



Replacement Check List

For rules filed within the
1st Quarter
January – March 31, 2017

THE ARIZONA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Within the stated calendar quarter, this Chapter contains all rules made, amended, repealed, renumbered, and recodified; or rules that have expired or were terminated due to an agency being eliminated under sunset law. These rules were either certified by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council or the Attorney General's Office; or exempt from the rulemaking process, and filed with the Office of the Secretary of State. Refer to the historical notes for more information. Please note that some rules you are about to remove may still be in effect after the publication date of this Supplement. Therefore, all superseded material should be retained in a separate binder and archived for future reference.

Title 4. Professions and Occupations

Chapter 22. Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery

Supplement 17-1

Sections, Parts, Exhibits, Tables or Appendices modified

R4-22-104, Table 1, R4-22-207

REMOVE Supp. 14-3
Pages: 1 - 12

REPLACE with Supp. 17-1
Pages: 1 - 12

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Disclaimer: Please be advised the person listed is the contact of record as submitted in the rulemaking package for this supplement. The contact and other information may change and is provided as a public courtesy.

PUBLISHER
Arizona Department of State
Office of the Secretary of State, Public Services Division

PREFACE

Under Arizona law, the Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State (Office), accepts state agency rule filings and is the publisher of Arizona rules. The Office of the Secretary of State does not interpret or enforce rules in the Administrative Code. Questions about rules should be directed to the state agency responsible for the promulgation of the rule.

Scott Cancelosi, Director
PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION
March 31, 2017

RULES

A.R.S. § 41-1001(17) states: “‘Rule’ means an agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the procedures or practice requirements of an agency.”

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

The Arizona Administrative Code is where the official rules of the state of Arizona are published. The Code is the official codification of rules that govern state agencies, boards, and commissions. Virtually everything in your life is affected in some way by rules published in the Arizona Administrative Code, from the quality of air you breathe to the licensing of your dentist. This chapter is one of more than 230 in the Code compiled in 21 Titles.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SUPPLEMENTS

Rules filed by an agency to be published in the Administrative Code are updated quarterly. Supplement release dates are printed on the footers of each chapter:

First Quarter: January 1 - March 31
Second Quarter: April 1 - June 30
Third Quarter: July 1 - September 30
Fourth Quarter: October 1 - December 31

For example, the first supplement for the first quarter of 2017 is cited as Supp. 17-1.

HOW TO USE THE CODE

Rules may be in effect before a supplement is released by the Office. Therefore, the user should refer to issues of the Arizona Administrative Register for recent updates to rule Sections.

ARTICLES AND SECTIONS

Rules in chapters are divided into Articles, then Sections. The “R” stands for “rule” with a sequential numbering and lettering system separated into subsections.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND EFFECTIVE DATES

Historical notes inform the user when the last time a Section was updated in the Administrative Code. Be aware, since the Office publishes each quarter by entire chapters, not all Sections are updated by an agency in a supplement release. Many times just one Section or a few Sections may be updated in the entire chapter.

ARIZONA REVISED STATUTE REFERENCES

The Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) are available online at the Legislature’s website, www.azleg.gov. An agency’s authority note to make rules is often included at the beginning of a chapter. Other Arizona statutes may be referenced in rule under the A.R.S. acronym.

SESSION LAW REFERENCES

Arizona Session Law references in the introduction of a chapter can be found at the Secretary of State’s website, www.azsos.gov/services/legislative-filings.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE APA

It is not uncommon for an agency to be exempt from the steps outlined in the rulemaking process as specified in the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act, also known as the APA (Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10). Other agencies may be given an exemption to certain provisions of the Act.

An agency’s exemption is written in law by the Arizona State Legislature or under a referendum or initiative passed into law by Arizona voters.

When an agency files an exempt rulemaking package with our Office it specifies the law exemption in what is called the preamble of rulemaking. The preamble is published in the Arizona Administrative Register online at www.azsos.gov/rules, click on the Administrative Register link.

In the Administrative Code the Office includes editor’s notes at the beginning of a chapter indicating that certain rulemaking Sections were made by exempt rulemaking. Exempt rulemaking notes are also included in the historical note at the end of a rulemaking Section.

The Office makes a distinction to certain exemptions because some rules are made without receiving input from stakeholders or the public. Other exemptions may require an agency to propose exempt rules at a public hearing.

EXEMPTIONS AND PAPER COLOR

If you are researching rules and come across rescinded chapters on a different paper color, this is because the agency filed a Notice of Exempt Rulemaking. At one time the office published exempt rules on either blue or green paper. Blue meant the authority of the exemption was given by the Legislature; green meant the authority was determined by a court order. In 2001 the Office discontinued publishing rules using these paper colors.

PERSONAL USE/COMMERCIAL USE

This chapter is posted as a public courtesy online, and is for private use only. Those who wish to use the contents for resale or profit should contact the Office about Commercial Use fees. For information on commercial use fees review A.R.S. § 39-121.03 and 1 A.A.C. 1, R1-1-113.

Public Services managing rules editor, Rhonda Paschal, assisted with the editing of this chapter.

TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 22. BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Authority: A.R.S. § 32-1801 et seq.

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

New Article 1 consisting of Sections R4-22-101, R4-22-103, and R4-22-104 adopted and former rules R4-22-05 and R4-22-06 amended and renumbered as Sections R4-22-105 and R4-22-106 effective June 29, 1987.

Former Article 1 consisting of Sections R4-22-01, R4-22-02, R4-22-04 thru R4-22-07, R4-22-09, R4-22-10, and R4-22-12 repealed and Sections R4-22-08 and R4-22-11 amended and renumbered as R4-22-05 and R4-22-06 effective June 29, 1987.

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Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**R4-22-101. Definitions**

In addition to the definitions in A.R.S. § 32-1800, in this Chapter: “ABHES” means Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools.

“ABMS” means American Board of Medical Specialties.

“ACCME” means the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education.

“ACGME” means the Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education.

“AOA” means the American Osteopathic Association.

“AOIA” means the American Osteopathic Information Association.

“Approved internship,” “approved preceptorship,” and “approved residency” mean training accredited by the AOA or ACGME.

“CAAHEP” means Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs.

“CME” means continuing medical education.

“COMLEX” means Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination.

“Continuing medical education” means a course, program, or other training that the Board approves for license renewal.

“Controlled substance” means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor, identified, defined, or listed in A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 27, Article 2.

“FCVS” means Federal Credentials Verification Service.

“Licensee” means an individual who holds a current license issued under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 17.

“MAP” means Monitored Aftercare Program.

“NBME” means the National Board of Medical Examiners.

“NBOME” means the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners.

“Post-graduate training program” means an approved internship or residency.

“USMLE” means United States Medical Licensing Examination.

Historical Note

Former Rule 1. Former Section R4-22-01 repealed, new Section R4-22-101 adopted effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2). Former Section R4-22-101 renumbered to R4-22-109, new Section R4-22-101 adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 11 A.A.R. 583, effective November 30, 2004 (Supp. 05-1). New Section made by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 2765, effective September 9, 2006 (Supp. 06-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-102. Fees and Charges

A. Under the specific authority provided by A.R.S. §§ 32-1826(A) and 32-1871(A)(5), the Board establishes and shall collect the following fees for the Board’s licensing activities:

1. Application to practice osteopathic medicine, \$400;
2. Issuance of initial license, \$180 (prorated);

3. Biennial renewal of license, \$636 plus the penalty and reimbursement fees specified in A.R.S. § 32-1826(B), if applicable;
4. Locum tenens registration, \$300;
5. Annual registration of an approved internship, residency, or clinical fellowship program or short-term residency program, \$50;
6. Teaching license, \$318;
7. Five-day educational teaching permit, \$106; and
8. Annual registration to dispense drugs and devices, \$240 (initial registration fee is prorated).

B. Under the specific authority provided by A.R.S. § 32-1826(C), the Board establishes and shall collect the following charges for services provided by the Board:

1. Verification of a license to practice osteopathic medicine issued by the Board and copy of licensee’s complaint history, \$10;
2. Issuance of a duplicate license, \$10;
3. List of physicians licensed by the Board, \$25.00 if for non-commercial use or \$100 if for commercial use;
4. Copying records, documents, letters, minutes, applications, and files, 25¢ per page.;
5. Copy of an audio tape, \$35.00; and
6. Digital medium not requiring programming, \$100.

C. Except as provided under A.R.S. § 41-1077, the fees listed in subsection (A) are not refundable.

Historical Note

Adopted effective January 24, 1984 (Supp. 84-1). Section R4-22-02 repealed effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2).

New Section R4-22-102 adopted effective August 7, 1992 (Supp. 92-3). Section R4-22-102 renumbered to R4-22-106; new Section R4-22-102 renumbered from R4-22-108 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-103. Submitting Documents to the Board

An individual who wants the Board to consider a document at a meeting or hearing shall submit the document to the Board at least 15 days before the meeting or hearing or at another time as directed by the Board.

Historical Note

Former Section R4-22-04 repealed, new Section R4-22-103 adopted effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2).

Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). Section R4-22-103 renumbered to R4-22-105; new Section R4-22-103 made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-104. Licensing Time Frames

A. The overall time frame described in A.R.S. § 41-1072(2) for each type of license issued by the Board is listed in Table 1. An applicant and the Executive Director of the Board may agree in writing to extend the substantive review and overall time frames by no more than 25 percent of the overall time-frame listed in Table 1.

B. The administrative completeness review time frame described in A.R.S. § 41-1072(1) for each type of license issued by the Board is listed in Table 1. The administrative completeness review time frame for a particular license begins on the date the Board receives an application package for that license.

1. If the application package is incomplete, the Board shall send to the applicant a written notice specifying the missing document or incomplete information. The administrative completeness review and overall time frames are suspended from the postmark date on the notice until the

Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery

- date the Board receives the missing document or incomplete information.
- 2. If the application package is complete, the Board shall send to the applicant a written notice of administrative completeness.
- 3. If the Board grants or denies a license during the administrative completeness review time frame, the Board shall not issue a separate written notice of administrative completeness.
- C. The substantive review time frame described in A.R.S. § 41-1072(3) for each type of license issued by the Board is listed in Table 1. The substantive review time frame begins on the postmark date of the Board's notice of administrative completeness.
 - 1. During the substantive review time frame, the Board may make one comprehensive written request for additional information or documentation. The substantive review and overall time frames are suspended from the postmark date on the comprehensive written request for additional information or documentation until the Board receives the additional information or documentation. The Board and applicant may agree in writing to allow the Board to submit supplemental requests for additional information.
 - 2. The Board shall send a written notice of approval to an applicant who meets the requirements of A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 17 and this Chapter.
 - 3. The Board shall send a written notice of denial to an applicant who fails to meet the requirements of A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 17 or this Chapter.
- D. The Board shall administratively close an applicant's file if the applicant fails to submit the information or documentation required under subsection (B)(1) or (C)(1) within 360 days from the date on which the application package was originally submitted. If an individual whose file is administratively closed wishes to be licensed, the individual shall file another application package and pay the application fee.
- E. The Board shall grant or deny the following licenses within seven days after receipt of an application:
 - 1. Ninety-day extension of locum tenens registration,
 - 2. Waiver of continuing education requirements for a particular period,
 - 3. Extension of time to complete continuing education requirements,
 - 4. Five-day educational training permit,
 - 5. Extension of one-year renewable training permit, and
 - 6. Renewal of retired status.
- F. In computing any time frame prescribed in this Section, the day of the act or event that begins the time frame is not included. The computation includes intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays. If the last day of a time frame falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or official state holiday, the next business day is the time frame's last day.

Historical Note

Former Rule 4. Amended effective May 2, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Former Section R4-22-05 repealed, new Section R4-22-104 adopted effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2). Section R4-22-104 renumbered to R4-22-203; new Section R4-22-104 renumbered from R4-22-212 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 23 A.A.R. 763, effective May 12, 2017 (Supp. 17-1).

Table 1. Time Frames (in days)

Type of License	Statutory Authority	Overall Time Frame	Administrative Completeness Time Frame	Substantive Review Time Frame
License	A.R.S. § 32-1822	120	30	90
License Renewal	A.R.S. § 32-1825	120	30	90
90-day Locum Tenens Registration	A.R.S. § 32-1823	60	30	30
One-year Renewable Training Permit	A.R.S. § 32-1829(A)	60	30	30
Short-term Training Permit	A.R.S. § 32-1829(C)	60	30	30
One-year Training Permit at Approved School or Hospital	A.R.S. § 32-1830	60	30	30
Two-year Teaching License	A.R.S. § 32-1831	60	30	30
Registration to Dispense Drugs and Devices	A.R.S. § 32-1871	90	30	60
Renewal of Registration to Dispense Drugs and Devices	A.R.S. §§ 32-1826(A)(11) and 32-1871	60	30	30
Approval of Educational Program for Medical Assistants	A.R.S. § 32-1800(17)	60	30	30
Retired Status	A.R.S. § 32-1832	90	30	60

Historical Note

New Table 1, under Section R4-22-104, renumbered from R4-22-212 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 23 A.A.R. 763, effective May 12, 2017 (Supp. 17-1).

R4-22-105. Equivalents to an Approved Internship or Residency

For purposes of A.R.S. § 32-1822, the equivalent of an approved internship or approved residency is any of the following:

- 1. One or more years of a fellowship training program approved by the AOA or the ACGME; or

- 2. A current certification by the AOA in an osteopathic medical specialty.

Historical Note

Former Rule 8. Amended by adding subsection (D) effective January 24, 1984 (Supp. 84-1). Former Section R4-22-08 amended and renumbered as Section R4-22-105

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effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). New Section R4-22-105 renumbered from R4-22-103 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-106. Specialist Designation

- A. The Board approves specialty boards recognized by the:
1. American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists and listed in the *Handbook of the Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists* (BOS), revised March 2013, available from the AOA at 142 E. Ontario Street, Chicago, IL 60611, 800-621-1773, or www.osteopathic.org; and
 2. American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) and listed in the *ABMS Guide to Medical Specialties*, 2013, available from the ABMS at 222 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60601, 312-436-2600, or www.abms.org.
- B. The Board incorporates the materials listed in subsection (A) by reference. The materials include no future editions or amendments. The Board shall make the materials available at the Board office and on its web site.

Historical Note

Adopted effective May 8, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Former Section R4-22-11 amended and renumbered as Section R4-22-106 effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). Section R4-22-106 renumbered to R4-22-108; new Section R4-22-106 renumbered from R4-22-102 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-107. Petition for Rulemaking or Review

- A. A person may petition the Board under A.R.S. § 41-1033 for either a:
1. Rulemaking action relating to a Board rule, including making a new rule or amending or repealing an existing rule; or
 2. Review of an existing Board practice or substantive policy statement alleged to constitute a rule.
- B. A person shall submit to the Board a written petition including the following information:
1. Name, address, e-mail address, and telephone and fax numbers of the person submitting the petition;
 2. Name of any person represented by the person submitting the petition;
 3. If requesting a rulemaking action:
 - a. Statement of the rulemaking action sought, including the A.A.C. citation of all existing rules, and the specific language of a new rule or rule amendment; and
 - b. Reasons for the rulemaking action, including an explanation of why the existing rule is inadequate, unreasonable, unduly burdensome, or unlawful;
 4. If requesting a review of an existing practice or a substantive policy statement:
 - a. Subject matter of the existing practice or substantive policy statement, and
 - b. Reasons why the existing practice or substantive policy statement constitutes a rule; and
 5. Dated signature of the person submitting the petition.
- C. A person may submit supporting information with a petition.
- D. A person may submit a petition and any supporting information by e-mail, hand delivery, or the U.S. Postal Service.

- E. The Board shall send the person submitting a petition a written response within 60 days of the date the Board receives the petition.

Historical Note

Adopted effective August 7, 1992 (Supp. 92-3). Section R4-22-107 repealed; new Section R4-22-107 renumbered from R4-22-115 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-108. Rehearing or Review of Decision

- A. The Board shall provide for a rehearing and review of its decisions under A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10 and rules established by the Office of Administrative Hearings.
- B. Except as provided in subsection (I), a party is required to file a motion for rehearing or review of a decision of the Board to exhaust the party's administrative remedies.
- C. A party may amend a motion for rehearing or review at any time before the Board rules on the motion.
- D. The Board may grant a rehearing or review for any of the following reasons materially affecting a party's rights:
1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the Board, or any order or abuse of discretion, that deprived the moving party of a fair hearing;
 2. Misconduct of the Board, its staff, an administrative law judge, or the prevailing party;
 3. Accident or surprise that could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
 4. Newly discovered material evidence that could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and produced at the hearing;
 5. Excessive penalty;
 6. Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors of law occurring at the hearing or during the progress of the proceedings;
 7. The Board's decision is a result of passion or prejudice; or
 8. The findings of fact or decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.
- E. The Board may affirm or modify a decision or grant a rehearing to all or any of the parties on all or part of the issues for any of the reasons in subsection (D). An order modifying a decision or granting a rehearing shall specify with particularity the grounds for the order.
- F. When a motion for rehearing or review is based upon affidavits, the affidavits shall be served with the motion. An opposing party may, within 15 days after service, serve opposing affidavits.
- G. Not later than 10 days after the date of a decision, after giving parties notice and an opportunity to be heard, the Board may grant a rehearing or review on its own initiative for any reason for which it might have granted relief on motion of a party. The Board may grant a motion for rehearing or review, timely served, for a reason not stated in the motion.
- H. If a rehearing is granted, the Board shall hold the rehearing within 60 days after the issue date on the order granting the rehearing.
- I. If the Board makes a specific finding that a particular decision needs to be effective immediately to preserve the public peace, health, or safety and that a review or rehearing of the decision is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the Board shall issue the decision as a final decision without an opportunity for rehearing or review.
- J. A party that has exhausted the party's administrative remedies may appeal a final order of the Board under A.R.S. Title 12, Chapter 7, Article 6.

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Historical Note

Adopted effective August 7, 1992 (Supp. 92-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 18 A.A.R. 2488, effective November 10, 2012 (Supp. 12-3). Section R4-22-108 renumbered to R4-22-102; new Section R4-22-108 renumbered from R4-22-106 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-109. Renumbered**Historical Note**

Former Rule 1. Former Section R4-22-01 repealed, new Section R4-22-101 adopted effective June 29, 1987 (Supp. 87-2). Renumbered from R4-22-101 effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Former R4-22-109 renumbered to R4-22-207 by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 2765, effective September 9, 2006 (Supp. 06-3).

R4-22-110. Renumbered**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). Section R4-22-110 renumbered to R4-22-401 by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-111. Renumbered**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). Section R4-22-111 renumbered to R4-22-402 by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-112. Renumbered**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2). Section R4-22-112 renumbered to R4-22-403 by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-113. Repealed**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2).

R4-22-114. Repealed**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 2793, effective August 7, 2004 (Supp. 04-2).

R4-22-115. Renumbered**Historical Note**

Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Section R4-22-115 renumbered to R4-22-107 by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

ARTICLE 2. LICENSING**R4-22-201. Application Required**

An individual or entity that seeks a license or other approval from the Board shall complete and submit an application form prescribed

by the Board. The Board has prescribed the following application forms, which are available from the Board office or web site:

1. License,
2. License renewal,
3. Locum tenens registration,
4. Initial registration to dispense,
5. Registration to dispense renewal,
6. Renewable one-year post-graduate training permit,
7. Renewal of post-graduate training permit,
8. Short-term training permit,
9. Two-year teaching license, and
10. Approval of an educational program for medical assistants.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-202. Determining Qualification for Licensure

- A.** To obtain a license, an applicant shall submit:
1. The application form specified in R4-22-201;
 2. The proof required under A.R.S. § 32-1822(A);
 3. A list of all Board-certified specializations, the certifying entity, and a copy of each certification or letter verifying specialization;
 4. A malpractice claim or suit questionnaire for each instance of medical malpractice in which there was an award, settlement, or payment;
 5. A passport-size picture taken within the last 60 days; and
 6. The application fee required under R4-22-102(A).
- B.** In addition to the materials required under subsection (A), an applicant shall have the following information submitted directly to the Board by the specified entity:
1. Professional Education Verification form or an official transcript submitted by the osteopathic college from which the applicant graduated;
 2. Verification of Postgraduate Training form submitted by each postgraduate facility or program at which the applicant trained;
 3. Practice Experience Verification form for at least seven of the last 10 years submitted by each health care facility or employer at which the applicant obtained experience;
 4. Verification of passing the medical licensure examination if the examination was passed within the last seven years submitted by the examining entity; and
 5. Verification of licensure form submitted by every state in which the applicant is or has been licensed as an osteopathic physician.
- C.** If an applicant has established a credentials portfolio with the FCVS or AOIA, the applicant may request that the FCVS forward to the Board some or all of the materials required under subsection (B).
- D.** The Board shall conduct a substantive review of the information submitted under subsections (A) and (B) and determine whether the applicant is qualified for licensure by virtue of:
1. Possessing the knowledge and skills necessary to practice medicine safely and skillfully;
 2. Demonstrating a history of professional conduct; and
 3. Possessing the physical, mental, and emotional fitness to practice medicine.
- E.** If the substantive review referenced in subsection (D) does not yield sufficient information for the Board to determine whether an applicant is qualified for licensure, the Board shall request that the applicant appear before the Board for an interview.
1. The Board shall conduct an application interview in the same manner as an informal hearing conducted under

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- A.R.S. § 32-1855 and shall accord the applicant the same rights as a respondent.
2. In conjunction with an application interview, the Executive Director or Board may require that the applicant, at the applicant's expense:
 - a. Provide additional documentation,
 - b. Submit to a physical or psychological examination,
 - c. Submit to a practice assessment evaluation,
 - d. Pass an approved special purposes competency examination listed in R4-22-203(A)(3), or
 - e. Fulfill any combination of the requirements listed in subsections (E)(2)(a) through (d).
- F. If the substantive review referenced in subsection (D) reveals that an applicant has been subject to disciplinary action or criminal conviction, the Board shall consider the following factors to determine whether the applicant has been rehabilitated from the conduct underlying the disciplinary action or criminal conviction:
1. Nature of the disciplinary or criminal action including charges and final disposition;
 2. Whether all terms of court-ordered sentencing or Board-issued order were satisfied;
 3. Whether the disciplinary action or criminal conviction was set aside, dismissed with prejudice, or reduced;
 4. Whether a diversion program was entered and completed;
 5. Whether the circumstances, relationships, or personal attributes that caused or contributed to the underlying conduct changed;
 6. Personal and professional references attesting to rehabilitation; and
 7. Other information the Board determines demonstrates whether the applicant has been rehabilitated.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-203. Examination; Practice Equivalency to an Examination

- A. Approved examinations. For the purposes of licensing, the Board approves the following examinations:
1. All levels and parts of the COMLEX required by the NBOME with a passing score determined by the NBOME;
 2. All levels and parts of the USMLE required by the NBME with a passing score determined by the NBME; and
 3. A special purposes competency examination given by the NBOME or NBME to an applicant at the request of the Board, with a passing score established by the NBOME or NBME.
- B. Practice equivalency to an examination. If an applicant has not passed an approved examination within the seven years before the date of application, the Board shall find that the applicant has practice experience equivalent to an approved examination if the applicant submits documentation of all of the following:
1. On the date of application and continuously until the date the applicant is issued or denied a license, the applicant holds:
 - a. An active license to practice osteopathic medicine issued by another state, or
 - b. An active permit or temporary license to practice in an approved residency or fellowship;
 2. For at least seven of the 10 years immediately before the date of application, the applicant:
 - a. Was in clinical practice providing direct patient care, or

- b. Was in the second or later year of an approved residency or fellowship; and
 - c. Has completed a certification examination provided by a specialty board under R4-22-106; and
3. Within two years immediately before the date of application, the applicant completed at least 40 hours of approved CME, defined and documented as specified in R4-22-207.

Historical Note

New Section renumbered from R4-22-104 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-204. License Issuance; Effective Date of License

- A. Within 90 days after an applicant for licensure receives notice from the Board that the applicant is approved, but no later than 360 days after the date on which the application was originally submitted, the approved applicant shall submit to the Board the license issuance fee required by A.R.S. § 32-1826(A) and the following information in writing:
1. Practice address and telephone number,
 2. Residential address, and
 3. A statement of whether the practice address or residential address should be used by the Board as the address of record.
- B. The Board shall issue a license to an approved applicant that is effective on the date the information required under subsection (A) is received.
- C. The Board shall administratively close an approved applicant's file if the approved applicant fails to submit the information required within the time specified under subsection (A). If an applicant whose file is administratively closed wishes to be considered further for licensure, the applicant shall reapply by complying with R4-22-202.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-205. License Renewal

To renew a license, the licensee shall submit to the Board the renewal application required under R4-22-201. Failure to receive notice of the need to renew does not excuse failure to renew timely.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-206. Procedure for Application to Reenter Practice

- A. The procedures in this Section apply only to an osteopathic physician who:
1. Was licensed and practiced as an osteopathic physician in Arizona or another jurisdiction, and
 2. Currently is not licensed and practicing as an osteopathic physician in Arizona or another jurisdiction.
- B. All applicants to reenter practice shall:
1. Submit the application required under R4-22-201, including all documents specified in the application; and
 2. Pay the fee specified in R4-22-102(A).
- C. In addition to complying with subsection (B), an applicant who has been out of practice for less than two years and has no disciplinary history shall submit documentation of completing at least 40 hours of Category 1-A or Category 1 CME in the applicant's intended field of practice within the two years before the date the application to reenter practice is approved.
- D. In addition to complying with subsection (B), an applicant who has been out of practice for two or more years and has no disciplinary history shall attend a Board meeting and:

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1. Discuss with the Board evidence that the applicant remains competent to practice medicine; and
 2. Develop a reentry plan designed to ensure that the applicant is competent to practice medicine. The re-entry plan may include any or all of the following, at the discretion of the Board:
 - a. Taking a competency or specialty examination;
 - b. Taking continuing education;
 - c. Completing a practice assessment program;
 - d. Practicing under supervision or with restrictions; and
 - e. Submitting to a physical or psychological examination.
- E.** In addition to complying with subsection (B), an applicant who has been out of practice and has a history of disciplinary action shall attend a Board meeting and:
1. Establish to the Board's satisfaction that the applicant is rehabilitated from the underlying unprofessional conduct. In determining whether the applicant is rehabilitated, the Board shall consider the factors listed in R4-22-202(F); and
 2. If the Board determines that the applicant is rehabilitated, take the actions listed in subsection (D) to ensure that the applicant is competent to practice medicine.
- Historical Note**
New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).
- R4-22-207. Continuing Medical Education; Waiver; Extension of Time to Complete**
- A.** Under A.R.S. § 32-1825(B), a licensee is required to obtain 40 hours of Board-approved CME in the two years before license renewal. The Board shall approve the CME of a licensee if the CME complies with the following:
1. At least 24 hours are obtained by completing CME classified by the AOA as Category 1A; and
 2. No more than 16 hours are obtained by completing CME classified as American Medical Association Category 1 approved by an ACCME-accredited CME provider.
- B.** A licensee may fulfill 40 hours of the CME requirement for a biennial license renewal period by participating in an approved postgraduate training program or preceptorship during that biennial license renewal period.
- C.** The Board shall accept the following documentation as evidence of compliance with the CME requirement:
1. For a CME under subsection (A)(1):
 - a. The AOA printout of the licensee's CME, or
 - b. A copy of the certificate of attendance from the provider of the CME showing:
 - i. Licensee's name,
 - ii. Title of the CME,
 - iii. Name of the provider of the CME,
 - iv. Category of the CME,
 - v. Number of hours in the CME, and
 - vi. Date of attendance;
 2. For a CME under subsection (A)(2):
 - a. A copy of the certificate of attendance from the provider of the CME showing the information listed in subsection (C)(1)(b); or
 - b. A specialty board's printout showing a licensee's completion of CME.
 3. For a CME under subsection (B), either a letter from the Director of Medical Education or a certificate of completion for the approved postgraduate training program or preceptorship.
- D.** Waiver of CME requirements. To obtain a waiver under A.R.S. § 32-1825(C) of the CME requirements, a licensee shall submit to the Board a written request that includes the following:
1. The period for which the waiver is requested,
 2. CME completed during the current license period and the documentation required under subsection (C), and
 3. Reason that a waiver is needed and the applicable documentation:
 - a. For military service. A copy of current orders or a letter on official letterhead from the licensee's commanding officer;
 - b. For absence from the United States. A copy of pages from the licensee's passport showing exit and reentry dates;
 - c. For disability. A letter from the licensee's treating physician stating the nature of the disability; or
 - d. For circumstances beyond the licensee's control:
 - i. A letter from the licensee stating the nature of the circumstances, and
 - ii. Documentation that provides evidence of the circumstances.
- E.** The Board shall grant a request for waiver of CME requirements that:
1. Is based on a reason listed in subsection (D)(3),
 2. Is supported by the documentation required under subsection (D)(3),
 3. Is filed no sooner than 60 days before and no later than 30 days after the license renewal date, and
 4. Will promote the safe and professional practice of osteopathy in this state.
- F.** Extension of time to complete CME requirements. To obtain an extension of time under A.R.S. § 32-1825(C) to complete the CME requirements, a licensee shall submit to the Board a written request that includes the following:
1. Ending date of the requested extension,
 2. CME completed during the current license period and the documentation required under subsection (C),
 3. Proof the licensee is registered for additional CME sufficient to enable the licensee to complete all CME required for license renewal before the end of the requested extension, and
 4. Licensee's attestation that the CME obtained under the extension will be reported only to fulfill the current license renewal requirement and will not be reported on a subsequent license renewal application.
- G.** The Board shall grant a request for an extension that:
1. Specifies an ending date no later than May 1 following the license renewal date,
 2. Includes the documentation and attestation required under subsection (F),
 3. Is submitted no sooner than 60 days before and no later than 30 days after the license renewal date, and
 4. Will promote the safe and professional practice of osteopathy in this state.
- Historical Note**
Section R4-22-207 renumbered from R4-22-109 and amended by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 2765, effective September 9, 2006 (Supp. 06-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8,

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2014 (Supp. 14-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 23 A.A.R. 763, effective May 12, 2017 (Supp. 17-1).

R4-22-208. Reserved

R4-22-209. Reserved

R4-22-210. Reserved

R4-22-211. Reserved

R4-22-212. Confidential Program for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Impaired Osteopathic Physicians

- A.** To protect the public health and safety, a licensee is required by A.R.S. § 32-1822 to be physically, mentally, and emotionally able to practice medicine.
- B.** If the Board determines that a licensee may be impaired by substance abuse and there is evidence of an imminent danger to the public health and safety, the Board's Executive Director, with the concurrence of investigative staff, the medical consultant, or a Board member, may enter into:
1. A consent agreement with the licensee to restrict the licensee's practice if there is evidence that a restriction of the licensee's practice is needed to mitigate the danger to the public health and safety;
 2. A stipulated agreement with the licensee requiring the licensee to complete a Board-approved evaluation and treatment program for abuse or misuse of chemical substances if there is evidence the program would be successful in enabling the licensee to return to practice safely; and
 3. A stipulated agreement with the licensee to enter a Monitored Aftercare Program (MAP) if there is evidence the licensee intends to comply with a program for rehabilitation.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1388, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2). Section R4-22-212 renumbered to Section R4-22-104; new Section R4-22-212 made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

Table 1. Renumbered

Historical Note

Table 1 made by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1388, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2). Table 1 renumbered to R4-22-104, Table 1 by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

ARTICLE 3. DISPENSING DRUGS

R4-22-301. Registration to Dispense Required

- A.** An osteopathic physician shall register with the Board annually if the osteopathic physician:
1. Maintains a supply of controlled substances, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(13), prescription-only drugs, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(76), or prescription-only devices, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(75), excluding manufacturers' samples;
 2. Prescribes the items listed in subsection (A)(1) to a patient of the osteopathic physician for use outside the office of the osteopathic physician; and
 3. Obtains payment for the items listed in subsection (A)(1) at a practice location in Arizona.
- B.** To register with the Board to dispense, an osteopathic physician shall:
1. Submit the form referenced in R4-22-201,
 2. Submit a copy of the osteopathic physician's current Drug Enforcement Administration certificate of registra-

tion for each location from which the osteopathic physician will dispense a controlled substance, and

3. Pay the fee authorized by A.R.S. § 32-1826(A)(11).
- C.** An osteopathic physician who is registered with the Board to dispense shall renew the registration by December 31 of each year by complying with subsection (B). If an osteopathic physician submits a timely and complete application to renew a registration to dispense, the osteopathic physician may continue to dispense until the Board approves or denies the renewal application.
- D.** If an osteopathic physician fails to submit a timely and complete application to renew a registration to dispense, the osteopathic physician shall immediately cease dispensing.
1. If the osteopathic physician wishes to resume dispensing, the osteopathic physician shall register with the Board by complying with subsection (B) and shall not dispense until the osteopathic physician receives notice from the Board that the registration is approved.
 2. If the osteopathic physician does not wish to resume dispensing, the osteopathic physician shall, as required by A.R.S. § 32-1871(F), submit to the Board an inventory disposal form, which is available from the Board office or on its web site.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-302. Packaging and Inventory

- A.** An osteopathic physician shall dispense a controlled substance or prescription-only drug in a prepackaged or light-resistant container with a consumer safety cap that complies with standards specified in the official compendium, as defined at A.R.S. § 32-1901(55), and state and federal law, unless a patient or the patient's representative requests a non-safety cap.
- B.** An osteopathic physician shall ensure that a dispensed controlled substance or prescription-only drug is labeled with the following information:
1. The name, address, and telephone number of the dispensing osteopathic physician;
 2. The date the controlled substance or prescription-only drug is dispensed;
 3. The patient's name;
 4. The name of the controlled substance or prescription-only drug, strength, dosage, form, name of manufacturer, quantity dispensed, directions for use, and any cautionary statement necessary for the safe and effective use of the controlled substance or prescription-only drug; and
 5. A beyond-use date not to exceed one year from the date of dispensing or the manufacturer's expiration date if less than one year.
- C.** An osteopathic physician shall:
1. Secure all controlled substances in a locked cabinet or room;
 2. Control access to the locked cabinet or room by a written procedure that includes, at a minimum:
 - a. Designation of the persons who have access to the locked cabinet or room, and
 - b. Procedures for recording requests for access to the locked cabinet or room;
 3. Make the written procedure required under subsection (C)(2) available on demand by the Board or its authorized representative for inspection or copying;
 4. Store prescription-only drugs so they are not accessible to patients; and

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5. Store controlled substances and prescription-only drugs not requiring refrigeration in an area where the temperature does not exceed 85° F.
- D.** An osteopathic physician shall maintain a dispensing log for all controlled substances and the prescription-only drug nalbuphine hydrochloride (Nubain) dispensed. The osteopathic physician shall ensure that the dispensing log includes the following information on a separate inventory sheet for each controlled substance or prescription-only drug:
1. Date the drug is dispensed;
 2. Patient's name;
 3. Name of controlled substance or prescription-only drug, strength, dosage, form, and name of manufacturer;
 4. Number of dosage units dispensed;
 5. Running total of each controlled substance or prescription-only drug dispensed; and
 6. Written signature of the osteopathic physician next to each entry.
- E.** An osteopathic physician may use a computer to maintain the dispensing log required under subsection (D) if the log is quickly accessible through either on-screen viewing or printing a copy.
- F.** This Section does not apply to a prepackaged manufacturer sample of a controlled substance or prescription-only drug unless otherwise provided by federal law.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-303. Prescribing and Dispensing Requirements

- A.** An osteopathic physician who dispenses a controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device shall record the following information on the patient's medical record:
1. Name, strength, dosage, and form of the controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device dispensed;
 2. Quantity or volume dispensed;
 3. Date of dispensing;
 4. Medical reasons for dispensing; and
 5. Number of refills authorized.
- B.** Before dispensing a controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device, an osteopathic physician shall review the prepared controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device to ensure that:
1. The container label and contents comply with the prescription; and
 2. The patient is informed of the name of the controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device, directions for use, precautions, and storage requirements.
- C.** An osteopathic physician shall purchase all controlled substance, prescription-only drugs, or prescription-only devices dispensed from a manufacturer or distributor approved by the United State Food and Drug Administration or a pharmacy holding a current permit from the Arizona Board of Pharmacy.
- D.** The individual who prepares a controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or prescription-only device for dispensing shall countersign and date the original prescription form.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-304. Recordkeeping and Reporting Shortages

- A.** An osteopathic physician who dispenses a controlled substance or prescription-only drug shall ensure that an original

prescription order, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(77), for the controlled substance or prescription-only drug dispensed is dated, consecutively numbered in the order in which originally dispensed, and filed separately from patient medical records. The osteopathic physician shall ensure that original prescription orders are maintained in three separate files, as follows:

1. Schedule II controlled substances, which are listed at A.R.S. § 36-2513;
 2. Schedule III, IV, and V controlled substances, which are defined or listed at A.R.S. §§ 36-2514 through 36-2516, and
 3. Prescription-only drugs.
- B.** An osteopathic physician shall ensure that purchase orders and invoices for all dispensed controlled substances and prescription-only drugs are maintained for three years from the date on the purchase order or invoice in three separate files as follows:
1. Schedule II controlled substances;
 2. Schedule III, IV, and V controlled substances and nalbuphine; and
 3. All other prescription-only drugs.
- C.** An osteopathic physician who discovers a theft or loss of a controlled substance or dangerous drug, as defined in A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 27, Article 2, from the physician's office shall:
1. Immediately notify the local law enforcement agency,
 2. Provide the local law enforcement agency with a written report, and
 3. Send a copy of the report to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the Board within seven days of the discovery of the theft or loss.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-305. Inspections; Denial and Revocation

- A.** An osteopathic physician shall allow the Board or its representative access to the physician's office and the records required under this Article for inspection of compliance with A.R.S. § 32-1871 and this Article.
- B.** Failure to comply with A.R.S. § 32-1871 and this Article is unprofessional conduct and grounds for revocation of the physician's registration to dispense or denial of renewal of registration to dispense.
- C.** The Board shall revoke an osteopathic physician's registration to dispense upon the occurrence of the following:
1. Suspending, revoking, surrendering, or canceling the physician's license;
 2. Failing to timely renew the physician's license; or
 3. Restricting the physician's ability to prescribe or administer medication, including loss or expiration of the physician's Drug Enforcement Administration Certificate of Registration.
- D.** If the Board denies a registration to dispense to an osteopathic physician, the physician may appeal the decision by filing a written request with the Board no later than 30 days after service of the notice of denial.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

ARTICLE 4. MEDICAL ASSISTANTS**R4-22-401. Approval of Educational Programs for Medical Assistants**

- A.** For purposes of this Section, a Board-approved medical assistant training program is a program:
1. Accredited by the CAAHEP;

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2. Accredited by the ABHES;
 3. Accredited by any accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education; or
 4. Designed and offered by a licensed osteopathic physician, that meets or exceeds the standards of one of the accrediting programs listed in subsections (A)(1) through (A)(3), and the licensed osteopathic physician verifies that those who complete the program have the entry level competencies referenced in R4-22-402.
- B.** A person seeking approval of a training program for medical assistants shall submit to the Board the application required under R4-22-201 and verification that the program meets the requirements in subsection (A).

Historical Note

Section R4-22-401 renumbered from R4-22-110 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-402. Medical Assistants – Authorized Procedures

- A.** A medical assistant may, under the direct supervision of a licensed osteopathic physician, perform the medical procedures listed in the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs' *Standards and Guidelines for the Accreditation of Educational Programs in Medical Assisting*, revised 2008. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later revisions, amendments or editions, is on file with the Board, and may be obtained from the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs, 1361 Park Street, Clearwater, FL 33756, 727-210-2350, or www.caahep.org.
- B.** Additionally, a medical assistant working under the direct supervision of a licensed osteopathic physician may:
1. Perform physical medicine modalities, including administering whirlpool treatments, diathermy treatments, electronic galvanic stimulation treatments, ultrasound therapy, massage therapy, and traction treatments;
 2. Apply Transcutaneous Nerve Stimulation units and hot and cold packs;
 3. Administer small volume nebulizers;
 4. Draw blood;
 5. Prepare proper dosages of medication and administer the medication as directed by the physician;
 6. Assist in minor surgical procedures;
 7. Perform urine analyses, strep screens, and urine pregnancy tests;
 8. Perform EKGs; and
 9. Take vital signs.

Historical Note

Section R4-22-402 renumbered from R4-22-111 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-403. Medical Assistant Training Requirement

- A.** The licensed osteopathic physician who will provide direct supervision to a medical assistant shall ensure that the medical assistant satisfies one of the following training requirements before the medical assistant is employed:
1. Completes an approved medical assistant training program,
 2. Completes an unapproved medical assistant training program and passes a medical assistant examination administered by either the American Association of Medical Assistants or the American Medical Technologists, or
 3. Completes a medical services training program of the Armed Forces of the United States.

- B.** This Section does not apply to a person who completed a medical assistant training program before August 7, 2004, and was employed continuously as a medical assistant since completing the program.

Historical Note

Section R4-22-403 renumbered from R4-22-112 and amended by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

ARTICLE 5. OFFICE-BASED SURGERY**R4-22-501. Definitions**

In this Article,

“ACLS” means advanced cardiac life support performed according to certification standards of the American Heart Association.

“Auscultation” means the act of listening to sounds within the human body either directly or through use of a stethoscope or other means.

“BLS” means basic life support performed according to certification standards of the American Heart Association.

“Capnography” means monitoring the concentration of exhaled carbon dioxide of a sedated patient to determine adequacy of the patient's ventilatory function.

“Deep sedation” means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which a patient:

Cannot be easily aroused, but

Responds purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation, and

May partially lose the ability to maintain ventilatory function.

“Discharge” means a written or electronic documented termination of office-based surgery provided to a patient.

“Emergency” means an immediate threat to the life or health of a patient.

“General anesthesia” means a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which a patient:

Can not be aroused even with painful stimulus; and

May partially or completely lose the ability to maintain ventilatory, neuromuscular, or cardiovascular function or airway.

“Health care professional” means a registered nurse or a registered nurse practitioner, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1601, physician assistant, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-2501, and any individual authorized to perform surgery under A.R.S. Title 32 who participates in office-based surgery.

“Informed consent” means advising a patient of the:

Purpose for and alternatives to office-based surgery,

Risks associated with office-based surgery, and

Possible benefits and complications from office-based surgery.

“Malignant hyperthermia” means a life-threatening condition in an individual who has a genetic sensitivity to inhalant anesthetics and depolarizing neuromuscular blocking drugs that occurs during or after the administration of an inhalant anesthetic or depolarizing neuromuscular blocking drug.

“Minimal sedation” means a drug-induced state during which:

A patient responds to verbal commands,

Cognitive function and coordination may be impaired, and

A patient's ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected.

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“Moderate sedation” means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which:

- A patient responds to verbal commands or light tactile stimulations, and
- No interventions are required to maintain ventilatory or cardiovascular function.

“Monitor” means to assess the condition of a patient.

“Office-based surgery” means a medical procedure performed by an osteopathic physician in the physician's office or other practice location that is not part of a licensed hospital or licensed ambulatory surgical center while using sedation.

“PALS” means pediatric advanced life support performed according to certification standards of the American Academy of Pediatrics or the American Heart Association.

“Rescue” means to correct adverse physiologic consequences of deeper than intended level of sedation and return the patient to the intended level of sedation.

“Staff member” means an individual who:

- Is not a health care professional, and
- Assists with office-based surgery under the supervision of the osteopathic physician performing the office-based surgery.

“Transfer” means a physical relocation of a patient from the office or other practice location of an osteopathic physician to a licensed health care institution.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-502. Health Care Institution License

An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall obtain a health care institution license as required by the Arizona Department of Health Services under A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 4 and 9 A.A.C. 10.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-503. Administrative Provisions

- A.** An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall:
1. Establish, document, and implement written policies and procedures that cover:
 - a. Patients' rights,
 - b. Informed consent,
 - c. Care of patients in an emergency, and
 - d. Transfer of patients to a local accredited or licensed acute-care hospital;
 2. Ensure that a staff member who assists with or a health care professional who participates in office-based surgery:
 - a. Has sufficient education, training, and experience to perform assigned duties;
 - b. If applicable, has a current license or certification required to perform assigned duties; and
 - c. Performs only those acts that are within the scope of practice established in the staff member's or health care professional's governing statutes;
 3. Ensure that the office or other practice location where office-based surgery is performed has all equipment necessary for:
 - a. The physician to perform the office-based surgery safely,

- b. The physician or health care professional to administer the sedation safely,
 - c. The physician or health care professional to monitor the use of sedation, and
 - d. The physician and health care professional administering the sedation to rescue a patient after the sedation is administered if the patient enters into a deeper state of sedation than was intended by the physician;
4. Ensure that a copy of the patients' rights policy is provided to each patient before performing office-based surgery;
 5. Obtain informed consent from the patient before performing office-based surgery that:
 - a. Authorizes the office-based surgery, and
 - b. Authorizes the office-based surgery to be performed at the specific practice location; and
 6. Review all policies and procedures at least every 12 months and update as needed.
- B.** An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall comply with:
1. The local jurisdiction's fire code;
 2. The local jurisdiction's building codes for construction and occupancy;
 3. The bio-hazardous waste and hazardous waste standards in 18 A.A.C. 13, Article 14; and
 4. The controlled substances administration, supply, and storage standards in 4 A.A.C. 23, Article 5.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-504. Procedure and Patient Selection

- A.** An osteopathic physician shall ensure that each office-based surgery performed:
1. Can be performed safely with the equipment, staff members, and health care professionals at the physician's office;
 2. Is of duration and degree of complexity that allows a patient to be discharged from the physician's office within 24 hours;
 3. Is within the education, training, experience, skills, and licensure of the physician; and
 4. Is within the education, training, experience, skills, and licensure of the staff members and health care professionals at the physician's office.
- B.** An osteopathic physician shall not perform office-based surgery if the patient:
1. Has a medical condition or other condition that indicates the procedure should not be performed in the physician's office, or
 2. Will require inpatient services at a hospital.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-505. Sedation Monitoring Standards

- A.** An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery when minimal sedation is administered to a patient shall ensure from the time sedation is administered until post-sedation monitoring begins that a quantitative method of assessing the patient's oxygenation, such as pulse oximetry, is used.
- B.** An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery when moderate or deep sedation is administered to a patient shall ensure from the time sedation is administered until post-sedation monitoring begins that:

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1. A quantitative method of assessing the patient's oxygenation, such as pulse oximetry, is used;
2. The patient's ventilatory function is monitored by any of the following:
 - a. Direct observation,
 - b. Auscultation, or
 - c. Capnography;
3. The patient's circulatory function is monitored by:
 - a. Having a continuously displayed electrocardiogram,
 - b. Documenting arterial blood pressure and heart rate at least every five minutes, and
 - c. Evaluating the patient's cardiovascular function by pulse plethysmography;
4. The patient's temperature is monitored if the physician expects the patient's temperature to fluctuate; and
5. A licensed and qualified health care professional, other than the physician performing the office-based surgery, is:
 - a. Present throughout the office-based surgery, and
 - b. Has the sole responsibility of attending to the patient.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-506. Perioperative Period; Patient Discharge

An osteopathic physician performing office-based surgery shall ensure all of the following:

1. The physician is physically present in the room where office-based surgery is performed while the office-based surgery is performed;
2. After the office-based surgery is performed and until the patient's post-sedation monitoring is discontinued, a physician is at the physician's office and sufficiently free of other duties to respond to an emergency;
3. If using minimal sedation, the physician or a health care professional certified in ACLS, PALS, or BLS is at the physician's office and sufficiently free of other duties to respond to an emergency until the patient is discharged;
4. If using moderate or deep sedation, the physician or a health care professional certified in ACLS or PALS is at the physician's office and sufficiently free of other duties to respond to an emergency until the patient is discharged;
5. A discharge is documented in the patient's medical record including:
 - a. The date and time of the patient's discharge, and
 - b. A description of the patient's medical condition at the time of discharge; and
6. The patient receives discharge instructions and receipt of the discharge instructions is documented in the patient's medical record.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-507. Emergency Drugs; Equipment and Space Used**for Office-based Surgery**

- A. In addition to the requirements in R4-22-503(A)(3) and R4-22-504(A)(1), an osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall ensure that the physician's office has at a minimum:
 1. The following:
 - a. A reliable oxygen source with a SaO₂ monitor;
 - b. Suction;
 - c. Resuscitation equipment, including a defibrillator;
 - d. Emergency drugs; and
 - e. A cardiac monitor;
 2. The equipment for patient monitoring according to the standards in R4-22-505;
 3. Space large enough to:
 - a. Allow access to the patient during office-based surgery, recovery, and any emergency;
 - b. Accommodate all equipment necessary to perform the office-based surgery; and
 - c. Accommodate all equipment necessary for sedation monitoring;
 4. A source of auxiliary electrical power available in the event of a power failure;
 5. Equipment, emergency drugs, and resuscitative capabilities required under this Section for patients less than 18 years of age, if office-based surgery is performed on these patients; and
 6. Procedures to minimize the spread of infection.
- B. An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall:
 1. Ensure that all equipment used for office-based surgery is maintained, tested, and inspected according to manufacturer specifications; and
 2. Maintain documentation of manufacturer-recommended maintenance of all equipment used in office-based surgery.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).

R4-22-508. Emergency and Transfer Provisions

- A. An osteopathic physician who performs office-based surgery shall ensure that a health care professional who participates in or a staff member who assists with office-based surgery receives instruction in the following:
 1. Policy and procedure in cases of emergency,
 2. Policy and procedure for office evacuation, and
 3. Safe and timely patient transfer.
- B. When performing office-based surgery, an osteopathic physician shall not use any drug or agent that may trigger malignant hyperthermia.

Historical Note

New Section made by final rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 2654, effective November 8, 2014 (Supp. 14-3).