

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 54.1-2900 and 54.1-3000 of the Code of Virginia, relating to nurses; definitions.

[H 580]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

**1. That §§ 54.1-2900 and 54.1-3000 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:
§ 54.1-2900. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Acupuncturist" means an individual approved by the Board to practice acupuncture. This is limited to "licensed acupuncturist" which means an individual other than a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic or podiatry who has successfully completed the requirements for licensure established by the Board (approved titles are limited to: Licensed Acupuncturist, Lic.Ac., and L.Ac.).

"Auricular acupuncture" means the subcutaneous insertion of sterile, disposable acupuncture needles in predetermined, bilateral locations in the outer ear when used exclusively and specifically in the context of a chemical dependency treatment program.

"Board" means the Board of Medicine.

"Certified nurse midwife" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is certified in the specialty of nurse midwifery and who is jointly licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing as a nurse practitioner pursuant to § 54.1-2957.

"Certified registered nurse anesthetist" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is certified in the specialty of nurse anesthesia, who is jointly licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing as a nurse practitioner pursuant to § 54.1-2957, and who practices under the supervision of a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or dentistry but is not subject to the practice agreement requirement described in § 54.1-2957.

"Genetic counselor" means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the practice of genetic counseling.

"Healing arts" means the arts and sciences dealing with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and cure or alleviation of human physical or mental ailments, conditions, diseases, pain or infirmities.

"Medical malpractice judgment" means any final order of any court entering judgment against a licensee of the Board that arises out of any tort action or breach of contract action for personal injuries or wrongful death, based on health care or professional services rendered, or that should have been rendered, by a health care provider, to a patient.

"Medical malpractice settlement" means any written agreement and release entered into by or on behalf of a licensee of the Board in response to a written claim for money damages that arises out of any personal injuries or wrongful death, based on health care or professional services rendered, or that should have been rendered, by a health care provider, to a patient.

"Nurse practitioner" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is jointly licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing pursuant to § 54.1-2957.

"Occupational therapy assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure and who works under the supervision of a licensed occupational therapist to assist in the practice of occupational therapy.

"Patient care team" means a multidisciplinary team of health care providers actively functioning as a unit with the management and leadership of one or more patient care team physicians for the purpose of providing and delivering health care to a patient or group of patients.

"Patient care team physician" means a physician who is actively licensed to practice medicine in the Commonwealth, who regularly practices medicine in the Commonwealth, and who provides management and leadership in the care of patients as part of a patient care team.

"Physician assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure and who works under the supervision of a licensed doctor of medicine, osteopathy, or podiatry.

"Practice of acupuncture" means the stimulation of certain points on or near the surface of the body by the insertion of needles to prevent or modify the perception of pain or to normalize physiological functions, including pain control, for the treatment of certain ailments or conditions of the body and includes the techniques of electroacupuncture, cupping and moxibustion. The practice of acupuncture does not include the use of physical therapy, chiropractic, or osteopathic manipulative techniques; the use or prescribing of any drugs, medications, serums or vaccines; or the procedure of auricular

57 acupuncture as exempted in § 54.1-2901 when used in the context of a chemical dependency treatment
 58 program for patients eligible for federal, state or local public funds by an employee of the program who
 59 is trained and approved by the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association or an equivalent
 60 certifying body.

61 "Practice of athletic training" means the prevention, recognition, evaluation, and treatment of injuries
 62 or conditions related to athletic or recreational activity that requires physical skill and utilizes strength,
 63 power, endurance, speed, flexibility, range of motion or agility or a substantially similar injury or
 64 condition resulting from occupational activity immediately upon the onset of such injury or condition;
 65 and subsequent treatment and rehabilitation of such injuries or conditions under the direction of the
 66 patient's physician or under the direction of any doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, or
 67 dentistry, while using heat, light, sound, cold, electricity, exercise or mechanical or other devices.

68 "Practice of behavior analysis" means the design, implementation, and evaluation of environmental
 69 modifications, using behavioral stimuli and consequences, to produce socially significant improvement in
 70 human behavior, including the use of direct observation, measurement, and functional analysis of the
 71 relationship between environment and behavior.

72 "Practice of chiropractic" means the adjustment of the 24 movable vertebrae of the spinal column,
 73 and assisting nature for the purpose of normalizing the transmission of nerve energy, but does not
 74 include the use of surgery, obstetrics, osteopathy or the administration or prescribing of any drugs,
 75 medicines, serums or vaccines.

76 "Practice of genetic counseling" means (i) obtaining and evaluating individual and family medical
 77 histories to assess the risk of genetic medical conditions and diseases in a patient, his offspring, and
 78 other family members; (ii) discussing the features, history, diagnosis, environmental factors, and risk
 79 management of genetic medical conditions and diseases; (iii) ordering genetic laboratory tests and other
 80 diagnostic studies necessary for genetic assessment; (iv) integrating the results with personal and family
 81 medical history to assess and communicate risk factors for genetic medical conditions and diseases; (v)
 82 evaluating the patient's and family's responses to the medical condition or risk of recurrence and
 83 providing client-centered counseling and anticipatory guidance; (vi) identifying and utilizing community
 84 resources that provide medical, educational, financial, and psychosocial support and advocacy; and (vii)
 85 providing written documentation of medical, genetic, and counseling information for families and health
 86 care professionals.

87 "Practice of medicine or osteopathic medicine" means the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of
 88 human physical or mental ailments, conditions, diseases, pain or infirmities by any means or method.

89 "Practice of occupational therapy" means the therapeutic use of occupations for habilitation and
 90 rehabilitation to enhance physical health, mental health, and cognitive functioning and includes the
 91 evaluation, analysis, assessment, and delivery of education and training in basic and instrumental
 92 activities of daily living; the design, fabrication, and application of orthoses (splints); the design,
 93 selection, and use of adaptive equipment and assistive technologies; therapeutic activities to enhance
 94 functional performance; vocational evaluation and training; and consultation concerning the adaptation of
 95 physical, sensory, and social environments.

96 "Practice of podiatry" means the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure or alleviation of physical
 97 conditions, diseases, pain, or infirmities of the human foot and ankle, including the medical, mechanical
 98 and surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot and ankle, but does not include amputation of
 99 the foot proximal to the transmetatarsal level through the metatarsal shafts. Amputations proximal to the
 100 metatarsal-phalangeal joints may only be performed in a hospital or ambulatory surgery facility
 101 accredited by an organization listed in § 54.1-2939. The practice includes the diagnosis and treatment of
 102 lower extremity ulcers; however, the treatment of severe lower extremity ulcers proximal to the foot and
 103 ankle may only be performed by appropriately trained, credentialed podiatrists in an approved hospital
 104 or ambulatory surgery center at which the podiatrist has privileges, as described in § 54.1-2939. The
 105 Board of Medicine shall determine whether a specific type of treatment of the foot and ankle is within
 106 the scope of practice of podiatry.

107 "Practice of radiologic technology" means the application of ionizing radiation to human beings for
 108 diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

109 "Practice of respiratory care" means the (i) administration of pharmacological, diagnostic, and
 110 therapeutic agents related to respiratory care procedures necessary to implement a treatment, disease
 111 prevention, pulmonary rehabilitative, or diagnostic regimen prescribed by a practitioner of medicine or
 112 osteopathic medicine; (ii) transcription and implementation of the written or verbal orders of a
 113 practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine pertaining to the practice of respiratory care; (iii)
 114 observation and monitoring of signs and symptoms, general behavior, general physical response to
 115 respiratory care treatment and diagnostic testing, including determination of whether such signs,
 116 symptoms, reactions, behavior or general physical response exhibit abnormal characteristics; and (iv)
 117 implementation of respiratory care procedures, based on observed abnormalities, or appropriate reporting,

referral, respiratory care protocols or changes in treatment pursuant to the written or verbal orders by a licensed practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine or the initiation of emergency procedures, pursuant to the Board's regulations or as otherwise authorized by law. The practice of respiratory care may be performed in any clinic, hospital, skilled nursing facility, private dwelling or other place deemed appropriate by the Board in accordance with the written or verbal order of a practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine, and shall be performed under qualified medical direction.

"Qualified medical direction" means, in the context of the practice of respiratory care, having readily accessible to the respiratory therapist a licensed practitioner of medicine or osteopathic medicine who has specialty training or experience in the management of acute and chronic respiratory disorders and who is responsible for the quality, safety, and appropriateness of the respiratory services provided by the respiratory therapist.

"Radiologic technologist" means an individual, other than a licensed doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or chiropractic or a dentist licensed pursuant to Chapter 27 (§ 54.1-2700 et seq.), who (i) performs, may be called upon to perform, or is licensed to perform a comprehensive scope of diagnostic or therapeutic radiologic procedures employing ionizing radiation and (ii) is delegated or exercises responsibility for the operation of radiation-generating equipment, the shielding of patient and staff from unnecessary radiation, the appropriate exposure of radiographs, the administration of radioactive chemical compounds under the direction of an authorized user as specified by regulations of the Department of Health, or other procedures that contribute to any significant extent to the site or dosage of ionizing radiation to which a patient is exposed.

"Radiologic technologist, limited" means an individual, other than a licensed radiologic technologist, dental hygienist, or person who is otherwise authorized by the Board of Dentistry under Chapter 27 (§ 54.1-2700 et seq.) and the regulations pursuant thereto, who performs diagnostic radiographic procedures employing equipment that emits ionizing radiation that is limited to specific areas of the human body.

"Radiologist assistant" means an individual who has met the requirements of the Board for licensure as an advanced-level radiologic technologist and who, under the direct supervision of a licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy specializing in the field of radiology, is authorized to (i) assess and evaluate the physiological and psychological responsiveness of patients undergoing radiologic procedures; (ii) evaluate image quality, make initial observations, and communicate observations to the supervising radiologist; (iii) administer contrast media or other medications prescribed by the supervising radiologist; and (iv) perform, or assist the supervising radiologist to perform, any other procedure consistent with the guidelines adopted by the American College of Radiology, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, and the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

"Respiratory care" means the practice of the allied health profession responsible for the direct and indirect services, including inhalation therapy and respiratory therapy, in the treatment, management, diagnostic testing, control, and care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities associated with the cardiopulmonary system under qualified medical direction.

§ 54.1-3000. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Advanced practice registered nurse" means a registered nurse who has completed an advanced graduate-level education program in a specialty category of nursing and has passed a national certifying examination for that specialty.

"Board" means the Board of Nursing.

"Certified nurse aide" means a person who meets the qualifications specified in this article and who is currently certified by the Board.

"Clinical nurse specialist" means a person who is registered by the Board in addition to holding a license under the provisions of this chapter to practice professional nursing as defined in this section. Such a person shall be recognized as being able to provide advanced services according to the specialized training received from a program approved by the Board, but shall not be entitled to perform any act that is not within the scope of practice of professional nursing.

"Certified massage therapist" means a person who meets the qualifications specified in this chapter and who is currently certified by the Board.

"Massage therapy" means the treatment of soft tissues for therapeutic purposes by the application of massage and bodywork techniques based on the manipulation or application of pressure to the muscular structure or soft tissues of the human body. The terms "massage therapy" and "therapeutic massage" do not include the diagnosis or treatment of illness or disease or any service or procedure for which a license to practice medicine, nursing, chiropractic therapy, physical therapy, occupational therapy, acupuncture, or podiatry is required by law.

"Nurse practitioner" means an advanced practice registered nurse who is jointly licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing pursuant to § 54.1-2957.

179 "Practical nurse" or "licensed practical nurse" means a person who is licensed or holds a multistate
180 licensure privilege under the provisions of this chapter to practice practical nursing as defined in this
181 section. Such a licensee shall be empowered to provide nursing services without compensation. The
182 abbreviation "L.P.N." shall stand for such terms.

183 "Practical nursing" or "licensed practical nursing" means the performance for compensation of
184 selected nursing acts in the care of individuals or groups who are ill, injured, or experiencing changes in
185 normal health processes; in the maintenance of health; in the prevention of illness or disease; or, subject
186 to such regulations as the Board may promulgate, in the teaching of those who are or will be nurse
187 aides. Practical nursing or licensed practical nursing requires knowledge, judgment and skill in nursing
188 procedures gained through prescribed education. Practical nursing or licensed practical nursing is
189 performed under the direction or supervision of a licensed medical practitioner, a professional nurse,
190 registered nurse or registered professional nurse or other licensed health professional authorized by
191 regulations of the Board.

192 "Practice of a nurse aide" or "nurse aide practice" means the performance of services requiring the
193 education, training, and skills specified in this chapter for certification as a nurse aide. Such services are
194 performed under the supervision of a dentist, physician, podiatrist, professional nurse, licensed practical
195 nurse, or other licensed health care professional acting within the scope of the requirements of his
196 profession.

197 "Professional nurse," "registered nurse" or "registered professional nurse" means a person who is
198 licensed or holds a multistate licensure privilege under the provisions of this chapter to practice
199 professional nursing as defined in this section. Such a licensee shall be empowered to provide
200 professional services without compensation, to promote health and to teach health to individuals and
201 groups. The abbreviation "R.N." shall stand for such terms.

202 "Professional nursing," "registered nursing" or "registered professional nursing" means the
203 performance for compensation of any nursing acts in the observation, care and counsel of individuals or
204 groups who are ill, injured or experiencing changes in normal health processes or the maintenance of
205 health; in the prevention of illness or disease; in the supervision and teaching of those who are or will
206 be involved in nursing care; in the delegation of selected nursing tasks and procedures to appropriately
207 trained unlicensed persons as determined by the Board; or in the administration of medications and
208 treatments as prescribed by any person authorized by law to prescribe such medications and treatment.
209 Professional nursing, registered nursing and registered professional nursing require specialized education,
210 judgment, and skill based upon knowledge and application of principles from the biological, physical,
211 social, behavioral and nursing sciences.