

- 13:35-6.20 Physician delegation of tasks to radiologic technologists and nuclear medicine technologists
- 13:35-6.21 Hair replacement techniques
- 13:35-6.22 Termination of licensee-patient relationship
- 13:35-6.23 Presence of chaperones
- 13:35-6.24 Reporting of communicable diseases by licensees

SUBCHAPTER 6A. DECLARATIONS OF DEATH UPON THE BASIS OF NEUROLOGICAL CRITERIA

- 13:35-6A.1 Purpose
- 13:35-6A.2 Definitions
- 13:35-6A.3 Requirements for physicians authorized to declare death on the basis of neurological criteria
- 13:35-6A.4 Standards for declaration of brain death
- 13:35-6A.5 Organ donation
- 13:35-6A.6 Exemption to accommodate personal religious beliefs
- 13:35-6A.7 Pronouncement of death

SUBCHAPTER 7. PRESCRIPTION, ADMINISTRATION AND DISPENSING OF DRUGS

- 13:35-7.1 Definitions
- 13:35-7.1A Examination of patient's condition required prior to dispensing drugs or issuing a prescription; exceptions
- 13:35-7.2 Requirements for issuing written prescriptions for medicines
- 13:35-7.3 Verbal prescriptions (Reserved)
- 13:35-7.4 Facsimile transmitted prescriptions
- 13:35-7.4A Electronically transmitted prescriptions
- 13:35-7.5 Requirements for the dispensing of drugs and special limitations applicable to the dispensing of drugs for a fee
- 13:35-7.5A Limitations on prescribing, administering or dispensing of drugs for the treatment of obesity
- 13:35-7.6 Limitations on prescribing, administering or dispensing of controlled substances; special exceptions for management of pain
- 13:35-7.7 Prohibitions on prescribing, administering or dispensing of controlled substances for detoxification; limited exceptions
- 13:35-7.8 Prohibitions and limitations in the prescribing, administering or dispensing of amphetamines and sympathomimetic amines
- 13:35-7.9 Prohibitions and special limitations on prescribing, administering or dispensing anabolic steroids
- 13:35-7.10 Enforcement

SUBCHAPTER 8. HEARING AID DISPENSERS

- 13:35-8.1 Purpose
- 13:35-8.2 Definitions
- 13:35-8.3 Training and experience requirements
- 13:35-8.4 Training permits; issuance and practice
- 13:35-8.5 Temporary licenses; issuance
- 13:35-8.6 Temporary licenses; practice
- 13:35-8.7 Sponsors
- 13:35-8.8 Scope of practice
- 13:35-8.9 Fitting and dispensing of deep ear canal hearing aid devices
- 13:35-8.10 Supervising licensee
- 13:35-8.11 Notification to the Committee; biennial license renewal; license suspension; reinstatement of suspended license; inactive status; return from inactive status
- 13:35-8.12 Equipment
- 13:35-8.13 Hearing testing
- 13:35-8.14 Advertising and Solicitation
- 13:35-8.15 Abandonment; excessive fees
- 13:35-8.16 Itemization of services and equipment; retention of records
- 13:35-8.17 Licensing examination
- 13:35-8.18 Violation of the Rules
- 13:35-8.19 Fee schedule

- 13:35-8.20 License renewal; continuing education requirement

SUBCHAPTER 9. ACUPUNCTURE

- 13:35-9.1 Purpose and scope
- 13:35-9.2 Definitions
- 13:35-9.3 Credentials required for certification
- 13:35-9.4 Examination requirements
- 13:35-9.5 Prohibited titles
- 13:35-9.6 Fee schedule; refunds
- 13:35-9.7 Biennial certificate renewal; certificate suspension; reinstatement of suspended certificate; inactive status; return from inactive status; display of certificate
- 13:35-9.8 Referral; informed consent
- 13:35-9.9 Accepted equipment and devices; procedures
- 13:35-9.10 Precautionary and sterilization procedures
- 13:35-9.11 Preparation of patient records; computerized records; access to or release of information; confidentiality, transfer or disposal of records
- 13:35-9.12 Guest acupuncturist
- 13:35-9.13 Tutorial applications and design of tutorial program
- 13:35-9.14 Responsibilities of supervising acupuncturist
- 13:35-9.15 Responsibilities of the acupuncture apprentice
- 13:35-9.16 Training required of a physician or dentist
- 13:35-9.17 Continuing professional education requirements

APPENDIX A. (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 10. ATHLETIC TRAINERS

- 13:35-10.1 Scope and purpose
- 13:35-10.2 Definitions
- 13:35-10.3 Application for licensure
- 13:35-10.4 Licensure; biennial license renewal; license suspension; reinstatement of suspended license; inactive status; return from inactive status
- 13:35-10.5 Approved activities
- 13:35-10.6 Violations
- 13:35-10.7 Fees
- 13:35-10.8 Sexual misconduct

SUBCHAPTER 11. ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTION PROGRAM

- 13:35-11.1 Definitions
- 13:35-11.2 Creation of Impairment Review Committee
- 13:35-11.3 Duties of an approved professional assistance program
- 13:35-11.4 Duties of the Impairment Review Committee
- 13:35-11.5 Professional assistance program: approval and discontinuance
- 13:35-11.6 Colleague referrals
- 13:35-11.7 (Reserved)

SUBCHAPTER 12. ELECTROLOGISTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE; LICENSURE OF ELECTROLOGISTS AND ELECTROLOGY INSTRUCTORS; ELECTROLOGY STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

- 13:35-12.1 Purpose and scope
- 13:35-12.2 Definitions
- 13:35-12.3 Office of the Committee
- 13:35-12.4 Notification of change of address
- 13:35-12.5 License issuance without written examination (Grandfathering)
- 13:35-12.6 Licensing requirements for electrologist
- 13:35-12.7 Licensing requirements for electrology instructor
- 13:35-12.8 Application for license: electrologist
- 13:35-12.9 Application for license: electrology instructor
- 13:35-12.10 Licensing requirements for office premises
- 13:35-12.11 Infection control standards
- 13:35-12.12 Posting of licenses and required notices
- 13:35-12.13 Examination requirements; reexamination
- 13:35-12.14 License issuance, renewal; change of license status: inactive to active; reinstatement of suspended license
- 13:35-12.15 Unlicensed practice

- 13:35-12.16 Licensure by credentials (comity license)
- 13:35-12.17 Suspension, revocation or refusal to renew license
- 13:35-12.18 Recordkeeping
- 13:35-12.19 Continuing education, programs, standards
- 13:35-12.20 Sexual misconduct
- 13:35-12.21 Advertising and solicitation practices
- 13:35-12.22 Fee schedule

SUBCHAPTER 13. PERFUSIONISTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- 13:35-13.1 Purpose and scope
- 13:35-13.2 Definitions
- 13:35-13.3 Office of the Committee
- 13:35-13.4 Notification of change of address and record
- 13:35-13.5 Licensure under grandfathering
- 13:35-13.6 Licensing requirements for perfusionist
- 13:35-13.7 Grace period for practicing without licensure pending application
- 13:35-13.8 Licensure by reciprocity
- 13:35-13.9 License required for designation as perfusionist
- 13:35-13.10 Temporary license; supervision
- 13:35-13.11 License renewal
- 13:35-13.12 Change of license status: inactive to active
- 13:35-13.13 Reinstatement of suspended license
- 13:35-13.14 Duty to report change in status
- 13:35-13.15 Suspension, revocation or refusal to renew license
- 13:35-13.16 Continuing education
- 13:35-13.17 Fee schedule

SUBCHAPTER 1. MEDICAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, EXTERNSHIPS, CLERKSHIPS AND POST-GRADUATE WORK

13:35-1.1 Observership program

(a) "Observer" shall mean an undergraduate medical student of an allopathic or osteopathic school accredited either by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association or a foreign medical school listed in the World Health Organization Directory and whose graduates are accepted by the New Jersey Board of Medical Examiners as eligible to sit for the licensure examination. Observerships are limited to the student's vacation period in an extra-curricular professional experience as delineated in this section.

(b) An observership program shall be limited to:

1. Observation of operative procedures;
2. The taking of histories;
3. The performance of physical examinations;
4. The performance of non-invasive procedures under the direct supervision of and in the immediate presence of the supervising licensed physician; and
5. The participation in patient rounds and other organized patient care activities of the supervising physician.

(c) At no time shall the observer be delegated any responsibility for the care of the patient, the patient's diagnosis or

any aspect of the patient's treatment, including the prescription of medication for the patient. An observer shall make no entries on the patient's permanent record.

(d) The observer shall at all times of patient contact wear an identifying badge inscribed "Medical Student."

(e) Prior to commencing participation in an observership program, the student shall have obtained written permission from the Chief of Staff and the Administration of the participating hospital and shall retain such letter.

(f) Under no circumstances shall the performance of any of the duties listed in (b) above by an observer, while engaged in such a program, be construed as the practice of medicine.

(g) The time spent in an observership program shall not be considered as part of or credited toward fulfillment of any statutory academic or clinical requirements for licensure.

Amended by R.1999 d.356, effective October 18, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 1742(a), 31 N.J.R. 3117(a).

Substituted references to observers for references to externs and substituted references to observerships for references to externships throughout; in (a), substituted "delineated in this section" for "hereafter delineated" at the end; and in (f), substituted "duties listed in (b) above" for "above duties" following "any of the".

13:35-1.2 Fifth Pathway

(a) The Board shall accept application for licensure from an applicant who does not meet the usual statutory prerequisites for educational background, in the following circumstances to be known as the Fifth Pathway:

1. The applicant has completed the entirety of the academic curriculum in residence at a medical school in a foreign country located outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or Canada or in a school-authorized clinical training program;
2. The medical school was approved throughout the applicant's period of education by the government of the country of domicile to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery or its equivalent, and was listed in the World Health Organization Directory;
3. The applicant has satisfactorily completed all the requirements for a matriculated student of that foreign medical school to receive a diploma, except for internship and/or social service;
4. The applicant has achieved a passing score on a screening examination acceptable to the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) even though not eligible for ECFMG certification; and
5. The applicant has had his or her academic record reviewed and approved by a medical school approved by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, which school has accepted the applicant in a one-academic-year

1. Notify the patient, in writing, that the licensee shall no longer provide care to the patient as of a date certain. The notification required by this paragraph shall be made no less than 30 days prior to the date on which care is to be terminated, and shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the patient's last known address;

2. Provide all necessary emergency care or services, including the provision of necessary prescriptions, until the date on which services are terminated. The provision of any such emergency care or services shall not be deemed to manifest any intention to reestablish a licensee-patient relationship; and

3. Comply with all requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:35-6.5 for access to and transfer of patient records.

(d) Notwithstanding (c) above, a licensee shall not terminate a licensee-patient relationship in the following circumstances:

1. Where to do so would be for any discriminatory purpose and/or would violate any laws or rules prohibiting discrimination; or

2. Where the licensee knows, or reasonably should know, that no other licensee is currently able to provide the type of care or services that the licensee is providing to the patient.

(e) A licensee need not comply with the requirements set forth in (c)1 above if:

1. The licensee-patient relationship has been terminated by the patient as evidenced by conduct manifesting a deliberate intention to terminate the relationship; or

2. The reason for the termination of an ongoing licensee-patient relationship is because the licensee has discontinued providing services to a particular managed care provider or health maintenance organization, in which the patient is enrolled and such managed care provider or HMO has discharged its notice obligation pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2S-5a(1).

(f) When requested by the patient, the licensee shall make reasonable efforts to assist the patient in obtaining medical services from another licensee qualified to meet the patient's medical needs. These efforts may include, but are not limited to, providing referrals to the patient.

New Rule, R.2000 d.399, effective October 2, 2000.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2452(a), 32 N.J.R. 3574(b).

13:35-6.23 Presence of chaperones

(a) In all office settings, a licensee shall provide notice to a patient, or any other person who is to be examined, of the right to have a chaperone present:

1. During breast and pelvic examinations of females; and

2. During genitalia and rectal examinations of both males and females.

(b) The notice required by (a) above shall either be provided in written form to the patient or by conspicuously posting a notice in a manner in which patients or any other person who is to be examined are made aware of the right to request a chaperone and to decline care if a chaperone acceptable to the patient is not available. In circumstances where the posting or the provision to the patient of the written notice would not convey the right to have a chaperone present, the licensee shall use another means to ensure that the patient or person to be examined understands his or her right to have a chaperone present.

(c) A licensee shall not be obligated to provide further care for the immediate medical problem presented if the licensee is unable to provide a requested chaperone acceptable to the patient.

(d) A licensee shall not be obligated to provide further care for the immediate medical problem presented if the patient refuses to have a chaperone present and it is the licensee's desire to have a chaperone present during the examination.

(e) If care is not to be provided to a patient under the circumstances described in (c) or (d) above, the licensee shall, consistent with the principles of informed consent, discuss with the patient the risks of not receiving further care.

New Rule, R.2004 d.135, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 3262(a), 36 N.J.R. 1814(a).

13:35-6.24 Reporting of communicable diseases by licensees

(a) A licensee shall report a case of a communicable disease in accordance with Department of Health and Senior Services regulations at N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.

(b) A licensee shall report a case of Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in accordance with Department of Health and Senior Services regulations at N.J.A.C. 8:57-2.

(c) Failure to report pursuant to the requirements of this section shall constitute professional misconduct subjecting the licensee to disciplinary action by the Board.

New Rule, R.2005 d.120, effective April 18, 2005.
See: 36 N.J.R. 4633(a), 37 N.J.R. 1203(a).

SUBCHAPTER 6A. DECLARATIONS OF DEATH
UPON THE BASIS OF NEUROLOGICAL
CRITERIA

13:35-6A.1 Purpose

(a) The rules in this subchapter are established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:6A-1 et seq. (P.L. 1991, c. 90), the New Jersey Declaration of Death Act, and set forth:

1. Requirements, by specialty or expertise, for physicians authorized to perform a clinical brain death examination and declare death upon the basis of neurological criteria; and
2. Accepted medical standards, including criteria, tests and procedures, to govern declarations of death upon the basis of neurological criteria.

13:35-6A.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Apnea” means the absence of respiration and a terminal PCO₂ greater than 60 mmHG or a terminal PCO₂ at least 20 mmHg over the initial normal baseline PCO₂.

“Brain death” means the irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brainstem.

“Examining physician” means a physician who performs a clinical brain death examination and meets the qualifying criteria set forth at N.J.A.C. 13:35-6A.3. The term “examining physician” may refer to one or more physicians involved in the clinical brain death examination.

13:35-6A.3 Requirements for physicians authorized to declare death on the basis of neurological criteria

(a) A physician performing a clinical brain death examination shall be plenary licensed and shall hold the following qualifications, dependent on the age of the patient upon whom a declaration of brain death is to be made:

1. Age below two months: When declarations of brain death are to be made upon children below two months of age, the examining physician shall be a specialist in neonatology, pediatric neurology or pediatric neurosurgery.
2. Age between two months and 12 months: When declarations of brain death are to be made upon children at or above two months of age, and at or below 12 months of age, the examining physician shall be a specialist in pediatric critical care, pediatric neurology or pediatric neurosurgery.
3. Age greater than 12 months: When declarations of brain death are to be made upon patients above 12 months

of age, the examining physician shall be duly qualified by training and experience to declare brain death. For purposes of this section, neurologists, neurosurgeons, critical care specialists and trauma surgeons shall be deemed to be duly qualified physicians. In addition, any physician who has been granted privileges by a hospital to declare brain death may serve as the examining physician pursuant to this subchapter.

13:35-6A.4 Standards for declaration of brain death

(a) Declarations of brain death shall be made in accordance with accepted medical standards. A patient may be pronounced dead if a physician meeting the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:35-6A.3 determines in accordance with the criteria set forth in this section that brain death has occurred.

(b) The examining physician who is to pronounce brain death shall:

1. Determine a reasonable basis to suspect brain death. Brain death may be declared where the etiology of the insult or injury is sufficient to cause brain death and, in the judgment of the examining physician, is irreversible;
2. Exclude complicating medical conditions that may confound the clinical assessment of brain death, including:
 - i. Severe hypothermia, defined as core body temperature at or below 92 degrees Fahrenheit in adults, or outside the clinically established age specific range in a child;
 - ii. The effects of neuromuscular blockade(s). In the event a neuromuscular blockade was used to treat the patient, the examining physician shall establish that the effects of the blockade are reversed prior to performing clinical examinations for brain death;
 - iii. The effects of CNS depressants. If CNS depressants are present and serum blood level is therapeutic or below the therapeutic range, a clinical examination may be initiated. If serum blood levels are not available, above the therapeutic range or unknown, or there is an overdose or toxic exposure of an unknown agent, a brain death evaluation may proceed without reliance on clinical examination if, in the judgment of the examining physician, the injury or cause of coma is non-survivable. In such event, an objective measure of intracranial circulation shall be used as a confirmatory test;
 - iv. Severe metabolic imbalances, unless in the judgment of the examining physician any such imbalances do not confound the clinical assessment of brain death; and
 - v. Mean arterial pressure less than 60 mmHg in an adult or outside the clinically established age specific range in a child;