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§ 43-9-1. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Board" means the Georgia Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

(2) "Chiropractic" means the adjustment of the articulations of the human body, including ilium, sacrum, and coccyx, and the use of X-ray, provided that the X-ray shall not be used for therapeutical purposes. The term "chiropractic" shall also mean that separate and distinct branch of the healing arts whose science and art utilize the inherent recuperative powers of the body and the relationship between the musculoskeletal structures and functions of the body, particularly of the spinal column and the nervous system, in the restoration and maintenance of health. Chiropractic is a learned profession which teaches that the relationship between structure and function in the human body is a significant health factor and that such relationships between the spinal column and the nervous system are most significant, since the normal transmission and expression of nerve energy are essential to the restoration and maintenance of health. However, the term "chiropractic" shall not include the use of drugs or surgery. The adjustment referred to in this paragraph and subsection (b) of Code Section 43-9-16 may only be administered by a doctor of chiropractic authorized to do so by the provisions of this chapter; provided, however, that

the provisions of this Code section shall not prevent any other health care provider from administering techniques authorized within their scope of practice.

(3) "Practice of chiropractic" shall also include peer review which is defined as the procedure by which chiropractors licensed in the state of Georgia evaluate the quality and efficiency of services ordered or performed by other chiropractors, including but not limited to practice analysis, audit, claims review, underwriting assistance, utilization review, and compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

(4) "Subluxation" means a complex of functional or pathological articular changes that compromise neural integrity and general health. A subluxation is evaluated, diagnosed, and managed through the use of chiropractic procedures based on the best available rational and empirical evidence.

§ 43-9-2. Creation of board; members; qualifications; residence requirements; terms

(a) There is created and established a board to be known as the Georgia Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The board shall be composed of five practicing chiropractors who shall be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State and confirmation by the Senate. Such members shall be of good moral character, residents of the state, and graduates of chartered chiropractic schools or colleges requiring actual attendance in same and shall have practiced chiropractic continuously and resided in the state for a period of at least five years.

(b) The board shall, in addition to the five members provided for in subsection (a) of this Code section, consist of a sixth member who shall be appointed by the Governor from the public at large and who shall not be in any way connected to practicing chiropractic. The initial term for such member shall expire June 30, 1983; successors appointed on or after July 1, 1995, shall be appointed for a term of five years.

(c) On or after July 1, 1995, not more than one member of the board shall be appointed who resides in any one congressional district, with the exception of the member appointed from the public at large. Board members appointed on or after July 1, 1995, shall be appointed for terms of five years and may be appointed to serve for no more than two consecutive five-year terms in addition to any unexpired term of office that member may have filled.

§ 43-9-3. Terms of office of board members; vacancies

(a) The members of the board provided for in subsection (a) of Code Section 43-9-2 shall be so classified by the Governor that the terms of office of two shall expire in one year, two in two years, and one in three years from the date of appointment. Annually the Governor shall appoint, to fill vacancies in the five professional positions on the board, licensed practitioners who possess the qualifications specified in subsection (a) of Code Section 43-9-2 to serve for a period of five years.

(b) The Governor shall fill vacancies in the board caused by death or otherwise as soon as

practicable. Such appointees shall serve for the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy is being filled. Before appointing the members of the board, the Governor shall satisfy himself that the appointees are of high character and standing and possess the other qualifications prescribed in this chapter.

§ 43-9-4. Meetings; seal; rules and regulations; election of officers; oath of office; certificate of appointment

The board shall meet at such times as the board determines necessary for the performance of its duties. Called meetings shall be authorized at the discretion of the president. The board shall adopt a seal, which shall be affixed to all licenses issued and shall from time to time adopt such rules and regulations as it deems proper and necessary for the performance of its duties. The board shall elect annually a president and a vice president. Immediately before entering upon the duties of office, the members of the board shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file the same in the office of the Governor, who, upon receiving the oath of office, shall issue a certificate of appointment to each member.

§ 43-9-5. Reimbursement of board members

The division director shall keep a true and accurate account of all funds received and all vouchers issued. The members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided for in subsection (f) of Code Section 43-1-2.

§ 43-9-6. Removal of board members

Upon sufficient proof to the Governor of the incompetency, inability, unprofessional conduct, misconduct, or such conduct as in the discretion of the Governor is unbecoming a member of the board, such member shall be dismissed by the Governor.

§ 43-9-6.1. Scope of board's authority

The board is authorized to:

- (1) Adopt, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of said chapter;
- (2) Examine, issue, renew, and reinstate the licenses of duly qualified applicants for licensure to practice chiropractic in this state;
- (3) Deny, suspend, revoke, or otherwise sanction licenses to practice chiropractic in this state;
- (4) Initiate investigations for the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter;
- (5) Conduct hearings upon charges calling for the discipline of a licensee or on violations of this chapter;
- (6) Issue to chiropractors, licensed under this chapter, certificates under the seal of the board evidencing such licensure and signed, either by hand or facsimile signature, by the president of the board and the division director; and

(7) Expunge or delete from the disciplinary record of any licensee advertising violations not defined in the rules of the board as immoral and unprofessional conduct or relating to reasonable care and skill in the treatment of a patient.

§ 43-9-7. Qualifications of applicants for license to practice chiropractic

(a) Any person wishing to practice chiropractic in this state shall make written application to the board through the division director in such form as may be adopted and directed by the board.

(b) Application shall be in writing and shall be signed by the applicant in his own handwriting; shall be sworn to before some officer authorized under the laws to administer oaths; shall recite the history of the applicant's educational qualifications, how long he has studied chiropractic, what collateral branches, if any, he has studied, the length of time he has engaged in clinical practice, with proof thereof in the form of diplomas, certificates, etc.; and shall accompany the application with satisfactory evidence of good character and reputation.

(c) Each applicant shall send with his application an application fee in an amount established by the board.

(d) Each applicant shall be of good moral character and shall be a graduate of a chiropractic school or college accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education or a board approved successor or a chiropractic school or college which is actively seeking accreditation from the Council on Chiropractic Education or a board approved successor, which requires a four-year standard college course and is approved by the board.

(e) In addition to the requirements heretofore provided in this Code section, each applicant for examination shall have successfully concluded two years' general college training in schools or colleges approved by the Southern Association of Accredited Colleges and Universities or schools or colleges approved by virtue of reciprocity through such association. The board is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations regarding such requirements with respect to schools or colleges in foreign countries not approved by the Southern Association of Accredited Colleges and Universities.

(f) A student enrolled in the last academic year of a chiropractic school or college meeting the requirements of this chapter as set forth in subsection (d) of this Code section may, at the discretion of the board, take the examination as required in Code Section 43-9-8; provided, however, that such student has successfully completed all other requirements for application for licensure as established either by this chapter or by board rule. Such a student who successfully passes the examination shall not be eligible for licensure until all of the requirements of application for licensure established by this chapter or board rule are met.

§ 43-9-7.1. Temporary licenses

The board may, at its discretion, issue a temporary license without examination to an applicant who is a holder of a valid license in good standing in another state which was obtained by examination. Such a temporary license shall be issued under the following provisions:

(1) The temporary license shall be valid for a maximum of 12 months from the date of issuance but shall automatically expire within the 12 month period when the temporary

license holder:

(A) Is granted a regular license; or

(B) Does not take and pass the next available examination following the grant of such temporary license, in which event the license expires upon the notification of the results of that examination; and

(2) The practice of chiropractic pursuant to the temporary license shall only be performed under the supervision and direction of a board approved licensed doctor of chiropractic. The holder of a temporary license shall be subject to all of the laws and rules of this state pertaining to the practice of chiropractic. The granting of a temporary license shall not be prima-facie evidence that the holder meets minimum basic requirements for examination by the board or for the issuance of a regular license.

§ 43-9-7.2. Persons excepted from application of chapter

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing or prohibiting the practice, services, or activities of:

(1) Any person pursuing a course of study leading to a doctor of chiropractic degree, postgraduate training, or training as a chiropractic assistant, which is approved by the board as provided for in this chapter, if such person is designated by a title indicating student status, is fulfilling clinical training requirements for the attainment of a degree or certificate, and is under the supervision of a chiropractor licensed under this chapter and approved by the board;

(2) Any person licensed to practice chiropractic in this or another state who is employed as a professor or instructor by a chiropractic school or college located in this state or who is enrolled in or teaching a course of study designed to develop chiropractic clinical skills when chiropractic activities are required as part of an educational program sponsored by a chiropractic school or college, as provided for in Code Section 43-9-7, or other educational program as may be approved by the board. Such practice shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed chiropractor approved by the board. No such person shall be authorized to provide chiropractic services outside of the scope of the educational program and setting, nor shall such a person perform, or supervise the performance of, any chiropractic service provided on a fee-for-service basis without having first obtained a license in accordance with this chapter. The board shall have the authority to promulgate rules relative to such practice;

(3) A chiropractor licensed in good standing in any other state, territory, or other jurisdiction of the United States or of any other nation or foreign jurisdiction if that person is employed or designated in their professional capacity by a sports or performing arts entity visiting the state for a specific sports or performing arts event subject to the following restrictions:

(A) A chiropractor's practice under this paragraph is limited to the members, coaches, and staff of the team or event for which that chiropractor is employed or designated, and such practice shall only occur at the designated venue of the event; and

(B) Any chiropractor practicing under the authority of this paragraph may utilize only those practices and procedures authorized by this chapter and approved by board rule; and

(4) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any person from assisting a duly licensed chiropractor in the practices and procedures so authorized by this chapter, excluding the adjustment of the articulations of the human body, provided such person is under the direct order and supervision of a duly licensed doctor of chiropractic who is physically present in the facility or office.

§ 43-9-8. Examination

All applicants for licenses shall take an examination approved by the board.

§ 43-9-9. Reciprocity

Persons licensed to practice chiropractic under the laws of any other state having requirements equal to those of this chapter may, in the discretion of the board, be issued a license to practice chiropractic in this state without written examination upon the payment of a fee in an amount established by the board.

§ 43-9-10. Recordation of licenses

Reserved. Repealed by Ga. L. 1984, p. 913, § 5, effective July 1, 1984.

§ 43-9-10.1. Display of license; notification of address change

Every person licensed under this chapter shall:

- (1) Display such license in a conspicuous place in such person's principal place of business; and
- (2) Notify the board of any change of business or residence address.

§ 43-9-11. Biennial renewal of licenses; continuing education requirement

Every person who receives or has received a license to practice chiropractic from the board shall pay the board on or before the renewal date a fee in an amount established by the board, payment of which shall renew his or her license to practice chiropractic for the ensuing two years, provided that the board has satisfactory evidence that the applicant for renewal has completed a minimum of 20 hours of continuing education per year as approved by the board. All chiropractic colleges teaching an approved course of instruction shall be classified as approved.

§ 43-9-12. Refusal, suspension, or revocation of licenses; subpoenas; other discipline; judicial review; reinstatement; voluntary surrender of license; injunctions; statement of complaint

(a) The board shall have the authority to refuse to grant a license to an applicant therefor or to revoke the license of a person licensed by that board or to discipline a person licensed by that board, upon a finding by a majority of the entire board that the licensee or applicant has:

- (1) Failed to demonstrate the qualifications or standards for a license contained in this chapter or the rules or regulations promulgated under this chapter; it shall be incumbent

upon the applicant to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that he meets all the requirements for the issuance of a license, and, if the board is not satisfied as to the applicant's qualifications, it may deny a license without a prior hearing; provided, however, that the applicant shall be allowed to appear before the board if he so desires;

(2) Knowingly made misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of chiropractic or on any document connected therewith; or practiced fraud or deceit or intentionally made any false statement in obtaining a license to practice the licensed business or profession; or made a false statement or deceptive registration with the board;

(3) Been convicted of any felony or of any crime involving moral turpitude in the courts of this state or any other state, territory, or country or in the courts of the United States; as used in this paragraph and paragraph (4) of this subsection, the term "felony" shall include any offense which, if committed in this state, would be deemed a felony, without regard to its designation elsewhere; and, as used in this paragraph, the term "conviction" shall include a finding or verdict of guilty or a plea of guilty, regardless of whether an appeal of the conviction has been sought;

(4) Been arrested, charged, and sentenced for the commission of any felony, or any crime involving moral turpitude, where:

(A) A plea of nolo contendere was entered to the charge;

(B) First offender treatment without adjudication of guilt pursuant to the charge was granted; or

(C) An adjudication or sentence was otherwise withheld or not entered on the charge.

The plea of nolo contendere or the order entered pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 42, relating to probation of first offenders, or other first offender treatment shall be conclusive evidence of arrest and sentencing for such crime;

(5) Had his license to practice chiropractic revoked, suspended, or annulled by any lawful licensing authority other than the board; or had other disciplinary action taken against him by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board; or was denied a license by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board, pursuant to disciplinary proceedings, or was refused the renewal of a license by any such lawful licensing authority other than the board, pursuant to disciplinary proceedings;

(6) Engaged in any unprofessional, immoral, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public, which conduct or practice materially affects the fitness of the licensee or applicant to practice chiropractic, or of a nature likely to jeopardize the interest of the public, which conduct or practice need not have resulted in actual injury to any person or be directly related to the practice of chiropractic but shows that the licensee or applicant has committed any act or omission which is indicative of bad moral character or untrustworthiness; unprofessional conduct shall also include any departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of chiropractic;

(7) Knowingly performed any act which in any way aids, assists, procures, advises, or encourages any unlicensed person or any licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the board to practice chiropractic or to practice outside the scope of any

disciplinary limitation placed upon the licensee by the board;

(8) Violated a statute, law, or any rule or regulation of this state, any other state, the board, the United States, or any other lawful authority without regard to whether the violation is criminally punishable, which statute, law, or rule or regulation relates to or in part regulates the practice of chiropractic when the licensee or applicant knows or should know that such action is violative of such statute, law, or rule; or violated a lawful order of the board previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing, consent decree, or license reinstatement;

(9) Been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction inside or outside this state; any such adjudication shall automatically suspend the license of any such person and shall prevent the reissuance or renewal of any license so suspended for as long as the adjudication of incompetence is in effect;

(10) Displayed an inability to practice chiropractic with reasonable skill and safety to the public or has become unable to practice chiropractic with reasonable skill and safety to the public by reason of illness, use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material; or

(11)(A) Become unable to practice chiropractic with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of illness or use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material, or as a result of any mental or physical condition.

(B) In enforcing this paragraph, the board may, upon reasonable grounds, require a licensee or applicant to submit to a mental or physical examination by licensed health care providers designated by the board. The results of such examination shall be admissible in any hearing before the board, notwithstanding any claim of privilege under a contrary rule of law or statute, including, but not limited to, Code Section 24-9-21. Every person who shall accept the privilege of practicing chiropractic in this state or who shall file an application for a license to practice chiropractic in this state shall be deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to such mental or physical examination and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the results in any hearing before the board, upon the grounds that the same constitutes a privileged communication. If a licensee or applicant fails to submit to such an examination when properly directed to do so by the board, unless such failure was due to circumstances beyond his or her control, the board may enter a final order upon proper notice, hearing, and proof of such refusal. Any licensee or applicant who is prohibited from practicing chiropractic under this paragraph shall at reasonable intervals be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the board that he or she can resume or begin the practice of chiropractic with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

(C) For the purposes of this paragraph, the board may, upon reasonable grounds, obtain any and all records relating to the mental or physical condition of a licensee or applicant, including psychiatric records; and such records shall be admissible in any hearing before the board, notwithstanding any privilege under a contrary rule of law or statute, including, but not limited to, Code Section 24-9-21. Every person who shall accept the privilege of practicing chiropractic in this state or who shall file an application to practice chiropractic in this state shall be deemed to have given his or her consent to the board's obtaining any such records and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of such records in any hearing before the board, upon the grounds that the same constitutes a privileged communication.

(D) If any licensee or applicant could, in the absence of this paragraph, invoke a

privilege to prevent the disclosure of the results of the examination provided for in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph or the records relating to the mental or physical condition of such licensee or applicant obtained pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, all such information shall be received by the board in camera and shall not be disclosed to the public, nor shall any part of the record containing such information be used against any licensee or applicant in any other type of proceeding.

(b) The provisions of Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act," with respect to emergency action and summary suspension of a license are adopted and incorporated by reference into this Code section.

(c) For purposes of this Code section, the board may obtain, through subpoena by the division director, upon reasonable grounds, any and all records relating to the mental or physical condition of a licensee or applicant, and such records shall be admissible in any hearing before the board.

(d) When the board finds that any person is unqualified to be granted a license or finds that any person should be disciplined pursuant to subsection (a) of this Code section or pursuant to any other provision of this chapter, the board may take any one or more of the following actions:

(1) Refuse to grant or renew a license to an applicant;

(2) Administer a public or private reprimand, but a private reprimand shall not be disclosed to any person except the licensee;

(3) Suspend any license for a definite period or for an indefinite period in connection with any condition which may be attached to the restoration of said license;

(4) Limit or restrict any license as the board deems necessary for the protection of the public;

(5) Revoke any license;

(6) Condition the penalty upon, or withhold formal disposition pending, the applicant's or licensee's submission to such care, counseling, or treatment as the board may direct; or

(7) Impose a fine not to exceed \$500.00 for each violation of a law, rule, or regulation relating to the practice of chiropractic.

(e) In addition to and in conjunction with the actions described in subsection (d) of this Code section, the board may make a finding adverse to the licensee or applicant but withhold imposition of judgment and penalty; or it may impose the judgment and penalty but suspend enforcement thereof and place the licensee on probation, which probation may be vacated upon noncompliance with such reasonable terms as the board may impose.

(f) Initial judicial review of a final decision of the board shall be had solely in the superior court of the county of domicile of the board.

(g) In its discretion, the board may reinstate a license which has been revoked or issue a license which has been denied or refused, following such procedures as the board may prescribe by rule; and, as a condition thereof, it may impose any disciplinary or corrective method provided in this Code section or the laws relating to chiropractic.

(h) Neither the issuance of a private reprimand nor the denial of a license by reciprocity nor the denial of a request for reinstatement of a revoked license nor the refusal to issue a previously denied license shall be considered to be a contested case within the meaning of Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act"; notice and hearing within the meaning of said chapter shall not be required, but the applicant or licensee shall be allowed to appear before the board if he so requests.

(i) The voluntary surrender of a license or the failure to renew a license by the end of an established penalty period shall have the same effect as a revocation of said license, subject to reinstatement in the discretion of the board. The board may restore and reissue a license to practice chiropractic and, as a condition thereof, may impose any disciplinary sanction provided by this chapter.

(j) The board, the division director, or the appropriate prosecuting attorney may bring an action to enjoin the unlicensed practice of chiropractic by any person. The action to restrain and enjoin such unlicensed practice shall be brought in the superior court of the county where the unlicensed person resides. It shall not be necessary to allege or prove that there is no adequate remedy at law to obtain an injunction under this Code section.

(k) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (h) of Code Section 43-1-19, if a chiropractor is the subject of a board investigation initiated as the result of a complaint or report to the board, a copy of a summary of the complaint or report shall be furnished to the chiropractor as soon as practicable after the investigation is initiated but in any event prior to or at the same time as the delivery of a subpoena for the production of documents. If a chiropractor is the subject of an investigation initiated by the board on its own initiative, a written statement of the acts or omissions being investigated shall be furnished to the chiropractor as soon as practicable after the investigation is initiated but in any event prior to or at the same time as the delivery of a subpoena for the production of documents. The board may delay providing the chiropractor with a copy of the summary or statement if the board determines that the nature of the investigation requires that its existence not be disclosed to the chiropractor but in no event shall such summary or statement be provided later than the delivery of a subpoena for the production of documents to the chiropractor. Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to limit the authority of the board to pursue violations of the board's laws and rules and regulations discovered during the course of an investigation.

§ 43-9-12.1. Reasonable care and skill; referrals

The doctor of chiropractic must bring to the exercise of that person's profession a reasonable degree of care and skill, which shall include the determination of the need for chiropractic care, as defined in paragraph (2) of Code Section 43-9-1, and shall render treatment, referral to the appropriate health care provider, or both treatment and referral commensurate with that chiropractor's findings. Any failure to refer to the appropriate health care provider may subject the doctor of chiropractic to the provisions of Code Section

§ 43-9-13. Hearing before board when license refused or revoked

Upon written presentation to the board of any of the grounds enumerated in Code Section 43-9-12 for revoking or refusing a license, the board shall conduct a hearing in conformance with Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act."

§ 43-9-14. Record of license revocation

In all cases wherein a license has been revoked and no appeal has been taken within the time allowed by law, it shall be the duty of the division director, immediately after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, to transmit to the clerk of the superior court in whose office the revoked license is recorded a copy of the order of the board revoking the license, certified by the division director, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to cancel the record of the license by entering upon the face thereof a copy of the certified order. In cases wherein appeal proceedings are had and not sustained, the revoked license shall be canceled in the manner provided in this Code section immediately after the final termination of such case.

§ 43-9-15. Reissuance of licenses

The board may, within such period as is established by the division director following the refusal or revocation or cancellation of registration under this chapter, by a majority vote, issue a new license or grant a license to the person affected, restoring him to or conferring upon him all the rights and privileges of and pertaining to the practice of chiropractic, as defined and regulated by this chapter, upon the applicant or licensee showing good moral character and possessing the qualifications required under the terms of this chapter. Any person to whom such registration may have been restored shall pay to the division director an amount established by the board upon the issuance of a new license.

§ 43-9-16. Scope of practice; injury from want of reasonable degree of care is a tort

(a) Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter shall have the right to practice chiropractic as defined in paragraph (2) of Code Section 43-9-1 and to evaluate, diagnose, and adjust patients according to specific chiropractic methods in order to correct spinal subluxations or to adjust the articulations of the human body. Chiropractors shall observe all applicable public health regulations.

(b) The chiropractic adjustment of the spine or articulations of the human body may include manual adjustments and adjustments by means of electrical and mechanical devices which produce traction or vibration. Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter may also use modalities. Modalities include any physical agent applied to produce therapeutic change to biologic tissues including thermal, acoustic, noninvasive light, mechanical, or electric energy, hot or cold packs, ultrasound, galvanism, microwave, diathermy, and electrical stimulation. Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter may utilize and recommend therapeutic procedures effecting change through the application of clinical skills and services that attempt to improve function, including therapeutic exercise, therapeutic activities, manual therapy techniques, massage, and structural supports as they relate to the articulations of the human body; provided, however, that the same shall not be construed to allow chiropractors to treat patients outside the scope of practice of chiropractic as set forth in this chapter.

(c) Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter may utilize those modalities and procedures described in subsection (b) of this Code section, provided the chiropractor shall have completed a course of study containing a minimum of 120 hours of instruction in the proper utilization of those procedures in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Council on Chiropractic Education or its successor and is qualified and so certified in that proper utilization.

(d) Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter shall have the right to sign health certificates, reporting to the proper health officers the same as other practitioners.

(e) Chiropractors shall not prescribe or administer medicine to patients, perform surgery, or practice obstetrics or osteopathy.

(f) Chiropractors shall not use venipuncture, capillary puncture, acupuncture, or any other technique which is invasive of the human body either by penetrating the skin or through any of the orifices of the body or through the use of colonics. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a chiropractor who is licensed to perform acupuncture under Article 3 of Chapter 34 of this title from engaging in the practice of acupuncture.

(g) A person professing to practice chiropractic for compensation must bring to the exercise of that person's profession a reasonable degree of care and skill. Any injury resulting from a want of such care and skill shall be a tort for which a recovery may be had. If a chiropractor performs upon a patient any act authorized to be so performed under this chapter but which act also constitutes a standard procedure of the practice of medicine, including but not limited to the use of modalities such as those described in subsection (b) of this Code section and X-rays, under similar circumstances the chiropractor shall be held to the same standard of care as would licensed doctors of medicine who are qualified to and who actually perform those acts under similar conditions and like circumstances.

(h) A licensed practitioner of chiropractic may use only the title "chiropractor," or "doctor of chiropractic," or "D.C."

(i) Chiropractors who have complied with this chapter may recommend the use of nutritional and dietary supplements. Any such recommendation of nutritional and dietary supplements shall not be construed to allow chiropractors to treat patients outside the scope of the practice of chiropractic as set forth in this chapter nor shall this subsection be construed to allow chiropractors to sell at a profit any such nutritional and dietary supplements without providing their generic name. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude compliance with Chapter 8 of Title 48, relating to the collection of sales and use taxes.

§ 43-9-17. Scope of practice of chiropractic students

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the performance of any chiropractic task by a student enrolled in an approved chiropractic college when such student has successfully completed at least one academic year of schooling therein and when such task is performed under the supervision and direction of an authorized instructor duly licensed to practice chiropractic in this state.

§ 43-9-18. Construction of chapter

(a) No person other than a doctor of chiropractic may render chiropractic services or chiropractic adjustments.

Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Code section, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to:

(1) Prohibit any other licensed health care professional from practicing within the scope of that person's license; or

(2) Permit any person not licensed or authorized under this chapter to engage in the practice of chiropractic.

§ 43-9-19. Penalty

It shall be unlawful for any person to practice chiropractic unless that person shall have first obtained a license as provided in this chapter and possesses all the qualifications prescribed by the terms of this chapter. Any person who practices or attempts to practice chiropractic without a license, or who buys or fraudulently obtains a license to practice chiropractic, or who violates any of the terms of this chapter, or who uses the title "doctor of chiropractic," "chiropractor," "chiropractic," "D.C.," or any word or title to induce the belief that such a person is engaged in the practice of chiropractic, without first complying with this chapter, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$5,000.00, or by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. All subsequent offenses shall be separate and distinct offenses, and punishable in like manner.

§ 43-9-20. Termination

Repealed by Ga. L. 1992, p. 3137, § 8, effective July 1, 1992
