

**CHAPTER 44E****STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS****Authority**

N.J.S.A. 45:1-3.2, 45:9-14.5 and 45:9-41.23.

**Source and Effective Date**

R.2001 d.257, effective June 26, 2001.  
See: 33 N.J.R. 1329(a), 33 N.J.R. 2683(a).

**Chapter Expiration Date**

Chapter 44E, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, expires on June 26, 2006.

**Chapter Historical Note**

Chapter 44E, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, was adopted as R.1991 d.320, effective July 1, 1991. See: 23 N.J.R. 1067(a), 23 N.J.R. 2023(b).

Subchapter 1, Scope of Practice, was adopted as R.1992 d.70, effective February 18, 1992. See: 23 N.J.R. 2100(a), 24 N.J.R. 642(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 44E, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, was readopted as R.1996 d.344, effective June 28, 1996. See: 28 N.J.R. 1592(a), 28 N.J.R. 3803(b).

Subchapter 3, Determinations with Respect to the Validity of Certain Diagnostic Tests, Special Requirements for Electrodiagnostic Tests and Other Special Examinations, was adopted as R.1999 d.76, effective March 1, 1999. See: 30 N.J.R. 3925(a), 31 N.J.R. 662(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 44E, State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, was readopted as R.2001 d.257, effective June 26, 2001, and Subchapter 1A, Licensure, was adopted by R.2001 d.257, effective August 6, 2001. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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**SUBCHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE; DEFINITIONS****13:44E-1.1 Scope of practice**

(a) The practice of chiropractic is that patient health care discipline whose methodology is the adjustment and/or manipulation of the articulations of the spine and related structures. During the initial consultation and before commencing chiropractic care, a licensee shall identify and document a clinical condition warranting chiropractic care. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit a licensee from caring for chiropractic subluxation as determined by chiropractic analytical procedures. Chiropractic analysis which identifies the existence of a subluxation may be the basis for chiropractic care even in the absence of a subjective complaint or other objective findings.

(b) A chiropractic diagnosis or analysis shall be based upon a chiropractic examination appropriate to the presenting patient. Should the examination indicate abnormality not generally recognized as amendable to chiropractic care, a licensee shall refer the patient to an appropriate health care provider. Nothing herein contained shall preclude a licensee from rendering concurrent and/or supportive chiropractic care to any patient so referred.

(c) The following diagnostic and analytical procedures are within the scope of practice of a licensee:

1. The taking and ordering of X-rays limited to the osseous system;
2. The ordering, but not performing, of bioanalytical laboratory tests consistent with chiropractic practice;
3. The ordering or performing of reagent strip tests (dipstick urinalysis) consistent with chiropractic practice;

4. The ordering, but not performing, of such other diagnostic or analytical tests consistent with chiropractic practice including, but not limited to, computerized axial tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), bone scan, invasive electromyography (EMG) and chest x-ray;

5. The requesting or performing of such other diagnostic or analytical tests consistent with chiropractic practice including, but not limited to, non-invasive muscle testing and tests using neurocalometer-type devices;

6. The requesting or performing of electrodiagnostic tests or other special examinations, to the extent and in the manner authorized by N.J.A.C. 13:44E-3; and

7. In conjunction with a chiropractic adjustment, the ordering and/or administering of physical modalities where clinically indicated.

(d) A licensee may offer general nutritional advice to a patient when such advice is incidental to the chiropractic care being provided. A licensee shall not offer nutritional advice as treatment for a specific disease, defect, or deformity. A licensee shall not, incidental to chiropractic care, sell, dispense or derive any financial benefit from the sale of vitamins, food products or nutritional supplements. A licensee shall not represent himself or herself as a nutritional consultant.

Amended by R.1996 d.344, effective August 5, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 1592(a), 28 N.J.R. 3803(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.76, effective March 1, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 3925(a), 31 N.J.R. 662(a).

In (c), substituted "requesting" for "ordering" and substituted "non-invasive muscle testing and tests using neurocalometer-type devices" for "neurocalometer, thermography, and non-invasive muscle testing" in 5, and added 6.

Amended by R.2001 d.257, effective August 6, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 1329(a), 33 N.J.R. 2683(a).

In (a), inserted "and document" following "shall identify" and substituted "care" for "treatment"; in (b), substituted "examination" for "evaluation and "care" for "treatment"; rewrote (c); deleted (e).

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 36 N.J.R. 589(a), 1615(a).

Public Notice: Withdrawal of Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 38 N.J.R. 2745(d).

#### Case Notes

Chiropractor was not protected by either due process or fundamental fairness in connection with his application for staff membership at private hospital. *Petrocco v. Dover General Hosp. and Medical Center*, 273 N.J.Super. 501, 642 A.2d 1016 (A.D.1994), certification denied 138 N.J. 264, 649 A.2d 1284.

Private hospital which denied chiropractor's request for staff privileges afforded chiropractor more procedural protection than law required. *Petrocco v. Dover General Hosp. and Medical Center*, 273 N.J.Super. 501, 642 A.2d 1016 (A.D.1994), certification denied 138 N.J. 264, 649 A.2d 1284.

Rule imposes duty on chiropractor to examine and diagnose a patient to determine whether a condition is appropriate for chiropractic treatment, and, if it is not, to refer the patient to another kind of medical practitioner. *Rosenberg by Rosenberg v. Cahill*, 99 N.J. 318, 492 A.2d 371 (1985).

#### SUBCHAPTER 1A. LICENSURE

##### 13:44E-1A.1 Licensing requirements for a chiropractor

(a) To be eligible for licensure as a chiropractor in New Jersey, an applicant shall:

1. Be at least 18 years of age;
2. Be of good moral character as demonstrated on the application;
3. Have successfully completed high school or its equivalent;
4. Have successfully:
  - i. Completed two years of study in an accredited college or university with at least one and one-half of the two years of study prior to commencing study in a chiropractic college or university within a course of study which meets the requirements set forth in N.J.S.A. 45:9-41.5; and
  - ii. Graduated from a chiropractic college or university, which meets the requirements set forth in N.J.S.A. 45:9-41.5 during the applicant's entire course of study;
5. Have passed the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners Examination pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:44E-2.13; and
6. Have passed the New Jersey Chiropractic Jurisprudence Examination.

##### 13:44E-1A.2 Application for license: chiropractor

(a) An applicant for licensure as a chiropractor in New Jersey shall submit the following to the Board:

1. A completed application form provided by the Board which shall contain the applicant's name, address, social security number, academic qualifications, licensure information from other states, resume, questions demonstrating moral character, confidential questions concerning the applicant's fitness to practice and child support questions;
2. Official transcripts demonstrating completion of the educational requirements pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:44E-1A.1(a)4;
3. Proof of successful completion of the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners Examination pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:44E-2.13; and