tions on all written agreements between nurse-midwives and physicians. The Committee is composed of three nurse-midwives, appointed by the State Board of Nursing, and three physicians, appointed by the State Board of Physician Quality Assurance. Committee members serve three-year terms (Code Health Occupations Article, sec. 8-503).

NURSE PRACTITIONER JOINT COMMITTEE Vacancy, Chair

The Nurse Practitioner Joint Committee was created in 1981. The Committee reviews written agreements between nurse practitioners and physicians. The Committee then makes recommendations to the State Board of Physician Quality Assurance and the State Board of Nursing.

The Committee has six members. Three are appointed by the State Board of Physician Quality Assurance and three by the State Board of Nursing.

NURSE PRACTITIONER PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE Janice Wilson, R.N., C.R.N.P., Chair

Organized in 1981, the Nurse Practitioner Peer Review Committee oversees the use of health insurance and medical assistance benefits by certified nurse practitioners. The Committee, appointed by the State Board of Nursing, has ten nurse practitioners representing all nurse practitioner specialties (Code Health Occupations Article, sec. 8-503).

NURSE PSYCHOTHERAPIST PEER REVIEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mickie Crimone, R.N., C.S.-P., Chair

The Nurse Psychotherapist Peer Review Advisory Committee was formed in 1991. The Committee advises the State Board of Nursing on the practice of psychotherapy by clinical specialists in psychiatric and mental health nursing. The Committee also oversees the use of health insurance and medical assistance benefits by clinical specialists-psychiatry.

PRACTICE ISSUES COMMITTEE Ann K. Sober, R.N., Chair

Established in 1985, the Practice Issues Committee meets monthly to study specific practice issues referred to it by the State Board of Nursing. The Committee's twelve members are assisted by consultant members as needed.

REHABILITATION COMMITTEE no. 1 Patricia Miedusiewski, R.N., Chair

REHABILITATION COMMITTEE no. 2 Anne B. George, R.N., Chair

The Rehabilitation Committee was authorized in 1988 as a nonpunitive alternative to the State Board of Nursing's disciplinary process (Chapter 508, Acts of 1988). Nurses whose job performance is impaired by drugs, alcohol, or mental illness may

participate in the Rehabilitation Program upon recommendation of the Committee. In 1992, a second committee was established to handle the volume of nurses referred to the Program.

The State Board of Nursing selects each committee's five members who are licensed registered nurses with expertise in the field of chemical dependency or psychiatric nursing. One member is a licensed practical nurse, and one, a consumer knowledgeable in the field of chemical dependency (Code Health Occupations Article, sec. 8-208).

R.N. TO B.S.N. VALIDATION COMMITTEE Lesley Perry, R.N., Ph.D., Chair

The R.N. to B.S. N. Validation Committee was formed in 1993 to promote education for nurses. The Committee administers a statewide program to guarantee the transfer of credit for registered nursing programs from community colleges to universities leading to the bachelor of science in nursing degree. To make these programs compatible, the Committee develops a model for nursing education in the State and approves nursing curricula according to this model.

P.N. TO A.D.N. VALIDATION COMMITTEE Margaret DeStefanis, R.N., Chair

In 1993, the P.N. to A.D.N. Validation Committee began to promote career advancement for practical nurses. The Committee directs a statewide program to link hospital training programs for licensed practical nurses to community college programs leading to an associate degree in nursing. The Committee develops a model for nursing education in the State and approves nursing curricula accordingly so that coursework is not repeated.

STATE BOARD OF PHYSICIAN QUALITY ASSURANCE

Israel H. Weiner, M.D., Chair, 1996 J. Michael Compton, Executive Director

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In Maryland, authority to license physicians was granted first to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland in their charter of 1798 (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, which effectively ended the licensing of doctors until 1888 (Chapter 281, Acts of 1838).

The State Board of Health then licensed all physicians (Chapter 429, Acts of 1888). In 1892,