



Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy,
and Athletic Trainers Board

Physical Therapy Section
September 12, 2013
9:30 a.m.

Members Present

Raymond Bilecky
Lynn Busdeker
Thomas Caldwell, Chair (left @ 4:15 pm)
Matthew Creed
Mary Kay Eastman
Ronald Kleinman
James Lee
Chad Miller

Members Absent

Karen Holtgreffe

Legal Counsel

Yvonne Tertel, Assistant Attorney General

Staff Present

H. Jeffery Barker, Investigator
Diane Moore, Executive Assistant
Adam Pennell, Investigator Assistant
Lisa Ratinaud, Enforcement Division Supervisor
Jeffrey Rosa, Executive Director

Guests

Victoria Gresh, OPTA
Carolyn Towner, OPTA

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by the Chair, Thomas Caldwell, at 9:43 a.m.

Approval of Minutes

Action: Lynn Busdeker moved that the minutes from the July 18, 2013, meeting be approved as submitted. Mary Kay Eastman seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Action: Lynn Busdeker moved that the Section go into executive session pursuant to section 121.22(G)(1) of the Ohio Revised Code to discuss personnel matters related to the employment of a public employee. Ronald Kleinman seconded the motion.

Thomas Caldwell called the roll:

Roll Call

Raymond Bilecky	Yes
Lynn Busdeker	Yes
Thomas Caldwell	Yes
Matthew Creed	Yes
Mary Kay Eastman	Yes
Karen Holtgreffe	Absent
Ronald Kleinman	Yes
James Lee	Yes
Chad Miller	Yes

The Section went into executive session at 9:54 am and came out at 10:00 am. There was no action taken.

Special Orders

Election of Officers

Action: Raymond Bilecky nominated Mary Kay Eastman to be Section Chairperson for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending immediately following the September 2014 Section meeting. The nominations were closed. All members present voted to elect Mary Kay Eastman Section Chairperson.

Action: Lynn Busdeker nominated Karen Holtgreffe to be Section Secretary for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending immediately following the September 2014 Section meeting. The nominations were closed. All members present voted to elect Karen Holtgreffe Section Secretary.

Action: Thomas Caldwell nominated Ronald Kleinman to serve as Ohio's delegate to the 2014 FSBPT Delegate Assembly. Raymond Bilecky seconded the nomination. The nominations were closed. All members present voted to elect Ronald Kleinman FSBPT delegate.

Action: Mary Kay Eastman nominated Lynn Busdeker to serve as Ohio's alternate delegate to the 2014 FSBPT Delegate Assembly. The nominations were closed. All members present voted to elect Lynn Busdeker as the FSBPT alternate delegate.

Liaison Appointments

The liaison appointments beginning September 12, 2013 and ending September 30, 2014 are:

Enforcement Division Liaisons:	Raymond Bilecky and Mary Kay Eastman
Licensure Liaison:	Chad Miller
Continuing Education Liaison:	Ronald Kleinman
Correspondence Liaisons:	Lynn Busdeker, Matthew Creed, and Ronald Kleinman
Rules Liaison	James Lee

The Executive Director clarified that the role of the Rule Liaison position, by which, the designated Board member to work with the Executive Director on any interactions with stakeholders regarding input on potential rules changes.

Action: Raymond Bilecky moved to authorize the Executive Director to accept or reject consent agreements on the Section's behalf for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Action: Raymond Bilecky moved to authorize the use of signature stamps or electronic signatures by the Section Chairperson, Section Secretary, and the Executive Director for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014. Ronald Kleinman seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Action: Raymond Bilecky moved to authorize the Executive Director to make editorial changes to motions for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Action: Raymond Bilecky moved to authorize the use of hearing officers for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014. Ronald Kleinman seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Action: Raymond Bilecky moved to authorize the staff to issue licenses to applicants with completed applications and that the Section ratify the licenses issued by the staff at the Section meeting following issuance of license for the period beginning September 12, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014. James Lee seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Discussion of Laws and Rules Changes

The Section reviewed stakeholder comments on the proposed rules.

Administrative Reports

Licensure Applications

Action: James Lee moved that the Physical Therapy Section ratify, as submitted, the individuals approved by the Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board to sit for the National Physical Therapy Examination for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants from July 18, 2013 through September 12, 2013, taking into account those individuals subject to discipline, surrender, or non-renewal. Mr. Lee further moved that the following persons be licensed as physical therapists/physical therapist assistants pending passage of the

National Physical Therapy Examination and Ohio Jurisprudence Examination. Thomas Caldwell seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Physical Therapist – Examination

Abdellatif, Jamal	Abdellatif, Jamal	Adams, Angela
Aldrich, Brianne	Anders, Dereni	Anzak, Megan
Ashworth, Katherine	Ballard, Aaron	Baxter, Amy
Belen, Sarah	Bisbing, Caitlin	Briggs, Tarah
Buening, Larissa	Buening, Larissa	Burnam, Candice
Cannon, Derrick	Carr, Lauren	Danhoff, Kara
Dey, Shounak	Dus, Meghan	Ebner, Rachel
Edwards, Autumn	Ellerbrock, Amber	Eschmeyer, Kimberly
Ferguson, Chase	Fox, Gabrielle	Geldis, Stephanie
Gill, Ryan	Gladfelter, Haley	Graber, Zachary
Greenawalt, Jonathan	Grimm, Ashley	Harkins, Andrew
Hartman, Michael	Hedgebeth, Megan	Hoobler, Joshua
Hopkins, Sherrice	Jefferson, Hannah	Jenkins, Kirklon
Johnston, Jonathan	Khaja-Abdul, Sadiq Khan	Knepshild, Kelly
Konrad, Kara	Kovar, Kelly	Kramer, Erin
Lewis, Brittany	Markowitz, Ami	Matthews, Joshua
McKinley, Susan	Miller, Erica	Miller, Jessica
Moore, Margaret	Nieberding, Laura	Norbeck, Brooke
Nowicki, Julie	Nowicki, Julie	Patel, Devarshi
Payton, Lori	Poole, Sarah	Reichert, Lauren
Renner, Trisha	Rocco, Erin	Rose, Whitney
Russell, Jessica	Schradin, Heather	Sclafani, Michael
Speaker, Derek	Stier, Christine	Stokes, Bridget
Strano, Matthew	Szakats, Meghan	Tarcy, Caitlin
Taylor, Alyssa	Terwilliger, Bethany	Thobe, Kyle
Thompson, Emily	Tracy, Kathryn	Travagliante, Sara
Van Winkle, Kimberly	Vannatta, Stephanie	Wagner, Rachel
Welly, Erin	Wilson, Christopher	Wilt, Bradley
Wunderle, Eric	Zuch, Sarah	

Physical Therapist Assistant – Examination

Adams, Erik	Adams, Jessica	Alexander, Diane
Armour, Jo Ann	Arquette, Ashlie	Bakenhaster, Brittany
Baker, Lauren	Barclay, Megan	Bartley, Kimberly
Beisner, Stephanie	Blankenship, Courtney	Blazer, Holly
Bowersock, Thaddeus	Bromley, Caitlyn	Burke, Holly
Burns, Erin	Carpenter, Tracy	Caudill, Susan
Cole, Adrienne	Colpo, Kenneth	Connell, Hannah
Contento, Brian	Cook, Michael	Cosier, Joseph
Courtright, Elizabeth	Crawford, Chad	Dahlinghaus, Kelly
Dankert, Keith	Darnell, Ryan	Davis, Caleb
Dennis, Melissa	DeSilva, Elisabeth	Drew, Rory
Duch, Amber	Duraney, Frank	Fairchild, Carol
Handley, Jonda	Hauser, Kayla	Heffner, Staci
Higgins, Stephanie	Hogan, Keri	Hollar, Tyler
Hoogenboom, Brittany	Hook, Tiffany	Hook, Tiffany
Hooper, Libby	Hornbeck, Amber	Houghtlen, Jami
Hruska, Brian	Jack, Christy	Jones, Kristi
Karg, Kristin	Kauser, Cassandra	Kazmer, Janine
Kirk, Saleada	Kordenbrock, Jessica	Kottenbrook, Matthew
Lamonte, Nena	Lemonis, Alexis	Lutz, Maranda
Macchia, Dina	Mancino, Anthony	Masters, Lauren

May, Shawn
Meyers, Michelle
Miller, Katrina
Mohney, Anita
O'Neill, Terrence
Pedersen, Dana
Pottkotter, Carla
Richards, Katie
Rohn, Cody
Santus, Olivia
Schwab, Taralee
Seles, Holly
Staten, Jonathon
Sweeney, Brauer Shannon
Tornes, Christian
Wagner, Ashley
Warmatsang, Rangrigkyi
Whitesel, Erika

McNeish, Megan
Miclea, Jeffrey
Miller, Kelly
Mullins, Whitney
Pachol, Renee
Pielech, Jon
Price, John
Rittenhouse, Taylor
Ross, Jennifer
Scheurich, Thadis
Schweiss, Allie
Skrinyer, Kelly
Stevens, Stephanie
Taylor, Rachelle
Waddell, Michael
Wagner, Michelle
Weaver, Katherine
Williams, Abby

Meiser, Amber
Miller, Emily
Mills, Kristin
Neumann, Amanda
Parry, Andrea
Portik, Nathan
Ratcliff, Randall
Robinson, Bonnie
Rucker, Danielle
Schumacher, Rebecca
Seamon, Lance
Starr, Jenna
Stover, David
Titus-Poston, Shanoa
Wagenknecht, Benjamin
Wahl, Justin
Wells, Patricia
Wright, Kirby

Action: James Lee moved that the Physical Therapy Section ratify, as submitted, the physical therapist and physical therapist assistant licenses issued by endorsement and reinstatement by the Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board from July 18, 2013 through September 12, 2013, taking into account those licenses subject to discipline, surrender, or non-renewal. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Physical Therapist – Endorsement

Borromeo, Gabrielle Joy
DeLorica, Joshua
Higgins, Sally
Jones, Michael
Knappe, Amy
Leytem, Christopher
Moses, Rebecca
Sampson, Britney
Venkat, Shanthy

Briden, Kim
Elliott, Kacie
Hung, April
Joseph, Roody
Kress, Troy
McDaniel, Erin
Nabunat, Leziel
Swanson, Kathryn
Verst, Christine

Claycomb, Rebecca
Gongora, Christie
Jankowski, Tomasz
Kania, Gillian
Lang, Kathryn
Molas, Iv Baltazar
Russell, Vanessa
Vanderwall, Kristopher
Wells, Amanda

Physical Therapist Assistant – Endorsement

Anderson, Stephanie
Hyde, Lisa
Reiser, Nancy

Brown, Ashley
Knapp, Kevin
Wolfe, Robyn

Dumont, Lisa
Kowal, Kristen
Zwick, Kimberly

Physical Therapist Reinstatement

Flynn, Jenifer

Sanchez, Christine

Physical Therapist Assistant Reinstatement

Garland, Wendy
Swango, Andrew

Montgomery, Tracey
Wright, Melinda

Smith, Sarita

Request for Waiver of Licensure Requirements

James Lee recommended that the Section grant the waiver of the verification of foreign licensure for physical therapist endorsement file #5232324 based on the documentation provided. **Action:** Mary Kay Eastman moved that the Section grant the waiver of the verification of foreign licensure for physical therapist endorsement file #5232324 based on the documentation provided. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. James Lee abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section granted the waiver of the verification of foreign licensure requirement for Anna Holland.

James Lee recommended that the Section deny the request to waive the educational requirements for physical therapy licensure for physical therapist endorsement file #5260760 based on the documentation provided. **Action:** Lynn Busdeker moved that the Section deny the request to waive the educational requirements for physical therapy licensure for physical therapist endorsement file #5260760 based on the documentation provided. Mary Kay Eastman seconded the motion. James Lee abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section denied the waiver of the educational requirements for physical therapist licensure for Geetadevi Bujula.

Testing Accommodations Requests

James Lee recommended that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: double time and a separate testing room that was granted to physical therapist examination file #5301348 based on the documentation provided. **Action:** Thomas Caldwell moved that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: double time and a separate testing room that was granted to physical therapist examination file #5301348 based on the documentation provided. Mary Kay Eastman seconded the motion. James Lee abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section ratified the testing accommodation request for Kara Konrad.

James Lee recommended that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: double time and a separate testing room that was granted to physical therapist assistant examination file #5304523 based on the documentation provided. **Action:** Thomas Caldwell moved that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: double time and a separate testing room that was granted to physical therapist assistant examination file #5304523 based on the documentation provided. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. James Lee abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section ratified the testing accommodation request for Brian Glover.

James Lee recommended that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: time and a half that was granted to physical therapist examination file #5307861 based on the documentation provided. **Action:** Thomas Caldwell moved that the Section ratify the testing accommodation of additional time: time and a half that was granted to physical therapist examination file #5307861 based on the documentation provided. Mary Kay Eastman seconded the motion. James Lee abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section ratified the testing accommodation request for Daniel Whitford.

Continuing Education Liaison Report

Ronald Kleinman reported that to date, the OPTA Continuing Education (CE) Committee approved 1,317 applications and rejected 18 applications for continuing education approval. The CE Committee combined the home course and online course into one category titled "distance learning". The CE Committee created a subcommittee for determining the number of hours to award for submitting a publication for approval. In accordance with section 4755.53(A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code, individuals can earn up to 10 hours as determined by the Physical Therapy Section for publishing an article or book; however, there is no delineation for calculating the hours under this category.

Ronald Kleinman recommended that the Section grant approval for file #4376249 to use a continuing education activity completed in January 2013 towards the 2015 license renewal provided that the course (a) was not used to meet the individual's continuing education requirement for the 2013 license renewal, and (b) the activity has a valid Ohio Approval Number. **Action:** Mary Kay Eastman moved that the Section grant approval for file #4376249 to use the continuing education course completed in January 2013 towards the 2015 license renewal provided that the course (a) was not used to meet the individual's continuing education requirement for the 2013 license renewal, and (b) the activity has a valid Ohio Approval Number. Ronald Kleinman abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section granted the usage of the CE course based on the stipulations noted above for Mary Jo Jonas, PTA.

Assistant Attorney General's Report

Yvonne Tertel, AAG, reported that the Hearing Officer report for a summary suspension case should be available for review at the November 2013 Section meeting. Ms. Tertel reported that she will work on preparing a mock case/trial for the Section to review and gain experience in the deliberation process and setting up motions, preparing findings of facts and conclusions of law.

Case Review Liaison Report

Raymond Bilecky reported that the Enforcement Division closed four and opened seven new cases since the July 18, 2013 meeting. There are twenty cases currently open. There are six disciplinary consent agreements and two adjudication orders being monitored.

Raymond Bilecky informed the Section that Melissa Brewer, PT, complied with all terms and conditions and was released from her disciplinary consent agreement.

Enforcement Actions

Raymond Bilecky recommended that the Section accept the consent agreement for case PT-FY14-006 in lieu of going to a hearing. **Action:** James Lee moved that the consent agreement for case PT-FY14-006 be accepted in lieu of going to a hearing. Mary Kay Eastman seconded the motion. Raymond Bilecky and Mary Kay Eastman abstained from voting. The motion carried. The Section accepted the consent agreement for Phillip Wells, PTA.

Correspondence

1. **Allison Lindner, PTA:** Ms. Linder asked the Section questions regarding whether physical therapist assistants can accompany a client to an adult day program at a habilitation center. **Reply:** A physical therapist assistant, according to section 4755.40 (C) of the Ohio Revised Code, may only work under the direction of a physical therapist. Physical therapist assistants may not initiate treatment without a completed physical therapy evaluation and plan of care. As long as a physical therapist has evaluated the patient and you will be providing physical therapy treatments that are within the plan of care, this would be appropriate. However, if any activities/treatments being provided by the physical therapist assistant are not included in the plan of care then no, you would not be able to treat this patient in that setting.
2. **Todd Brockman, PT, DPT:** Dr. Brockman asked the Section for clarification on the use of credentials in electronic signatures. **Reply:** Since PT or PTA is the regulatory designation allowing practice, rule 4755-27-07 of the Administrative Code requires that only those letters should immediately follow the person's name. Academic degrees may then follow the regulatory credential. For example, a nametag or signature might read Pat Doe, PT, DPT, MS, OCS.
3. **Joanne Compton:** Ms. Compton asked the Section whether an aquatic therapy program instructor required to be licensed as a physical therapist/physical therapist assistant. **Reply:** It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that if the services are represented and/or billed as physical therapy, then it is considered physical therapy. That being said, an unlicensed person is allowed, by law, to participate in the physical therapy plan of care as outlined in Chapter 4755-27 of the Administrative Code. Rule 4755-27-01 of the Administrative Code defines unlicensed personnel as any person who is on the job trained and supports the delivery of physical therapy services. Rule 4755-27-03 of the Administrative Code describes the routine duties that assist in the delivery of physical therapy care and operations that may be assigned to unlicensed personnel. The rule on delegation to unlicensed personnel is intended to limit the involvement of unlicensed personnel in direct patient care to assisting the physical therapist or physical therapist assistant as "a second pair of hands on the same patient." For example, the unlicensed aide may assist a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in transferring a patient who requires the support of two people for a safe transfer, or the unlicensed aide may guard a patient while the therapist steps back to assess the patient's gait pattern. It is NOT intended that unlicensed personnel provide a component of physical therapy treatment to patient A while the physical therapist or physical therapist assistant treats patient B or performs other activities, e.g. documentation. Third party payer policies and/or federal regulations may be more or less restrictive than the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act. In any situation, licensees should follow the more restrictive policies. In Ohio, therapy aides (unlicensed personnel) are not permitted to perform physical therapy services, other than serving as the second pair of hands as described in the previous paragraph of this letter. While physical therapists may not delegate physical therapy interventions to unlicensed personnel, the Physical Therapy Section recognizes that there may be a role for such personnel in working with patients/clients who are performing independent exercises separate from physical therapy services. If patients/clients are permitted to exercise on their own using equipment in a physical therapy clinic, e.g. to warm up prior to physical therapy interventions or to perform repetitions of prescribed exercises, an unlicensed employee may monitor safety and technique on the equipment. In this type of arrangement, the independent exercise must clearly NOT be represented or billed as physical

therapy; i.e. the patient/client must be informed that instruction from the unlicensed personnel is not physical therapy.

4. **Email Correspondence:** The Email Correspondent asked the Section whether a physical therapist needs to re-evaluate a client to appropriately assess activities not assessed at the time of evaluation, if this goal is identified in the physical therapy plan of care. **Reply:** Yes, you or another physical therapist will need to re-evaluate the patient since the ultimate responsibility for the patient lies with the evaluating physical therapist.
5. **Donny Williamson, PT:** Mr. Williamson asked the Section whether a plan of care is required for clients that have private insurance. **Reply:** The Physical Therapy Practice Act does not vary by practice setting. According to rule 4755-27-03 (C)(3) of the Administrative Code, a plan of care needs to be completed by the evaluating physical therapist on all patients in all practice settings. The plan of care needs to be included in the initial evaluation, re-evaluation, and discharge documentation, regardless of payer policy. The Physical Therapy Section also recommends that you consult your payer policies since Medicare and other insurance companies may have specific rules regarding the frequency of interventions provided by a supervising physical therapist.
6. **Heather Moon, PT:** Ms. Moon asked the Section questions regarding documentation requirements for physical therapist assistants. **Reply:** It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that documentation must clearly reflect who performed the service and when the services were provided. All information completed by the physical therapist assistant must be co-signed by the physical therapist. The physical therapist assistant cannot establish goals or perform physical therapy assessments. Goal modifications may be performed only by a physical therapist and the documentation must clearly reflect the physical therapist's revision(s). The physical therapist assistant may assess responses to treatments rendered and make statements about progress toward goals as outlined in the plan of care and document this in the assessment portion of the daily or progress note in the medical record. The physical therapist assistant can document in the plan section of the daily note in regards to next treatment session, however this plan must fall within the boundaries of the plan of care documented in the initial evaluation or the re-evaluation performed by the physical therapist. The ultimate responsibility for care of the patient lies with the physical therapist. Relying solely on information gathered by the physical therapist assistant during treatment does not constitute a reassessment, and may not fulfill the physical therapist's obligation to the appropriate standard of care. Likewise, the physical therapist assistant has a legal obligation in the overall care of the patient to make sure the review and assessment is performed by the physical therapist to meet the same standard of care.
7. **Abby Holland, PT:** Ms. Holland asked the Section whether physical therapist assistants can contribute to the discharge summary. **Reply:** Rule 4755-27-03 (B)(5) of the Ohio Administrative Code states that physical therapist assistants are not qualified to perform the discharge evaluation and complete the final discharge summary. Discharge planning and the completion of the discharge evaluation are the responsibility of the supervising physical therapist. The physical therapist assistant may provide care per that discharge assessment and plan and may document objective information about that care, but the physical therapist must then complete the final discharge evaluation. It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that physical therapist assistants may gather and summarize objective information; however, they may not interpret this data. It is the responsibility of the physical therapist to interpret and make recommendations for the purpose of discharge development. If there is collaboration between the physical therapist and the physical therapist assistant, the collaboration must be reflected in the patient documentation, but only the physical therapist may document the discharge evaluation and recommendations in the discharge summary. Even if the discharge evaluation and recommendations for follow-up care are included in the initial evaluation, a discharge summary must still be completed to document final discharge date and disposition. The discharge summary may refer to the last treatment note for patient status. The ultimate responsibility for care of the patient lies with the evaluating physical therapist. Relying solely on information gathered by the physical therapist assistant during treatment does not constitute a reassessment, and may not fulfill the physical therapist's obligation to provide the appropriate standard of care. Likewise, the physical therapist assistant has a legal obligation, in the overall care of the patient, to make sure the review and assessment is performed by the physical therapist to meet the same standard of care.

8. **Scott Ritchey, PT:** Mr. Ritchey asked the Section questions regarding the physical therapist assistant role in goal documentation. **Reply:** Yes, you are interpreting the Practice Act correctly. It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that physical therapist assistants may gather and summarize objective information; however, they may not interpret this data. It is the responsibility of the physical therapist to interpret and make recommendations for the purpose of goal development. All information completed by the physical therapist assistant must be co-signed by the physical therapist. The physical therapist assistant cannot establish goals or perform physical therapy assessment. Goal modifications may be performed only by a physical therapist and the documentation must clearly reflect the physical therapist's revision(s). The physical therapist assistant may assess responses to treatments rendered and make statements about progress toward goals as outlined in the plan of care and document this in the assessment portion of the daily or progress note in the medical record. The ultimate responsibility for care of the patient lies with the evaluating physical therapist. Relying solely on information gathered by the physical therapist assistant during treatment does not constitute a reassessment, and may not fulfill the physical therapist's obligation to provide the appropriate standard of care. Likewise, the physical therapist assistant has a legal obligation, in the overall care of the patient, to make sure the review and assessment is performed by the physical therapist to meet the same standard of care. On another note, the Physical Therapy Section is working to educate physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in the correct credentials to use in professional signatures. Since PT or PTA is the regulatory designation allowing practice, rule 4755-27-07 of the Administrative Code requires that only those letters should immediately follow the person's name. Academic degrees may then follow the regulatory credential. For example, a nametag or signature might read Pat Doe, PT, MS, OCS.
9. **Robert Coldiron, PTA:** Mr. Coldiron asked the Section if physical therapist assistants can perform the nursing home client's home treatment/home evaluation, which may or may not include any reference in the plan of care. **Reply:** A home assessment is the sole responsibility of the physical therapist. However, prior to the completion of a home assessment, the physical therapist assistant may go into the home, without patient involvement, to perform an environmental survey (architectural barriers, floor plan, etc.). If the patient is going into his/her home environment and his/her function in the home is being assessed, this assessment must be performed by a physical therapist. A physical therapist assistant may continue an established treatment plan of functional activities in the home or other non-clinical environment or may complete an environmental checklist once the patient assessment has been completed. On another note, the Physical Therapy Section is working to educate physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in the correct credentials to use in professional signatures. Since PT or PTA is the regulatory designation allowing practice, rule 4755-27-07 of the Administrative Code requires that only those letters should immediately follow the person's name. Academic degrees may then follow the regulatory credential. For example, a nametag or signature might read Pat Doe, PT, MS, OCS. "L" should not be used in front of "PT" or "PTA" since no one may use the "PT" or "PTA" credential in Ohio without a valid license.
10. **Tom Beltz, PT, DPT:** Dr. Beltz asked the Section whether physical therapists can charge for manual therapy, electrical stimulation, and ultrasound if those services are provided by another health care professional pursuant to the physical therapy plan of care. **Reply:** In response to your questions, services provided by other licensed personnel, provided under the direct supervision of the physical therapist as part of the physical therapy plan of care, that are within the scope of practice of that particular licensee are allowed to be performed. How these services are billed would be determined by the appropriate payer source. It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section, that it would be inappropriate to delegate the modalities listed in question number three to massotherapists. Please refer to Medicare rules or other payer policies about reimbursement for treatment by other licensed personnel since some insurers do not cover services other than those provided by a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. You may also get information from the Reimbursement Department or Ohio Chapter of the APTA. On another note, the Physical Therapy Section is working to educate physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in the correct credentials to use in professional signatures. Since PT or PTA is the regulatory designation allowing practice, rule 4755-27-07 of the Administrative Code requires that only those letters should immediately follow the person's name. Academic degrees may then follow the regulatory credential. For example, a nametag or signature might read Pat Doe, PT, DPT, OCS.

11. **Ryan Nixon, PTA:** Mr. Nixon asked the Section whether it is legal for physical therapist assistants to perform dry needling in Ohio. **Reply:** It is the position of the Ohio Physical Therapy Section that physical therapists assistants cannot legally perform dry needling under the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act.
12. **Stephanie Taranto, PT:** Ms. Taranto asked the Section questions regarding the frequency for notifying the physician of a students' re-evaluation for therapy services. **Reply:** There is nothing in the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act that dictates how frequently a referral for physical therapy should be renewed. However, since the children are growing and maturing, best practice does suggest that a minimum of an annual physician notification should be done to ensure that changes in the child's medical status are documented in the physical therapy records. As always with direct access, if a physical therapy evaluation is performed, the patient's physician should be notified within 5 business days of the initial evaluation taking place. It is at the discretion of the physical therapist if the notification is at the beginning of the school year or at the annual review of the IEP.
13. **Bob Swinehart:** Mr. Swinehart asked the Section whether unlicensed aides can perform any component of an ultrasound treatment if the physical therapist is providing direct supervision and whether a licensed massage therapist can perform massage therapy as part of the physical therapy treatment. **Reply: In response to your first question,** it is inappropriate for an unlicensed aide to perform any portion of an ultrasound treatment even if the physical therapist provides direct supervision. Third party payer policies and/or federal regulations may be more or less restrictive than the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act. In any situation, licensees should follow the more restrictive policies. Although Medicare regulations for skilled nursing Part A permit therapy aides to perform physical therapy services provided that a physical therapist provides "line of sight" supervision, that practice is illegal in Ohio. In Ohio, therapy aides (unlicensed personnel) are not permitted to perform physical therapy services, other than serving as the second pair of hands as described in the previous paragraph of this letter. **In response to your second question,** a licensed massage therapist, under the direct supervision of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, is able to perform massage therapy treatments within their scope of practice that have been delegated by the physical therapist/physical therapist assistant as part of the physical therapy plan of care. Please refer to Medicare rules or other payer policies about reimbursement for treatment by other licensed personnel since some insurers do not cover services other than those provided by a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. You may also get information from the Reimbursement Department or Ohio Chapter of the APTA.
14. **David Stover, AT:** Mr. Stover asked the Section whether physical therapist assistants can perform dry needling in Ohio. **Reply:** It is the position of the Ohio Physical Therapy Section that physical therapists assistants cannot legally perform dry needling under the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act.
15. **Theresa Palkovic, PT:** Ms. Palkovic asked the Section whether it is legal for a physical therapist to offer massage/myofascial release for cash pay. **Reply:** It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that a facility may establish policies on whether the physical therapist or physical therapist assistant may continue physical therapy services after the patient has exhausted his/her insurance benefits. The Section recommends that you refer to Medicare or other payer policies for any specific requirements or policies in your setting for a patient or family to pay for maintenance services by a physical therapist. However, pursuant to section 4755.47 (A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code, all licensed physical therapists must follow the code of ethical conduct for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants established in rule 4755-27-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code. Paragraph (B)(5)(e) of this rule states that "Providing treatment interventions that are not warranted by the patient's condition, or continuing treatment beyond the point of reasonable benefit to the patient" would be a "failure to adhere to minimal standards of practice, whether or not actual injury to a patient occurred." The Physical Therapy Section recommends that the primary physical therapist evaluate whether self-pay maintenance services are of "reasonable benefit to the patient." In accordance with the laws governing provision of physical therapy services under direct access, a physical therapist may see a patient who does not wish to have a physician or other practitioner notified. The Physical Therapy Section recommends that the patient be asked to sign a document declining notification of the physician.
16. **Kary Clark, PTA:** Ms. Clark asked the Section a question regarding the limits on the number of students a physical therapist assistant may treat per week. **Reply:** The Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act is silent on and does not regulate caseload levels. However, the Section requires the physical therapist to ensure

appropriate patient management based on the unique needs of the clients, taking into account the complexity of the patient population. The ultimate responsibility for care of the patient lies with the evaluating physical therapist regardless of whether the therapist or physical therapist assistants provide follow-up treatment. In any given period of time, a physical therapist must not provide or supervise care for a higher number of patients than that for which skilled care by licensed practitioners can be delivered. When attempting to determine caseloads, please remember to take into consideration travel time, number of locations, etc. Please refer to the *Determination of Appropriate Caseload for School-Based Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy Practice Position Paper* and the *Comparison of Responsibilities of Occupational Therapy Practitioners in School-Based Practice Chart* documents on the Physical Therapy Publications page on the Board's website (<http://otptat.ohio.gov>).

17. **Amanda White, PTA:** Ms. White asked the Section whether a physical therapist assistant allowed to treat Medicare Part A patients without a physical therapist in the building. **Reply:** Your questions relates to payer policies and not to the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act. The Physical Therapy Section recommends that you contact the appropriate insurance company or the Ohio Chapter or Reimbursement Department of the American Physical Therapy Association.
18. **Diane Donaldson, PTA:** Ms. Donaldson asked the Section questions regarding productivity standards in physical therapy practice. **Reply:** The Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act does not regulate productivity standards or caseload levels. However, the Section requires the physical therapist to ensure appropriate patient management based on the unique needs of the clients, taking into account the complexity of the patient population. The ultimate responsibility for care of the patient lies with the evaluating physical therapist regardless of whether the therapist or physical therapist assistants provide follow-up treatment. In any given period of time, a physical therapist must not provide or supervise care for a higher number of patients than that for which skilled care by licensed practitioners can be delivered. While any given employer or facility may establish work expectations including productivity standards, the physical therapy practitioner must ensure that the highest priority patient needs are met. If productivity expectations of an employer are such that a physical therapist is unable to meet the above standards, it is the responsibility of the physical therapist to challenge those expectations. The code of ethical conduct for physical therapy practitioners established in rule 4755-27-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code states that "An individual licensed by the physical therapy section has a responsibility to report any organization or entity that provides or holds itself out to deliver physical therapy services that place the licensee in a position of compromise with this code of ethical conduct." The rule further requires that "Regardless of practice setting, the physical therapist shall maintain the ability to make independent judgments." Third party payer policies may be more restrictive than the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act. The therapist must comply with payer policies, such as not billing for one-on-one procedures for more than one patient at a time being treated by any one practitioner.
19. **Deborah Moesle, PT:** Ms. Moesle asked the Section questions regarding the transfer of care rule. **Reply:** Pursuant to section 4755.47 (A)(5) of the Revised Code, all licensed physical therapists must follow the code of ethical conduct for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants established in rule 4755-27-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code. Paragraph (B)(5)(h) of this rule cites "Abandoning the patient by inappropriately terminating the patient practitioner relationship by the licensee" as a "failure to adhere to the minimal standards of acceptable prevailing practice." It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that if for any reason, the evaluating physical therapist will no longer be available to provide and supervise the physical therapy services, the evaluating physical therapist must transfer the patient to another physical therapist. This includes situations where a physical therapist's sole responsibility is to evaluate a patient either due to temporary coverage or as terms of their employment. The evaluating physical therapist in this instance must complete and document the transfer of their responsibilities to another physical therapist to provide and supervise the physical therapy services for the patient. Termination of care does not include a physical therapist taking regularly scheduled days off or job sharing. Each physical therapy practice should determine a system that will allow for this transfer of care in situations where a physical therapist is terminating the patient/therapist relationship. That transfer of care must be documented in the patient's medical record by identifying the new physical therapist by name or transferring to the physical therapist supervisor for reassignment. The physical therapist that has accepted the transfer of care is then responsible to supervise all aspects of the physical therapy program that are delegated to physical therapy personnel, including co-signing physical therapist assistant documentation. If the patient is not transferred to another

physical therapist, the evaluating physical therapist is responsible for the overall care of the patient including the supervision of any physical therapy personnel providing services to that patient. If a team of physical therapists has a system that allows for transfer of care to assure that patients are scheduled appropriately and that a physical therapist is always assigned to supervise each patient's care whenever the patient is seen, the PRN physical therapist is not required to make an extra visit to document the transfer. However, in a situation where the PRN therapist is not confident that another physical therapist on the team is assuming responsibility for each patient's care, the PRN therapist should arrange with the employer for the opportunity to arrange and document the transfer of care.

OT/PT/AT Joint Correspondence

JB1. Margaret Headings, PT, DPT: Dr. Headings asked the Occupational and Physical Therapy Sections questions regarding the occupational therapy/physical therapy plan of care. **Reply: In response to your questions,** there is nothing in the Ohio Physical Therapy Practice Act requiring a physician to sign off on a plan of care. However, payer policies may be more restrictive. The Physical Therapy Section recommends that you contact the appropriate insurance company or the Ohio Chapter or Reimbursement Department of the American Physical Therapy Association. With regards to occupational therapy services provided within the setting you describe, occupational therapists are not required to have a referral and/or prescription to evaluate or treat clients in the State of Ohio. However, hospital or facility policies, accrediting bodies, and/or reimbursement agencies may have other requirements and guidelines, including requiring a physician's referral and/or prescription, which need to be met for accreditation and/or reimbursement of occupational therapy services. Occupational therapy services are provided under an individualized occupational therapy treatment/intervention plan established by an occupational therapist and the intervention plan should include client-specific goals, intervention approaches, types of interventions to be used, and outcome measures. According to rule 4755-7-02 (A) of the Administrative Code, occupational therapists shall assume professional roles and responsibility for the following activities, which shall not be wholly delegated, regardless of the setting in which the services are provided: (1) Interpretation of referrals or prescriptions for occupational therapy services; (2) Interpretation and analysis for evaluation purposes; (3) Development, interpretation, and modification of the treatment/intervention plan and the discharge plan. The Ohio Occupational Therapy Practice Act does not include specific requirements related to physician oversight/certification of occupational therapy services, as these are often payer-specific and related to billing and reimbursement. For example, therapy services provided under Medicare Part B do require physician certification of the plan of care for reimbursement. While it is not within the jurisdiction of the Occupational Therapy Section to render billing and reimbursement advice, the Section strongly recommends that you refer to payer policies for specific certification and plan of care requirements in your setting. You might also contact the Ohio Occupational Therapy Association, or the Reimbursement Department of the American Occupational Therapy Association.

JB2. Elizabeth Dillon, OTA: Ms. Dillon asked the Occupational and Physical Therapy Sections whether there is a time limit for an occupational/physical therapist to co-sign their assistant's notes and documentation. **Reply:** Under current Ohio law, a physical therapy practitioner providing fitness or wellness services to individual clients or groups must follow regulations for physical therapy practice if the services are represented as physical therapy, if the provider is identified as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, or if he/she signs "PT" or "PTA" after his/her name. If any of these conditions exists, the physical therapist must perform an evaluation prior to providing services, must maintain documentation of care provided, and must notify the client's primary physician if working without a physician referral. If physical therapist assistants, other licensed personnel, or students are involved in providing fitness or wellness services as physical therapy, rules in the Ohio Administrative Code for delegation and supervision apply. No part of these services may be delegated to unlicensed personnel. If fitness or wellness programs or group exercises are not represented as physical therapy, they do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. While physical therapists or physical therapist assistants providing such services may include their educational degrees in published materials, they should not use the credentials "PT" or "PTA" and should not state that the programs are led by physical therapists or physical therapist assistants. The Physical Therapy Section recommends that the appropriate medical screenings are in place prior to exercise to ensure the safety of the participants, but the fitness/wellness records should be stored separately from physical therapy or medical records. There is nothing in the Ohio Occupational Therapy Practice Act that prohibits an occupational therapy assistant from assisting a client in performing a

functional maintenance program, as these are typically developed by licensed therapy practitioners and then transitioned to non-skilled personnel (such as restorative nursing aides) upon completion of the course of therapy. If you are representing yourself as an occupational therapy assistant and/or your services as related to your skills as an occupational therapy assistant (regardless of whether you are providing volunteer or “private pay” services), you must be supervised by an occupational therapist. If your services are represented as occupational therapy, each client would require an evaluation and plan of care overseen by an occupational therapist. If you are simply providing oversight of a maintenance program, without representing yourself as an occupational therapy assistant to either the facility or the clients, then there would not be a need for either documentation or supervision by an occupational therapist. Although occupational therapy assistants providing private pay services may publicize their educational degrees, they should not use the credentials OTA, OTA/L or COTA/L, and should not state the exercises provided through the maintenance program are provided by occupational therapy practitioners (unless supervised by an occupational therapist).

JB3. Beth Brooks, PT: Ms. Brooks asked the Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Sections questions regarding whether there is a specific timeframe for the supervising physical therapist to co-sign the athletic trainers’ documentation. **Reply:** The Physical Therapy Practice Act does not specify when the athletic trainer’s documentation needs to be co-signed. However, this should be done in a timely fashion. Rule 4755-27-01 (C) of the Ohio Administrative Code defines “other licensed personnel” as “any person holding an Ohio license to practice as a health care practitioner in a profession other than physical therapy . . . who is working under the **direct** supervision of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, as delegated by the physical therapist, and is performing tasks and duties related to the delivery of physical therapy.” When acting under the direction of a physical therapist, licensed athletic trainers are considered other licensed personnel. In accordance with rule 4755-27-04 of the Administrative Code, the supervising physical therapist or physical therapist assistant is accountable and responsible at all times for the direction of the actions of the persons supervised, including other licensed personnel. A physical therapist assistant can provide direct supervision of other licensed personnel even if the physical therapist is not on-site but is available by telecommunication at all times and able to respond appropriately to the needs of the patient. However, only a physical therapist can determine that a patient may be delegated to other licensed personnel. **Other licensed personnel cannot be assigned their own physical therapy caseload** without the supervising physical therapist or physical therapist assistant having direct contact with each patient during each visit. It is the responsibility of the physical therapist to determine and document the extent of contact necessary to assure safe patient care. Pursuant to rule 4755-27-03 (F) of the Ohio Administrative Code, “Delegation of tasks related to the operation and delivery of physical therapy to other licensed personnel must be done in accordance with the scope of practice of the other licensed personnel’s professional license, education and training, the level of competence as determined by the supervising physical therapist, and in consideration of the patient’s overall needs and medical status.” The patient contact by the delegating physical therapist or supervising physical therapist assistant may be to provide portions of treatment or to assess the patient’s progress within the existing plan of care. When needed, only the physical therapist may make adjustments to the plan of care. The Physical Therapy Section does not dictate the format of clinical notes. As long as the documentation by other licensed personnel is restricted to an accounting of the activities provided, descriptions of those activities and the patient’s comments may be in various sections of the documentation. The remainder of the documentation is the responsibility of the supervising physical therapist or supervising physical therapist assistant. The rule limiting the documentation by other licensed personnel to “an accounting of the activities provided” is intended to include patient comments during those activities and a description of the patient’s response or ability/inability to perform specific components of the program. The signature of other licensed personnel may reflect their training or credentials, but must be countersigned by the supervising physical therapist. The countersignature must indicate that the supervising physical therapist reviewed the written note. Only a hand written or electronic signature is acceptable. Please refer to Medicare rules or other payer policies about reimbursement for treatment by other licensed personnel since some insurers do not cover services other than those provided by a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. You may also get information from the Reimbursement Department or Ohio chapter of the APTA.

JB4. Brett Sulonen, AT: Mr. Sulonen asked the Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Sections questions regarding athletic trainers’ documentation and billing practices while working in a hospital rehab clinic. **Reply:** *According to the Athletic Trainers Section*, under section 4755.60 (A) of the Revised Code and

rule 4755-42-02 of the Administrative Code, athletic trainers must practice upon the referral of an individual licensed in Ohio to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatric medicine and surgery, chiropractic, dentistry, or physical therapy. Athletic trainers may not accept direct referrals from physician assistants or practitioners of the limited branches of medicine. A referral relationship between a team physician and an athletic trainer should be one consisting of a protocol of care communicated between a team physician and the athletic trainer. This agreement should include procedures for prevention, recognition, assessment, management and treatment of athletic injuries. Clinic-based athletic trainers may provide athletic training services upon physician referral for athletic training evaluation and treatment. The prescription by the referring medical practitioner must state the referral is for athletic training. Under an athletic training referral, the athletic trainer functions independently and is responsible for documentation. Pursuant to rule 4755-46-01 of the Administrative Code, unlicensed individuals functioning under the supervision of a licensed athletic trainer may perform designated routine tasks related to the operation of athletic training provided that the supervising athletic trainer is on-site to supervise the delegated tasks. If the patient receives a prescription for physical therapy and during care the physical therapist determines he/she may benefit from athletic training services, i.e. a patient's condition is an athletic injury, then, the physical therapist may refer that particular patient to an athletic trainer. This transfer of care from a physical therapist must be documented in the patient's medical record. In addition, the athletic trainer must now obtain physician approval and prescription for an athletic training evaluation and treatment as described above. If this procedure is followed, the athletic trainer must perform an injury assessment and determine the athletic training plan of care. The patient is no longer under the care of the physical therapist. The physical therapist may also refer the patient to the care of the athletic trainer but have the patient still remain under the care of the physical therapist. In this non-transfer scenario, a physician prescription for athletic training is not required. Nothing in the Ohio Athletic Training Practice Act prevents athletic trainers from billing for services. However, employers may restrict your practice due to billing or other protocol issues. The Athletic Trainers Section suggests you contact the Ohio Athletic Trainers Association or the National Athletic Trainers Association or refer to CPT codes listed under physical medicine. **According to the Physical Therapy Section**, rule 4755-27-01 (C) of the Ohio Administrative Code defines "other licensed personnel" as "any person holding an Ohio license to practice as a health care practitioner in a profession other than physical therapy . . . who is working under the direct supervision of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, as delegated by the physical therapist, and is performing tasks and duties related to the delivery of physical therapy." When acting under the direction of a physical therapist, licensed athletic trainers are considered other licensed personnel. In accordance with rule 4755-27-04 of the Administrative Code, the supervising physical therapist or physical therapist assistant is accountable and responsible at all times for the direction of the actions of the persons supervised, including other licensed personnel. A physical therapist assistant can provide direct supervision of other licensed personnel even if the physical therapist is not on-site but is available by telecommunication at all times and able to respond appropriately to the needs of the patient. However, only a physical therapist can determine that a patient may be delegated to other licensed personnel. Other licensed personnel cannot be assigned their own physical therapy caseload without the supervising physical therapist or physical therapist assistant having direct contact with each patient during each visit. It is the responsibility of the physical therapist to determine and document the extent of contact necessary to assure safe patient care. Pursuant to rule 4755-27-03 (F) of the Ohio Administrative Code, "Delegation of tasks related to the operation and delivery of physical therapy to other licensed personnel must be done in accordance with the scope of practice of the other licensed personnel's professional license, education and training, the level of competence as determined by the supervising physical therapist, and in consideration of the patient's overall needs and medical status." The patient contact by the delegating physical therapist or supervising physical therapist assistant may be to provide portions of treatment or to assess the patient's progress within the existing plan of care. When needed, only the physical therapist may make adjustments to the plan of care. Please refer to Medicare rules or other payer policies about reimbursement for treatment by other licensed personnel since some insurers do not cover services other than those provided by a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. You may also get information from the Reimbursement Department or Ohio chapter of the APTA. It is the position of the Physical Therapy Section that when a patient presents with a prescription or referral for both physical therapy and athletic training, each professional shall complete their own evaluation. In addition, each professional should make every reasonable attempt to consult with the other and thereby coordinate the treatment program for the benefit of the patient. In accordance with rule 4755-27-03 (D) of the Ohio Administrative Code, a physical therapist

may choose to refer a patient to another discipline, including physicians, for services. This referral shall be documented by the physical therapist in the medical record to clearly demonstrate a referral for that service. Such referral will not be a delegation of tasks or duties of physical therapy.

Old Business

Five Year Rule Review

The Section reviewed the rules up for five year review. There were no recommended changes.

“Shared” Ohio Approval Number for Continuing Education

The Section tabled this item until November 2013 meeting.

Revised Memorandum of Understanding between the PT Section and OPTA

The revised Memorandum of Understanding for continuing education review was signed by the Physical Therapy Section and the Ohio Physical Therapy Association.

New Business

Review FAQ PTA on Functional Tests

The Section reviewed the frequently asked question pertaining to physical therapist assistants and functional tests. The Executive Director will post the revised FAQ on the Board website.

Open Forum

2014 Retreat Topics

The Section identified the following items for the 2014 Section retreat: discussion on adding a third offense for not complying with the continuing education requirements and continuing education approval numbers.

Ohio Physical Therapy Association (OPTA) Report

The Section reviewed the OPTA revenue and expense report. Carolyn Towner gave a brief legislative report. On behalf of OPTA, Ms. Towner asked for the Section’s official support of HB 220.

Action: Thomas Caldwell moved that the Section officially support HB 220 based on the public protection component of the legislation. Lynn Busdeker seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Federation of State Boards for Physical Therapy (FSBPT) Report

FSBPT Delegate Assembly Motions

The Section discussed the motions and delegates for the 2013 FSBPT annual meeting and delegate assembly. The FSBPT annual meeting will be held on October 10-12, 2013, in San Antonio, Texas.

FSBPT Leadership Forum

Raymond Bilecky attended the leadership forum, which covered the delegate assembly motions in detail.

Discussion of FSBPT Annual Meeting Panel on Role of PTAs on Licensing Boards

Thomas Caldwell was asked to participate in a panel presentation on the role of physical therapist assistants on licensing boards.

Items for Next Meeting

- “Shared” Ohio Approval Numbers for Continuing Education
- BIA for Rules
- Discussion regarding Art Therapy
- Update on the Federal Trade Commission v. North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners

Next Meeting Date

The next regular meeting date of the Physical Therapy Section is scheduled for Thursday, November 7, 2013.

Adjournment

Lynn Busdeker moved that the meeting be adjourned. Ronald Kleinman seconded the motion. The motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 4:27 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Diane Moore

Thomas Caldwell, PT, Chair
Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy,
and Athletic Trainers Board, PT Section

Karen Holtgreffe, PT, Secretary
Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy,
and Athletic Trainers Board, PT Section

Jeffrey M. Rosa, Executive Director
Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy
and Athletic Trainers Board

KH:jmr:dm