygiene measures. Also describes the health effects of a wide variety of environmental pollutants aimed at enabling students to recognize these hazards and their manifestations in patients.

Senior Seminar, 845

A seminar designed to allow the Senior Class an opportunity to discuss topics of interest or concern to them.

Surgery, 856

A study of the principles, tools, and procedures of surgery used in naturopathic medicine. Much of the course is devoted to the practice of surgical techniques so that students acquire the confidence and skills necessary to perform safe and effective surgery.

Seattle,
Washington

THE JOHN BASTYR COLLEGE
OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE



1980-81 Issue
Volume 3
Published September 1980

1408 Northeast 45th Street
Seattle, Washington 98105
(206) 632-0165

ADMISSIONS

JBCNM does not discriminate on the bases of age, sex, race, religion, or physical disability, and encourages applications from women, racial minorities, and disabled individuals.

Entrance Requirements and Procedures

Prerequisites: Admissions requirements include completion of a minimum of two years of college, including the following courses (additional related course work and academic experience can raise your admissions ratings):

	<u>Min. No. of Terms</u>	<u>Sug.* Quarter Units</u>	<u>Sug.* Semester Units</u>
General (Inorganic) Chemistry with Lab	2	10	8
Organic Chemistry with Lab	2	10	8
College Biology with Lab	3	15	10
Psychology	2	6	4
English	2	10	8
Humanities	2	10	8
College Algebra	1	5	3

The science courses must be the "science majors" level of course; introductory or preparatory level courses are not acceptable. The Biology requirement may be fulfilled by a 3-term College Biology sequence, or by any three of the following: Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Microbiology, Embryology (Developmental Biology), or Zoology.

Recommended courses include: Botany, Genetics, Embryology, Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, English Composition, and Statistics. Required courses must have been taken within 7 years of matriculation to JBCNM. ** A student who is accepted with a waiver of one or more prerequisites may be required to make up the waived courses prior to graduation. No credit will be given for completion of prerequisites unless the grade earned in the course is a C (2.0) or above.

Applications: Application forms must be received by JBCNM on or before March 31, 1981, to be eligible for consideration for the Fall 1981 entering class (and by March 31, 1982, for the Fall 1982 entering class). Applications must be accompanied by the \$35 application fee, and the following materials must be received by the college prior to scheduling an interview date:

- (1) official transcripts from each college attended; and

*These are estimated units; exact numbers may vary slightly from school to school.

**The Admissions Committee may waive this requirement for compelling reasons.

(2) two letters of recommendation as outlined in the application form.

Late applications may be considered on an individual basis if space is available.

Interviews: Each applicant who submits a completed application form (as outlined above) and who meets the basic prerequisites will be given a personal interview by the JBCNM Admissions Committee.

Selection Process:

(1) **Early Admissions**

Unusually well qualified applicants who have completed the application process (including interview) prior to December 1, may be accorded early admission status and will be notified within the first two weeks of January. Early admissions must be specifically requested by the applicant when the application form is submitted. Early admissions students will comprise no more than 30% of any class.

(2) **Selection Guidelines**

All applicants will be judged on the following categories:

- Academic Preparation: Required Courses and Recommended Courses Taken
- Academic Performance in Required and Recommended Courses (GPA)
- Relevant Experience
- Personality, Attitude, Motivation, Maturity
- Letters of Recommendation
- Financial Stability

Acceptances: In the spring of each year, following personal interviews, the first acceptance letters will be sent out to those students selected. Within the next month, each of these students must return a \$200 nonrefundable deposit to hold his/her place in the class. (The deposit will be credited toward tuition at registration.) All other applicants will receive letters notifying them of their placement on the waiting list, or of the school's decision not to accept them. As appropriate, any places remaining will be offered to applicants who were placed on the waiting list. These students will also be given one month to return their \$200 nonrefundable deposit to hold their place in the class. Following completion of these procedures, late applications may be considered if all positions in the class are not filled or if students with provisional acceptances do not satisfactorily complete their remaining work.

Students should know that they will have six business days from our receipt of their deposits in which to request return of the deposit (a "cooling off" period). Following this, deposits are non-refundable, even if students decide to reapply and enroll in a subsequent year.

Acceptances are given for a designated year of entrance and cannot be postponed or held over for another year.

Transfer Students:

JBCNM does accept transfer students when space is available within the class applied for. Transfer students are accepted from other naturopathic colleges in accordance with the following guidelines from the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education: (1) Applicants must meet the same entrance requirements as candidates for the first-year class. (2) Applicants must demonstrate that courses taken in the year or years preceding that to which admission is desired are equivalent in content and quality to those given at JBCNM and that they have been satisfactorily completed. (3) Applicants must document that the work was done in a naturopathic college acceptable to the Dean of Admissions of JBCNM. (4) Applicants must provide a certified transcript from the college from which transfer is made, demonstrating that they are leaving in good standing (honorary dismissal). Applications from students who meet these guidelines will be evaluated for acceptance into JBCNM according to the previously-described JBCNM Selection Guidelines.

Advanced Standing:

Advanced standing may be granted to students who have (a) completed professional-level work in an accredited medical, osteopathic or chiropractic college, or (b) completed course work equivalent in content and quality in a college of liberal arts and sciences (preclinical subjects only). If documentation of subject matter and performance is not satisfactory, courses may be challenged by examination as well. Students granted advanced standing must meet the requirements stated in the preceding section, items (1), (2) and (4), as well as the JBCNM Selection Guidelines previously described.

Transferability of Credits

JBCNM is awaiting a clear statement of policy on transferability of credits from the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education (our accrediting agency). We will subscribe to that policy when it is published. At this time, in practice, we support the concept of transfers between the naturopathic colleges, and we have accepted transfers at our school. We do not anticipate that students wishing to transfer from JBCNM to any other naturopathic college would encounter any difficulty in acceptance of our credits.

During the Clinical Sciences year, 207.5 credit hours are required. Approximately 120 of these will be in regularly scheduled classes, and the remaining 87.5 credits will be spread out over the two years in the clinical experiences areas (externship in JBCNM Clinic; preceptorship in private practitioners' offices) and Independent Study and Research. Every graduating student must have completed at least these 351.5 credit hours.

(4) Attendance

JBCNM does not have a set class attendance policy; however, teachers may, at their own discretion, establish attendance requirements in the courses they teach. Many state licensing boards require 90% attendance. Students on academic probation must attend 90% of classes. Students receiving financial assistance from the Veteran's Administration are responsible for meeting V.A. attendance requirements. Attendance records will be kept and made available upon request to document the level of attendance of each student.

(5) Academic Probation

Students may be placed on academic probation in these situations:

- (a) if the quarterly or cumulative GPA falls below a 2.0; or
- (b) if there is continued marginal academic performance (i.e., failing courses even though the GPA remains at 2.0 or above); or
- (c) if there is persistent unsatisfactory work in a course component or components, indicating failure to achieve mastery of the basic material (i.e., if a student fails the Pathology and Physiology components of the Human Biology course for two consecutive quarters), even when the course grade and/or GPA is 2.0 or better.

Students will remain on academic probation until:

- (a) the cumulative GPA is raised to 2.0;
- (b) the course(s) and/or component(s) in which the deficiencies occurred are successfully remediated at a passing level;
- (c) improved effort and performance demonstrate successful attempts to achieve commitment to and mastery of the program.

In general, a student who fails a single course, but whose GPA is 2.0 or better, will not be placed on academic probation. However, the student must make up the failed course to the satisfaction of the instructor within one quarter; failure to do so will result in the failing grade remaining on the student's record and the student will be required to retake the course the following year.

Students are reminded that graduation requirements include passing all the required core courses.

(6) Withdrawal

A student who remains on academic probation for 2 successive quarters will be required to withdraw from school for the remainder of that academic year. At the beginning of the following academic year (September), the student may petition for readmission and, if accepted, will

be required to repeat and pass all courses or course components in which no credit was acquired the previous year. The student must have raised his/her cumulative GPA to 2.0 by the end of the year of readmission; otherwise, the student will be required to withdraw permanently. A student under permanent withdrawal may not reapply to JBCNM for a period of at least 2 years.

(7) Dismissal

A student who persistently does unsatisfactory work in classes and does not respond to College efforts to assist him/her in improving class performance, or who does not maintain satisfactory attendance, or who seriously and persistently disregards College policies and rules may be dismissed from JBCNM by the Dean of Students. Appeals may be made via the Appeals Procedure outlined in the Student Rules and Regulations section. Dismissal must be preceded by at least one written warning to the student notifying him/her of the problem areas and providing an adequate time period for response and/or improvement before taking action.

Application for readmission, as above, may be made at the beginning of the next academic year. A second dismissal will be final — no application for readmission will be accepted.

(8) Graduation Requirements

A student shall be issued the N.D. (Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine) degree by JBCNM when he/she has:

- (a) Completed the four-year curriculum, receiving credit in all required courses and achieving a cumulative GPA of not less than 2.0;
- (b) Discharged satisfactorily all financial obligations to JBCNM, including graduation fee; and
- (c) Received faculty approval for graduation.

(9) Student Records

All information submitted to the Registrar, Dean of Admissions or other Administrative Officers of the College becomes part of the student's permanent file and is available to the student upon request, and to the faculty and administrative officers as appropriate to their duties. No part of any student's record will be released to any person or agency outside of JBCNM without the written permission of the student.

The student's official academic record (Transcript) contains a complete record of all courses taken by the student, with credits earned, grades and grade points awarded, course title, quarter taken and any official academic action taken upon the student's achievement (i.e., Probation, Dean's List, Withdrawal, etc.). One transcript is free to the student upon request; all subsequent copies will cost \$2.00.

Students who are concurrently enrolled in Seattle Central Community College will also have official records maintained by the SCCC Registrar and Admissions Office, and are subject to the rules and regulations as published in the SCCC Catalog and Schedule.

BASIC SCIENCES CURRICULUM

Qtr.	No.	Course	Credits	Lecture Hours	Lab/ Clinic Hours	Clock Hours/ Term
I	111	Human Biology I	15	12	6	216
	121	Biochemistry I	4	2.5	3	66
	161	Introduction to the Healing Arts	3	3		36
	141	Physician Heal Thyself I	1		2	24
	144	Body/Mind I	1		2	24
Quarter Totals			24	17.5	13	366
II	112	Human Biology II	15	12	6	198
	122	Biochemistry II	4	4		44
	162	Naturopathic Philosophy I	3	3		33
	142	Physician Heal Thyself II	1		2	22
	145	Body/Mind II	1		2	22
Quarter Totals			26	20	10	319
III	113	Human Biology III	15	12	6	198
	123	Biochemistry III	4	4		44
	143	Physician Heal Thyself III	1		2	22
	146	Body/Mind III	1		2	22
	171	Pharmacognosy	4	3	2	55
Quarter Totals			26	19	12	341
IV	214	Human Biology IV	5	4	2	72
	264	Wellness	3	3		36
	295	Physical Diagnosis I	3	2	2	48
	247	Body/Mind IV	1		2	24
	231	Microbiology I	3	2	2	48
	233	Genetics	2	2		24
	234	Environmental Public Health	3	3		36
	236	Immunology	4	3.5	1	54
Quarter Totals			24	19.5	9	342
V	215	Human Biology V	5	4	2	66
	232	Microbiology II	3	2	2	44
	296	Physical Diagnosis II	3	2	2	44
	272	Pharmacology	4	4	0	44
	248	Body/Mind V	1		2	22
	254	First Aid & Medical Emergencies	5	4	2	66
		Open Seminar Possibility	(2)	(2)		(22)
Quarter Totals			21	16	10	286
VI	216	Human Biology VI	5	4	2	66
	218	Human Dissection	5	2	6	88
	223	Clinical Biochemistry	4	3.5	1	49.5
	263	Naturopathic Philosophy II	3	3		33
	297	Physical Diagnosis III	3	2	2	44
	249	Body/Mind VI	1		2	22
235	Epidemiology	2	2		22	
Quarter Totals			23	16.5	13	324.5
Electives						
	245	Independent Naturopathic Studies	Credits open			
	292	Community Clinics	1 Credit		2 Clinic Hrs.	

CLINICAL SCIENCES CURRICULUM

Qtr.	No.	Course	Credits	Lecture Hours	Lab/ Clinic Hours	Clock Hours/ Term
VII	381	Signs and Symptoms I	4	4		48
	383	Special Equipment	2	2		24
	351	Obstetrics-Gynecology	3	3		36
	352	Pain and Stress Management	2	2		24
	353	Medical Logic	2	2		24
	371	Integrative Therapeutics I	1	1		12
	374	Nutrition I	4	4		48
	377	Exercise Therapy & Sports Medicine	2	2		24
	341	Natural Childbirth	4	4		48
	391	Clinic (and/or Preceptorship)	7		14	168
	394	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	24
Quarter Totals			32	24	16	480
VIII	382	Signs and Symptoms II	4	4		44
	384	Hematology/Clinical Immunology	4	4		44
	354	Pediatrics	2	2		22
	355	Health Education & Lifestyle Mod.	3	3		33
	356	Patient Communication	2	2		22
	372	Integrative Therapeutics II	2	2		22
	375	Nutrition II	4	4		44
	378	Diathermy/Ultrasound/Electrother.	3	3		33
	342	Independent Study I	2		2	22
	392	Clinic (and/or Preceptorship)	7		14	154
	395	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	22
Quarter Totals			34	24	18	462
XI	385	Metabolic Disorders	4	4		44
	386	Oncology	2	2		22
	357	Psychological Therapeutics	3	3		33
	373	Integrative Therapeutics III	2	2		22
	376	Materia Medica	3	3		33
	379	Manipulation	3	3		33
	343	Independent Study II	4		4	44
	344	Homeopathy	4	4		44
	393	Clinic (and/or Preceptorship)	7		14	154
	396	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	22
Quarter Totals			33	21	20	451
X	482	Systemic Diagnosis I	4	4		48
	481	Radiology	4	4		48
	451	Minor Surgery	3	3		36
	452	Medical Ethics & Consumerism	3	3		36
	453	Physiologic Psychology	3	3		36
	471	Integrative Therapeutics IV	2	2		24
	441	Naturopathic Research I	2		2	24
	445	Acupuncture	4	4		48
	494	Clinic	5		10	120
	491	Specialty Clinics	3.5		7	84
497	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	24	
Quarter Totals			34.5	23	21	528

Continued . . .

CLINICAL SCIENCES CURRICULUM

Qtr.	No.	Course	Credits	Lecture Hours	Lab/ Clinic Hours	Clock Hours/ Term
XI	483	Systemic Diagnosis II	3	3		33
	454	Emergency Drugs	2	2		22
	455	Jurisprudence	3	3		33
	472	Integrative Therapeutics V	2	2		22
	474	Clinical Ecology	3	3		33
	475	Hydrotherapies/Colonic Irrigation	3	3		33
	442	Naturopathic Research II	2		2	22
	446	Advanced Study I	8		8	88
	495	Clinic	5		10	110
	492	Specialty Clinics	3.5		7	77
	498	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	22
Quarter Totals			35.5	16	29	495
XII	484	Systemic Diagnosis III	3	3		33
	456	Geriatrics	2	2		22
	457	Office Management	3	3		33
	458	Death and Dying	2	2		22
	473	Integrative Therapeutics VI	2	2		22
	443	Naturopathic Research III	2		2	22
	447	Advanced Study II	8		8	88
	496	Clinic	5		10	110
	493	Specialty Clinics	3.5		7	77
	499	Rounds/Journal Club	1		2	22
Quarter Totals			31.5	12	29	451
399 Vacation Clinic			7 credits (140 Hours) required during third and fourth years.			

NOTES:

Quarters VII - XII:

Integrative Therapeutics I-VI includes the following course work: I Gynecology; II Pediatrics; III Oncology; IV Neuro-Endo-Derm-EENT; V Fluid Dynamics; VI Rheumatology-Orthopedics-Geriatrics.

Quarters X - XII:

Systemic Diagnosis I, II, III includes the following coursework: I Neurology, Endocrinology, Dermatology, EENT; II Fluid Dynamics (Nephrology, Cardiology, Pulmonary); III Rheumatology, Orthopedics.

The philosophical and organizational principles upon which the JBCNM Curriculum is based can be visualized more easily in the following functional outline. It is recommended that the Curriculum be evaluated with this outline well in mind.

JBCNM Curriculum FUNCTIONAL OUTLINE

Qtr.	Human Biology Series ¹	Biochemistry Series	Philosophy Series	Diagnosis/Therapeutics	Public Health Block	Special Studies
I	Human Biology I: Normal Anatomy, Physiology; Histology	Biochemistry I	Introduction to the Healing Arts			Physician Heal Thyself I Body/Mind I ²
II	Human Biology II: Normal Anatomy, Physiology	Biochemistry II	Naturopathic Philosophy I			Physician Heal Thyself II Body/Mind II
III	Human Biology III: Normal Anatomy, Physiology; Embryology	Biochemistry III		Pharmacognosy		Physician Heal Thyself III Body/Mind III
IV	Human Biology IV: Pathology		Wellness	Physical Diagnosis I First Aid & Emergency Medicine	Genetics Microbiology I Environmental Public Health Immunology	Body/Mind IV
V	Human Biology V: Pathology			Physical Diagnosis II Pharmacology	Microbiology II	Body/Mind V
VI	Human Biology VI: Pathology Dissection	Clinical Biochemistry	Naturopathic Philosophy II	Physical Diagnosis III	Epidemiology	Body/Mind VI

Notes:

¹The Human Biology Series divides the study of human biology into normal human biology (first year) and abnormal (second year); anatomy is studied regionally and physiology systemically; histology and embryology are covered in the first year. Quarter I: Anatomy — Thorax, Abdomen; Histology; Physiology — Cardiovascular, Genitourinary. Quarter II: Anatomy — Neuroanatomy, Extremities & Back; Physiology — Neurophysiology, Endocrine, Musculoskeletal; Quarter III: Anatomy — Head and Neck; Embryology; Physiology — EENT, Respiratory, GI. Quarter IV, V, VI: Pathology — Introduction, Endocrine, GI (Qtr IV); Respiratory, Cardiovascular, Genitourinary (Qtr V); Musculoskeletal, Nervous, EENT, Integument (Qtr VI).

²Five of the six quarters are required.

Electives include Community Clinics and Independent Naturopathic Studies and may be taken at the student's choice.

Functional Outline Continued

Qtr.	Internal Medicine		Family Practice			Naturopathic Medical Practice			Specialization		Clinical Practice		Round four Cl
	Trans systemic/ Diagnostic	Systemic Pathophy- siologic	Family Speciali- zation	Communi- cation	Mind/Body	Integra- tive Thera- peutics	Biochemic	Physio- therapy	Indivi- dual Study	Advanced Study	General Clinic &/or Preceptorship	Special- ization	
VII	Signs & Symptoms I Special Equipment		Ob-Gyn		Medical Logic Pain & Stress Management	Gynecology	Nutrition I	Exercise Therapy & Sports Medicine		Natural Childbirth	Clinic/ Preceptor- ship (14)		R/
VIII	Signs & Symptoms II Hematology & Clinical Immunology		Pediatrics	Patient Communication Health Ed. & Life-style Management		Pediatrics	Nutrition II	Diather/ Ultrasd/ Electro- therapy	Independent Study I		Clinic/ Preceptor- ship(14)		R/
IX	Metabolic Disorders Oncology				Psychol. Therap.	Oncology	Materia Medica	Manipula- tion	Indepen- Study II	Homeopa- thy	Clinic/ Preceptor- ship (14)		R/
X	Radiology	Systemic Diagnosis I	Minor Surgery	Medical Ethics & Consumerism	Physio- logic Psycho- logy	Neuro-Endo- Derm-EENT			Nature- pathic Research I	Acupunc- ture	Clinic (10)	Specialty Clinics (7)	R/
XI		Systemic Diagnosis II	Emergency Drugs	Jurispru- dence		Fluid Dynamics	Clinical Ecology	Hydro- therapies Colonics	Nature- pathic Research II	Advanced Study I	Clinic (10)	Specialty Clinics (7)	R/
XII		Systemic Diagnosis III	Geriatrics	Office Management	Death & Dying	Rheumatology Orthopedics Geriatrics			Nature- pathic Research III	Advanced Study II	Clinic (10)	Specialty Clinics (7)	R/

Additional Clinic Time = 140 hours during school vacations.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS BY DEPARTMENTS

Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology

Human Biology I-VI:

This six-term sequence provides an integrated, in-depth study of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the human body. The first year (I, II, III) is devoted to the study of normal human biology, and the second year (IV, V, VI) to abnormal.

111 - Human Biology I:

Anatomy (Thorax, Abdomen); Physiology (Cellular Physiology, Cardiovascular, Genitourinary); Histology

112 - Human Biology II:

Anatomy (Neuroanatomy, Extremities, Back); Physiology (Neurophysiology, Endocrine, Musculoskeletal)

113 - Human Biology III:

Anatomy (Head and Neck); Physiology (EENT, Respiratory, Gastrointestinal); Embryology

214 - Human Biology IV:

Pathology (Introduction, Endocrine, GI)

215 - Human Biology V:

Pathology (Respiratory, Cardiovascular, Genitourinary)

216 - Human Biology VI:

Pathology (Musculoskeletal, Nervous, EENT, Integument)

218 - Human Dissection:

A laboratory course providing personal experience dissecting cadavers to summarize in a graphic manner the material covered in the first two years.

Department of Biochemistry

121 - Biochemistry I:

This course deals with the basic principles of biochemistry as they relate to human systems with particular emphasis on biosynthesis, metabolism, and degradation of major constituents present in the living organism. The laboratory is designed to demonstrate basic techniques involved in working with biochemical systems.

122 - Biochemistry II:

The second course in the biochemistry sequence deals with problems of human biochemistry as they relate to hormonal regulation of metabolic processes, introductory nutritional biochemistry, and the biochemistry of specialized tissues and body fluids. Analytical procedures germane to these applied biochemical areas will be explored and emphasis will be placed upon developing skill in and the understanding of selected physiochemical markers of human biochemical function.

123 - Biochemistry III:

This course is a continuation of Biochemistry II, with emphasis upon in-depth analysis and understanding.

223 - Clinical Biochemistry:

This clinically oriented course focuses on the application of biochemical analyses of blood, urine, feces, and hair for the diagnostic purpose of establishing physiological function and performance. Emphasis is placed upon methods of analysis, interpretation of results, and quality control. The latter portion of the course will deal with the interpretation of a normal finding, the philosophy and limitations of a normal laboratory result, and the relationship between a biochemical data point and the presence or absence of physiological dysfunction.

Department of Public Health

231 - Microbiology I

232 - Microbiology II:

This two-term course sequence presents the anatomy and physiology of microorganisms and the pathogenesis of infectious disease; included are bacteriology, mycology, parasitology, and virology. The second quarter emphasizes clinically relevant microorganisms.

233 — Genetics:

Genetic principles and their application to chromosomal disorders, patterns of inheritance, and pathogenesis of hereditary diseases are presented. Considered also are the social consequences of genetic counseling, recombinant DNA experiments and amniocentesis.

234 - Environmental Public Health:

Types, sources, and health effects of environmental pollutants, common occupational diseases, recognition of pollutant effects in patients, prevention, treatment, and sociological considerations are studied and discussed.

235 - Epidemiology:

Epidemiology and the control of communicable diseases, community medicine, and socioeconomic factors in health care are presented.

236 - Immunology:

A study of the immune system in health and disease, considering infection and tumor resistance, autoimmune diseases and hypersensitivity.

Department of Special Studies and Research

141 - Physician Heal Thyself I

142 - Physician Heal Thyself II

143 - Physician Heal Thyself III:

A unique and innovative course designed to encourage students to take time to analyze and cope with their own health problems and needs as they relate to the academic material being studied, and to life experiences and situations.

144 - Body/Mind I

145 - Body/Mind II

146 - Body/Mind III

247 - Body/Mind IV

248 - Body/Mind V

249 - Body/Mind VI:

Students are required to take five of the six Body/Mind courses partly as an introduction to physiotherapy, and also to personally experience the therapeutic effects of movement. Included are activities such as yoga, aerobics, swimming, dance, massage and introduction to manipulation.

245 - Independent Naturopathic Studies:

An elective independent study course for students wishing to pursue various topics in naturopathic medicine in greater depth.

341 - Natural Childbirth:

This course presents childbirth as a natural process, stressing the importance of proper prenatal care to the uncomplicated birth of a healthy child. Emphasized are nutrition, exercise and psychological preparation. Naturopathic techniques of assisting the mother in labor are taught, as are monitoring of the birth, and early recognition of complications which may require obstetrical intervention. The students assist in and deliver babies at home and in clinic.

342 - Independent Study I

343 - Independent Study II:

This sequence provides the opportunity to study subjects not included in

the regular curriculum. With the aid of a selected resource person, the student explores a field of study such as iridology, kinesiology, etc. which may not yet be widely accepted, but may be of interest and value.

344 - Homeopathy:

Explores the homeopathic methods of case taking, repretorization, administration of the remedy, and in-depth study of a limited number of remedies and their proper applications.

441 - Naturopathic Research I

442 - Naturopathic Research II

443 - Naturopathic Research III:

For graduation, each student must produce original research on some aspect of naturopathic medicine.

445 - Acupuncture:

A clinically-oriented lecture/laboratory course studying the Chinese art and science of acupuncture. The student is taught the diagnostic procedures unique to acupuncture and assisted in developing the skills for effective understanding of the placement of the acupuncture needles.

446 - Advanced Study I

447 - Advanced Study II:

This sequence focuses on developing high-level competence in specific areas of naturopathic practice, encouraging the attainment of advanced certification, where available. Current specialties include: acupuncture, homeopathy, minor surgery, natural childbirth, naturopathic education and research, manipulation and physiotherapy, nutrition and metabolism. Others may become available as appropriate. Students may study one or two subjects in the two quarters.

Department of Family Practice

254 - First Aid and Emergency Medicine:

Basic principles of first aid diagnosis and treatment are presented with emphasis on the use of common botanical agents and homeopathic remedies to aid the healing process. This course will also cover intervention techniques in medical emergencies, covering cardiopulmonary resuscitation, emergency drugs, and patient care procedures.

351 - Obstetrics and Gynecology:

This course covers the diagnosis of the health problems of women, and the diagnosis and management of obstetrical emergencies. It is coordinated with the course on natural childbirth to cover those aspects of women's health care involving reproduction, fertility and sexuality.

352 - Pain and Stress Management:

Stress — the diagnosis, prevalence, effects, and management are covered with emphasis on aiding and educating patients in developing their own techniques for reducing and controlling pain and stress.

353 - Medical Logic:

Recognizing that much of a physician's activity is decision making, this course encourages the development of effective and accurate thinking patterns in medical problem-solving.

354 - Pediatrics:

The study of the diagnosis of the common problems of infancy and childhood. Emphasis is on early recognition and the development of a healthy lifestyle at an early age.

355 - Health Education and Lifestyle Management:

Since much of naturopathic care strongly encourages patients to take responsibility for their own health, this course focuses on developing skills which will enable students to provide effective health education and skilled intervention techniques for encouraging lifestyle changes and management.

356 - Patient Communication:

This course provides naturopathic students with an introduction to what is known from the social sciences about communicating, managing and intersecting with people who are changing. Emphasis is on developing skills in using a variety of behavioral approaches to communicating, managing and changing.

357 - Psychological Therapies:

This course explores the place of psychological therapeutics in naturopathic medicine, exposes students to basic psychological screening, counseling and referral skills, and includes a brief survey of some of the many varied kinds of psychological therapies available in the community today.

451 - Minor Surgery:

This is a lecture/laboratory course in common surgical office procedures. Emphasized are the use of naturopathic adjunctive care and the recognition of conditions requiring medical surgical intervention.

452 - Medical Ethics and Consumerism:

A broad range of topics is considered, from the rights of patients to control their own health care, to the subtle coercion of modern-day drug advertising. Also discussed are patient vulnerability, health care costs, consumer activism, etc.

453 - Physiologic Psychology:

This course will cover the known metabolic causes of mental and emotional dysfunction, normal and abnormal neurophysiology, neuropharmacology, and the physiological effects of various therapies such as yoga, exercise, biofeedback, etc.

454 - Emergency Drugs:

A lecture course on the pharmacology and use of drugs which, although not part of the usual naturopathic practice, are occasionally needed in life-threatening conditions.

455 - Jurisprudence:

An overview of the law, its constitutional basis, and the legality of naturopathic practice will be presented. Included are licensing, malpractice, and patient and physician constitutional rights.

456 - Geriatrics:

An in-depth study of the diseases of old age and their diagnosis.

457 - Office Management:

This course provides the students with the information needed to set up a practice. Included are: office planning, bookkeeping, fee structures, efficiency planning, taxes, accounting, and public relations.

458 - Death and Dying:

Students are encouraged to develop skills in handling and assisting families and friends to handle the needs of dying patients with sensitivity and in as constructive a manner as possible.

Department of Naturopathic Philosophy

161 - Introduction to the Healing Arts:

A lecture/seminar course examining the historical, economic, philosophical and therapeutic bases of the different healing arts. Guest lecturers, seminars, and directed reading will be used to present a broad-based perspective. Emphasis will be on the development of naturopathic philosophy.

162 - Naturopathic Philosophy I

263 - Naturopathic Philosophy II:

This two-term sequence will consider the naturopathic concepts of health and disease, environment, natural therapeutics, prevention, stress, and health orientation. Guest lecturers provide in-depth discussions on various aspects of naturopathic medicine.

264 - Wellness:

Naturopathic medicine is often described as a healing art with a basic emphasis on health, rather than disease. This course helps students to explore traditional approaches to wellness and healing, and to define themselves and their future practices against some of the basic concepts of a wellness philosophy.

Department of Naturopathic Medical Practice

171 - Pharmacognosy:

An introduction to botanical medicine, covering medicinal constituents, preparation of plant extracts, and plant recognition. Includes field trips to identify local medicinal agents.

272 - Pharmacology:

Physiological mechanisms, membrane transport, and the pharmacological activity of various drugs, both natural and synthetic, are presented. Also considered are the action and side effects of naturopathic medicinal agents and the common drugs used by the medical profession.

371 - Integrative Therapeutics I

372 - Integrative Therapeutics II

373 - Integrative Therapeutics III

471 - Integrative Therapeutics IV

472 - Integrative Therapeutics V

473 - Integrative Therapeutics VI:

As the diagnostic aspects of various subjects are studied, the Integrative Therapeutics sequence provides an approach to naturopathic therapies. For each system, the most appropriate nutritional, botanical and physiotherapeutic approaches are presented, in conjunction with the most appropriate adjunctive therapy. Emphasized are the synergistic effects of a well-integrated program. (I: Gynecology; II: Pediatrics; III: Oncology; IV: Neuro-Endo-Derm-EENT; V: Fluid Dynamics; VI: Rheumatology-Orthopedics-Geriatrics)

374 - Nutrition I:

This course explores nutritional deficiencies and excesses as major causes of disease and as diagnostic tools. Considered are such topics as: biochemical individuality, diet analysis, the effects of food refining, the effects of stress and disease on nutritional requirements, food allergies and degenerative disease as an outcome of chronic nutritional deficiency.

375 - Nutrition II:

This course covers the use of specific nutrients and nutritional programs, from fasting through megavitamin therapy. Considered are not only

presently available therapeutic regimens, but also methods of evaluating new nutritional approaches as they become available.

376 - Materia Medica:

This lecture course will cover the therapeutic properties and toxicology of plant constituents and botanical medicines. Balance is maintained between traditional naturopathic uses and recent pharmacological advances in plant medicines.

377 - Therapeutic Exercise and Sports Medicine:

The therapeutic effects of a well-designed exercise program, according to patient needs, are discussed as specific examples are presented and examined. In addition, the diagnosis and treatment of injuries common to some of the most frequently practiced sports will be covered.

378 - Diathermy/Ultrasound/Electrotherapy:

The use of electromagnetic energy as a therapeutic agent is presented. Included are the use of sound, electricity, heat, light in their various forms and applications.

379 - Manipulation:

A study of the naturopathic approach to manipulation of the neuromusculo-skeletal systems. Included are lectures and workshops in bony manipulation, massage, cranial manipulation, and physical therapy. The student will explore the philosophical and physiological aspects of manipulative therapies, while applying the anatomical knowledge derived from the human biology series.

474 - Clinical Ecology:

The diagnosis, prevention and treatment of allergy in its many forms: food, environment, hydrocarbon, autogenous, etc. are presented.

475 - Hydrotherapies/Colonics:

The ageless therapeutic use of hot and cold water from douching to colonic irrigation is covered.

Department of Internal Medicine

381 - Signs and Symptoms I

382 - Signs and Symptoms II:

An in-depth study of the origin and significance of the various signs and symptoms the clinician is confronted with will be conducted in this two-term sequence. Emphasized is their relevance in making an accurate physiological diagnosis while serving as guides to further diagnostic tests. Also considered are the most common acute diseases the clinician will see.

383 - Special Equipment:

This course provides theoretical and practical skills in the use of equipment such as the Heidelberg Gastric Analysis, Treadmill stress testing, Spirometry, etc. Also covered will be basic electronics and instrument technology.

384 - Hematology and Clinical Immunology:

This is an advanced course in laboratory diagnosis, studying the diagnostic usefulness of the more recently available hematological and immunologic tests.

385 - Metabolic Disorders:

This course refines the student's ability to diagnose and understand the physiological basis of most diseases, and the methods of promoting metabolic balance as the basis of health. Considered are inborn errors of metabolism, genetic diseases, environmentally-induced metabolic disorders, and alternate metabolic pathways. Emphasized are the nutritional methods of reestablishing metabolic balance and aiding the body's mechanisms of adaptation to metabolic deficiencies.

386 - Oncology:

Students explore the special problems involved in the diagnosis of cancer and current knowledge of its causes and mechanisms.

481 - Radiology:

This will be a lecture/laboratory course covering the use of x-rays for diagnosis. Considered are x-ray physics, radiology techniques, and diagnosis of hard and soft tissue pathology.

482 - Systemic Diagnosis I

483 - Systemic Diagnosis II

484 - Systemic Diagnosis III:

Students experience an in-depth, systemic study of clinical pathological diagnosis, utilizing all the diagnostic tools and skills available to the clinician. Early recognition and differential diagnosis are stressed through a case study approach. (I: Neuro-Endo-Derm-EENT; II: Fluid dynamics — Nephrology-Cardiology-Pulmonary; III: Rheumatology-Orthopedics)

Department of Clinical Practice

295 - Physical Diagnosis I

296 - Physical Diagnosis II

297 - Physical Diagnosis III:

Patient interaction, history taking and physical examination skills are developed, with emphasis on early detection of abnormalities.

292 - Community Clinics:

This elective is the first clinical course with patient contact. Students see patients 2 hours per week at a community clinic. Supervision will be provided by a licensed naturopathic physician and by a paramedical person from the clinic.

391 - General Clinic

392 - General Clinic

393 - General Clinic

494 - General Clinic

495 - General Clinic

496 - General Clinic:

The student clinic provides supervised patient care for the development of practical skills needed to function as a physician. A wide variety of patients are presented to the student, whose responsibility for the patient's care increases as his/her clinical abilities develop. All aspects of naturopathic care are covered in the clinic, with many of the lab portions of the clinical classes being performed in the clinic.

491 - Specialty Clinic

492 - Specialty Clinic

493 - Specialty Clinic:

This is the clinical portion of the Advanced Study sequence, and is designed to aid the development of the skills necessary for mastery of the chosen area(s) of specialty.

398 - Preceptorship:

The student externs with practicing naturopathic physicians and other health care professionals, further developing not only clinical skills, but also an understanding of the business aspects necessary to the establishment of a successful practice.

399 - Vacation Clinic:

Each student is required to put in 140 hours of additional clinic time during school breaks and vacations.

394 - Rounds/Journal Club

395 - Rounds/Journal Club

396 - Rounds/Journal Club

497 - Rounds/Journal Club

498 - Rounds/Journal Club

499 - Rounds/Journal Club:

A weekly meeting of the student clinicians, practicing physicians, and clinical faculty provide a forum for mutual study and evolution. Students present selected patients and relevant journal articles for group consideration.

COUNSELING

Every effort will be made to assist each student in resolving academic, vocational or financial problems which may arise while enrolled at JBCNM. Assistance at any time may be received from the Administrator of JBCNM, insofar as he/she is able to provide it, or from the Dean of Students, Daniel Gong.

LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS AND ACCREDITATION

Legal Status of Naturopathic Medicine

At present, the legal status of naturopathic physicians varies according to each state and province. National litigation is in progress in the federal courts to standardize and improve naturopathic licensing throughout the country. Although naturopathic physicians practice in all states and provinces, only the the following have specific licensure laws: Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Manitoba, Ontario, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Saskatchewan, Utah and Washington.

Licensure Requirements

All states and provinces with licensure laws require a resident course of at least 4 years of 4,000 hours of study from a college recognized by the State Examining Board. To qualify for a license, the applicant must also pass the state's Basic Sciences Examination (typically: anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, microbiology, and public health) and Professional Examination (diagnostic and therapeutic subjects). Graduates may also become diplomates of the National Board of Naturopathic Examiners by passing the comprehensive examination of the National Board.

Accreditation

The curriculum was designed to exceed the guidelines of the nationally recognized Council on Naturopathic Medical Education and to fulfill the requirements of most states licensing naturopathic physicians. JBCNM has applied for accreditation from the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education. JBCNM has also applied to all state naturopathic licensing boards for recognition of our graduates.

JBCNM is a member of the Fédération of Naturopathic Colleges.

GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES:

Council on Naturopathic

Medical Education

COUNCIL ON NATUROPATHIC MEDICAL EDUCATION:
GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR ACCREDITATION

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SECTION B

ACCREDITATION POLICIES

ELIGIBILITY, PROCEDURES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

To be eligible to enter into the accreditation process, a college must present reasonable evidence of its organizational and financial ability to eventually meet the accreditation standards presented here.

It is strongly recommended that a college be incorporated under the laws of the state of its residence as a nonprofit, nonproprietary institution, exempt from taxation due to its devotion to educational purposes, and that there should be no disbursing of income or assets which inure to the benefit of any private party.

Three possible routes to accreditation status are provided. The first two are preaccreditation steps and as such are optional.

Correspondent

Correspondent status indicates that an institution has given evidence of sound planning and the resources to implement these plans, and has indicated an intent to work toward accreditation. Correspondent status is not accreditation, nor does it assure or imply eventual accreditation.

Application for Correspondent status may be made by providing the Accrediting Commission with a letter of intent and an Institutional Analysis Report. If deemed appropriate, the Commission will schedule an on-campus visitation and appoint a consultant. The expenses of approved consultation services will be borne by the CNME upon receipt of travel vouchers and a completed consultant's report. On-site visitation expenses shall be borne equally by the CNME and the applicant institution.

Institutions granted Correspondent status will have two years to apply for an accredited status. If, after two years, the institution is not granted an accredited status or chooses not to apply for such status, Correspondent status will be terminated. Under extenuating circumstances, an extension of Correspondent status may be granted by the Accrediting Commission. A newly-established school, for example, will require three years of Correspondent status before being eligible to apply for Recognized Candidate status.

Recognized Candidate for Accreditation

To be eligible to apply, an institution must have completed a minimum of three years of operation. Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status indicates that the institution is actively

engaged in the process of seeking accreditation and allows the Commission on Accreditation to assist in the development of the institution and its self-study through the offering of consultative assistance.

A copy of the policy explaining the program leading to the granting of Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status may be obtained from the office of the Commission. A Status Study which is completed by the institution in application for Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status is intended as a first step toward the self-study. The Status Study should be a genuine staff project and reflect the intellectual maturity and expository skill that may properly be expected from an institution of higher education. The most important section of the Status Study is an analysis by the institution of its major problems and the projected solutions to these problems.

Two copies of the Status Study, together with two current catalogs, are to be submitted to the Commission on Accreditation through the office of the Chairman.

If, on the basis of the Status Study, the Commission on Accreditation judges that the institution appears ready for an on-campus evaluation, diagnostic examination will be scheduled. If in the judgement of the Commission the institution does not appear to be ready for an examination, this recommendation will be forwarded to the institution for consideration. The institution may then decide to proceed with or to postpone the examination. In cases involving institutions which have previously been granted Correspondent status, a decision to postpone the diagnostic examination does not involve an extension of Correspondent status beyond the normal 2 years unless stipulated by the Commission.

The diagnostic examination, similar in scope and content to an accrediting examination, provides the basis for granting Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status. Institutions granted Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status may publicize this status; they may request consulting assistance as they proceed with the self-study process; and they are allowed 3 years to apply for accreditation. Recognized Candidate for Accreditation status neither assures nor implies eventual accreditation.

The expenses of approved consultation services will be borne by the CNME upon receipt of travel expense vouchers and a completed final consultant's report. On-campus visitation expenses shall be borne by the applicant institution.

Accredited

Accreditation is granted to institutions that upon completion of the full accrediting procedure are deemed, by the Commission on Accreditation, to comply with standards. To be eligible, an institution must have graduated at least one full-term class.

The first step in the accrediting procedure is a written application addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Accreditation by the chief executive officer and board chairman of the applicant college. If the Chairman of the Commission finds the applying institution to be eligible, appropriate instructions will be provided.

The second step is a thorough self-evaluation of every facility, program, and procedure, as well as of all personnel, including students. The ability of an institution to make a critical study of its total activity and to write a scholarly report of its study are indications of institutional quality.

Such a study must involve and encompass all aspects of an institution's being. It must start with institutional objectives and penetrate every facet of policy, program, procedure, and personnel in terms of the objectives. Its scope must be quantitative and qualitative, comprehensive and intensive.

In the process, consultation services are available.

When the Self-Evaluation Report is complete, it is made available to the members of the Commission for careful study and evaluation so that a report to the Chairman may be made with one of the following recommendations: (1) satisfactory, (2) unsatisfactory in terms of the report, (3) unsatisfactory in terms of content.

If the report is satisfactory, the Chairman will arrange for an evaluation team to make an on-campus study.

If the report is unsatisfactory in terms of the report itself, it will be returned to the institution for revision. The nature of the necessary revisions will be outlined.

If the report is unsatisfactory in terms of content, it will be returned for correction of the deficiencies. The nature of the deficiencies will be outlined.

No visitation will be made until the self-study report clearly indicates readiness for the visit.

The visitation team will spend several on-campus days studying all aspects of the institution's program in terms of institutional objectives. Further time will be given to the writing of reports.

The college being visited shall provide to authorized representatives of the Commission unhampered opportunity to inspect the college's facilities interview its faculty and management, study the financial and corporate records, and examine student credentials, grading, promotion, and graduation records.

The reports of the evaluation team will be distributed to all members of the Commission on Accreditation for careful study.

A composite report of the evaluation team will be sent to the chief administrative officer of the applicant college by the chairman of the evaluation team.

Decisions regarding accreditation status will be made by the Commission on Accreditation after full discussion in a meeting of the Commission, and the institutions involved will be advised in writing.

The expenses of approved consultation services will be borne by the CNME upon receipt of travel expense vouchers and a completed final consultant's report. On-campus site visitation expenses by a team of three or four shall be borne by the applicant institution.

REEVALUATION

Reinspection and reevaluation of accredited institutions will be conducted at intervals no longer than 5 years. The Commission on Accreditation will establish dates for receipt of self-evaluation reports. On-campus evaluations will be scheduled within 6 months of receipt of self-evaluation reports. Failure of institutions to comply with the established schedule will be cause for probation or revocation.

REVOCATION OF ACCREDITED STATUS

Institutions considered for removal from classification because of lack of compliance with the Council's standards shall be supplied with a written bill of particulars showing the specific points of noncompliance, be given an explanation of the charges, and be allowed a reasonable time to correct conditions. The time element for compliance must not be less than 6 months.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

An institution must be given official notification of decision for removal by the Commission, be given a new bill of particulars, and be allowed three months for direct appeal to the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education. If an appeal is filed, the removal will not be enforced until the final decision by the Council. The appeal will be considered at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Council. The Council's final decision, including a statement of specifics, will be sent in writing to the Chief Executive Officer of the institution within 30 days.

PROGRESS REPORTS

Institutions shall report annually their financial status, enrollment, and other data respecting their operation to the Accrediting Commission. Forms will be provided by the Commission for this purpose.

Bulletin 1981-82



The National College of Naturopathic Medicine

The National College
of Naturopathic Medicine

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The National College
of Naturopathic Medicine

BULLETIN 1980-82
SEPTEMBER 1980
PORTLAND, OREGON

The *Bulletin* of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine is published for the purpose of providing students, applicants, and the public with information about the policies and educational programs of the College. This does not constitute a contract with any student. All contents are subject to change without prior notice.

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, color, creed, national origin, or marital or parental status in the administration of educational policies, admission policies, financial aid, employment, or any other program or activity.

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**Bulletin
1980-82**

**510 SW Third Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204**

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Academic Calendar 1980-81

September 8	Orientation
September 8-12	Fall Term Registration
September 11	Fall Term Classes Begin
September 25	Late Registration Deadline
November 27-30	Thanksgiving Recess
December 3-9	Winter Term Registration
December 6	Fall Term Ends
December 8	Winter Term Classes Begin
December 20-January 4	Winter Holidays
January 5	Late Registration Deadline
February 16	Washington's Birthday — No Classes
March 11-24	Spring Term Registration
March 14	Winter Term Ends
March 15-22	Spring Recess
March 23	Spring Term Classes Begin
April 6	Late Registration Deadline
April 16-19	Spring Weekend
May 25	Memorial Day — No Classes
June 12	Spring Term Ends
June 13	Graduation

Academic Calendar 1981-82

August 31	Orientation
August 31-September 4	Fall Term Registration
September 3	Fall Term Classes Begin
September 7	Labor Day — No Classes
September 17	Late Registration Deadline
November 22-December 1	Winter Term Registration
November 25	Fall Term Ends
November 26-29	Thanksgiving Recess
November 30	Winter Term Classes Begin
December 14	Late Registration Deadline
December 20-January 3	Winter Holidays
February 15	Washington's Birthday — No Classes
March 3-16	Spring Term Registration
March 6	Winter Term Ends
March 7-14	Spring Recess
March 15	Spring Term Classes Begin
March 29	Late Registration Deadline
April 22-25	Spring Weekend
May 31	Memorial Day — No Classes
June 4	Spring Term Ends
June 5	Graduation

A Message from the President Emeritus



What an exciting time to be a part of The National College of Naturopathic Medicine!

It's been said that no army on Earth is as powerful as an idea whose time has come. Naturopathic medicine is such an idea, and now is the time.

We've struggled for years to keep the spark of naturopathic medicine alive, and now the torch of *vis medicatrix naturae* burns brightly, lighting the path to tomorrow's health care.

1980 marks the beginning of a new era for NCNM — a period of rapid change and growth, enabling us to satisfy the ever increasing demand for physicians trained in preventive medicine and natural therapeutics.

It takes a special kind of person to meet the challenges of naturopathic education and practice — one who is dedicated to the service of others through healing and health education, remembering always that he or she is merely a channel for the healing power of Nature. That is the kind of student we hope will find a place at NCNM.

The new struggle is really just beginning. I sincerely hope that everyone who reads this *Bulletin* will find both information and inspiration. Please consider ways in which *you* can contribute to the natural health care movement. It means better health for all!

Yours in health,

JOHN B. BASTYR, N.D.

Naturopathic Medicine

Naturopathic medicine is a distinct system of healing — a philosophy, science, art, and practice which seeks to promote health through education and the rational use of natural agents. As a separate profession, naturopathic medicine in America traces its origins to Dr. Benedict Lust. Late in the nineteenth century, Lust came to the United States from Germany to practice and teach the hydrotherapy (“water-cure”) techniques popularized by Sebastian Kneipp in Europe. A committee of Kneipp practitioners met in 1900 and determined that the practice should be broadened to incorporate all natural methods of healing, including such things as botanical medicines, homeopathy, nutritional therapy, medical electricity, psychology, and the emerging manipulative therapies. They called their profession “Naturopathy,” a term first used by Dr. John H. Scheel, a German homeopath. The American School of Naturopathy in New York City, founded by Benedict Lust, graduated its first class in 1902.

Although the name “naturopathic” is of relatively recent origin, the philosophical basis and many of the methods of naturopathic medicine are ancient. The modern naturopathic physician is a true inheritor of the Hippocratic tradition in medicine.

Philosophy

The human body possesses tremendous power to heal itself through mechanisms of homeostasis — restoring balance in structure and function and adapting to environmental changes. This vital force, the *vis medicatrix naturae*, is the foundation of naturopathic philosophy and practice. The naturopathic physician uses those therapeutic substances and techniques which act in harmony with the body’s self-healing processes and avoids treatments which are designed to counteract or supervene them. Ideally, naturopathic methods are applied as a means of stimulating and enhancing this “healing power of nature.”

Naturopathic medicine is a wholistic approach to health — it is medicine for people, not for diseases. The myriad conditions called diseases, each a different point of imbalance on the health spectrum, affect a whole person — body, mind, and spirit — not simply an isolated

organ or system. Each person responds in unique ways to his or her environment; each has individual strengths, weaknesses, and needs. In treating the whole person, the naturopathic physician searches for causes at many levels and attempts to eliminate the fundamental cause of illness, not simply to remove symptoms. The ultimate control of one's level of health resides in the individual. The naturopathic physician endeavors to stimulate the body's inherent recuperative powers and to assist them by showing the patient how to remove obstacles to their expression.

Science

The science of naturopathic medicine is an ever-expanding body of knowledge drawn from diverse traditional and modern sources. It is a record of observation and research in many cultures throughout history. Included in this science are the disciplines common to all healing arts — a thorough study of the human organism, how it is influenced by all aspects of its environment, and techniques of discovering the nature of disease processes. Naturopathic physicians apply the latest research in all branches of medical science and technology to their field — from discoveries of new facts about human physiology, biochemistry and nutrition to the most modern diagnostic tools and techniques.

Beyond these conventional studies, naturopathic medical science embraces other diagnostic techniques and an armamentarium of proven therapeutics which reflect its philosophical principles. New developments in natural therapeutics emerge from research conducted by naturopathic physicians into the scientific basis of their practice. The results are new medicinal preparations and new methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Art

The art of naturopathic medicine is essentially the application of philosophy and science to people. The naturopathic physician develops an ability to gain insight into the causes and effects of personal health problems and to use his or her knowledge and skill to assist patients in finding solutions. Only in the role of teacher — the literal meaning of "doctor" — can a physician practice truly preventive medicine. By helping people to understand how the choices they make about their lives have an effect on their health, naturopathic physicians provide health education — the highest form of health care. The ultimate goal of the physician is to give each patient the tools to achieve the highest possible level of health and the encouragement to use them.

Practice

The naturopathic physician is trained as a general practitioner, able to provide a wide range of individual, family, and community health services to persons of all ages. He or she is specifically trained to assist in all phases of obstetrical care for natural childbirth at home.

Naturopathic medicine integrates into a single profession all healing methods which are compatible with its philosophy. These therapeutic tools may be classified into four broad categories which are outlined below with *some* examples. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of natural therapeutics.

Physical

hygiene

all methods of physiotherapy, including heat and cold,

light, water, ultrasound, and electricity

manipulation of joints and soft tissues

massage

therapeutic and remedial exercises

minor surgery

Neurological

spinal manipulation

acupuncture and acupressure

reflexology and pain control

Psychological

counseling

hypnotherapy

biofeedback and autogenic training

Biochemical

corrective nutrition including dietary supplements

vitamins, minerals, enzymes, glandular extracts

and hormones

botanical medicines

homeotherapeutics

Naturopathic physicians cooperate freely with other practitioners of the healing arts, referring and accepting referrals of patients for specialized care.



The scope of practice and methods employed varies widely among naturopathic physicians. Naturopathic medicine is not bound by a built-in orthodoxy — it is characterized by a healthy individuality and a freedom to explore old and new methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment. The distinctive feature of naturopathic practice is not so much what is done as why it is done. This can be appreciated by thoroughly understanding the philosophical basis of naturopathic medicine.

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine

History

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine was founded in 1956 in Portland, Oregon as the means of preserving naturopathic medical education in the Pacific Northwest and ultimately in North America. In response to the elimination of the Faculty of Naturopathic Medicine from Western States Chiropractic College, a group of doctors from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia met to organize and build an independent institution owned by the naturopathic medical profession. The college was incorporated in Oregon in May 1956, with Drs. Charles Stone, Frank Spaulding, and W. Martin Bleything as the first trustees. The survival of NCNM in its early years was due to the vision and sacrifices of the doctors who served as trustees, administrators, and faculty.

Our first expansion was marked by the 1959 opening of a branch campus in Seattle, Washington. The Seattle branch originally offered a program of study only for those who had already completed their studies in the Basic Sciences, but it eventually became the main site for all undergraduate education. The Portland campus continued to serve students with other degrees in the healing arts seeking naturopathic training and qualification.

As interest in naturopathic medicine exploded in the early 1970's, the facilities in Seattle and Portland became overtaxed. Dr. Robert Broadwell seized opportunities in Kansas to start a completely new program in naturopathic education. In 1973, at College of Emporia and later at Kansas Newman College in Wichita, NCNM students were enrolled as full-time resident students in a basic medical sciences curriculum. Those first Kansas students transferred to Portland in 1975 for their clinical sciences studies and supervised clinic training. This commitment to Portland led to the closing of NCNM Seattle after the graduation of the Class of 1976, and to the expansion of the Portland campus.

In September 1978, NCNM accepted first-year students into a new integrated basic science program at the Portland campus. This program has been very successful, allowing NCNM to phase out the Kansas campus. Beginning September 1980, all NCNM students will be together in Portland.

Government

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine is governed by a Board of Trustees comprising physicians and lay persons elected by the licensed naturopathic physicians who are members of the NCNM corporation. No trustee receives any compensation for services rendered to the College in this capacity.

Objectives

The Objectives of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine are:

To train the finest Doctors of Naturopathic Medicine — physicians who can integrate a firm scientific foundation with the humanism, holism, and intuition that make medicine an art.

To provide an environment which encourages the greater development in each student of those personal qualities which characterize the ideal physician.

To provide students with a thorough understanding of the state of the art in basic medical and clinical sciences, and the greatest practical experience in diagnosis and natural therapeutics.

To instill in students the highest standards of professional ethics and competence.

To serve the public by making the best health education and health care available in our clinical facilities.

To encourage research in all areas of naturopathic medicine to continually expand the scope of practice and range of therapeutic tools which are compatible with naturopathic philosophy.

To disseminate information of the highest quality about naturopathic medicine.

Facilities

The College occupies most of three floors of the historic Postal Building in downtown Portland. Classrooms, laboratories, library, and administrative offices are located on the second and third floors, and the fourth floor is devoted entirely to the clinic.

The Portland Naturopathic Clinic is NCNM's major clinical training facility. It is a full-service naturopathic outpatient clinic serving people from a wide area around the city. The clinic, now located in the Postal Building, includes general specialized examining rooms, a minor surgery suite, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, physiotherapy department, and diagnostic x-ray facilities. The clinic is open to the public by appointment, Monday through Saturday.

Accreditation

The Council on Naturopathic Medical Education was founded in 1978 to serve as the national accrediting body for naturopathic colleges. NCNM, along with other colleges and representatives of the naturopathic profession, was active in the Council's formation and continues to support its work. The CNME is seeking recognition from the U.S. Department of Education as a fully qualified accrediting agency. No naturopathic colleges will be accredited by CNME before 1981. NCNM is applying for accreditation by CNME.

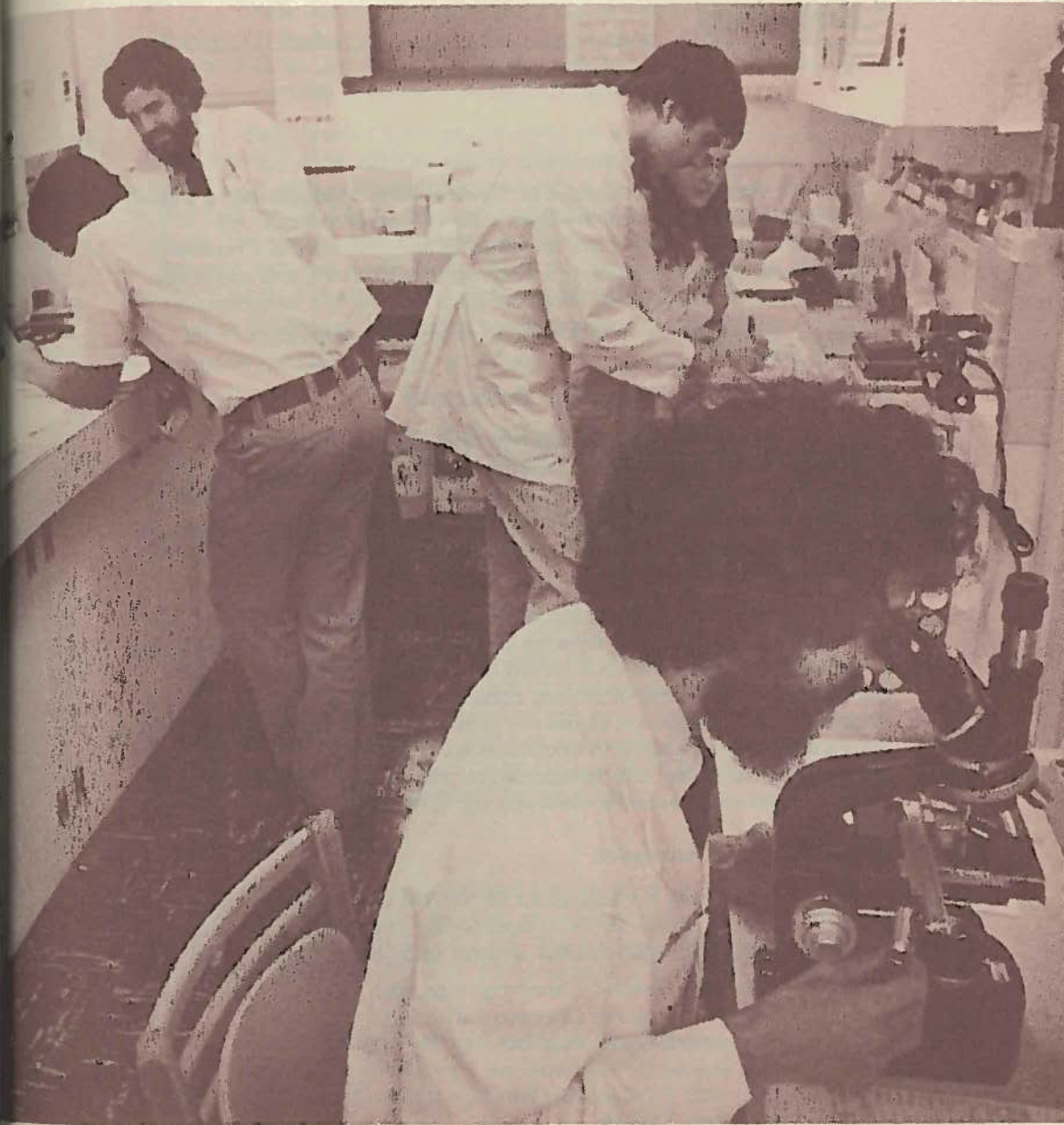
NCNM is accredited by the Council of Education, Canadian Naturopathic Association.

NCNM is the only active school of naturopathic medicine currently recognized by all state and provincial boards of naturopathic examiners as qualifying graduates for licensure examinations. (See p.27 for more information on licensure.)

Extension Division

As the demand arises, NCNM may establish extension programs at various locations in the United States and Canada. These extension programs are designed to enable persons with a recognized doctorate in the healing arts to obtain the N.D. degree by attending classes and clinical training on a part-time basis. The length of time required for each student to earn the N.D. degree will depend on what portion of the NCNM curriculum has been duplicated in the student's previous professional training.

For information regarding extension education, contact the Dean of Academic Affairs.



Admissions

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine has a limited enrollment and admits new students on a competitive basis. All applications for admission are reviewed by the Admissions Committee, which evaluates each candidate's motivation, character, and academic achievement for evidence of those qualities desired in a naturopathic physician and ability to successfully complete and contribute to the NCNM program.

Preparing for Naturopathic Education

There is no simple formula that will ensure success as a student or practitioner of naturopathic medicine. Several courses are required as basic preparation for naturopathic education, but beyond these subjects, students are encouraged to pursue individual interests and educational goals and to explore many fields of knowledge during their undergraduate years.

Our goal is to attract students with a wide variety of talents and backgrounds who will enhance the development of the naturopathic profession. As important as a record of academic excellence are life experience and personal attributes needed by a true doctor — maturity, integrity, sound judgment, sensitivity, and a desire to serve. Well-rounded individuals with an ability to communicate effectively and a capacity for growth, responsibility, and independence will be best equipped to meet the challenges of a career in naturopathic medicine.

Requirements for Admission

Applicants for admission to NCNM must have a total of three years (90 semester credit hours or equivalent) at an accredited college. The following specific prerequisite courses must be included:

- One year General Chemistry with lab
- One year Organic Chemistry with lab
- One year Biology with lab
- One course Botany with lab
- One year Physics with lab
- One year English

PHYSICS IS NO LONGER A PREREQUISITE; HOWEVER THE ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE CONSIDERS IT HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

When selecting an undergraduate program to meet NCNM prerequisites, students are advised to choose those courses that are recommended for pre-medical students, although any level course will be acceptable provided it satisfies the requirements above.

Only courses with grades of 'C' or better may be applied toward meeting these specific course requirements. 'Pass' grades will be accepted only with additional documentation from the course instructor (s) stating that the quality of work was equivalent to at least a 'C'. In addition, these courses must have been taken within ten years of the date of intended entrance to NCNM. CLEP credits are accepted by NCNM, but the College does not administer or evaluate the CLEP tests.

Applicants may request a waiver of any admissions requirement by writing to the Admissions Committee at the time of their applications.

Please Note: Our admissions staff is unable to review or evaluate the educational credentials of anyone who has not formally applied for admission to NCNM.

Conditional Acceptance

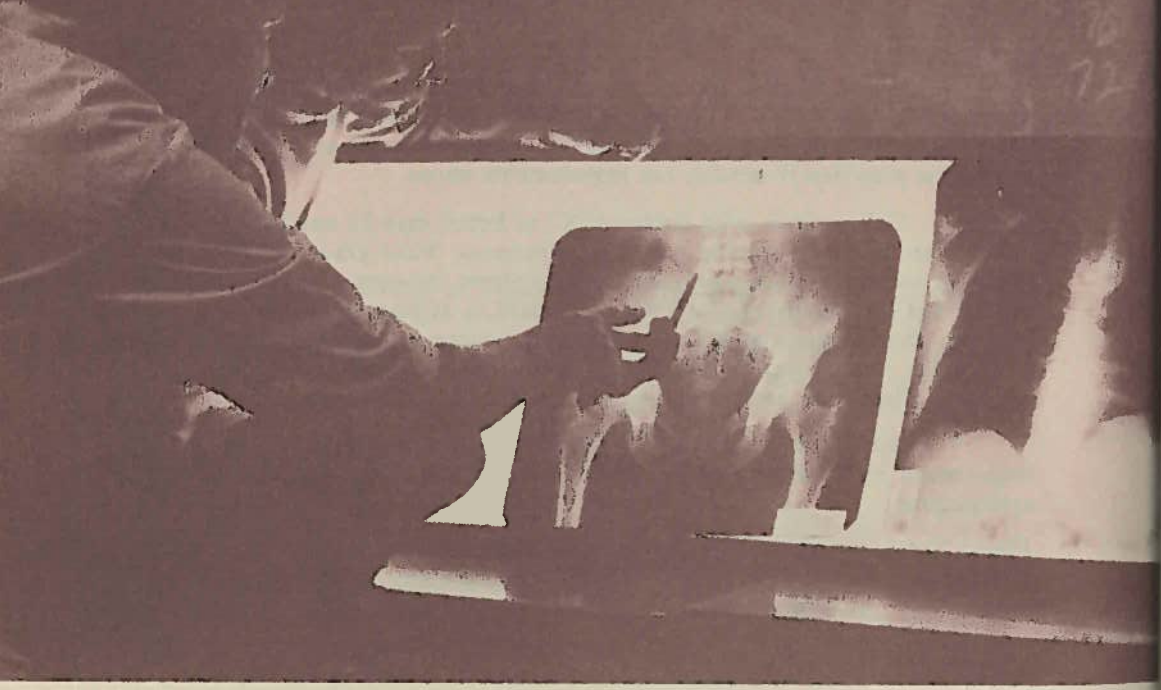
Applicants who have not completed all requirements for admission at the time of application may be accepted on the condition that outstanding requirements will be fulfilled before the date of registration. The applicant must indicate, on the appropriate portion of the application form, courses that are in progress or to be taken prior to matriculation. Successful completion of prerequisites must be verified by submitting official transcripts as soon as each course is completed. Failure to provide these transcripts by the end of Fall Term will result in no credit for classes and is grounds for dismissal.

Application Procedure

New students are admitted only in the Fall of each year. To be considered for admission to NCNM, an applicant should send the following to the Office of Admissions. The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 510 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204 between August 1 and February 28:

1. Completed NCNM application form, including answers to questions.
2. \$35 non-refundable application fee.

PLEASE NOTE: APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER FEBRUARY 28, 1981, AS OPENINGS ARE AVAILABLE. PLEASE INQUIRE.



3. Official transcripts from all colleges attended. A student who has taken courses at foreign institutions must also submit:
 - a) certified TRANSLATED copies of all transcripts;
 - b) evaluation of transcripts in terms of American equivalency from a foreign student advisor at an accredited American college; OR,
NCNM will refer you to a Transcript Evaluation Service. Forms for this service are available from the Admissions Office.
4. Two letters of recommendation from people who have known you for at least a year. One faculty recommendation is essential. NCNM includes forms with the application.

All application materials become the property of The National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Applications received after February 28 may be reviewed by the Admissions Committee at its discretion.

Interview

An interview is required of all applicants before final admission to NCNM is granted. Your interview with the Admissions Committee will be held at the College before April 1. The application form includes space for your preferred interview date, and the Admissions Committee will try to accommodate your preferred date(s).

Advanced Standing

A limited number of students may be admitted each year with advanced standing. Applicants with doctoral degrees (M.D., D.C., D.O., D.V.M., etc.) from recognized professional schools of the healing arts, or with at least one year's credits toward such a degree, may apply for admission with advanced standing.

In addition to following the regular admissions procedure, applicants for advanced standing must submit official course descriptions of their advanced training. Credit will be granted only for those courses that are substantially equivalent to NCNM courses. Upon a favorable decision by the Admissions Committee, the Promotions Committee will review the applicant's record and grant credit as it deems appropriate. The applicant will then be offered admission with specific advanced standing status.

Applicants with less than one year's transfer credits should apply for admission without advanced standing. Upon acceptance, they may apply directly to the Academic Dean for individual course transfer credit.

Notification of Decision

The Admissions Committee reviews all applications at the close of the application period. Each applicant is given written notification of acceptance, placement on a waiting list, or rejection. All notices are mailed on or about April 1.

Responding to NCNM's Offer of Admission

An applicant who is accepted for admission to NCNM and wishes to accept this offer must send a \$200 deposit within fourteen days to reserve a place in the entering class. This deposit will be credited toward the applicant's tuition and is not refundable. If the deposit is not received in the specified time, the place may be offered to an applicant on the waiting list. An applicant who is accepted but unable to attend that



year may request a one-year deferment of enrollment by writing to the Admissions Committee. Such a request will be granted only to exceptional candidates.

Medical Examination

All applicants who are accepted are required to have a medical examination by a licensed physician. Documentation of the findings of the examination must be returned to NCNM before registration. The physician is asked to state that the applicant is in good physical and mental health and has no defects or deficiencies that would hinder satisfactory progress at NCNM.

Reapplication

Application materials of those who do not matriculate are kept on file for one year only. However, new application materials and fee must be submitted each time a person applies to NCNM. This includes application form and answers to questions, letters of recommendation, and transcripts of any coursework taken since the last application. The prerequisites in effect at the time of reapplication must be satisfied.

Foreign Students

Foreign students are encouraged to apply to The National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Foreign applicants who are accepted for admission will be issued the I-20 form required by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain a student visa required for entry into the United States.

Academic Regulations

Registration

The registration period for Fall Term begins three days before classes begin and continues through the second day of classes. The registration periods for Winter and Spring Terms are the last three days of the preceding term through the second day of classes. Specific dates appear in the academic calendar. A late registration period extends from the third day of classes through the first day of the third week of classes in each term. Students registering during this late registration period are required to pay a late registration fee.

A student is considered registered for classes only when s/he has completed all the necessary registration forms *and* paid tuition for the term. No credit will be given for attendance in classes unless the student is properly registered.

Course Load

The normal course load for each class is listed in the Curriculum section. A student may register for a greater course load only with the permission of the Academic Dean.

Dropping and Adding Courses and Withdrawal from Courses

Students may change their registration for classes during the first two weeks of classes by completing the necessary forms at the Registrar's office. A fee of \$5.00 will be assessed for each change. After two weeks, a student must formally withdraw from a class by notifying the instructor and Registrar. This action will be reflected on the student's transcript.

Attendance

The College expects prompt and regular attendance of classes by all students. Any faculty member may require students to attend up to 90% of scheduled classes as a condition of passing his/her course. In addition to possible academic consequences, habitual tardiness will be

reported to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action as "disruptive behavior" under the Student Conduct Code.

Veterans attending NCNM with VA education benefits must have their attendance recorded by instructors regardless of individual course attendance policies, and it is the student's responsibility to have his/her attendance noted at each class. Forms are available from the Registrar.

Professional Conduct and Appearance

The College expects all students to maintain appropriate professional standards of conduct and appearance during their period of study at NCNM. The Student Handbook contains details of the Student Conduct Code, procedures for investigating violations, and the sanctions that may be imposed.

Complaints of specific misconduct are directed to the Dean of Students. If the alleged violation is serious enough that suspension or dismissal may be imposed, the Dean will bring the charges to the Promotions Committee for formal proceedings.

Student Evaluation and Promotion

NCNM maintains high standards of scholarship and professional achievement, and it is felt that all students who are admitted are capable of completing the N.D. program. The College recognizes a responsibility to use all its resources to provide each student the fullest opportunity to satisfy the academic requirements.

Each member of the faculty is required to clearly define and notify students of the objectives of his/her course and the standards and methods by which student achievement will be measured. At the end of each course, each student's performance is reported to the Promotions Committee, using the following grading system:

H	(Honors)	Superior Performance
P	(Pass)	Satisfactory completion of objectives
F	(Failure)	Unsatisfactory performance
I	(Incomplete)*	Temporary grade — course requirements not completed due to extenuating circumstances
W	(Withdrawal)	Student withdrew from course

*It is the responsibility of the student receiving an Incomplete to complete the course requirements as specified by the instructor and to



see that the Registrar receives proper notification of the grade change. A grade of Incomplete that is not converted to a passing grade by the end of the next term will automatically become a Failure, and the student must repeat the course.

Each grade of Honors, Failure, or Incomplete must be accompanied by a written statement supporting the choice of grade. In addition, each instructor is encouraged to submit a personal evaluation of each student's non-academic performance to the Promotions Committee.

Promotion to each successive phase of the program is based on continued satisfactory academic performance and professional development. The Promotions Committee consists of the Academic Dean (chairperson), Dean of Students, the Chairpersons of Preclinical and Clinical Sciences Divisions, a preclinical faculty member appointed by the Academic Dean, and a clinical faculty member appointed by the Academic Dean. This committee reviews the overall progress of each student at the end of each term. Students whose performance is marginal may be placed on probation. During this time, the student must demonstrate consistent improvement or he/she may be required to withdraw from the College. Veterans who are on probation for more than one term may be disqualified for VA benefits. If the Committee finds that a student shows little promise of ability to complete the program, it may dismiss the student.

Any decision of the Promotions Committee resulting in suspension or dismissal may be appealed to the College Appeals Committee.

Academic Probation

A student will be placed on academic probation if he/she fails:

- a) courses totaling 4 or more credit hours in one term; or
- b) courses totaling 6 or more credit hours in two consecutive terms; or
- c) courses totaling 7 or more credit hours in three consecutive terms.

Two consecutive terms on probation is grounds for dismissal.

Withdrawal from the College, Leave of Absence, and Readmission

Students who withdraw from the College for any reason must complete an "Interruption of Education" notice and submit it to the

Registrar. Any tuition refunds or remaining financial obligations to the College will be determined on the basis of the date this notice is received. Failure to register for any term will be considered a withdrawal.

A student may apply for a leave of absence, which entitles him/her to unconditional readmission during the next calendar year. A leave of absence will normally be granted to any student who is in good standing (not on academic or disciplinary probation) and who has satisfied all financial obligations to NCNM.

If a leave of absence is not obtained, or a student on leave does not return within one year from the time of withdrawal, an entirely new application for admission must be submitted, and the student will be required to meet the admission requirements in effect at the time of reapplication.

Students who are required to withdraw by official action of the Promotions Committee will have additional conditions imposed for readmission.

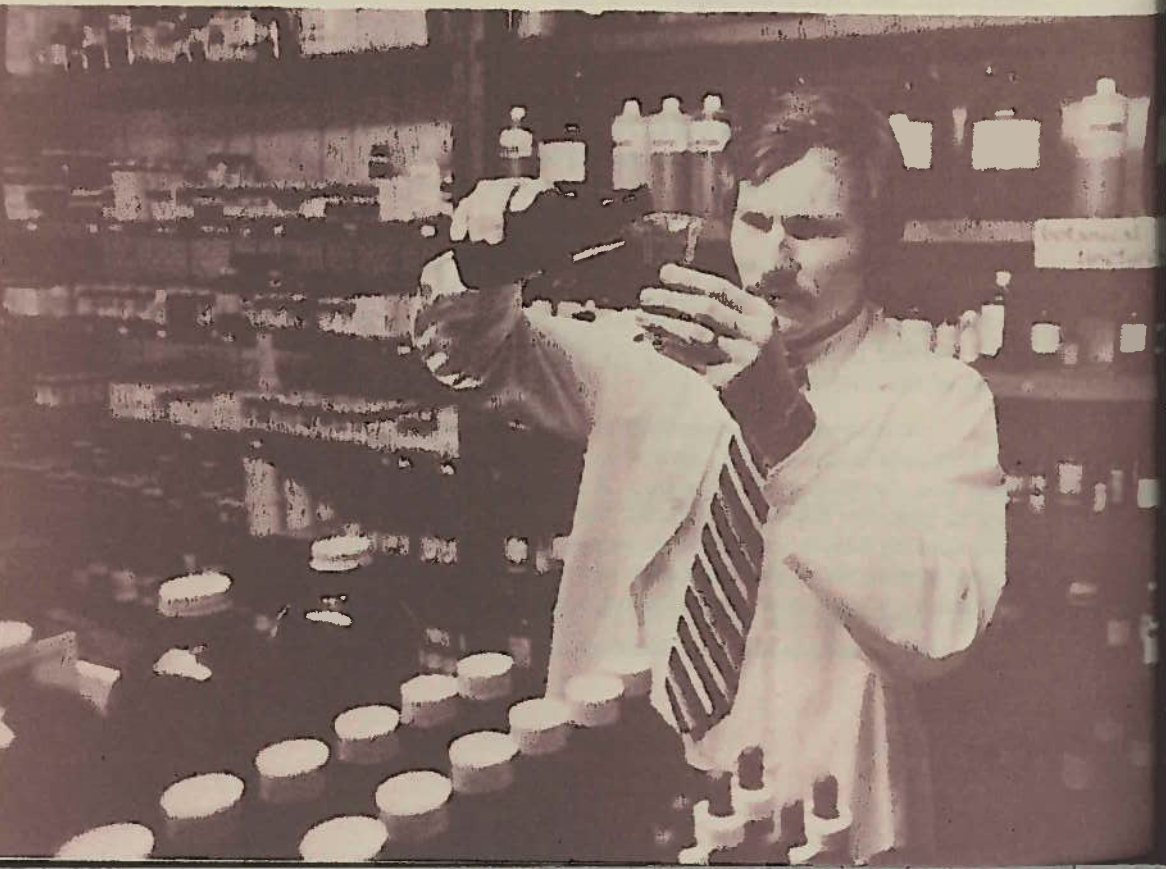
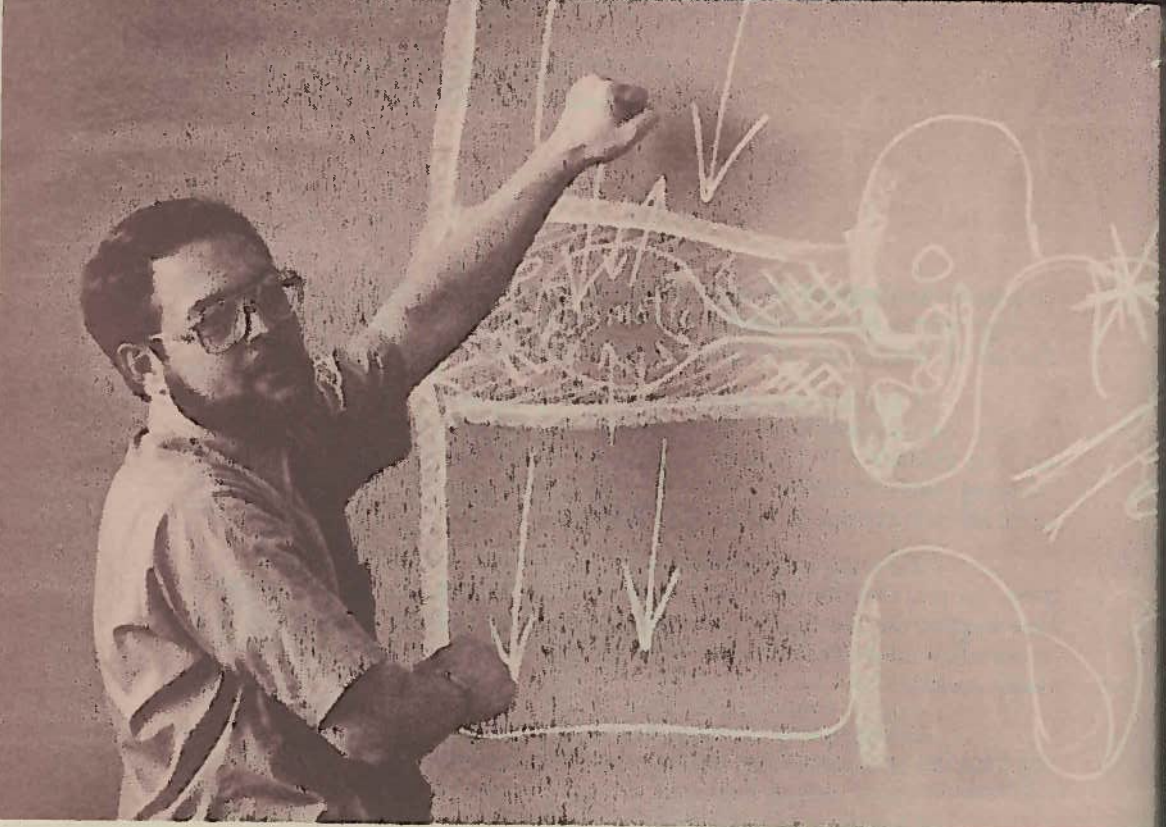
Student Records and Transcripts

The Registrar maintains permanent records of each student enrolled at NCNM. A student's record contains his/her application file, personal information necessary for the business of the College, grade reports and comments, and records of official action by the College concerning that student. The Business Office, Dean of Students, and Clinic Director may also maintain records about students as required for their respective functions.

These records may be examined by the individual student on request, and they are available to members of the faculty and administration with a demonstrated need. No part of a student's record will be released to any other person outside the College without written consent of the student.

A student who believes information contained in his/her official records is inaccurate, misleading, or a violation of privacy may request that the records be amended. If the official responsible for the record in question denies the request, the student has the right to a formal hearing before the Promotions Committee, if desired. If the outcome of this hearing is unsatisfactory to the student, s/he may submit an explanatory statement for inclusion in the permanent record.

The transcript is an official record of all academic credits



earned by a student toward the N.D. degree. It lists course title, number of hours, and grade for each course taken. One copy of the transcript is provided to each student free of charge. Additional copies are \$5 each.

Requirements for Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine Degree

The candidate for the N.D. degree must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Pass all courses in the prescribed curriculum;
2. Complete the final year (approximately 108 credit hours) of professional training enrolled as a student of The National College of Naturopathic Medicine;
3. Attend the required number of hours in clinical externship and preceptorship;
4. Satisfy all financial obligations to the College;
5. Be 21 years old;
6. Be recommended by the faculty for a degree.

Naturopathic physicians practice in virtually every state and province under various legal provisions. The following jurisdictions have laws which specifically license naturopathic physicians: Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. Each state or province listed has its own examining and licensing board and its own requirements for licensure. Each requires that an applicant be a graduate of an approved naturopathic college with at least 4000 hours of training in specified subject areas. Most also require two years of pre-professional college education.

Specific questions about the legal status and/or licensure requirements for practice in a particular area should be directed to the appropriate government agencies or the state or provincial naturopathic association.

Financial Information

Tuition and Fees

Beginning with the 1980-81 academic year, all new students will pay a comprehensive fee which includes all tuition, lab fees, and graduation fees. This fee is \$1300 per term for 1980-81. In addition, each student is required to pay a student activity fee of \$10 per term.

The following schedule of tuition and fees will apply to the Classes of 1981, 1982, and 1983 during the 1980-81 academic year:

Tuition	\$1238 per term
Lab fee	\$23 per lab
X-ray lab fee	\$40
Graduation fee	\$50
Student activity fee	\$10 per term

Students taking more or less than the normal load for a particular term will be charged as follows:

Greater than normal . . .	125% tuition
75% - 100% normal load .	100% tuition
50% - 75% normal load .	75% tuition
25% - 50% normal load .	50% tuition
Less than 25% normal load	25% tuition

These fees may be charged as applicable:

Late Registration	\$25
Drop or Add Courses . . .	\$5 per course
Transcript copy	\$5 (first copy free)
Special examinations	\$10-\$50

Tuition and fees for each term are payable in full to NCNM at the time of registration for that term. A discount of 10% will be allowed for payment of a full year's tuition and fees in advance.

Deferred Payment of Tuition

At the discretion of the Business Office Manager, students who are unable to pay the entire amount due at registration may be permitted to sign a promissory note for the balance due. All promissory notes will bear interest at the rate of 1% per month or any part of a month on the balance outstanding.

A student who defaults on a promissory note will be charged interest at the rate of 1½% per month or any part of a month on the balance due. In addition, the student will not receive credit for courses taken until tuition is paid in full, and no transcripts will be issued to students in default. In no case will a student be permitted to register for a term unless the previous term tuition and fees are paid in full.

Other Expenses

Students must provide their own binocular microscopes equipped with low power (10x), high power (40x) and oil-immersion (100x) objectives. A 4x objective, internal light source, and eye-piece pointer are also strongly recommended.

Students are required to purchase textbooks and other personal equipment as needed for each course as well as basic diagnostic equipment for use in clinic.

Refunds

For students who are attending NCNM with financial assistance from the Veterans Administration, the amount of any refund of tuition and fees will be proportional to the time remaining in the term. A registration fee of \$10 is deducted from this refund.

Refunds for other students will be made according to the following schedule:

Withdrawal in first 2 weeks of a term	75%
Withdrawal in second 2 weeks	50%
Withdrawal in third 2 weeks	25%
Withdrawal after 6 weeks	0

Refunds are calculated from the date of receipt of the "Interruption of Education" notice by the Registrar.

There will be no refunds for students who are suspended or dismissed by official action of the College.

Financial Aid

Financial aid to students at NCNM is very limited. Federal grant and loan programs are not presently available. In making plans to pay for their education, students should not expect to be able to obtain any financial aid through the College.

These sources of assistance are currently administered through the office of the Dean of Students:

The NCNM Student Loan Fund is maintained by various fund-raising projects conducted by the College and student body. Limited loans are made to students on the basis of financial need.

The Hahnemann Clinic Foundation Scholarship provides a prize of \$1000 to the student presenting the best original paper on homeopathic medicine at the completion of his/her third year at NCNM.

Additional scholarship funds are expected beginning 1981. Contact the Dean of Students for information.

Information for Veterans

NCNM is approved by the Veterans Administration for the training of veterans. Eligible veterans should request transfer of their VA file to the VA office in Portland and complete an application for education benefits. The NCNM Registrar will certify enrollment to the VA.

Veterans who withdraw from the College are advised to notify the VA immediately of their change of status. Failure to do so may result in reduction or loss of future benefits.

Student Affairs and Services

Student Association

The Associated Students of NCNM is the official organization of students at NCNM. All students enrolled in the College are members of ASCNM, entitled to a vote in the affairs of the association. ASCNM receives and administers the student activity fees collected by the College each term. The association sponsors educational and social activities for the benefit of its members and acts as the collective voice of student opinion to the faculty and administration.

Student Participation in College Governance

Active student participation in the formulation and review of college policies is encouraged by the appointment of students to most institutional committees: Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee (Dean of Academic Affairs), Faculty Development Committee (Dean of Academic Affairs), Admissions Committee (Dean of Students), Student Affairs Committee (Dean of Students), and College Appeals Committee (President). Students with interest in any of these committees should notify the appointing officer of their interest. The ASCNM also elects the student representative to the Board of Trustees.

Employment

Because of the demands of the educational program, students are discouraged from working while attending NCNM. It is recognized, however, that some students find it necessary to work for financial reasons. A limited number of jobs for students are available at NCNM. These are advertised to students by the various departments.

Student Health Services

The services of the Portland Naturopathic Clinic, NCNM's teaching clinic, are available to students and their dependents at reduced cost.

Bookstore

The Business Office sells required texts and some equipment required for classes, e.g., dissection kits, during announced hours. Students should purchase books as early as possible in the term. When ordering books for winter and spring terms, students may be required to make a non-refundable deposit for each textbook desired. Other school supplies are not presently sold, but are available at nearby stores.

Bulletin Board

Bulletin Boards are located in several places around the College for various purposes. One of them is designated for announcements from administration officials to students. It is the student's responsibility to check this bulletin board regularly for notices that may affect them. No other announcement may be given.

Copy Machine

Students may use the copy machine during normal hours when not in use by faculty and staff for college-related purposes. The coin-operated machine costs 5¢ per copy.

Library

The NCNM library is a unique collection which combines classical and modern works in natural health and natural therapeutics with the most timely books and periodicals from the conventional medical sciences. The library contains over 3000 books, 60 serials, 250 tape cassettes and an extensive vertical file. A high-speed cassette copier and tape listening facilities are available for student use as well as the coin-operated photocopier.

NCNM students may also borrow freely from the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center Library in Portland.

The Library is open Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Saturday 9:00 to 2:00 p.m. Most books may be borrowed for a period of 4 weeks and may be renewed if they have not been requested by another person. A fine of 10¢ per day is charged on all overdue materials. Periodicals, reference and reserve materials do not normally circulate; however, overnight and weekend loans may be arranged with the librarian.

Lockers

Lockers are available to first- and second-year students by registering with the Business Office. A rental fee of \$1 per year is charged. Locks found on unregistered lockers will be cut off and locker contents removed.

Lost and Found

A lost and found is located in the Business Office.

Mail

Mail received for students is sorted by class and is picked up once a day by a member of each class for distribution. Students should make arrangements to receive personal mail at their own address within the first two weeks of classes.

Messages

Incoming telephone messages and notices to individual students will be posted on the bulletin board outside the reception area. Students will be contacted in classes only in cases of emergency.

Notary Service

Notary service is available to students in the Business Office free of charge.

Telephones

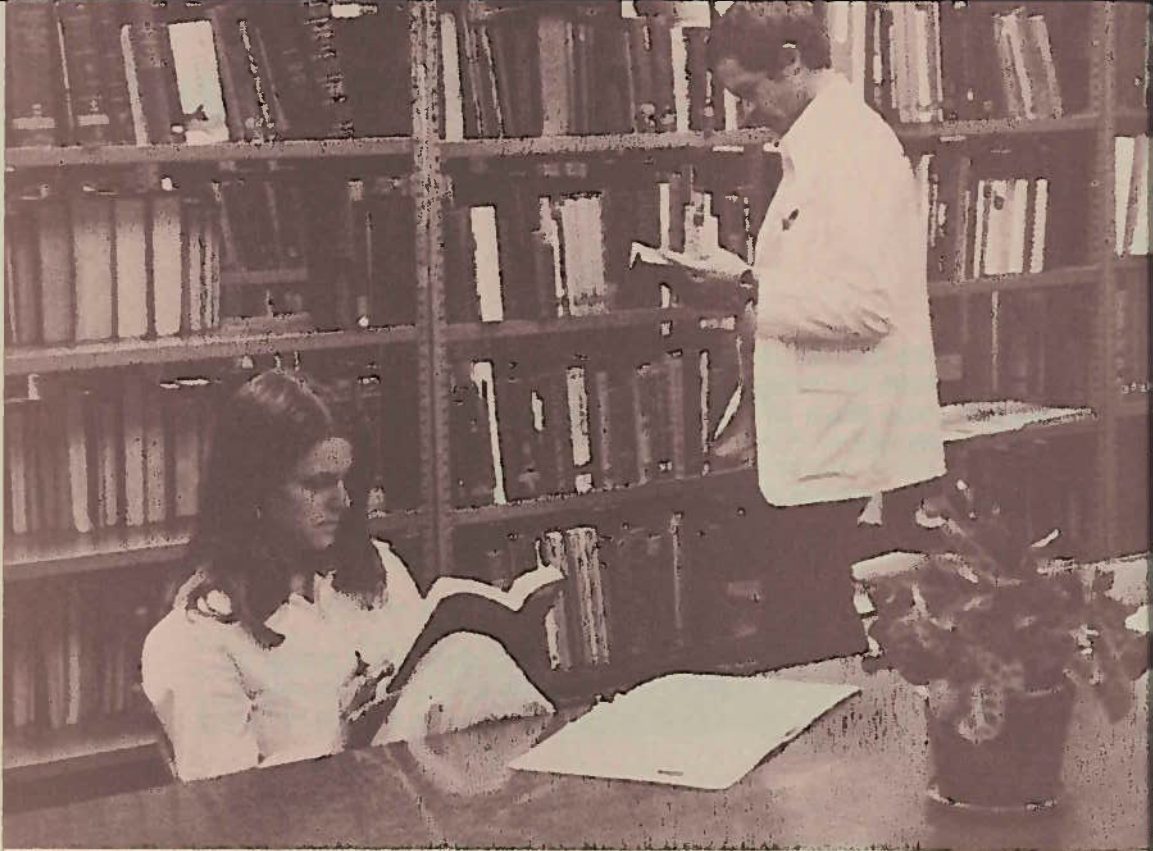
There are telephones located in each student lounge area for local calls only. Students must use pay telephones outside the College for long distance calls.

Career Placement

Information on licensing laws, examinations and practice opportunities is maintained by the Dean of Students.

Identification Cards

All students must obtain an NCNM identification card. The Dean of Students will make arrangements and notify students of the times they may have photos taken and cards made.



Program of Study

The courses listed below represent only one element in the total educational process at NCNM. The curriculum is constantly changing to meet the needs of the practicing naturopathic physician. The Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing the curricular offerings on an annual basis.

The primary change in the curriculum from past offerings is the addition of elective courses into all four years. General electives are offered to help create a more balanced lifestyle while in school, and the special electives (years III and IV) are included to allow students to begin to specialize in one or more therapeutic modalities while still receiving basic instruction in all modalities. Additionally, special electives should allow students to better meet requirements for licensure by various states.

For each 12-week term the required courses are listed below by course number, title and credit hours (clock hours/week and total hours/term). A number of general electives will be offered each term for 2 credit hours each. In addition to the required courses listed, students must complete a total of 8 hours of general electives during years I and II. During years III and IV, students must complete an additional 18 hours of electives. At least 12 of these must be selected from specialty electives offered for 3 credit hours each. The remaining 6 hours may be selected from either the general or special electives. Students should pay particular attention to the requirements for licensure in the state in which they wish to practice and make their selection of electives accordingly.

A list of electives to be offered each term will be available at or before the time of registration for each term.

The Division of Preclinical Sciences

The NCNM basic science curriculum is designed to provide students with an understanding of the structure and function of the human organism in health and disease. Of equal importance is an understanding of the philosophical basis of naturopathic medicine. This fundamental knowledge prepares the future physician for study and practical experience in clinical medicine. By gaining familiarity with the language and tools of modern naturopathic medicine and an appreciation of scientific research methods, students are stimulated to seek scientific verification of the principles of naturopathic medicine in their own work and in the work of others.

Synopsis of Curriculum — Preclinical Sciences

First Year

Fall Term	Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
101 Conjoint Basic Medical Science I	20	240
121 Biochemistry I	5	60
131 Introduction to Healing Arts and History of Medicine	2	24
132 Naturopathic Philosophy	2	24
271 General Elective	2	24
 Winter Term		
102 Conjoint Basic Medical Science II	20	240
122 Biochemistry II	5	60
133 Interpersonal Communication	2	24
141 Stress Management	1	12
271 General Elective	2	24

36/ PROGRAM OF STUDY

Spring Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
103	Conjoint Basic Medical Science III	20	240
123	Biochemistry III	5	60
111	X-ray Positioning and Technique	2	24
112	First Aid and Emergency Medicine	4	48
271	General Elective	2	24
 Second Year			
Fall Term			
201	Conjoint Basic Medical Science IV	18	216
205	Microbiology	5	60
221	Pharmacology I	2	24
224	Nutrition I	3	36
271	General Elective	2	24
 Winter Term			
202	Conjoint Basic Medical Science V	18	216
206	Immunology and Genetics	5	60
223	Pharmacognosy	4	48
222	Pharmacology II	2	24
271	General Elective	2	24
 Spring Term			
203	Conjoint Basic Medical Science VI	18	216
207	Public Health	3	36
211	Biomechanics and Manipulation I	4	48
212	Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy	2	24
241	Counseling	2	24
271	General Elective	2	24

The Division of Clinical Sciences

The clinical sciences program presents NCNM students with the opportunity to integrate their basic science knowledge and apply it to the disciplines of clinical medicine. This is a two-year period of transition from student to doctor, in which students receive instruction and gain practical experience in all phases of naturopathic practice. The curriculum combines detailed classroom study — naturopathic materia medica, therapeutic methods, diagnostic techniques, and specialized aspects of medicine — with the development of the skills and sensitivity if patient care as responsible student doctors in The Portland Naturopathic Clinic.

Synopsis of Curriculum — Clinical Sciences

Third Year

Fall Term	Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
321 Nutrition II	3	36
351 Botanical Materia Medica I	2	24
311 Manipulation II	2	24
341 Patient Management	2	24
331 Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture	3	36
334 Homeotherapeutic Theory and Philosophy	3	36
301 Gynecology	2	24
391 Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381 Elective	2-3	24-36

Winter Term

322 Nutrition III	3	36
352 Botanical Materia Medica II	2	24
312 Physiotherapy	4	48
313 Orthopedics	4	48
355 Minor Surgery	3	36
302 Obstetrics I	2	24
392 Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381 Elective	2-3	24-36

Spring Term

323 Nutrition IV	3	36
353 Botanical Materia Medica III	2	24
314 Manipulation III	3	36
342 Human Sexuality	2	24
303 Obstetrics II	2	24
304 Cardiovascular	3	36
305 Pediatrics	3	36
393 Clinical Externship	16	192
271/ 381 Elective	2-3	24-36

Summer Term

394 Clinical Externship		100
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Fourth Year

Fall Term

401 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	2	24
402 Neurology	2	24
403 Endocrinology	2	24
491 Clinical Externship	24	288
381 Special Elective	3	36
271/ 381 Elective	2-3	24-36



Winter Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
404	Gastroenterology and Proctology	3	36
405	Dermatology	1	12
406	Urology	1	12
407	Geriatrics	1	12
492	Clinical Externship	24	288
381	Special Elective	3	36
271/			
381	Elective	2-3	24-36
Spring Term (8 Weeks)			
408	Oncology	3	24
461	Business and Office Practice	3	24
462	Medical Jurisprudence	2	16
493	Clinical Externship	24	192
271/			
381	Elective	3-4.5	24-36
494	Preceptorship (4 Weeks)		100
395/			
495	Obstetrical Externship (15 births @ 10 hrs. each)		150
Total Hours of Clinic/Obstetrical Externship/Preceptorship			1694

Description of Courses

101/2/3 Conjoint Basic Medical Science I, II, III

An integrated approach to the study of the human body. The anatomy, histology, embryology, neurology and physiology of each major organ system are presented as a concentrated unit to better understand the complex interrelationships among structure, development and function.

111 X-Ray Positioning and Technique

This course teaches the proper techniques for positioning of patients and the use of X-ray equipment to produce diagnostically useful radiographs. Protection of patients and operators from the hazards of radiation is stressed throughout. Contrast studies, fluoroscopy and other special techniques are included.

112 First Aid and Emergency Medicine

Prepares students to deal with medical emergencies under various circumstances, especially in an office setting. The course includes instruction and practice in conventional procedures for emergencies as well as specific naturopathic treatments for some of these conditions.

121 Biochemistry I

Chemical and physical properties of the important classes of compounds that interact in living systems — proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, water, vitamins, minerals, and the electrolytes. Metabolic pathways for the production and utilization of these compounds are discussed and explored in the laboratory.

122/3 Biochemistry II, III

Primarily concerned with the clinical application of biochemical principles. The processes discussed in Biochemistry I are examined from the viewpoint of clinical manifestations. The chemistry of laboratory tests for many substances in body fluids is detailed.

131 Introduction to the Healing Arts and History of Medicine

Explores the origins and developments of the healing arts from prehistoric times to the present. Examines the traditions and principles of the various schools of the healing arts — naturopathic, chiropractic, homeopathic, osteopathic, conventional. Also discusses spiritual and esoteric healing, Oriental and Ayurvedic medicine and many other systems.

132 Naturopathic Philosophy

Lecture, seminar and discussions in-depth on the meaning of naturopathic medicine and the role of the naturopathic physician in today's world. Readings from the earliest pioneers of naturopathic medicine.

133 Interpersonal Communication

This course is designed to serve as a prerequisite and basis for counseling. It will introduce the fundamental technique, theories and vocabulary of counseling. Additionally, it will acquaint the student with techniques for better communication with others, emphasizing the doctor-patient relationship.

141 Stress Management

This course is designed to train individuals in the techniques of stress reduction (stress management) both for use in their own lives and as a tool for treating and training patients.

201/2/3 Conjoint Basic Medical Science IV, V, VI

A year-long course integrating the study of pathology with the disciplines of physical diagnosis, differential clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis and radiological diagnosis. The disease processes, signs and symptoms and diagnostic techniques for evaluating each organ system are studied in detail.

205 Microbiology

A lecture and laboratory course in which the anatomy, physiology, taxonomy and ecology of microorganisms are studied. Particular attention is given to the relationship of microorganisms to man in health and disease. Includes a review of antibiotic action.

206 Immunology and Genetics

Discusses the intricate cellular and biochemical defense mechanisms of the immune system. The properties of immunoglobulins and the clinical use of those properties in diagnostic techniques are stressed. The course will also address hereditary disorders and diseases, mutagens, mutations and metabolic disorders of genetic origin.

207 Public Health: Community and Environmental Medicine

A lecture course in two parts. One part is concerned with the etiology, epidemiology, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, with an emphasis on personal and community hygiene measures. The other portion describes the health effects of a wide variety of environmental pollutants, aimed at enabling students to recognize these hazards and their manifestations in patients.

211 Biomechanics and Techniques of Manipulation I

Introduces the principles of osseous and soft tissue manipulation with emphasis on the mechanics of the human musculoskeletal system. This provides a foundation for the practical portion of the course — developing the skills of structural assessment and proper positioning and movement for the basic manipulation of the spine, extremities and related soft tissue.

212 Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy

Focuses on physical exercise as a mechanism for restoring and maintaining health. The course is aimed at training students in fitness testing and in formulating fitness programs for use in their practice. The effects of exercise as therapy for many disease states will be examined.

221/2 Pharmacology

An examination of the actions of all classes of drugs on the body — the chemical pathways through which they act, their effects and side effects, adverse reactions, and drug interactions. Particular attention is given to the drugs in common use in conventional medical practice today.

223 Pharmacognosy

Familiarizes students with the wide variety of medicinal substances used by naturopathic physicians. Botanical medicine, homeotherapeutics, food, nutritional supplements, enzymes and trophic preparations are discussed. Provides a basis for detailed study of the materia medica in higher level courses.

224 Nutrition I

Concentrates on the individual nutrients in food, their interacting biochemical roles in human metabolism and the effects of nutrient deficiencies.

241 Counseling

The principles and techniques of creating an effective doctor-patient relationship; developing skills of counseling, recognition of crises and effective methods of crisis intervention are discussed.

271 General Electives

A number of general electives will be offered each term from the list below. Students may select electives to help balance their lifestyle or to supplement their academic pursuits beyond required curriculum. A total of 8 hours of general electives is required during years I and II. Students in years III and IV may also choose from the general electives offered in addition to special electives required (See Special Electives 381).

Since not all electives will be offered on a continual basis, those electives being offered for each term will be announced with course descriptions on or before the registration date for the term.

The following courses are currently approved:

Applied Kinesiology	Clinic Conference	Polarity
Iridology	Clerkship	Shiatsu
Hypnosis	Massage	EMT Training
Biofeedback	Yoga	Folk Dancing
Bach Flower Remedies	Tai-Chi	Independent Study (General)
Plant Identification	Reflexology	
Biomechanics	Aerobics	

301 Gynecology

Focusing on women's health, this course is concerned primarily with the female genital system and the diagnosis and treatment of the problems associated with it. Fertility and family planning are also discussed. Students are encouraged to develop a sensitivity to the special needs of female patients and an awareness of the many factors influencing women's health in today's world.

302/3 Obstetrics I, II

Examines the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and birth and the role of the physician in each phase of the process. The principles and practice of physical and laboratory examination in pregnancy and labor. This course centers around birth in the home; complete parent education and prenatal care; natural childbirth techniques; diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of problems; examination and care of the newborn. Recognition of dangerous birthing situations and appropriate management are stressed.

304 Cardiovascular and Respiratory Diseases

Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the heart, circulatory system, and respiratory system, whose functions are so intimately related. Includes the interpretation of electrocardiography, heartometry, and endocardiography.

305 Pediatrics

A course focusing on the special aspects of health care for children. Techniques of examination for assessing children and the normal growth and development patterns are discussed. Emphasis is on the treatment of conditions encountered in family practice.

311 Techniques of Manipulation II

Continued instruction and practice of structural assessment and manipulation of osseous and soft tissue aimed at refining basic techniques. Introduces additional manipulative approaches to treatment.

312 Physiotherapy

A lecture and laboratory course which explores the physiological effects and therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity and sound, and the equipment involved in the production or utilization of these natural forces. Students gain practical working knowledge of the various modalities and experience each from the patient's viewpoint. Emphasis is placed on safe and proper application to achieve desired therapeutic results.

313 Orthopedics

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the musculoskeletal system are discussed and practiced in this course. Laboratories will concentrate on techniques of splinting and casting various body parts. Use of naturopathic modalities in caring for the orthopedic patient is stressed, with discussion of contraindications to treatment.

314 Technique of Manipulation III

Presents specialized manipulative systems, including applied kinesiology and sacro-occipital technique, and discusses the use of manipulation in the management of specific health problems.

321/2/3 Nutrition II, III, IV

The application of the principles of nutrition to clinical dietetics, including dietary analysis and the concept of biochemical individuality. The recognition and treatment of specific health problems associated with nutritional deficiencies are discussed. Emphasis is on familiarity with and use of current nutritional research in health care practice. The courses will also explore a wide variety of dietary regimes which are used in naturopathic practice for treatment of specific conditions. Includes a thorough discussion of fasting, elimination diets and vegetarian diets, among others.

331 Chinese Medicine and Introduction to Acupuncture

An introduction to the underlying concepts and philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine, including concepts of Yin/Yang, Ch'i, Blood and the Law of the Five Elements. Courses, relationships and qualities of the meridians and diagnostic modalities will be introduced.

332 Homeotherapeutic Theory and Philosophy

The principles of homeotherapeutic philosophy are discussed: the law of similars, the concepts of health and disease, cure and resistance. The symptom pictures of key remedies are presented. Skills of homeotherapeutic case-taking, repertorizing and prescribing are introduced.

341 Patient Management

Emphasizes the impact of health and disease on the patient, family and the community. Explores techniques for training patients in stress management and lifestyle adjustments, and how to increase patient motivation and confidence. Physician-patient roles and interaction at all age levels will be discussed, and techniques for teaching and practicing preventive medicine will be stressed.

342 Human Sexuality

Counseling and various therapeutic approaches to sexual problems of men and women, both physical and psychological, are discussed. Students are encouraged to examine their own attitudes toward sexuality and to develop an ability to deal comfortably with the sexual problems of patients.

351/2/3 Botanical Materia Medica I, II, III

A detailed survey of plants and plant preparations used in naturopathic practice, integrating traditional herbal knowledge with modern pharmacological research. The pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, and the therapeutics of each plant are considered as well as methods of preparing and compounding botanical medicines. Field studies in identification and collection of local plants are conducted.

355 Minor Surgery

A study of the principles, tools and procedures of minor surgery used in naturopathic practice. Much of the course is devoted to the practice of surgical techniques so that students acquire the confidence and skills necessary to perform safe and effective minor surgery.

381 Special Electives

In an effort to provide opportunity to begin specializing in one or more treatment modalities, a series of special electives are offered for students in years III and IV. These electives should be used by students to meet licensure requirements in specific states. Of the 18 hours of electives required in years III and IV, at least 12 must be chosen from the special electives, and the remaining 6 may be selected from either the general or special elective offerings (except Clinic Conference, which is required for all students in III and IV.) Electives to be offered will be announced at or before registration with course descriptions. All special electives will be 3 hours each. Approved courses include:

Special Elective Prerequisites

Homeotherapeutic Materia Medica	132,332
Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture	132,331
Botanical Materia Medica	132,351-3
Nutrition	121-3,224,321-3
Manipulation	211,311,314
Physiotherapy	211,312
Obstetrics	301-3
Psychological Medicine	133,141,241,341
Independent Study - Special	Instructor consent

391/2/3/4/5 Clinical Externship

During the final two years at NCNM, students enter what is perhaps the most challenging and rewarding phase of their professional education — the clinical externship. Each student is scheduled for 15-16 hours/week (year III) and 24-25 hours/week (year IV) in the clinic, where she/he gradually assumes responsibility for the care of patients under the guidance of the licensed naturopathic physicians of the clinic staff. Students also rotate on a weekly basis through the clinic departments of pharmacy, physiotherapy, X-ray, and laboratory.

Each student is expected to spend at least one month in the clinic during the summer between years III and IV.

The clinic offers expectant parents a program of complete obstetrical services, which includes childbirth in the home. Each student will attend at least 15 births, supervised by a licensed naturopathic physician.

Each student must complete a minimum of 1400 hours of clinical externship/preceptorship, excluding obstetrical hours, to meet the requirements for graduation.

401/2/3/4/5/6/7 Conjoint Systems

Review of organ systems including a review of the basic and diagnostic sciences as well as the treatment regimens or therapeutic modalities for each system. The philosophical and practical aspects of holistic and preventive health care are emphasized. Particular emphasis is placed on all useful naturopathic therapeutics (including the physical, neurological, psychological and biochemical tools) and on patient education. The course includes a series of "mini courses" in each of the following areas: Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat; Neurology, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology and Proctology; Dermatology; Urology; and Geriatrics.

408 Oncology

A lecture course concerned with neoplasms — etiology, pathology, diagnosis and therapeutics. Emphasizes prevention of cancer. Critically examines conventional and unconventional approaches to treatment and current research.

461 Business and Office Practice

A course to provide students with a fundamental knowledge of the practical aspects of establishing and maintaining a professional office. Topics include financing, real estate, personnel, accounting, insurance and record keeping.

462 Medical Jurisprudence

Designed to acquaint students with the laws relating to the practice of all healing arts and to naturopathic medicine in particular.

491/2/3 Clinical Externship
Sec 391

494 Preceptorship

In the senior year, students will also participate in a preceptorship program, in which they assist naturopathic physicians in their own offices and clinics, gaining valuable experience in many aspects of private practice.

Faculty

- MARTHA J. ADEN, B.A.**, St. Olaf College, 1972; **B.S.**, Kansas Newman College, 1977; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Clinic Staff.
- MICHAEL R. ANCHARSKI, B.A.**, Prescott College, 1972; **B.S.**, Kansas Newman College, 1977; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Clinic Director.
- WILLIAM HENRY BABNICK, D.C.**, Western States Chiropractic College, 1942, **N.D.**, 1944. Obstetrics, Clinic Staff.
- LAREN BAYS, N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Homeotherapeutics.
- DAVID L. BRAMAN, D.C.**, Western States Chiropractic College, 1971; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1975. Oncology.
- BRUCE L. CANVASSER, B.S.Ed.**, Wayne State University, 1969; **B.S.**, Kansas Newman College, 1975; **N.D.** The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1977. Botanical Materia Medica, Clinic Staff.
- FRANK S. CARD, B.A.**, Brigham Young University, 1968; **M.S.**, 1970; **D.C.**, Western States Chiropractic College, 1975; **N.D.** The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1976. Manipulation, Clinic Staff.
- JOHN D. CHILGREN, B.S.**, Gonzaga University, 1965; **M.S.**, Washington State University, 1968; **Ph.D.**, 1975. Physiology.
- STEVEN G. CRANFORD, D.C.**, Western States Chiropractic College, 1975; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1975. Proctology, Clinic Staff.
- JACK D. DAUGHERTY, B.S.**, Warner Pacific College, 1967; **D.C.**, Western States Chiropractic College, 1966; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1966. Manipulation, Clinic Staff.
- BRUCE A. DICKSON, B.A.**, Wake Forest University, 1973; **B.S.**, Kansas Newman College, 1977; **N.D.**, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Endocrinology.

J. MICHAEL DUNN, B.A., B.S., University of South Florida, 1971; Ph.D., University of Kansas Medical Center, 1977. Biochemistry.

JOHN M. DYE, B.A., Whittier College, 1974; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Clinic Staff.

WILLIAM E. GIBBON, B.S., The University of Alberta, 1971; D.C., Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1974; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1976. Clinic Staff.

JANET A. HARRIS, B.S., Otterbein College, 1962; M.S., University of Illinois, 1964; Ph.D., 1971. Anatomy.

JOSIAH HILL, A.S./P.A., Kirkwood College/ University of Iowa Medical Center. 1971.

EDWIN HOFMANN-SMITH, B.S., Case Institute of Technology, 1965; Ph.D., Case Western Reserve University, 1971; N.D. The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Laboratory Diagnosis, Clinic Laboratory Director.

ELENA HOFMANN-SMITH, B.A., University of Washington, 1973; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Clinic Staff.

ARTHUR E. ISRAELSON, EMT III, Emanuel Hospital, 1975. First Aid.

STUART KAUFMAN, B.S., University of Minnesota, 1976; M.S., Oregon State University, 1979. Pharmacology.

MARY JANE KELLEY, B.S., Louisiana State University, 1969; M.S., 1972. Anatomy.

GURU SANDESH SINGH KHALSA, B.A., Occidental College, 1971; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978. Pathology.

FRIEDHELM KIRCHFELD, M.L.S., University of Denver, 1975. Librarian.

GERALD M. LABUNSKI, R.T., 1978. X-ray Positioning and Technique.

STEVEN E. LANDAU, B.A., Harvard University, 1971; M.D., Temple University, 1975. Diagnosis, Minor Surgery, Clinic Staff.

DONALD G. MOE, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978. Pediatrics.

CATHERINE L. MORTER, B.A., University of California at Santa Cruz, 1971; D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1978. Business and Office Practice.

CLIFFORD PASSEN, B.A., Bucknell University, 1970; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979. Clinic Staff.

NOEL PETERSON, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978. Neurology.

MARY REX, B.S., Colorado State University, 1962; M.A., Washington University, 1964. Human Sexuality.

KENNETH RIFKIN, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1977; A.C., Veterans General Hospital (Taiwan), 1978. Acupuncture, Clinic Staff.

GLENN A. ROSE, B.A., Indiana University, 1972; M.A., California State College at Sonoma, 1976. Counseling, Interpersonal Communication.

RAVINDER S. SAHNI, B.M.S., National Homeopathic Medical College (Lucknow, India), 1960; D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1975. Clinic Staff.

JAMES S SENSENIG, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978. Gastroenterology, Naturopathic Philosophy, Dean of Academic Affairs.

ERIC STEPHENS, B.A., University of California at Santa Cruz, 1974; Cert. Ac., Hong Kong Acupuncture College, 1977. Acupuncture.

ELIZABETH M. STORM, B.A., Mount Holyoke College, 1969; M.A., 1970; Ph.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1978. Microbiology, Immunology, Public Health.

JOEL D. WALLACH, B.S., University of Missouri, 1962; D.V.M., 1964. Nutrition.

TYRONE WEI, B.S., University of Oregon, 1974; D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1979. Radiological Diagnosis.

MEED WEST, D.C., Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978. Manipulation.

DONALD WILLNER, A.B., Harvard College, 1948; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1951. Jurisprudence.

JARED L. ZEFF, B.S., Univeristy of California at Riverside, 1974; N.D.,
The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.
Cardiovascular/ Respiratory, Gastroenterology, History of Medicine, First
Aid.

National College of
Naturopathic Medicine
510 S.W. Third Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

Susan Hannah
Excalibur Medical Foundation
1015 Spanish Rd
Sparks, NV 89431

NEVADA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

JAMES D. PITTS, M.D., President
ROBERT W. CLARK, M.D., President-elect
RICHARD C. INSKIP, M.D., Immed. Past President
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RICHARD G. PUGH, CAE, Executive Director

3660 Baker Lane • Reno, Nevada 89509 • (702) 825-6788

April 22, 1981

TO: Marion Bennett, Chairman
ASSEMBLY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

FROM: James D. Pitts, M.D., President

SUBJ: A.B. 444 - Licensure of Naturopathic Practitioners

The Nevada State Medical Association has a long history of supporting legislation which is in the best interest of the health and safety of Nevada citizens. This support has taken many forms: endorsement of clean water and safe sewage programs, immunizations, mental health programs, cancer and tuberculosis screening, maternal and infant health projects, jail health programs and many other programs geared to improving the health of our population. We have opposed many programs which have not and cannot stand the test of public benefit and safety. We do not think A.B. 444 - "Naturopathy" if passed, will serve Nevadans.

Naturopaths want to be admitted to practice their trade in Nevada. The naturopathic lobby was not effective in 1977, and failed again in 1979 to persuade legislators to pass the bill. I would suspect that, if the 61st General Assembly does not pass this measure, members of the 62nd legislature will be faced with it. This persistence, however, does not legitimize the proposal in any way.

Proponents of A.B. 444 argue that Naturopaths will practice under the direction and supervision of a licensed M.D. This is aimed at making the proposal more palatable to the medical profession. It does not. For a physician to "aid and abet in treatment which has no scientific basis and is dangerous, is calculated to deceive the patient by giving false hope, or which may cause the patient to delay in seeking proper care until his condition becomes irreversibly" is wrong! (Judicial Council Opinion - AMA 1981)

Proponents also argue that Naturopathy has some sort of exclusive corner on what is popularly called "Holistic" medicine - treating the whole person. This is not the case, nor has it ever been. Medical doctors have been practicing holism for as long as there has been a medical profession.

The University of Nevada Medical School is devoting its entire teaching program to development of primary care physicians. Those skilled in treating the whole patient and his family.

A.B. 444 is opposed by the Nevada State Medical Association for the following reasons:

Ex. 1 6200

1. Naturopathic theory and practice are not based upon the body of basic knowledge related to health sciences and health care which have been widely accepted by the scientific community.
2. Irrespective of naturopathic theory, the scope and quality of naturopathic education do not prepare the practitioner to make adequate diagnosis or appropriate treatment recommendations.
3. It is the duty of the medical profession to protect the public from unproven practitioners of health care.
4. In a government study conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1968, the statement was made that naturopathy "...conflicts with other concepts of health and disease." The report went on to say, "It is apparent that naturopaths' approach to health and disease is very different than that of medicine and osteopathy. For example, the conflict of other concepts of health and disease is illustrated by the following quotations from BASIC NATUROPATHY:
 - a. " 'If symptoms are the showing of an effort to get well or to adapt, does it seem reasonable to suppress, or abort, or to stop the symptom? Would it not be more logical if we were to slightly increase the symptom to speed up the process of repair or cure?
 - b. " 'A good case of smallpox may rid the system of more scrofulous, tubercular, syphilitic and other poisons than could otherwise be eliminated in a lifetime. Therefore, smallpox is certainly to be preferred to vaccination. The one means elimination of chronic disease, the other the making of it.
 - c. " 'Naturopaths do not believe in artificial immunization...'"
5. Neither the U.S. Office of Education nor any official scholastic accrediting body acknowledges, approves or accredits any school of Naturopathic Medicine in this country. The only accreditation is done by the National Naturopathic Association itself. This means that faculty/student ratios are not adequate, faculty is poorly trained, curriculum is substandard, clinical material is insufficient for adequate instruction, and libraries and laboratories are deficient. In other words, what national standards, if any, are being met? The latest information I have on the only school of naturopathy in the country is that there are forty faculty members, thirty-three of whom have a degree in naturopathic medicine, five have bachelors degrees, and one is a registered nurse. I understand that the president of the college has a bachelor's degree, a master's and a degree in theology.
6. Naturopaths have consistently attempted to effect changes through state statutes and the court system in our country, rather than through an improvement and upgrading of their own training. The U.S. Supreme Court in March 1979 turned down an appeal from naturopaths which would have allowed them to take state medical licensing examinations. The high court decision puts to rest for all times appeals of this type which maintain that naturopaths are equal to medically trained physicians.

A.B. 444 - Testimony
Assembly Health & Welfare Committee
April 22, 1981
Page Three

7. Medicare and Medicaid programs do not recognize naturopaths as health care providers and do not reimburse them for their services.
8. No federal health agency, V.A. Hospital, Indian Health Service, etc. recognize naturopathic medicine as a covered service.
9. Naturopaths state that there is a dire shortage of primary care physicians in the nation. It is apparent that they have not read the latest statistics regarding the resurgence in the field of family practice, and it is obvious that they do not know that steps are being taken in Nevada right now to train primary care physicians for our rural areas. Our medical school is expanding and enlarging its classes to ensure there will be adequate medical manpower for every corner of our state.
10. Adding yet another "provider" to be reimbursed by third party insurers will certainly add to the cost of health care in the state.
11. In the bill there is nothing that a naturopathic practitioner could do that could not be done better by a qualified nutritionist, and there are adequate numbers of these persons already in Nevada.

In conclusion, Mr. Bennett and members of the Assembly Health and Welfare Committee, the question lies before you to make a decision on a crucial issue. Through legislative fiat, do you want to license a group of practitioners who hold themselves out to be fully trained health providers, when the facts are clear that they are not a recognized entity by any group in the country whose mission is to protect the nation's health? I urge you on behalf of all Nevadans concerned with quality medical and health care to defeat A.B. 444.

Thank you.

JDP:kn

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ROBERT L. BROWN, M.D., AMA Alternate Delegate
RICHARD G. PUGH, CAE, Executive Director

3660 Baker Lane • Reno, Nevada 89509 • (702) 825-6788

April 21, 1981

TO: Marion Bennett, Chairman
Assembly Health and Welfare Committee

FROM: H.T. Cafferata, M.D., Chairman *HTC*
NSMA Governmental Affairs Commission

SUBJ: Testimony - A.B. 444

Chairman Bennett:

My testimony regarding A.B. 444 will be brief. Other physicians have stated the case for defeat of this measure and I would only like to add a few comments.

It is not so much the task of the medical profession to lobby and testify in opposition to this measure to license naturopaths in Nevada as it is for proponents of this bill to prove there is a need for naturopathic services. It appears on the surface that proponents have not won their case—they have not proven that there is a need.

There is not one service that is proposed by A.B. 444 that is not already available in Nevada at the present time:

Nutritionist - advise on all nutrition matters - highly skilled

Physical Therapist - for joint exercise and mobilization

Health Food Stores - for food supplements

Vitamins Counter at Supermarkets, Catalogs, etc. - for vitamin supplements

Herbal Medicine - oriental medicine practitioners are licensed in the state

In short, no need for yet another limited licensed practitioner exists. Would any member of your committee, Mr. Chairman, care to speculate how long it would be before the naturopathic lobby would attempt to remove the provision that they work under a licensed physician? My guess would be the 1983 session.

The medical profession in Nevada would be pleased to assist your committee if further study of Naturopathy is thought to be necessary. Passage of A.B. 444 at this time would not be in the best interest of the citizens of Nevada.

HTC:kn

203

J.R. V

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710



ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director
(702) 885-5627

KEITH ASHWORTH, Senator, Chairman
Arthur J. Palmer, Director, Secretary

DONALD R. MELLO, Assemblyman, Chairman
Ronald W. Sparks, Senate Fiscal Analyst
William A. Bible, Assembly Fiscal Analyst

FRANK W. DAYKIN, Legislative Counsel (702) 885-5627
JOHN R. CROSSLEY, Legislative Auditor (702) 885-5620
ANDREW P. GROSE, Research Director (702) 885-5637

April 9, 1981

Assemblyman Marion D. Bennett
Chairman, Health and Welfare
Legislative Building - Room 200
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Assemblyman Bennett:

Assembly Bill 444, which provides for a licensing board for regulation of Naturopathic Medicine, is presently before your committee. For the purposes of audit, it might be desirable to treat this board in accordance with NRS 218.825, as are all other professional licensing boards.

Therefore, we would like to suggest that AB 444 be amended by adding a new section which would state that the provisions of NRS 218.825 apply to the board for regulation of Naturopathic Medicine.

We are available to discuss this with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. CROSSLEY, C.P.A.
LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

By Wm. Gary Crews
Wm. Gary Crews, C.P.A.
Audit Manager

JRC:WGC:bjs

Ex. VII

218.825 Reports of audits of boards, commissions filed with legislative auditor; style of reports prescribed by legislative auditor; audits by legislative auditor when legislative commission dissatisfied.

1. Each of the boards and commissions created by the provisions of chapters 623 to 625, inclusive, chapters 628 to 644, inclusive, and chapters 654 and 656 of NRS shall engage the services of a certified public accountant or public accountant, or firm of either of such accountants, to audit all of its fiscal records once each year between June 30 and December 1 for the preceding fiscal year. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the board or commission audited.

2. A report of each such audit shall be filed by the accountant with the legislative auditor and the director of the budget on or before December 1 of each year. The legislative auditor shall prescribe the standards to be used in performing the audits and the general style and form to be followed in preparing the reports.

3. The legislative auditor shall audit the fiscal records of any such board or commission whenever directed to do so by the legislative commission. When the legislative commission directs such an audit, it shall also determine who is to pay the cost of the audit.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 143; A 1963, 1009; 1967, 931; 1969, 133; 1973, 1663; 1975, 113, 1470; 1977, 130, 1178)

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

REGULATION OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

NRS 444.440 to 444.630 is hereby amended as follows:

444.440 Declaration of state policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to regulate the [collection and disposal] system for management of solid waste in a manner that will:

1. Protect public health and welfare.
 2. Prevent the destruction of livestock and wildlife.
 - [2] 3. Prevent water or air pollution.
 - [3] 4. Prevent the spread of disease and the creation of nuisances.
 5. Encourage resource recovery.
 - [4] 6. Conserve natural resources.
 - [5] 7. Enhance the beauty and quality of the environment.
- (Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.450 Definitions. As used in NRS 444.440 to [444.620] 444.630, inclusive, the words and terms defined in NRS 444.460 to 444.500, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in NRS 444.460 to 444.500, inclusive unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.460 "Disposal" ["site"] defined. "Disposal [site]" means [any place at which solid waste is dumped, abandoned or accepted or disposed of by incineration, land filling, composting or any other method.] the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any part thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any water, including groundwaters.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.470 "Municipality" defined. "Municipality" means any count and any city or town, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and Carson City.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.480 "Person" defined. "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, trust or state or federal agency.

(Added to NRS 1971, 1178)

444.485 "Resource Recovery" defined. "Resource Recovery" means the recovery of material or energy from solid waste.

444.490 "Solid waste" defined. "Solid waste" means [all putrescible and nonputrescible refuse in solid or semisolid form, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, junk vehicles, ashes or incinerator residue street refuse, dead animals, demolition waste, construction waste, solid or semisolid commercial and industrial waste and hazardous waste including explosives, pathological waste, chemical waste, and herbicide or pesticide waste.] any garbage; refuse; sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, or community activities. It does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the federal clean water act, as amended, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the atomic energy act of 1954, as amended.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.500 ["Solid waste management system"] System for management of solid waste defined. ["Solid waste management system"] "System for management of solid waste" means the [entire process of storage,] systematic control of the collection, transportation, recovery of resources, storage, transfer, treatment, processing and disposal of solid waste. [by any person engaging in such process as a business or by any municipality or by any combination thereof.]

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178)

444.510 Municipal solid waste management systems:
Development approval of plans; cooperative agreements authorized.

1. The governing body of every municipality or district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.370 shall develop [a plan to provide for a solid waste management system which shall adequately provide for the disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the municipality or within the area to be served by the system.] and adopt, with the approval of the commission, a comprehensive plan for the management of solid waste.

2. [Such] Governing body may enter into agreements with governing bodies of other municipalities, [or] with any person, or with a combination thereof, to [effectuate] put into effect the plan provided for in subsection 1 and to provide a system for the management of solid waste, [management system,] or any part thereof.

3. Any plan developed [by the governing body of a municipality or district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.370 shall be submitted to the state department of conservation and natural resources for approval.] pursuant to this section must be submitted to the commission for approval. No action may be taken by [any such] the governing body or district board of health until [such] its plan has been approved.

4. [Any regulation or plan adopted by the state board of health prior to July 1, 1975, for solid waste management systems shall remain in effect until the regulation or plan is revised by the state environmental commission.] Any plan approved by the department of conservation and natural resources before July 1, 1982, for management of solid waste remains in effect until a revised plan is approved by the state environmental commission.

5. The governing body of every municipality or of any district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.370 shall make necessary revisions to its plan at least every 2 years, beginning on July 1, 1982. The revisions must be submitted to the state environmental commission for approval.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1178; A 1975, 1401; 1977, 1138)

444.520 Municipal solid waste management systems: Fees and charges. The governing body of any municipality may, by ordinance, provide for the levy and collection of fees and charges and require such licenses as may be appropriate and necessary to meet the requirements of NRS [444.460 to 444.610] 444.440 to 444.630 inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179)

444.530 Municipal solid waste management systems: Regulations for operation. The governing body of a municipality having a solid waste management system within its boundaries shall, by ordinance, establish regulations for the operation of such system. No such ordinance shall be in conflict with any regulation adopted by the state environmental commission.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179; A 1975, 1401)

444.540 Municipal solid waste management systems: Acceptance, use of grants, appropriated funds. The governing body of a municipality may accept and disburse funds derived from grants from any person or appropriation from the general fund in the state treasury for the installation and operation of a solid waste management system, or any part thereof.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179)

444.550 Municipal solid waste management systems: Authority to acquire land, machinery, equipment, other facilities.

1. The governing body of any municipality may contract for the lease or purchase of land, facilities, vehicles, machinery or any other thing necessary to the installation or operation of a solid waste management system.

2. The authority provided for in subsection 1 may also be exercised in combination with another person or governing body of a municipality.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179)

444.560 Regulations of state environmental commission; Adoption; notice; violation prohibited.

1. The state environmental commission shall adopt such regulations [concerning] as may be appropriate and necessary to meet the requirements of a NRS 444.440 to 444.630 [solid waste management systems] or any part thereof.

2. Notice of the intention to adopt and the adoption of any regulation shall be given to the clerk of the governing board of all municipalities in this state.

3. Notice of the intention to adopt and the adoption of any regulation [shall] must be given to the clerk of the governing board of all municipalities and district boards of health in this state.

[3.]4. Within a reasonable time, as fixed by the state environmental commission, after the adoption of any regulation, no [governing board of a municipality or person shall] person may operate or permit an operation in violation of such regulation.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179; A 1975, 1401; 1977, 68)

444.570 Duties of state environmental commission.

1. The state environmental commission, through the state department of conservation and natural resources, shall:

(a) Advise, consult and cooperate with other agencies and commission of the state, other states, the Federal Government, municipalities and persons in the formulation of plans for and the establishment of any solid waste management system.

(b) Accept and administer loans and grants from any person that may be available for the planning, construction and operation of solid waste management systems.

(c) Make such investigations and inspections as may be necessary require compliance with NRS [444.450 to 444.560] 444.440 to 444.630 inclusive, and any regulation adopted by the state environmental commission.

[2.(a)](d) Develop a statewide solid waste management system plan in cooperation with governing bodies of municipalities.

2. The state environmental commission shall:

[(b)](a) Examine and approve or disapprove plans for solid waste management systems.

3. The commission may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, administer oaths, and take testimony as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of NRS 444.440 to 444.630 inclusive, subsection 1.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1179; A 1973, 1406; 1975, 1402; 1977, 1139)

444.580 Authority of municipalities to adopt restrictive standard rules and regulations and to issue permits. Any district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.370 and any governing body of a municipality may adopt standards and regulations for the location, design, construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste disposal sites and solid waste management systems or any part thereof more restrictive than those adopted by the state environmental commission and may issue permits thereunder.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1180; A 1975, 1402)

444.590 State department of conservation and natural resources designated state agency for participation in federal program. The state department of conservation and natural resources is hereby designated the state agency for such purposes as are required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-580).

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1180; A 1975, 1402; 1977, 1139)

444.595 Civil Penalty.

1. Any person who violates or contributes to a violation of any provision of NRS 444.440 to 444.630, inclusive, or sections 10 to 20, inclusive, of this act or of any regulation, permit or order issued thereunder, shall pay a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each day of the violation. The civil penalty imposed by this subsection is in addition to any other penalties.

2. In addition to the penalty provided in subsection 1, the director may recover actual damages resulting from the violation. Actual damages may include:

(a) Any expenses incurred in removing, correcting, and terminating any adverse effects resulting from the violation.

(b) Compensation for any loss or destruction of wildlife.

444.600 Injunctive relief. In addition to any other remedies provided in [NRS 444.450 to 444.590] NRS 444.440 to 444.630 inclusive, the state department of conservation and natural resources may bring an action in the district court having jurisdiction over the area where the alleged violation occurs, to enjoin a violation of NRS [444.450 to 444.560] 444.440 to 444.360, inclusive, or any regulation adopted by the state environmental commission.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1180; A 1975, 1402; 1977, 1139)

444.610 Unlawful acts; penalties.

1. Any person who violates any regulation adopted by the state environmental commission or any ordinance or resolution adopted by the governing body of a municipality or district board of health is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Each day or part of a day during which such violation is continued or repeated constitutes a separate offense.

3. All duly authorized representatives of state and local solid waste management and enforcement agencies shall enforce the provisions of NRS 444.440 to 444.630 inclusive and any regulation or ordinance adopted thereunder.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1180; A 1975, 1402)

²⁰
444.602 NRS 444.440 to 444.610 inapplicable to agricultural activity, certain mining operations.

1. No plan for a solid waste management system adopted pursuant to NRS 444.440 to 444.610, inclusive, shall apply to any agricultural [activity.] waste.

2. No provision of NRS 444.440 to 444.610, inclusive, shall [be construed to prevent a mining operation from dumping waste from its operation on its own lands.] apply to mining rock waste which is or has a potential to be a mineral resource.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1180)

Solid Waste
UNLAWFUL GARBAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

444.630 Unlawful garbage and refuse disposal; penalty.

[1. As used in this section, "garbage" includes any or all of the following: Garbage, swill, refuse, cans bottles, paper vegetable matter, carcass of any dead animal, offal from any slaughter pen or butcher shop, trash or rubbish.]

[2.]1. Every person [who places, deposits or dumps, or who causes to be placed, deposited or dumped, or] who causes or allows [to overflow, any sewage, sludge, cesspools or septic tank effluent, or accumulation of human excreta, or any garbage] for the disposal of any solid waste in or upon any street, alley, public highway or road in common use or upon any public park or other public property other than property designated or set aside for such purpose by the governing board or body having charge thereof, or upon any private property [into or upon which the — Dale Ryan public is admitted by easement, license or otherwise] is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[3.]2. All duly authorized representatives of state and local solid waste management and enforcement agencies, health officers and deputy health officers of a district board of health created pursuant to NRS 439.370, and [every state fish and] game [warden] wardens, police [officers of incorporated cities and towns, sheriffs and their deputies,] officers of a city or town, sheriff, deputy sheriff, and other peace [officers] officers of the State of Nevada, within their respective jurisdictions, shall enforce the provisions of this section.

[1:83:1953] + [2:83:1953]-(NRS A 1957, 262; 1967, 580; 1969, 126)-(Substituted in revision for NRS 444.210)

te: April 22, 1981

GUEST LIST

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		FOR	AGAINST	BILL NO.
Haroy A. Wilson	A M T A	✓		AB 444
Sidney J Zialet MD		✓		AB 444
John ...		✓		
Susan Hannah		✓		AB 444
Chris, Griswold		✓		AB 444
Jackie Little		✓		AB 444
X.S. Bonnell MD		✓		AB 444
Craig Hammal		✓		AB 444
KEN SHADY	STATE BARBER BOARD	✓		AB 491
James Threet	Nevada State Barbers Association	✓		AB 491
Myrl Tyggen	Health Planning Resources			AB 444
GARY CREWS	LCB AUDIT		X	AB 444
JAMES PITHS, MD	NEVADA STATE MEDICAL ASSN		X	AB 444
H.T. CAPPARATA, MD			X	AB 444
Elizabeth Lodge Kee MD	Self.	✓		RB 444