

tion of the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene. Three are licensed speech-language pathologists with paid work experience in speech-language pathology for at least five years and approval by the Maryland Speech-Language-Hearing Association. One is a licensed audiologist with paid work experience in audiology for at least five years and approval by the Maryland Speech-Language-Hearing Association. One must be a physician licensed to practice medicine in Maryland with a certificate of qualification from the American Board of Otolaryngology. One must be a consumer who has no training or financial interest in the field of speech-language pathology. Authorization for the Board continues until July 1, 1994 (Code Health Occupations Article, secs. 19-101 through 19-502).

MARYLAND STATE SCHOOL HEALTH COUNCIL

John M. Krager, M.D., M.P.H., *Chairperson*
Florence Fenton, Ed.D., *Vice-Chairperson*

c/o Baltimore County Health Department
401 Bosley Ave.
Towson, MD 21204

887-2717

The Maryland State School Health Council was created informally by the State Department of Health and the State Department of Education in the 1950s. Formally reorganized in 1966, the Council advises the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the State Department of Education on the school health program. The Council helps develop and maintain programs to provide a healthful school environment, health and safety instruction, and school health services. It also serves as a forum for the two State departments, their local counterparts, and other groups concerned with the health of school-age children.

The general body of the Council includes two representatives appointed by each of the twenty-four local health and education departments. The Executive Board consists of five elected members of the general body and representatives of State and local government health and education agencies, medical associations, and education organizations.

STATE BOARD OF PHYSICIAN QUALITY ASSURANCE

Israel H. Weiner, M.D., *Chairperson*, 1992

Appointed by Governor (who also designates chair):
Frank A. Gunther, Jr., 1991; Claude David Hill, M.D., 1991; Reynaldo L. Lee-Llacer, M.D., 1991; J. Andrew Sumner, M.D., 1991; Peter E. Dans, M.D., 1992; Bernard S. Kleiman, M.D., 1992; Ira N. Brecher, M.D., 1993; Lawrence Alan Jones, M.D., 1993; Sheila K. Riggs, 1993; Harvey B. Kalin, M.D., 1994; John T. Lynn, M.D., 1994;

Christine J. Moore, 1994; John Franklin Strahan, M.D., 1994; one vacancy.

J. Michael Compton, *Acting Executive Director*

4201 Patterson Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21215-2299

764-4777

In Maryland, authority to license physicians was first granted to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland in their charter (Chapter 105, Acts of 1798). From 1798 to 1838, the Faculty examined candidates, issued licenses upon payment of a fee, and prosecuted unlicensed doctors. The petitions of botanic medical practitioners influenced the legislature to pass a law in 1838 allowing any person to collect fees for medical services performed (Chapter 30, Acts of 1838), which effectively ended the licensing of doctors until 1888.

The State Board of Health then licensed all physicians (Chapter 429, Acts of 1888). In 1892, two Boards of Medical Examiners carried on this function. One represented the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and the other the State Homeopathic Society (Chapter 296, Acts of 1892). The General Assembly in 1957 abolished the Homeopathic Board and provided for the State Board of Medical Examiners to regulate the practice of medicine. In 1988, the Board was replaced by the State Board of Physician Quality Assurance (Chapter 109, Acts of 1988). Certain functions of the Commission on Medical Discipline in Maryland were assigned to the Board in 1988.

The Board tests and licenses physicians to practice medicine in the State. For certain causes, the Board may revoke the license of any physician. Candidates for licenses must be graduates of medical schools approved by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges or of foreign medical schools that offer an equivalent education. All graduates of foreign medical schools who apply must pass the examination given by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates. The Board determines qualifications for practice by the FLEX examination (Federal Licensing Examination), endorsement of licenses obtained in a reciprocating state, or endorsement of a certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. FLEX examinations are held in June and December of each year.

The Board also regulates the unlicensed practice of medicine by physicians' assistants, psychiatrists' assistants, cardiac rescue technicians, aviation trauma technicians, medical practitioners, acupuncturists, medical radiation technologists, and nuclear medical technologists in approved medical training programs.

Since 1967 the Board has licensed certain osteopaths on the basis of endorsement, depending upon qualifications (Code Health Occupations Article, sec. 14-310).