

(4) THE DEFINITION OF "PRACTICE CHIROPRACTIC" DOES NOT PROHIBIT A CHIROPRACTOR FROM SELECTING DIET AND HYGIENE MEASURES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language derived without substantive change from Art. 43, § 504(c).

In paragraph (3) of this subsection, the introductory phrase "except as otherwise provided in this title" is added for clarity. Present Art. 43, § 504(c) excludes from the definition of "practice chiropractic" the use of the methods of any other "branch of medicine". However, the definition of "practice medicine" in § 14-101 of this article includes activities that chiropractors are authorized to perform.

The revised definition is not intended to expand, limit, or prohibit practices authorized under the present definition of "practice of chiropractic".

The definition is stated in the infinitive form to permit minor verb variations of the defined phrase, without taking these variations out of the scope of the definition.

Note also that "practice chiropractic" includes some techniques that also are part of the practice of physical therapy, and that chiropractors are authorized in certain circumstances to practice physical therapy as defined in § 13-101 of this article.

For a full discussion of the historical relationship between the practice of chiropractic and the practice of physical therapy, see the General Revisor's Note to this title.

(G) PRACTICE PHYSICAL THERAPY.

"PRACTICE PHYSICAL THERAPY" HAS THE MEANING STATED IN § 13-101 OF THIS ARTICLE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language added for clarity.

Certain chiropractors are authorized to practice both chiropractic and physical therapy. The procedures authorized under each kind of practice overlap in some respects and differ in others. For example, while the use of X-rays is excluded from the practice of physical therapy, a chiropractor is authorized to use X-rays for diagnostic purposes as a part of the practice of chiropractic.