

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Health Policy

BILL: SB 1474

INTRODUCER: Senator Trumbull

SUBJECT: Chiropractic Medicine

DATE: February 5, 2024

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Rossitto-Van Winkle	Brown	HP	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	AHS	_____
3.	_____	_____	RC	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1474 expands the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians to treat the human body by the use of monofilament intramuscular stimulation, also known as dry needling, for trigger points or myofascial pain.

The bill gives the Board of Chiropractic Medicine (BCM) the authority to recognize chiropractic physician applicants for licensure if they provide a credential evaluation report from a board-approved organization that deems the applicant’s education equivalent to a bachelor’s degree from a college or university accredited by an institutional accrediting agency recognized and approved by the U.S. Department of Education. The effect of this change is to create a licensure pathway for chiropractic physicians to practice in Florida when they obtained their bachelor’s degree at a non-U.S. educational institution of higher education.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2024.

II. Present Situation:

The Practice of Chiropractic Medicine

The BCM, in conjunction with the Department of Health (DOH), regulates the practice of chiropractic medicine pursuant to chs. 456 and 460, F.S.

Florida law defines the practice of chiropractic medicine as a noncombative principle and practice consisting of the science, philosophy, and art of the adjustment, manipulation, and treatment of the human body in which vertebral subluxations and other malpositioned articulations and structures that are interfering with the normal generation, transmission, and expression of nerve impulses between the brain, organs, and tissue cells of the body, thereby causing disease, are adjusted, manipulated, or treated, thus restoring the normal flow of nerve impulse which produces normal function and consequent health by chiropractic physicians using

specific chiropractic adjustment or manipulation techniques taught in chiropractic colleges accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education (CCE).¹

Licensed chiropractic physicians may examine, analyze, and diagnose the human living body and its diseases by the use of:²

- Any physical, chemical, electrical, or thermal method;
- X-ray for diagnosing;
- Phlebotomizing; and
- Any other general method of examination for diagnosis and analysis taught in any school of chiropractic.

Chiropractic physicians may adjust, manipulate, or treat the human body by:³

- Manual, mechanical, electrical, or natural methods;
- The use of physical means or physiotherapy, including light, heat, water, or exercise;
- The use of acupuncture, if certified;
- The administration of foods, food concentrates, food extracts, and items for which a prescription is not required and may apply first aid and hygiene;
- Analyze and diagnose abnormal bodily functions and to adjust the physical representative of the primary cause of disease;
- Caring for the sick and advising and instructing patients in all matters pertaining to hygiene and sanitary measures as taught and approved by recognized chiropractic schools and colleges.

Chiropractic physicians are expressly prohibited from:⁴

- Ordering, storing, or administering to any person any legend drug, except medical oxygen for emergency purposes only at the chiropractic physician's office or place of business, and the following topical aesthetics in aerosol form:
 - Any solution consisting of 25 percent ethylchloride and 75 percent dichlorodifluoromethane; and
 - Any solution consisting of 15 percent dichlorodifluoromethane and 85 percent trichloromonofluoromethane.
- Performing any surgery except as otherwise provided in the practice act;
- Practicing obstetrics;
- Using diagnostic or treatment instruments the use of which are not taught in the regular course of instruction in a college recognized by the Board of Chiropractic;⁵
- Treating Cancer, Leukemia, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Hepatitis, Anthrax, Diphtheria, Hansen's Disease, Hookworm Disease, Malaria, Rabies, Typhoid Fever, and AIDS.⁶

¹ Section 460.403(9)(a), F.S.

² Section 460.403(9)(b), F.S.

³ Section 460.403(9)(c)(f), F.S.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B2-17.001 (2023).

⁶ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B2-17.002 (2023).

The Board of Chiropractic Medicine

The BCM is created within the DOH and consist of seven members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Five members must be licensed chiropractic physicians who are residents of the state and who have been licensed chiropractic physicians engaged in the practice of chiropractic medicine for at least four years. The remaining two members must be residents of the state who are not, and have never been, licensed chiropractic physicians or members of any closely related profession. At least one member of the board must be 60 years of age or older. As the terms of the members expire, the Governor appoint successors for terms of four years, and such members must serve until their successors are appointed.⁷

Chiropractic Education

The National Board of Chiropractic Examiners

The National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE), including the International Board of Chiropractic Examiners (IBCE), is the international testing agency for the chiropractic profession. The NBCE develops, administers and scores standardized exams that assess knowledge, higher-level cognitive abilities and problem-solving in various basic science and clinical science subjects.⁸

The purpose of the NBCE is to establish and maintain uniform high standards of excellence in the chiropractic profession and chiropractic education, primarily but not exclusively by preparing and administering to qualified applicants examinations of superior quality, whereby those legal agencies which govern the practice of chiropractic within each state and other countries may accept, at their discretion, those individuals who have successfully completed any part of the examinations of the NBCE, and by providing test and measurement services to the chiropractic profession in all areas of demonstrated need, and to advance the chiropractic profession when in the best interests of the corporation and chiropractic testing.⁹

In addition, chiropractors may earn post-doctoral diplomate certifications from the International Chiropractors Association as well as various subspecialties, such as acupuncture, radiology, and neurology, through the American Chiropractic Association. Certifications are also available in veterinary chiropractic, spinal trauma, sport science and other niche disciplines.¹⁰

In the U.S. there are 15 NBCE-accredited chiropractic colleges and universities on 18 campus:¹¹

- Campbellsville University School of Chiropractic in Harrodsburg, Kentucky;
- Cleveland Chiropractic College in Overland Park, Kansas;
- D'Youville College in Buffalo, New York;
- Keiser University in West Palm Beach, Florida;

⁷ Section 460.404, F.S.

⁸ National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, *About the NBCE*, available at <https://www.nbce.org/about-nbce/> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, *Certification and Licensure*, available at <https://www.nbce.org/about-nbce/chiropractic-care/certification-and-licensure/> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

¹¹ National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, *Links to Chiropractic Colleges*, available at <https://www.nbce.org/links-to-chiropractic-colleges/> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

- Life University, College of Chiropractic in Marietta, Georgia, and Hayward, California;
- National University of Health Sciences in Seminole, Florida;
- Northeast College of Health Sciences in Seneca Falls, New York;
- Northwestern Health Sciences University in Bloomington, Minnesota;
- Palmer College of Chiropractic in Port Orange, Florida, and San Jose, California;
- Parker College of Chiropractic in Dallas, Texas;
- Sherman College of Chiropractic in Spartanburg, South Carolina;
- Southern California University of Health Sciences in Whittier, California;
- Texas Chiropractic College in Pasadena, Texas;
- University of Bridgeport, School of Chiropractic in Bridgeport, Connecticut;
- University of Western States in Portland, Oregon.

To earn and maintain accreditation, chiropractic colleges must meet a variety of requirements. Each program's curriculum must include at least 4,200 instructional hours of course credits. Once a student is accepted into an accredited program, chiropractic students typically follow a curriculum similar to the following:¹²

- **First year**
 - General anatomy;
 - Histology;
 - Chiropractic principles;
 - Palpation;
 - Human physiology;
 - Chiropractic procedures;
 - Embryology;
 - Introduction to physical examination;
 - Human biochemistry;
 - Clinical chiropractic;
 - Neuroanatomy and neurophysiology;
 - Normal radiographic anatomy;
 - Fundamentals of nutrition;
 - Functional anatomy/biomechanics; and
 - Spinal anatomy.
- **Second year**
 - Pharmacotoxicology;
 - Pathology;
 - Chiropractic procedures;
 - Clinical orthopedics and neurology;
 - Community and public health;
 - Clinical nutrition;
 - Practice management;
 - Differential diagnosis;
 - Emergency care;
 - Clinical microbiology;

¹² National Board of Chiropractic Examiners, *Chiropractic Education*, available at <https://www.nbce.org/about-nbce/chiropractic-care/chiropractic-education/> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

- Chiropractic principles;
- Physics of clinical imaging;
- Nutritional assessment;
- Physiological therapeutics;
- Research methods;
- Imaging interpretation; and
- Applied clinical chiropractic.
- **Third year**
 - Integrated chiropractic clinical application;
 - Chiropractic principles;
 - Radiologic positioning and technique;
 - Clinical application of manual procedures;
 - Clinical internship;
 - Clinical psychology;
 - Pediatrics;
 - Clinical laboratory clerkship;
 - Original research project;
 - Physiological therapeutics;
 - Practice management;
 - Diagnostic imaging interpretation;
 - Differential diagnosis;
 - Dermatology;
 - Obstetrics and gynecology;
 - Geriatrics; and
 - Ethics and jurisprudence.

In the fourth year of chiropractic college, students work a clinical internship in a chiropractor's office. In addition to treating patients under the supervision of an experienced chiropractor, many students also complete a clinical rotation at a hospital or veterans clinic.

Chiropractic Licensure by Examination

Any person desiring to be licensed as a chiropractic physician in Florida must apply to the DOH to take the licensure examination. The nonrefundable application fee is capped at \$100, and the NBCE administers the examination. The examination fee must not exceed \$500 plus the actual per applicant cost to the DOH for purchase of portions of the examination from NBCE.¹³

The DOH examines each applicant whom the BCM certifies has met all of the following criteria:¹⁴

- Completed the application form and remitted the appropriate fee;
- Submitted proof that the applicant is 18 years of age or older;
- Submitted proof that the applicant is a graduate of a chiropractic college which is accredited by CCE or its predecessor agency;

¹³ Section 460.406(1), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 460.406(1), F.S.

- Successfully completed the NBCE certification examination in parts I, II, III, and IV, and the physiotherapy examination of the NBCE and the NBCE Physiotherapy Examination with a score 375 on each section;¹⁵
- Successfully completed the NBCE Florida Laws and Rules examination with a score of 75 percent;¹⁶
- Submitted to the DOH a set of fingerprints on a form specified by the DOH and the fee for the criminal background check of the applicant.

For an applicants who have matriculated in a chiropractic college before July 2, 1990, to take the NBCE certification examination, he or she must have completed at least two years of residence college work, consisting of a minimum of one-half the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree granted on the basis of a 4-year period of study, in a college or university accredited by an institutional accrediting agency recognized and approved by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE).¹⁷

For an applicants who have matriculated in a chiropractic college after July 1, 1990, to take the NBCE certification examination, he or she must have:¹⁸

- Been granted a bachelor's degree, based upon four academic years of study, by a college or university accredited by an institutional accrediting agency that is a member of the Commission on Recognition of Postsecondary Accreditation;
- Effective July 1, 2000, completed, before matriculation in a chiropractic college, at least three years of residence college work, consisting of a minimum of 90 semester hours leading to a bachelor's degree in a liberal arts college or university accredited by an institutional accrediting agency recognized and approved by the U.S. DOE;
- Been granted a bachelor's degree from an institution holding accreditation for that degree from an institutional accrediting agency that is recognized by the U.S. DOE. The applicant's chiropractic degree must consist of credits earned in the chiropractic program and may not include academic credit for courses from the bachelor's degree.

The above matriculation requirements for applicants to have a bachelor's degree from a school accredited by an agency recognized and approved by the U.S. DOE may prevent persons who have obtained their bachelor's degree at a non-U.S. educational institution of higher education from being considered for licensure in Florida, even if they graduated from a U.S. chiropractic college or university.

An application for a license to practice chiropractic medicine may not be denied solely because the applicant is a graduate of a chiropractic college that subscribes to one philosophy of chiropractic medicine as distinguished from another.¹⁹

¹⁵ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B2-11.001(2023).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Section 460.406(1)(d)1., F.S.

¹⁸ Section 460.406(1)(d)2., F.S.

¹⁹ Section 460.406(1)(c), F.S.

The BCM may require an applicant who graduated from an institution accredited by the CCE more than 10 years before the date of application to the BCM to take the NBCE Special Purposes Examination for Chiropractic, or its equivalent, and determine the passing score by board rule.²⁰

Dry Needling

Monofilament intermuscular stimulation treatment, a.k.a. dry needling, is a technique that acupuncturists, physical therapists, and other trained health care providers use to treat musculoskeletal pain and movement issues. Health care providers may incorporate dry needling as a part of a larger pain management treatment plan that could include exercise, stretching, massage, and other techniques. With dry needling, a health care provider inserts thin, sharp needles through a patient's skin, through the subcutaneous tissue, through the fascia, and into the muscle underlying the myofascial²¹ trigger points. Trigger points are knotted, tender areas that develop in muscles which are highly sensitive and can be painful when touched.²²

When health providers apply dry needling to muscles and tissues, the needles may decrease tightness, increase blood flow, and reduce local and referred pain. Providers use solid needles that do not contain any kind of medication – hence “dry” needling. Dry needling may also be known as intramuscular stimulation.²³

When a patient overexerts a muscle, the muscle experiences an energy crisis where the muscle fibers cannot access an adequate supply of blood. Without normal blood supply to the muscle, the muscle cannot get the oxygen and nutrients that allow the muscle to return to its normal resting state. Dry needling may stimulate the trigger point to help draw normal blood supply back to flush out the area and release tension.²⁴

Dry needling may help relieve pain and increase range of motion. Conditions that dry needling may treat include:²⁵

- Joint issues;
- Disk issues;
- Tendonitis;
- Migraine and tension-type headaches;
- Jaw and mouth problems, such as temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders;
- Whiplash;
- Repetitive motion disorders, such as carpal tunnel syndrome;
- Spinal issues;
- Pelvic pain;
- Night cramps; and
- Phantom limb pain; and

²⁰ Section 460.406(1)(f), F.S.

²¹ In the word “myofascial,” “myo” means “muscle.” Fascia is the thin, white connective tissue that wraps around muscles.

²² The Cleveland Clinic, *Dry Needling*, (last reviewed Feb. 20, 2023) available at <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/treatments/16542-dry-needling> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

- Postherpetic neuralgia, a complication of shingles.

There are certain groups of people who should not receive dry needling. Providers do not recommend the procedure for children under the age of 12 because it can be painful. Other groups who should consult with their physician before receiving dry needling include people who:²⁶

- Are pregnant;
- Are not able to understand the treatment;
- Are very afraid of needles (trypanophobia);
- Have compromised immune systems;
- Have just had surgery; and
- Are on blood thinners.

The most common side effect of dry needling is soreness during and after treatment. Other side effects may include:²⁷

- Stiffness;
- Bruising at or near the insertion site;
- Fainting;
- Fatigue; and
- Infection.

Dry Needling versus Acupuncture

While both dry needling and acupuncture use needles to treat pain, acupuncture treats musculoskeletal pain along meridians, or nerve pathways, and dry needling treats deeper muscle tissue with the goal of pain mitigation, deactivating trigger points, and improving movement.²⁸ Depending on the state, dry needling is performed by licensed physical therapists, athletic trainers, chiropractors, or medical doctors who have been trained in the procedure.

According to a 2020 Montana Department of Labor and Industry survey of chiropractic colleges regarding dry needling instruction, of the 14 chiropractic colleges surveyed, only one provided instruction in dry needling (Parker University) and only three universities offered continuing education courses in the modality (Western States, Texas, and National University of Health Sciences).²⁹

Florida BCM rules expressly provide that “Chiropractors in Florida are not authorized by law to use diagnostic instruments or instruments for treatment, the use of which are not taught in the regular course of instruction in a college recognized by the Board of Chiropractic.”³⁰

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Bragg, Kevin, EO, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, *Dry Needling, Survey of Chiropractic Colleges*, (Mar. 12, 2020), available at <https://leg.mt.gov/content/Committees/Interim/2019-2020/Economic-Affairs/Meetings/June-July2020/CHIRO-course-research2020.pdf> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

³⁰ Fla. Admin. Code R. 64B2-17.001 (2023).

On November 9, 2023, the BCM convened a board meeting to discuss, in part, the Florida Chiropractic Association's (FCA) petition for a declaratory statement³¹ asking whether dry needling is within the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians. The Florida Chiropractic Physician Association (FCPA) appeared in support of adding drying needling to the scope of practice. The Florida Chiropractic Society (FCS) appeared in opposition to adding dry needling to the scope of practice. After debate, the FCA withdrew its declaratory statement petition, and the BCM suspended discussion of whether dry needling is within the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians.³²

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1474 expands the scope of practice for chiropractic physicians to treat the human body by the use of monofilament intramuscular stimulation, also known as dry needling, for trigger points or myofascial pain.

The bill gives the BCM authority to recognize chiropractic physician applicants for licensure if they provide a credential evaluation report from a board-approved organization that deems the applicant's education equivalent to a bachelor's degree from a college or university accredited by an institutional accrediting agency recognized and approved by the U.S. DOE. The effect of this change is to create a licensure pathway for chiropractic physicians to practice in Florida when they obtained their bachelor's degree at a non-U.S. educational institution of higher education.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2024.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

³¹ *Florida Chiropractic Association's Petition for Declaratory Statement Before the Department of Health / Board of Chiropractic Medicine* (Oct. 30, 2023) available at <https://www.fcachiro.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Petition-for-Declaratory-Statement-dry-needling-1.pdf> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

³² Florida Board of Chiropractic Medicine, *Board Meeting Minutes, November 9, 2023*, Florida Department of Health (Nov. 9, 2023) available at <https://ww10.doh.state.fl.us/pub/hcpr/Chiropractor/2023/Chiro%20Draft%20Minutes%2011.9.23.pdf> (last visited Feb. 1, 2024).

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 460.403 and 460.406.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.