

**POSTION STATEMENT
TENNESSEE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

CHELATION

Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 63-9-111 (b) (1), (3), (4), and (19) provide grounds upon which the Tennessee Board of Osteopathic Medical Examination may take licensure disciplinary action against a licensee and provide as follows:

- (b) (1) Unprofessional, dishonorable or unethical conduct;*
- (3) Making false statements or representations, being guilty of fraud or deceit in obtaining admission to practice, or being guilty of fraud or deceit in the practice of medicine;*
- (4) Gross malpractice, or a pattern of continued or repeated malpractice, ignorance, negligence or incompetence in the course of medical practice;*
- (19) The advertising of medical business in which untrue or misleading statements are made, or causing the publication or circulation of fraudulent advertising relative to any disease, human ailment or conditions;*

The Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners hereby states its position on the interpretation of those laws and rules in regards to the use of Chelation to be as follows:

That the use of EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) in the clinical setting by delivering the medicine through parenteral or oral routes beyond its FDA approved clinical indications of laboratory documented heavy metal poisoning/intoxication/toxicity, without support of the scientific literature contained within the National Library of Medicine, or certainly much more than anecdotal evidence of its effective use in the treatment of a disease or medical condition for which a licensee uses it may considered to be violation of T.C.A. 63-9-111 (b) (1), (3) and (4). However, EDTA may be used in the clinical setting when a licensee experienced in clinical investigations has applied for and received from the Board written approval for a carefully controlled clinical investigation of its effectiveness in treating diseases or medical conditions other than those approved by the FDA under a protocol satisfactory to the Board.

That the advertising of EDTA's administration in any matter to prevent or cure diseases or medical conditions other than laboratory documented heavy metal poisoning/intoxication/toxicity, without support of the scientific literature contained within the National Library of Medicine or certainly much more than anecdotal evidence of its effective use in the treatment of a disease or medical condition for which a licensee advertises it may be considered to be violation of T.C.A. 63-9-111 (b) (3), and (9) and/or the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

Adopted by the Board of Osteopathic Medical Examination on this the 26th day of July, 2000.

Thomas L. Ely, D.O., President
Tennessee Board of Osteopathic Medical Examination