



At their May 2010 meeting, the Michigan Board of Chiropractic, in consultation with the Michigan Department of Community Health, voted to approve the following analytical instruments, adjustment apparatus, physical measures and tests relative to the new chiropractic scope of practice. These procedures/instruments can immediately be performed/used by doctors of chiropractic in Michigan under the new chiropractic scope of practice.

Analytical Instruments

Instruments used in the diagnosis of human conditions and disorders of the human musculoskeletal and nervous systems as they relate to subluxations, misalignments and joint dysfunctions. These instruments shall be used for the purpose of detecting those conditions and disorders or offering advice to seek treatment from other health professionals in order to restore and maintain health, including, but not limited to:

Electronic Infrared Thermograph: A system to create a quantitative image of the surface temperatures of the body

Superficial Heat Detecting Instruments or Electronic Thermal Scanning Instruments, such as, but not limited to:

**Neuro-Caligraph
Dermathermagraph
Thermoscribe
Unipolar Thermister
Bipolar Thermister**

Scales (weight): Use bilateral scales side by side to measure a patient's weight distribution from one side to the other to help determine if there is a subluxation and/or to help measure correction after a course of treatment

Protractors: Use in the analysis of x-ray studies to draw and measure radiographic lines

Dynamometer, Grip Manometer and Other Muscle Strength Evaluation Devices: Use to determine if there is muscular weakness that could be caused by nerve irritation, resulting in weakness on one side relative to the other

Rulers: Use to draw lines of radiographs to determine the existence or severity of subluxations, misalignments, and joint dysfunction

Tape Measure: Use during an examination to determine if there is a decrease in extremity muscle mass size as a result of a possible nerve irritation from subluxation or a potentially bulging disc

Grids, Plumblines and Levels: Use to determine if there are postural abnormalities indicating subluxations or muscular/skeletal imbalances

Spinal Stress Analyzer: Instrument designed to measure amount of postural imbalance due to muscle contraction

X-ray: For diagnostic purposes only

Percussion/Reflex Instruments, Pinwheels, Tuning Forks: Use in testing upper and lower extremity reflexes to determine if there is nerve irritation

Photography: Use photography to determine if there are postural abnormalities indicating subluxations or muscular/skeletal imbalances. Photography is often used in conjunction with plumblines or grids

Goniometer: Use to measure range of motion of the spine or other joints to determine if the range of motion is restricted

Non-invasive EMG or Surface EMG: Measures the electrical activity of individual muscles or muscle groups

Biofeedback Machine: Measures energy levels to detect abnormalities

Otoscope: Medical device used to examine the ears

Ophthalmoscope: An instrument used to examine the interior structures of the eye

Stethoscope: Acoustic instrument used to listen to the internal sounds of the human body

Spirometer: Used for pre- and post-treatment analysis of patients that have upper back spinal dysfunction that may be affecting the patient's ability to take a deep breath

Thermometer: Measures heat discrepancy from one side of the spine relative to the other to determine the existence of subluxations and/or measure the outcome of treatment

Galvanometer: Instrument used to detect and measure electric current

Sphygmomanometer: Instrument used to measure blood pressure

Adjustment Apparatus

Apparatus for correcting or reducing subluxations, misalignments and joint dysfunctions, including, but not limited to:

**Traction Devices
Adjustment Instruments
Adjustment Tables
Musculoskeletal Stabilizers**

Physical Measures

Physical measures used for correcting or reducing subluxations, misalignments and joint dysfunctions, including, but not limited to:

Massage: Manipulation of superficial layers of muscle and connective tissue to alleviate pain and discomfort

Mobilization: Method of manipulation, movement or stretching to increase range of motions in muscles and joints that does not involve a high-velocity thrust

Heat: Use of hot/moist packs or diathermy in an area of treatment to promote healing and restoration of function

Cold: Ice pack application in an area of treatment to promote healing and restoration of function

Light: Use of laser, infrared, ultraviolet, heat lamps, etc., to promote healing and restoration of function

Water: Use whirlpools or hydromassage for the use of treatment or rehabilitation in an area of treatment to promote healing and restoration of function

Electricity: Use of high volt, low volt or interferential current to aid in the correction of muscular/skeletal problems to promote healing and restoration of function

Sound: Use of ultrasound to aid in the correction of muscular/skeletal problems to promote healing and restoration of function

Traction: Set of mechanisms to relieve pressure on the spine and skeletal system

Decompression: Intermittent motorized or hydraulic distraction used as treatment for disc problems, low back pain or neck pain

Taping: Use of medical tape to stabilize injury or immobilize

Rehabilitative Exercises: Recommended stretches or movements intended to relieve stress on the spine or skeletal system

Tests

The performance, ordering or use of tests for the diagnosis of human conditions and disorders of the human musculoskeletal and nervous systems as they relate to subluxations, misalignments and joint dysfunctions. These tests shall be for the purpose of detecting those conditions and disorders or offering advice to seek treatment from other health professionals in order to restore and maintain health, including, but not limited to:

Neurologic: Evaluation of motor or sensory skills

Orthopedic: Used to identify specific nature of musculoskeletal injury or condition

Muscle Testing: Assessment of the body's electrical system balance by pushing or pulling on various muscles and evaluating the corresponding weaknesses

Gait: Assessment of balance, coordination and posture while walking

Blood: Use of blood tests to measure the outcome of nutritional counseling or to determine the need to continue treatment or refer to another health care provider if a patient has not responded to treatment

Urine: Use to measure the outcome of nutritional counseling or to determine the need to continue treatment or refer to another health care provider if a patient has not responded to treatment

Hair: Use to measure the outcome of nutritional counseling

Saliva: Use to measure the outcome of nutritional counseling

Ordering and use of non-invasive imaging tests, consistent with modern technology and related to spinal subluxations: May use an MRI of the spine to determine a patient's biomechanical problems in the spine or to offer advice to seek treatment from other healthcare professionals in order to restore or maintain health if the condition is outside the scope of chiropractic