Ms. Jan Robinson  
Registrar & Chief Executive Officer  
College of Veterinarians of Ontario  
2106 Gordon Street  
Guelph, Ontario N1L 1G6

Dear Ms. Robinson:

The Ontario Chiropractic Association (OCA) commends the College of Veterinarians of Ontario (CVO) and the Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians (OAVT) for undertaking an extensive legislative review and consultation process to modernize the legislation governing the care of animals in Ontario. We support the proposed scope of practice model that articulates how a system of providers, including chiropractors, can deliver animal care in the province. This reflects both the current landscape of animal care and the public's expectation to access chiropractic care directly for their animals.

Animal chiropractors report strong and positive relationships with veterinarians. By practising in a shared care model, there is recognition of the unique scopes of practice of the two professions, and the benefits of working collaboratively together for animals and their owners.

BACKGROUND

As primary care practitioners regulated under the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 (RHPA), chiropractors provide care to patients with a variety of health concerns related to the spine and joints and the effect on the nervous system, such as lumbar spine, shoulder and knee pain, injuries, and overall wellness care. Chiropractors focus on patient-centred care, using manual therapies, and often work in collaboration with other regulated health providers.

Depending on a patient’s particular needs, treatment may combine a range of options, including patient education, recommendations for lifestyle modifications, the prescription of therapeutic exercise, and other evidence-based interventions such as manual therapy and modalities to speed healing.

The goal of all treatment plans is to improve patient outcomes and promote the patient’s return to regular activity and work as quickly
and painlessly as possible.

The scope of practice of chiropractic as defined by the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991* is the assessment of conditions related to the spine, nervous system and joints and the diagnosis, prevention and treatment, primarily by adjustment of:

- dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures of functions of the spine and the effect of those dysfunctions or disorders on the nervous system; and
- dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures or functions of the joints.

Under the *RHPA*, chiropractors have the authority to perform the following authorized acts:

1. Communicating a diagnosis identifying, as the cause of a person’s symptoms,
   i. A disorder arising from the structures or functions of the spine and their effects on the nervous system, or
   ii. A disorder arising from the structures or functions of the joints of the extremities.

2. Moving the joints of the spine beyond a person’s usual physiological range of motion using a fast, low amplitude thrust.

3. Putting a finger beyond the anal verge for the purpose of manipulating the tailbone.

**ANIMAL CHIROPRACTIC CARE**

Chiropractors who treat animals have completed additional training beyond the four year post graduate program that qualifies them to be chiropractors. The Veterinary Chiropractic Learning Centre (https://verterinarychiropractic.ca) is the Ontario program that educates both chiropractors and veterinarians in animal chiropractic. It consists of a minimum of 220 hours of supervised classroom and hands-on instruction. The VCLC program is approved for certification by the College of Animal Chiropractors and the American Veterinary Chiropractic Association. Separate training in animal acupuncture will be described below.

In delivering care to animals, chiropractors must practice within the chiropractic scope of practice and adhere to all standards of practice of the profession. The College of Chiropractors of Ontario (CCO) has a standard of practice specifically related to the care of animals (Standard of Practice S-009 Chiropractic Care of Animals). One of the objectives of this standard is to ensure appropriate coordination and consultation between chiropractors and veterinarians in the chiropractic care of animals. The Standard of Practice S-009 Chiropractic Care of Animals (2015) clearly states that "primary responsibility for the health care of animals is with registrants of the College of Veterinarians of Ontario."

Chiropractors must always practice based on their qualifications, skills, knowledge and level of competence. There are safeguards in place to ensure that chiropractors providing animal care do not practice beyond their scope including professional misconduct regulations (described below).
and standards of practice. Chiropractors recognize their role in animal care is focused on musculoskeletal (MSK) conditions. It is through this lens that we are responding to the proposed scope of practice model. Patient scenarios (in italics) are included to illustrate the nature of care provided and to support the request for additional authorized acts.

PROPOSED SCOPE OF PRACTICE MODEL

Title protection
The OCA supports the draft wording of the title protection clause which would enable chiropractors to continue to use the title ‘doctor’ when treating animals. This is consistent with the RHPA, which authorizes chiropractors to use the title ‘Doctor’ (Dr.).

Authorized Acts
The OCA supports the adoption of a regulatory model similar to the RHPA that recognizes there are some specific activities that pose a significant risk to patients and, therefore, need to be restricted. The OCA supports the exemption which would allow for chiropractors to perform manipulation (Authorized Act #11).

We are requesting additional (full or part of the) authorized acts of communicating a diagnosis, performing procedures on tissue on or below the dermis; putting a finger beyond the anus, and using forms of energy. We are also recommending clarification and revision of wording of the authorized act regarding assessment, or alternatively, an exemption to allow chiropractors to perform assessments for the purposes of chiropractic treatment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Authorized Act #1: Communicating a Diagnosis
Chiropractors have the authority under the RHPA to communicate a diagnosis. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, such MSK conditions as a vertebral joint dysfunction, a temporomandibular (TMJ) joint disorder or a lumbo-sacral sprain. Animal chiropractors have the expert knowledge, skill and judgement to determine if chiropractic care is indicated/contraindicated in animals and to communicate their MSK dysfunction related diagnosis to the animals’ owner(s), and when care is not indicated, to refer to their veterinarian.

There are safeguards in place to ensure that appropriate referrals to veterinarians are made. The professional misconduct regulation (Ontario Regulation 852/93) identifies that it is professional misconduct to fail to advise a patient to consult with another health professional when the member knows or ought to know that:

- the patient's condition is beyond the scope of practice and competences for the members;
- the patient requires the care of another health professional; or
- the patient would be appropriately treated by another health professional.
In seeking chiropractic care, animal owners are expecting chiropractors to communicate the nature of the MSK condition affecting their animal. Furthermore, the communication of a diagnosis is important to obtaining informed consent to treat. Animal owners must be aware of their animal's condition and circumstances to provide informed consent. In addition, the CCO standard of practice (S-002 Record Keeping) requires that patient records include the chiropractic diagnosis or clinical impression. Consequently, we request that an exemption be made to allow chiropractors treating animals to communicate a diagnosis that falls with the chiropractic scope of practice. This would limit the diagnosis to MSK related conditions (spine, nervous system, and joints), thereby protecting the patients.

Scenario: A competitive hunter/jumper horse presents with an inability to "drive from behind" (less power in hind end) and swaps leads when asked to transition between various gaits. The owner reports no known trauma. The owner notices the horse is "cranky" when she grooms him over the back and pelvis and drops away from pressure in the lumbosacral and sacropelvic region. Gait analysis (at a walk, trot and canter) revealed the horse to be short striding on the hind leg and when cantering to the right, would change leads and limit stance time on the right hind. Gross movements otherwise appeared bilaterally symmetrical and no head bob was observed. No heat or swelling was apparent in distal extremities. Static and motion palpation analysis revealed a mild unlevelling of the pelvis with the right side being higher and restricted in its movement to D-V challenge. Muscle hypertonicity was noted in the gluteal and erector spinae muscles to the transition area of the spine on the right side, which was also restricted in its movement on palpation.

Chiropractic Diagnosis: right Sacroiliac Dysfunction/irritation with secondary muscle pain & hypertonicity.

Recommendation: trial of manipulation (VSMT) +/- auxiliary chiropractic therapies (soft tissue, equitape, laser or acupuncture prn) to address associated soft issue pain and dysfunction associated with chiropractic findings.

POM: approx 3 visits then reassess, if no signs of improvement, reassess determine if chiro care is still indicated and/or concurrent vet care is warranted

Notes: discuss findings with client, permission to contact vet if needed, and informed consent to care.

**Recommendation - Authorized Act # 1: Communicating a Diagnosis**

An exemption be included to authorize chiropractors to communicate a diagnosis within the chiropractic scope of practice, in accordance with standards set by the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.
Authorized Act #2: Performing an Assessment to Determine the Fitness or Soundness of an Animal, or Group of Animals

The CVO provided clarification during the May 2nd webinar that this authorized act relates specifically and exclusively to assessment for the purposes of fitness for slaughter and soundness for sale. The term “fitness and soundness” may have particular meaning and be well known within the veterinary medicine world; however, we believe the current wording of the proposed authorized act may be unclear to the public.

We suggest it is critical to distinguish between assessment for fitness for slaughter and soundness for sale, and a health assessment for the purposes of a differential diagnosis or treatment (which chiropractors do). Providing additional specificity regarding the intent of the authorized act will help promote transparency for the public regarding the activities that pose a significant risk, and therefore, need to be restricted.

Alternatively, if assessment is being defined more broadly and may include assessment for the purpose of providing health treatment, then chiropractors would need to have access to this authorized act. A comprehensive assessment is required to develop a differential diagnosis and the appropriate treatment plan.

Animal chiropractors need to perform an assessment to determine soundness so they can decide if chiropractic care is indicated. This is central to what chiropractors do. To clarify, this is not diagnosing a “true lameness”, but rather watching, for example, a horse move; assessing biomechanics; and ruling out red flags to treatment.

Assessing gait and range of motion, along with neurological exams assist in doing this. Soundness and fitness issues can be due to musculoskeletal issues, therefore a chiropractor working on animals should be able to perform these assessments. Animal chiropractors observe for improper movement patterns to assess and guide treatment on animals. It is imperative that the animal chiropractor be able to assess the movement and function of an animal in order to determine if there are any contraindications to treatment, such as signs of fracture or neurological deficit. Cranial nerve exams, proprioceptive test and peripheral reflexes provide valuable information regarding the integrity of the animal as well as pre and post treatment changes.

Screening for muscle asymmetry and faulty gait/movement patterns are covered in detail in the training of animal chiropractors (see Attachment 1: VCLC Program Curriculum). Animal chiropractors are trained to refer to a veterinarian for lameness workups when indicated by their assessment. This assists in determining whether an animal is sound as well as to know when it is a musculoskeletal diagnosis versus needing referral to a veterinarian. Allowing chiropractors to assess an animal’s fitness would be an adjunct to their clinical picture, and would never deter from proper veterinarian referral and communication.
Scenario: An owner of a competition agility dog presents indicating that the dog's jumping mechanics have changed, causing it to knock down jump bars. The owner communicates her observations. She sees that the dog is unable to fully extend its right front leg during the jumping process. The chiropractor observes the gait to see if there is any noticeable short striding with that right front limb. The chiropractor then takes that information to a hands-on assessment/palpation of this dog and determines the treatment from there. The chiropractor then asks the owner to walk the dog again for a post treatment reassessment.

Recommendation - Authorized Act #2: Performing an Assessment to Determine the Fitness or Soundness of an Animal, or Group of Animals:

The wording of the authorized act related to assessment be revised as:

Performing an assessment to determine the fitness for slaughter or soundness for sale of an animal, or group of animals, on which it is reasonably foreseeable that a person will rely on the assessment.

ALTERNATIVELY:

An exemption be included to authorize chiropractors to perform an assessment for the purposes of treatment within the chiropractic scope of practice, in accordance with standards set by the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.

Authorized Act #5: Performing a procedure on tissue on or below the dermis

Animals can experience muscular and connective tissue tension, trigger points and weakness. Depending on an animal’s condition(s), chiropractors perform muscle and soft tissue techniques alone or in combination with spinal manipulation. Administering techniques to facilitate a muscular change can also help support the adjustment/manipulation. Some examples include myofascial release, Logan basic technique and stretches. These are part of the curriculum at the Veterinary Chiropractic Learning Centre’s program (which builds on the foundation acquired through the four year chiropractic program) and provides the opportunity to learn these techniques specifically on animals.

Acupuncture is another treatment that can be an adjunct to spinal manipulation. While the International Veterinary Acupuncture Society (IVAS) provides training in acupuncture to veterinarians, there are an international animal acupuncture courses that are accredited by the IVAS or IVAS affiliated organizations in which chiropractors can enroll. One example is the
Adjunctive therapies like massage, exercise prescription, acupuncture, ultrasound, laser, vibration, et al. can be necessary, in addition to manipulation. Animal chiropractors who perform acupuncture are accountable to the CCO and must practice according to two standards of practice: Care of Animals (S-009) and Acupuncture (S-017), and within the chiropractic scope of practice. The Acupuncture standard notes that “CCO adopts the WHO Guidelines that a combined (clinical and academic) minimum of 200 hours of formal training is required for a member who intends to use acupuncture as an adjunctive procedure in his/her practice” (CCO Standard of Practice S-017, 2016). The CCO has stipulated that specific clinical competency for acupuncture on animals be obtained prior to use. That is, the CCO requires that animal chiropractors first must qualify to do acupuncture on humans (by meeting the requirements set out in the Standard S-017) before being trained to perform it on animals. Demonstration of this competency could be through examination, certification or proof of training. We believe this requirement would provide the necessary safeguards for chiropractors to perform acupuncture on animals.

Clarification is needed regarding the draft wording of the authorized act “performing a procedure on tissue on or below the dermis, specifically whether it includes the use of “Equitape” (which is applied to the epidermis). This is used in support of the care provided by animal chiropractors. We understand from the webinar that, given the wording of this proposed authorized act, chiropractors would continue to be able to perform procedures on the epidermis that would affect tissue below the dermis.

Scenario 1: Dog with a chronically weak hind end, stiff lower back while walking, slow ipsilateral paw righting, absent skin flinch below L2 unilateral to the weakness, mild quadriceps atrophy, poor thoracolumbar alignment. Veterinarian x-rays were unremarkable.

Treatment included spinal adjustment/manipulation to the thoracolumbar vertebrae for alignment and the lumbar vertebrae to improve motion and take stress off the proximal segments will remove the interference. Acupuncture would be appropriate to stimulate healing and neuroplastic adaptation in the affected nerves and to reduce the hypertonicity of the lumbar muscles. Pulsed microcurrent or transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) can help with the quadriceps atrophy. Therapeutic ultrasound to provide specific deep and gentle heating to help loosen the tight lumbar muscles would also be helpful.

Scenario 2: Dog presents in significant pain and discomfort and owner notices he "yelps" or "screams" when trying to turn his head to the right. The pain is further aggravated by cervical extension. The owner reports a previous episode last year after playing tug with a neighbour’s
dog. The dog had been seen by the veterinarian who prescribed an NSAID. X-rays were not taken due to financial reasons.

Palpation revealed mechanical joint restriction/facet irritation at C3 and C4. Primary chiropractic therapy: Only a C4 body right adjustment/manipulation and mobilization while acute. Auxiliary therapies: application of acupuncture to the dorsal left side of the neck, stimulating the needles with a high-frequency, low intensity TENS current. This stimulates the segmental dorsal primary rami of the spinal nerves. This technique is highly effective at inhibiting pain because it stimulates the large nerve fibres which directly inhibit the c-type pain nerve fibres. Cervical icing was also done to calm inflammation and decrease pain.

Recommendations - Authorized Act #5: Performing a procedure on tissue on or below the dermis:
An exemption be included to authorize chiropractors to perform a procedure on tissue on or below the dermis within the chiropractic scope of practice, in accordance with standards set by the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.

Authorized Act #12: Putting an instrument, arm, hand or finger vi) beyond the anus
It may be necessary for a chiropractor to put his/her finger beyond the anal verge for the purposes of manipulating the tailbone. This is an authorized act granted to chiropractors under the RHPA. As with humans, the only indication for putting a finger beyond the anal verge would be for a coccygeal adjustment/manipulation. This would be a last case scenario if external adjustment/manipulation procedures were unsuccessful, resulting in the persistence of a deviated sacral apex and/or sacrotuberous ligament tautness. With trauma, fracture must first be ruled out by the veterinarian. Once this has been done, chiropractors can apply their expertise. The sacrotuberous ligament and its treatment in both horses and dogs are discussed at length in the VCLC program.

Scenario: Sport dog comes in 2 weeks after he has flipped over a piece of agility equipment (the tire) landing on his hind end and injured the sacroccocygeal area (tailbone). Vet examination was performed and diagnosed with "soft tissue injury"; X-rays were unremarkable for fracture or pathology; metacam was given for pain. Chiropractic exam revealed sacro pelvic joint restrictions, muscle splinting and the apex of the sacrum was deviated to the left (tail hung to left...a new thing for this dog) and associated soft tissue hypertonicity. Sacrotuberous ligament
was very tight and tender to touch on the right. Regular course of treatment was initiated using VSMT to the sacro pelvis and myofascial release to the associated soft tissues and external sacrotuberous ligament release is attempted; however, the sacrotuberous ligament remained tight and apex deviated. A gentle, internal sacrococcygeal manipulation would be appropriate to further release the sacrotuberous ligament internally and allow the sacrum to return to its normal function/position and relieve pain.

**Recommendation - Authorized Act #12 Putting an instrument, arm, hand or finger vi) beyond the anus.**

An exemption be included to authorize chiropractors to put a finger beyond the anal verge for the purpose of manipulating the tailbone, in accordance with standards set by the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.

**Authorized Act #13: Forms of Energy**

Based on the discussion at the May 2 webinar, we understand that additional work will be undertaken to examine and identify the specific forms of energy that CVO and OAVT considers may pose a risk of harm to animals. During this process, it would be possible to identify the forms of energy that chiropractors should be authorized to use as part of chiropractic treatment. As background, chiropractors have extensive training and skill in auxiliary chiropractic therapies such as phototherapy (laser), mechanotherapy, and various electrotherapies (i.e. all those that do not require sedation). The foundational knowledge is acquired in chiropractic college where students are required to successfully complete a minimum of 96 modality treatments prior to graduation. These therapies are further reviewed in the animal chiropractic training at VCLC (indications, contraindications such as known or suspected cancer, theory) and in continuing education courses offered to animal chiropractors. The emphasis for animal chiropractors would be identifying red flags/contraindications and working with the veterinarian to rule out cancer), and also if there is no improvement (as per standards of practice) to send back to the veterinarian for further testing.

The theoretical component, including what occurs in the tissues at different wavelengths, and commonly used classes of lasers, is taught at the VCLC as well as common indications/contraindications to its use. The practical aspect is currently taught by the manufacturer of the equipment since factors/settings vary with the type of laser used. We have been informed by the VCLC that auxiliary chiropractic therapies using forms of energy are an area that can be further developed and offered at the VCLC either into the basic animal program or via a separate continuing education course. Work is underway by the VCLC regarding enhancing training in these areas.
Performing X-rays on animals by animal chiropractors would not be appropriate and fall out of scope because many animals require sedation for this procedure.

Scenario 1: A dog presents with a hamstring strain from participating in dog sports. The associated vertebral joint restrictions in the sacropelvis are addressed, but it is felt that proper biomechanics will be restored faster if the hamstring issue is addressed simultaneously. Using laser would facilitate this process and bring the dog back to full function more quickly, minimizing the risk of aggravation of to the injury site.

Scenario 2: A horse is tense and reactive to attempts to adjust it. A massager (Thumper type of modality) is used which dampens the muscular tension, allowing for more relaxed behaviour, more comfort and a more complete response from the treatment.

We look forward to participating in future consultations related to the proposed forms of energy authorized act. Until such time, we recommend an exemption for chiropractors be included in the revised Act, and the details about which specific forms of energy chiropractors would be authorized to use could be stipulated in regulation.

**Recommendation:**

An exemption be included to authorize chiropractors to use forms of energy within the chiropractic scope of practice, in accordance with standards set by the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.

**CONCLUSION**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input into the modernization of the *Veterinarians Act* and the development of the scope of practice model. We believe the review has the opportunity to improve patient safety in the care of animals. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding our submission.

Sincerely,

Dr. Bob Haig, D.C.
Chief Operating Officer
Ontario Chiropractic Association

Attachment: Appendix 1: Veterinary Chiropractic Learning Centre Program Curriculum
**Canadian Animal Chiropractic/Veterinary Spinal Manipulative Therapy (VSMT) Program**

A. **Complete Course Hours**

The Basic program consists of a minimum of 220 hours of post-graduate education to licensed chiropractors and veterinarians only. The curriculum is approved by both the American Veterinary Chiropractic Association (AVCA) and the College of Animal Chiropractors (CoAC).

B. **Educational Curriculum**

The Core Curriculum is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
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<th>HOURS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anatomy</td>
<td>All pertinent aspects of osteology, myology, and syndesmology, of predominantly the canine and equine species, are covered in detail in this section as it applies to veterinary spinal manipulative therapy. Normal biomechanics and range of motion of each body region are covered as well as all relevant joints. This section includes special areas of interest such as the Stomatognathic system and the stay apparatus in horses. Content is presented in both lecture format and through hands-on muscle dissection and bone lab time.</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biomechanics</td>
<td>This section further explores the biomechanical changes that occur when the body performs both normal and abnormal movements as well as identifying pathophysiologic changes that can occur when the body compensates for pain or dysfunction both statically (posture) and dynamically (in motion). Saddle fit and gait analyses (in both species) are included under this section as well as assessing for soundness and identifying when a veterinary referral or concurrent care is indicated.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurology (Basic &amp; Advanced)</td>
<td>An essential part of animal chiropractic and VSMT is the understanding of what happens at a neurologic level when mechanical joint dysfunction exists and what happens when an adjustment is performed. Topics covered during these lectures include: neuron anatomy and signaling, the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and its specialized MSK receptors, and the autonomic nervous system as they relate to chiropractic/VSMT. Other topics include the cranial nerves, the brachial and lumbar plexuses and spinal cord anatomy and its tracts. The neurologic mechanisms by which VSMT causes changes at various neuroanatomical levels is discussed in depth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiropractic Sciences</td>
<td>This section includes topics such as chiropractic terminology, definitions, concepts and normal joint ranges of movement. A brief overview of chiropractic history and philosophy is explored as well as various vertebral subluxation theories and models. Chiropractic research is presented including common musculoskeletal conditions that are well managed with chiropractic care and mechanisms of action. These lectures further expand knowledge of functional neurology and how it relates to mechanical joint dysfunction/ vertebral subluxation complex (VSC).</td>
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<td>Veterinary Sciences</td>
<td>These lectures include topics such as safety when working with animals, basic veterinary pharmacology, physiology, dentistry, and animal diseases (infectious and zoonotic). Other topics include: pathologies found in the cervical, thoracolumbar, sacropelvic and extremity regions; highlighting indications and contraindications to care as well as when concurrent care is beneficial. The veterinary neurological and cranial nerve exam is covered both in lecture and lab format, as well as lameness basics for the animal chiropractor to successfully identify what conditions respond well to chiropractic care and when a veterinary referral is warranted. Veterinary radiography is incorporated in this section comparing normal vs abnormal findings. Emphasis is placed on conditions encountered daily in practice.</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethics and Legalities</td>
<td>This section informs and prepares students to prevent/manage potential legal issues that can occur in conventional and complementary practice setting. Reviewing scope of practice, standards of care, red flags and indications/contraindications to VSMT and when and how to refer is discussed. Emphasis is placed on good communication, educating clients and other health care professionals, and forming collaborative relationships between the professions.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Therapy</td>
<td>These lectures provide information (including lab time) demonstrating various exercise and stretching techniques, common rehab equipment used, and various treatment options available to pet owners that may support the chiropractic care they receive. Various hands-on techniques are demonstrated and performed that can facilitate an animal’s recovery by strengthening and stabilizing pertinent musculoskeletal structures and tissues providing optimal healing and balance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complementary Therapies/</td>
<td>This section builds upon existing knowledge and provides practitioner’s information on pertinent aspects of the use of auxiliary chiropractic therapies. Information such as theory, mode of action, common conditions used, and indications/contraindications to use is explored with each modality. Examples of complementary modalities covered include: acupuncture, LASER, electrical muscle stimulation, therapeutic ultrasound, PEMF, hydrotherapy and manual techniques such as massage and acupressure etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Chiropractic</td>
<td>Basic animal chiropractic adjusting techniques are taught and demonstrated visually and with bone specimens. Regions of the body covered in detail are: the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine, the sacro-pelvis, ribs, sternum, TMJ, and the thoracic and pelvic limbs of both the canine and equine species. Pertinent soft tissue techniques (including Logan Basic) and traction techniques are also covered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modalities</td>
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<td>Animal Chiropractic/VSMT</td>
<td>This lab time is structured in small group format with a mix of both DC’s and DVM’s in each group and is used to practice and master techniques taught at the basic adjusting technique level. Both small and large animals are available for application. Live gait analysis demonstrations are performed and taught for both species to assess and determine altered biomechanics. In module II, students begin working a case (intake, examine, adjust, reassess) in a clinical setting which is later presented to class. Students practice ‘thrusting’ on toggle-boards and practice adjustment set-ups before adjusting demo dogs/horses with an instructor present. Various soft tissue techniques are also covered in lab.</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Techniques Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Chiropractic/VSMT</td>
<td>Each student will present a case to the class via power point format in which they have utilized animal chiropractic care. They must record the animal’s signalment and history, explain the rationale behind their diagnosis, list differential diagnoses, and outline the treatment plan, include chiropractic and medical findings and any client.</td>
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<td>Techniques Laboratory (Hands-</td>
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<td>instructions/recommendations given. Pictures and video should support the presentation including gait analysis. The students’ case of choice will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by the instructing team at each module.</td>
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<td>Adjunct Veterinary/Chiropractic Diagnosis</td>
<td>This class will demonstrate, with an emphasis on the chiropractic diagnosis of musculoskeletal conditions, using a case management approach. Ideas and standard-operating procedures are provided so case intake and expected progress is familiar to students and proper therapeutic protocols and expected outcomes are achieved.</td>
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<td>TOTAL HOURS</td>
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