

1 Board of Veterinary Medicine

2

3 Adopted Permanent Rules Relating to Licensure and Practice

4

5 Rules as Adopted

6 9100.0100 DEFINITIONS.

7 Subpart 1. **Scope.** The definitions in this part apply to
8 this chapter.

9 Subp. 1a. **Board.** "Board" means the Board of Veterinary
10 Medicine.

11 Subp. 1b. **Biologic.** "Biologic" means a drug, derived from
12 naturally occurring organisms, manufactured to maintain and
13 improve already existing physiological traits in an animal.

14 Subp. 1c. **Controlled substance.** "Controlled substance"
15 means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I
16 to V of Minnesota Statutes, section 152.02, or schedules I to V
17 of the federal Controlled Substances Act.

18 Subp. 1d. **Emergency veterinary facility.** "Emergency
19 veterinary facility" means a facility equipped and staffed to
20 provide acute veterinary care during the hours when most local
21 daytime veterinary practices are closed.

22 Subp. 2. **Equipment.** "Equipment" means instruments, tools,
23 clothing, vehicles, and other equipment used in the practice of
24 veterinary medicine.

25 Subp. 3. **Housing facility.** "Housing facility" means a
26 structure, cage, building, or other facility used for housing
27 animals.

28 Subp. 3a. **Humane treatment.** "Humane treatment" means care
29 and treatment that prevents acts of omission or commission,
30 including deprivation of necessary food, water, and shelter,
31 that causes or permits unnecessary or unjustifiable pain,
32 suffering, or death of an animal.

33 Subp. 4. **Premises.** "Premises" means property, including
34 land and buildings on the land, used in the practice of
35 veterinary medicine.

1 Subp. 4a. **Prescription drug.** "Prescription drug" means a
2 drug whose label is required by federal law to bear the
3 statement: "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by
4 or on the order of a licensed veterinarian," or a human drug or
5 over-the-counter animal drug prescribed for use in any manner
6 different from the manufacturer's label instructions.

7 Subp. 4b. **Sterile surgery.** "Sterile surgery" means an
8 invasive procedure in which aseptic technique is practiced in
9 patient preparation, instrumentation, and surgical attire.

10 Subp. 5. **Veterinarian.** "Veterinarian" means a person or
11 professional veterinary corporation engaged in the practice of
12 veterinary medicine.

13 Subp. 6. **Veterinarian-client-patient relationship.**
14 "Veterinarian-client-patient relationship" means a relationship
15 that meets the conditions established in Minnesota Statutes,
16 section 156.16, subdivision 12.

17 Subp. 7. **Veterinary facility.** "Veterinary facility" means
18 a building, shelter, or structure in which licensed
19 veterinarians routinely engage in the practice of veterinary
20 medicine.

21 9100.0200 PREMISES.

22 Subpart 1. **Biologics and other drugs.** Biologics and other
23 drugs must be stored so as to prevent contamination and
24 deterioration according to the packaging and storage
25 requirements of the United States Pharmacopeia & the National
26 Formulary, 1990 edition, published by the United States
27 Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, Maryland. That
28 publication is incorporated by reference, subject to frequent
29 change, and available for inspection and copying through the
30 Minitex interlibrary loan system.

31 Subp. 2. **Cages.** Separate compartments must be provided
32 for each hospitalized animal, except that neonate and juvenile
33 litter mates or animals from the same owner may be caged
34 together when appropriate. Cages must be cleaned and sanitized
35 before their use by newly arrived animals. Excreta, spilled

1 feed, and water must be removed from cages as often as necessary
2 to prevent contamination of the animals, to reduce hazards to
3 the health of the animals, and to eliminate odors. Cage size
4 must be sufficient to allow an animal to stand, sit, lie down,
5 and turn around comfortably.

6 Subp. 3. **Communicable or contagious diseases.** Animals
7 affected with any clinical evidence of infectious, contagious,
8 or communicable diseases must be separated from all other
9 animals so as to minimize the spread of disease, and the animals
10 must not be permitted to commingle with other animals on the
11 premises.

12 Subp. 4. **Equipment.** Equipment must be maintained in a
13 clean and sanitary condition at all times.

14 Subp. 5. **Food and water.** Food and water for animals must
15 be kept free from contamination, and all receptacles for food
16 and water must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
17 Animals must be provided with food of sufficient quantity and
18 quality to allow normal growth or the maintenance of body
19 weight. Clean, potable water sufficient to satisfy the animal's
20 needs must be provided.

21 Subp. 6. **Pest control.** An effective program for the
22 control of insects and other vermin on the premises must be
23 established and maintained.

24 Subp. 7. **Sanitation.** The premises must be kept clean and
25 in good repair to facilitate acceptable sanitary practices and
26 must be kept free of accumulations of refuse.

27 Subp. 8. **Storage.** All supplies, including food and
28 bedding, must be stored in facilities that adequately protect
29 the supplies against infestation, contamination, or
30 deterioration. Refrigeration must be provided for all supplies
31 that are of a perishable nature, including foods, drugs, and
32 biologics.

33 Subp. 9. **Waste disposal.** Covered, vermin-proof waste
34 containers impermeable by water must be used for the removal and
35 disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals,
36 debris, and other waste. Disposal facilities must be so

1 operated to prevent a nuisance condition, to minimize insect and
2 other vermin infestation, odor, and disease hazards.

3 Subp. 10. **Water and electric power.** Reliable electric
4 power and potable water adequate for the practice of veterinary
5 medicine must be made available at all times on the premises.

6 9100.0300 HOUSING FACILITIES.

7 Subpart 1. **Cleaning and disinfecting.** Housing facilities
8 must be cleaned and disinfected as often as it is necessary to
9 maintain a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

10 Subp. 2. **Drainage.** A suitable method must be provided to
11 rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities.
12 Drains must be so constructed and maintained in good repair to
13 avoid foul odors from them. If closed drainage systems are
14 used, they must be equipped with traps and so installed as to
15 prevent any backup of sewage and other waste materials onto the
16 floors of the facilities.

17 Subp. 3. **Heating.** Indoor housing facilities for animals
18 must be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the
19 animals from cold and to provide for their health and comfort.
20 The ambient temperature must not be allowed to fall below 50
21 degrees Fahrenheit for animals not acclimated to lower
22 temperatures.

23 Subp. 4. **Interior surfaces.** The surfaces of indoor
24 housing facilities with which animals come into contact must be
25 so constructed and maintained that they are substantially
26 impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

27 Subp. 5. **Lighting.** Indoor housing facilities for animals
28 must have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both,
29 of sufficient intensity and uniform distribution to permit
30 routine inspection and cleaning.

31 Subp. 6. **Outdoor housing facilities.** Outdoor housing
32 facilities must provide adequate shelter to properly protect
33 animals from sun, rain, snow, and other weather elements and
34 must provide adequate bedding, water, and food.

35 Subp. 7. **Structural strength.** Housing facilities for

1 animals must be structurally sound and kept in good repair. The
 2 facilities must be designed and built so as to protect the
 3 animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the
 4 entrance of other animals.

5 Subp. 8. Ventilation. Indoor housing facilities for
 6 animals must be adequately ventilated to prevent the collection
 7 of offensive odors and to provide for the health and comfort of
 8 animals at all times. The facilities must be provided with
 9 fresh air either by means of windows, vents, or air conditioning
 10 and must be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and
 11 moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust
 12 fans and vents or air conditioning, must be provided when the
 13 ambient temperature is 85 degrees Fahrenheit or higher.

14 ~~Subp. 9. Notice of unattended veterinary facility. If~~
 15 ~~there are to be no personnel on the premises during any time an~~
 16 ~~animal for medical or surgical purposes is left at a~~
 17 ~~veterinary facility, prior notice of this fact must be given to~~
 18 ~~the animal's owner. Notice must be printed on release or~~
 19 ~~estimate forms given to the owner or posted in a conspicuous~~
 20 ~~location in the facility.~~

21 9100.0400 APPLICATION FEES TO PRACTICE VETERINARY MEDICINE.

22 Subpart 1. Amount. A person applying for a license to
 23 practice veterinary medicine in this state must pay to the Board
 24 of Veterinary Medicine, in the form of a check or money order
 25 payable to the state treasurer, the following fees to total \$250:

- 26 A. \$125, for the National Board of Examination;
- 27 B. \$90, for the Clinical Competency Test; and
- 28 C. \$35, for the Minnesota State Practical Examination.

29 The application fee received supports only the application
 30 with which the fee was submitted. A person who applies more
 31 than once must submit the full application fee with each
 32 subsequent application.

33 Subp. 2. Fees nonreturnable. The application fee required
 34 to be submitted for licensure is not returnable if permission to
 35 take the licensure examination is denied or licensure is denied

1 for any other good cause.

2 9100.0500 RENEWAL FEE.

3 Subpart 1. Required for licensure. Each person now
4 licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state, or who
5 becomes licensed by the Board of Veterinary Medicine to engage
6 in the practice, shall pay an annual license renewal fee if the
7 person wishes to practice veterinary medicine in the coming year
8 or remain licensed as a veterinarian.

9 Subp. 2. Amount. The annual fee for licensure renewal is
10 \$40 and must be paid to the executive director of the board on
11 or before March 1 of each year. By January 1 of the year for
12 which the renewal fee is due, the board shall issue a renewal
13 application to each current licensee to the last address
14 maintained in the board file. Failure to receive this notice
15 does not relieve the licensee of the obligation to pay renewal
16 fees so that they are received by the board on or before the
17 renewal date of March 1.

18 Subp. 3. Date due. A licensee must apply for a renewal
19 license on or before March 1 of each year. A renewal license is
20 valid until March 1 in the next year. An application postmarked
21 no later than the last day of February must be considered to
22 have been received on March 1.

23 Subp. 4. Late penalty. An applicant for renewal must pay
24 a late penalty of \$20 and the renewal fee if the application for
25 renewal is received after March 1 of the current year. A
26 renewed license issued after March 1 of any year is valid only
27 until March 1 of the next succeeding year regardless of when the
28 renewal fee is received.

29 Subp. 5. Penalty for failure to pay. Within 30 days after
30 the renewal date, a licensee who has not renewed the license
31 must be notified by registered or certified letter sent to the
32 last known address of the licensee in the file of the board that
33 the renewal is overdue and that failure to pay the current fee
34 and current late fee within 60 days after the renewal date will
35 result in suspension of the license. A second notice must be

1 sent at least seven days before a board meeting occurring 60
2 days or more after the renewal date to each licensee who has not
3 paid the renewal fee and late fee.

4 Subp. 6. **Suspension.** The board, by means of a roll call
5 vote, shall suspend the license of a licensee whose license
6 renewal is at least 60 days overdue and to whom notification has
7 been sent as provided in subpart 5. Failure of a licensee to
8 receive notification is not grounds for later challenge by the
9 licensee of the suspension. The former licensee must be
10 notified by registered or certified letter within seven days of
11 the board action. The suspended status placed on a license may
12 be removed only on payment of renewal fees and late penalty fees
13 for each year or part of a year that the license was not
14 renewed. A licensee who fails to renew a license for five years
15 or more must meet the criteria of Minnesota Statutes, section
16 156.071, for relicensure.

17 9100.0600 MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

18 Subpart 1. **Temporary license fee.** A person meeting the
19 requirements for issuance of a temporary permit to practice
20 veterinary medicine under Minnesota Statutes, section 156.072,
21 subdivision 5, pending examination, who desires a temporary
22 permit shall pay a fee of \$40 to the board.

23 Subp. 2. **Duplicate license.** A person requesting issuance
24 of a duplicate or replacement license shall pay a fee of \$10 to
25 the board.

26 9100.0700 UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

27 Subpart 1. **Prohibited acts.** The following acts by a
28 licensed veterinarian are unprofessional conduct and constitute
29 grounds for disciplinary action against the licensee:

30 A. failure to meet the minimum standards of practice
31 in part 9100.0800;

32 B. engaging in conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or
33 harm the public or demonstrating a willful or careless disregard
34 for the health, welfare, or safety of a patient, in which case,
35 proof of actual injury need not be established;

1 C. engaging in veterinary practice that is
2 professionally incompetent in that it may create unnecessary
3 danger to a patient's life, health, or safety;

4 D. claiming to have performed or charging for an act
5 or treatment that was, in fact, not performed or given;

6 E. asserting or implying in a public manner material
7 claims of professional superiority in the practice of veterinary
8 medicine that cannot be substantiated;

9 F. practicing veterinary medicine under a false or
10 assumed name or impersonating another practitioner of a like,
11 similar, or different name;

12 G. practicing under an expired, terminated, or
13 suspended veterinary license;

14 H. failing, within 30 days, to provide information in
15 response to a written request made by the board pursuant to an
16 investigation by or on behalf of the board;

17 I. promoting, aiding, abetting, or permitting the
18 practice of veterinary medicine by an unlicensed person;

19 J. prescribing or dispensing, delivering, or ordering
20 delivered a controlled substance without first having
21 established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship by having
22 personally examined the individual animal, herd, or a
23 representative segment or a consignment lot and determining that
24 treatment with the controlled substance is therapeutically
25 indicated. Use of euthanizing drugs in recognized animal
26 shelters or government animal control facilities is exempt from
27 this requirement;

28 K. using, misusing, or selling, other than for
29 medical treatment of animal patients, any of the controlled
30 drugs listed in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 152, or the federal
31 Controlled Substances Act;

32 L. violating or failing to comply with a state or
33 federal law or regulation relating to the storing, labeling,
34 prescribing, or dispensing of controlled substances;

35 M. prescribing, providing, obtaining, ordering,
36 administering, dispensing, giving, or delivering controlled

1 drugs to or for an animal solely for training, show, or racing
2 purposes and not for a medically sound reason;

3 N. performing surgery to conceal genetic or
4 congenital defects, in any species, with the knowledge that the
5 surgery has been requested to deceive a third party;

6 O. promoting, selling, prescribing, or using a
7 product for which the ingredient formula is unknown to the
8 veterinarian;

9 P. refusing the board or its agent the right to
10 inspect a veterinary facility at reasonable hours, pursuant to
11 an investigation by or on behalf of the board;

12 Q. performing or prescribing unnecessary or
13 unauthorized treatment;

14 R. representing conflicting interests unless full
15 disclosure of the veterinarian's dual relationship is made and
16 consented to by all parties of the transaction;

17 S. failing to report to law enforcement or humane
18 officers inhumane treatment to animals, including staged animal
19 fights or training for fights, of which the veterinarian has
20 direct knowledge;

21 T. fraudulently issuing or using a certificate of
22 veterinary inspection, test chart, vaccination report, or other
23 official form used in the practice of veterinary medicine to
24 prevent the dissemination of animal disease, transportation of
25 diseased animals, or the sale of inedible products of animal
26 origin for human consumption;

27 U. issuing a certificate of veterinary inspection for
28 an animal unless the veterinarian performs the inspection and
29 the appropriate tests as required to the best of their
30 knowledge;

31 V. surreptitiously obtaining, through theft,
32 unauthorized copying, duplicating, or other means, client lists,
33 mailing lists, medical records, or computer records that are the
34 property of another veterinarian, veterinary partnership, or
35 professional veterinary corporation;

36 W. a licensed veterinarian whose United States

1 Department of Agriculture accreditation has been removed by
2 federal authority may be subject to disciplinary action by the
3 board upon proof of the acts or omissions constituting the
4 grounds for removal of accreditation; and

5 X. failure to report to the board any disciplinary
6 action taken against his or her veterinary license in another
7 jurisdiction.

8 9100.0800 MINIMUM STANDARDS OF PRACTICE.

9 Subpart 1. **General standard.** The delivery of veterinary
10 care must be provided in a competent and humane manner
11 consistent with prevailing standards of practice for the species
12 of animal and the professed area of expertise of the
13 veterinarian. For a veterinarian to exercise properly the
14 rights granted by the veterinary license, a
15 veterinarian-client-patient relationship must exist.

16 Subp. 2. **Pharmaceutical services.** The provision of
17 pharmaceutical services is governed by items A to C.

18 A. No prescription drug may be prescribed, dispensed,
19 or administered without the establishment of a
20 veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

21 B. A veterinarian is responsible for assuring that a
22 prescription drug or biologic prescribed for use is properly
23 administered, or for providing instructions to clients on the
24 administration of drugs when the veterinarian will not be
25 providing direct supervision.

26 C. Drugs and biologics must be stored, prescribed,
27 and dispensed in compliance with Minnesota Statutes 1990,
28 section 151.35, and the United States Pharmacopeia & the
29 National Formulary, which is incorporated by reference in part
30 9100.0200, subpart 1.

31 Subp. 3. **Sterile surgical services.** When sterile surgical
32 services are being provided, or when prevailing standards
33 dictate sterile surgery, those services are governed by items A
34 to E D.

35 A. The surgery room must be clean, orderly, properly

1 maintained, capable of being adequately disinfected,
2 well-lighted, and provided with effective emergency lighting.

3 B. The floors, table tops, and counter tops of the
4 surgery room must be of a material suitable for regular
5 disinfection and cleaning.

6 C. Instruments, equipment, and packs for aseptic
7 surgery must be:

8 (1) adequate for the type of surgical service
9 provided; and

10 (2) sterilized by a method sufficient to kill
11 spores.

12 ~~D. In-a-sterile-procedure, a-separate-sterile-pack~~
13 ~~must-be-used-for-each-animal.~~

14 ~~E.~~ Proper illumination for viewing radiographs must
15 be available.

16 Subp. 4. Record keeping. Record keeping is governed by
17 items A to F.

18 A. A veterinarian performing treatment or surgery on
19 an animal or group of animals, whether in the veterinarian's
20 custody at an animal treatment facility or remaining on the
21 owner's or caretaker's premises, shall prepare a written record
22 or computer record concerning the animals containing, at a
23 minimum, the following information:

24 (1) name, address, and telephone number of owner;

25 (2) identity of the animals, including age, sex,
26 and breed;

27 (3) dates of examination, treatment, and surgery;

28 (4) brief history of the condition of each
29 animal, herd, or flock;

30 (5) examination findings;

31 (6) laboratory and radiographic reports;

32 (7) tentative diagnosis;

33 (8) treatment plan; and

34 (9) medication and treatment, including amount
35 and frequency.

36 B. Individual records must be maintained on each

1 patient, except that records on food, fiber, milk animals,
2 birds, and horses may be maintained on a per-client basis.

3 C. Medical records and radiographs are the physical
4 property of the hospital or the proprietor of the practice that
5 prepared them. Records must be maintained for a minimum of
6 three years after the last visit. Radiographs must be
7 maintained for a minimum of three years.

8 D. Medical records, or an accurate summary of them,
9 must be released to the animal owner or the owner's authorized
10 agent, including the board, within two weeks of a written
11 request. A reasonable charge for copying or preparation of a
12 summary may be made, except in the case of a board
13 investigation, in which case no charges are authorized.

14 E. A radiograph must be permanently identified. It
15 must be released on the written request of another veterinarian
16 who has the written authorization of the owner of the animal to
17 whom it pertains. The radiograph must be returned within a
18 reasonable time to the practice which originally prepared the
19 radiograph.

20 F. Contents of medical records must be kept private
21 and not released to third parties unless authorized by the
22 client or required by law.

23 Subp. 5. **Emergency service.** The provision of emergency
24 service is governed by items A to E.

25 A. The staffing for an emergency veterinary facility
26 must include a licensed veterinarian on the premises at all
27 times during the posted hours of operation.

28 B. Advertisements for emergency veterinary facilities
29 must clearly state:

30 (1) the hours the facility will provide emergency
31 service;

32 (2) a licensed veterinarian is on the premises
33 during the posted emergency hours; and

34 (3) the address and telephone number of the
35 facility.

36 C. "Veterinarian on call" means a veterinarian is not

1 present at a veterinary facility, but is able to respond within
2 a reasonable time to requests for emergency veterinary services.
3 The facility's services are not to be considered or advertised
4 as an emergency clinic or hospital.

5 D. If continuing care of the patient is required
6 following emergency service, the animal owner or caretaker must
7 be provided with a legible copy of the medical record to be
8 transferred to the next attending veterinarian, or a copy must
9 be transmitted directly to the attending veterinarian. The
10 information included in the medical record must consist of at
11 least the following:

- 12 (1) physical examination findings;
- 13 (2) dosages and time of administration of
14 medications;
- 15 (3) copies of diagnostic data or procedures;
- 16 (4) all radiographs, for which the facility must
17 obtain a signed release when transferred;
- 18 (5) surgical summary;
- 19 (6) tentative diagnosis and prognosis; and
- 20 (7) follow-up instructions.

21 E. An emergency facility must have the equipment
22 necessary to perform standard emergency medical procedures and
23 must have the capability to render timely and adequate
24 diagnostic radiologic services, laboratory services, and
25 diagnostic cardiac monitoring on the premises.

26 Subp. 6. Mobile veterinary practice. Mobile veterinary
27 practice is governed by items A to E.

28 A. Mobile veterinary practice is that form of
29 clinical veterinary practice that may be transported or moved
30 from one location to another for delivery of service. Mobile
31 veterinary practice may be general service, limited service, or
32 outcall service. For purposes of this item:

- 33 (1) "general mobile veterinary practice" means
34 providing a wide range of medical or surgical services in a
35 movable trailer or mobile home type of vehicle modified to
36 function as, and comparably equipped to, a fixed veterinary

1 practice facility;

2 (2) "limited service mobile veterinary practices"
3 means practices restricted to the delivery of animal health
4 protection through vaccination or minor diagnostic testing and
5 treatment; and

6 (3) "outcall service" is a mobile extension of a
7 fixed location general service veterinary practice, located
8 within the same practice area, but physically removed from the
9 practice premises. Depending on the types of animals being
10 treated, an outcall service provides vaccinations, physical
11 examinations, treatments, diagnostic screenings, and surgery.

12 B. Mobile veterinary practices that are not
13 extensions of a fixed veterinary facility must have an
14 affiliation with a general service veterinary facility in the
15 same region for the provisions of long-term hospitalization,
16 surgery, or radiology if not available in the mobile unit.
17 Clients must be informed, in writing, of this affiliation.

18 C. In all types of mobile veterinary practice,
19 patient care must be consistent with prevailing standards of
20 practice and a veterinarian-client-patient relationship must
21 exist.

22 D. Mobile units must be maintained in a clean and
23 sanitary fashion. Vehicles must contain equipment necessary for
24 the veterinarian to perform physical examinations, surgical
25 procedures, and medical treatments consistent with the type of
26 veterinary services being rendered and the standards of practice
27 for those services.

28 E. Representatives of the board, upon receipt of
29 written complaint, may inspect mobile veterinary units for
30 sanitation and cleanliness and may direct action to ensure
31 adequate sanitation and cleanliness.

32 Subp. 7. **Supervision.** Supervision is governed by items A
33 to C.

34 A. A licensed veterinarian is professionally and
35 legally responsible for any practice of veterinary medicine by
36 the veterinarian's unlicensed employees. An employee's practice

1 of veterinary medicine without a license constitutes grounds for
2 the board to take action against the licensed veterinarian and
3 the unlicensed individual. A veterinarian must have examined
4 the animal patient prior to the delegation of an animal health
5 care task to a nonlicensed employee. The examination must be
6 conducted at a time consistent with prevailing standards of
7 practice relative to the delegated animal health care task.

8 B. A veterinarian shall not authorize a nonlicensed
9 employee to perform the following functions:

- 10 (1) surgery;
11 (2) diagnosis and prognosis; and
12 (3) prescribing of drugs, medicines, and
13 appliances.

14 C. A veterinarian shall ensure that the activities of
15 a supervised individual are within the scope of the orders,
16 assignment, or prescriptions of the veterinarian and within the
17 capabilities of the individual. Supervision by a veterinarian
18 must involve the degree of close physical proximity necessary
19 for the supervising veterinarian to observe and monitor the
20 performance of a supervised individual. The supervising
21 veterinarian must be on the client's premises or present in the
22 veterinary facility while the supervised individual is
23 performing health care services. This does not prohibit the
24 performance of generalized nursing tasks, ordered by the
25 attending veterinarian, to be performed by an unlicensed
26 employee on inpatient animals during the hours when a
27 veterinarian is not routinely on the premises. Nor does it
28 prohibit, under emergency conditions, wherein an animal is
29 placed in a life-threatening condition and requires immediate
30 treatment to sustain life or prevent further injury, an
31 unlicensed employee from rendering lifesaving aid and treatment
32 to an animal in the absence of a veterinarian.

33 Subp. 8. Humane care. A licensed veterinarian shall treat
34 animals entrusted to the veterinarian by a client consistent
35 with prevailing professional standards of humane treatment and
36 care.

1 Subp. 9. **Informed consent.** A client shall be informed by
2 the veterinarian, prior to treatment, of the treatment choices
3 and reasonable medical or surgical alternatives including an
4 estimated cost of the alternatives for consideration by the
5 client.

6 Subp. 10. **Advertising.** Print or electronic media
7 advertisements offering professional veterinary services must
8 include the corporation's, partnership's, and/or individual
9 veterinarian's name and business address.

10 Subp. 11. **Specialist practitioners.**

11 A. A veterinarian may claim to be a specialist only
12 if the veterinarian is certified as a specialist in a discipline
13 for which there is a specialty board approved by the American
14 Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). A veterinarian may not
15 use the term "specialist" for an area of practice for which
16 there is no AVMA-recognized certification. A diplomate of the
17 American Board of Veterinary Practitioners can claim only a
18 specialty for the class of animals in which the diplomate
19 specializes.

20 B. "Specialty" or "specialists" may not be used in
21 the name of a veterinary hospital unless all veterinary staff
22 are board-certified specialists.

23 9100.0900 CONSULTING.

24 No person may be called into this state as a consultant
25 unless licensed as a veterinarian in another state and acting
26 under the direct supervision of the Minnesota licensee. "Direct
27 supervision" means that the licensee is on the premises.