

# Florida Chiropractic Laws and Rules (FCLR) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is the definition of responsible supervision in the context of chiropractic care?**
  - A. The ability to be physically present at all times**
  - B. The ability to provide clear direction and control over services**
  - C. The ability to work in nearby offices**
  - D. The ability to supervise without direct engagement**
- 2. How often does the governor appoint new members to the Board of Chiropractic Medicine?**
  - A. Every year**
  - B. Every four years**
  - C. Every two years**
  - D. Every five years**
- 3. Which of the following activities is considered a felony under chiropractic law?**
  - A. Failing to file a renewal application**
  - B. Providing treatment without a patient agreement**
  - C. Making a false claim about services**
  - D. Obtaining a license through fraud**
- 4. True or False: It is acceptable for a chiropractor to change fees based on insurance provider agreements without informing patients?**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only if patients agree beforehand**
  - D. It depends on the agreement type**
- 5. Which event would NOT be considered a violation of chiropractic practice?**
  - A. Promptly returning a certificate or license**
  - B. Failing to inform a patient about treatment touching**
  - C. Involvement in suggestive remarks to a patient**
  - D. Touching a patient for non-diagnostic purposes**

- 6. What constitutes a chiropractic college's clinical experience?**
- A. Patient management outside the college**
  - B. Direct clinical experience in the college's facilities**
  - C. Online coursework in chiropractic theory**
  - D. Independent research in chiropractic practices**
- 7. What must a chiropractor do if they wish to practice under a different name?**
- A. They must notify the licensing board**
  - B. They can use any name without restriction**
  - C. They must change their legal name**
  - D. They must stop practicing immediately**
- 8. Under what circumstance is a practitioner exempt from civil or criminal liability for disclosing confidential information?**
- A. If the patient provides written consent**
  - B. If the practitioner acts in good faith regarding a positive HIV test**
  - C. If the disclosure relates to billing procedures**
  - D. If the patient is not a minor**
- 9. What must a chiropractor maintain complete control over according to the rules?**
- A. All patient records**
  - B. The clinical judgement regarding the medical necessity of chiropractic treatment**
  - C. Financial decisions related to the practice**
  - D. All office personnel hiring decisions**
- 10. What is the professional designation of a practitioner who has completed chiropractic education?**
- A. Doctor of Medicine**
  - B. Doctor of Chiropractic**
  - C. Chiropractic Physician**
  - D. Licensed Chiropractor**

## **Answers**

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1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the definition of responsible supervision in the context of chiropractic care?**

- A. The ability to be physically present at all times**
- B. The ability to provide clear direction and control over services**
- C. The ability to work in nearby offices**
- D. The ability to supervise without direct engagement**

In the context of chiropractic care, responsible supervision refers to the capacity to provide clear direction and control over the services rendered. This includes overseeing the chiropractic practice and ensuring that all procedures and patient care are conducted in accordance with professional standards and legal requirements. It emphasizes the importance of guidance and accountability in the management of patient interactions and treatment protocols. This definition does not necessitate the physical presence of the supervisor at all times, which would be more aligned with a different understanding of supervision. While being present can be important in certain scenarios, responsible supervision, as defined here, focuses more on the quality of oversight rather than mere physical presence. Moreover, the option regarding working in nearby offices is not relevant to the concept of supervision, as supervision is primarily concerned with direct oversight and responsibility for care given. Lastly, supervising without direct engagement does not align with the essence of responsible supervision. While indirect supervision may sometimes be acceptable, effective supervision usually requires some level of active involvement and clear communication, ensuring that standards are upheld and patient needs are met adequately. Thus, the correct definition encapsulates the proactive and directive role of a supervisor in chiropractic care.

**2. How often does the governor appoint new members to the Board of Chiropractic Medicine?**

- A. Every year**
- B. Every four years**
- C. Every two years**
- D. Every five years**

The governor appoints new members to the Board of Chiropractic Medicine every four years to align with the terms of service for these board members. This structure ensures a consistent rotation of leadership while maintaining experienced individuals on the board. Appointing members on a four-year cycle allows for continuity in governance and enables the board to adapt and evolve in response to the changing needs of the chiropractic profession and the public it serves. This cycle also aligns with the typical terms for many other regulatory boards, promoting a standardized approach across various fields of practice.

**3. Which of the following activities is considered a felony under chiropractic law?**

- A. Failing to file a renewal application**
- B. Providing treatment without a patient agreement**
- C. Making a false claim about services**
- D. Obtaining a license through fraud**

Obtaining a license through fraud is considered a felony under chiropractic law because it undermines the integrity of the healthcare system and the trust placed in licensed professionals. Licensing agencies have strict requirements to ensure that only qualified individuals are permitted to practice. When someone obtains a license through deceit, it poses significant risks to public safety, as it allows unqualified individuals to offer chiropractic services. This act not only violates ethical standards but also is a serious crime that can lead to severe legal repercussions, including criminal charges and potential imprisonment. Other activities, while they may carry consequences such as fines or disciplinary actions, do not reach the same level of severity as obtaining a license through fraudulent means. For instance, failing to file a renewal application typically results in administrative penalties rather than felony charges. Providing treatment without a patient agreement might lead to civil suits or professional negligence claims but does not necessarily constitute a felony. Making a false claim about services can lead to sanctions and civil liabilities but does not usually equate to the severity of fraudulently obtaining a license. Thus, the gravity of committing fraud in the licensing process distinctly categorizes it as a felony within the chiropractic framework.

**4. True or False: It is acceptable for a chiropractor to change fees based on insurance provider agreements without informing patients?**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if patients agree beforehand**
- D. It depends on the agreement type**

The rationale behind this answer being correct hinges on the ethical and legal obligations that chiropractors have towards their patients. Chiropractors are required to maintain transparency regarding any changes in fees, particularly those that may arise from negotiations with insurance providers. When a chiropractor modifies fees based on agreements with insurance companies without notifying patients, it sets a precedent for a lack of transparency. This could lead to misunderstandings or distrust between the patient and the practitioner. It is crucial for patients to be aware of any changes in financial expectations, as billing practices are integral to the patient-provider relationship. Open communication fosters trust and ensures that patients can make informed decisions regarding their care and financial commitments. Furthermore, many regulatory bodies and guidelines emphasize the importance of clear communication about costs and payments to protect consumer rights. By not informing patients about fee changes, chiropractors may be violating these principles, which could lead to disciplinary action or legal implications. The other options suggest scenarios that either allow or conditionally allow for such actions, which would contradict the fundamental principle of transparency that governs ethical practices in healthcare.

**5. Which event would NOT be considered a violation of chiropractic practice?**

- A. Promptly returning a certificate or license**
- B. Failing to inform a patient about treatment touching**
- C. Involvement in suggestive remarks to a patient**
- D. Touching a patient for non-diagnostic purposes**

Promptly returning a certificate or license is not a violation of chiropractic practice because it is an act of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In the context of chiropractic practice, maintaining professional licensing and adhering to the requirements of the regulatory body is crucial. Returning a certificate or license signifies that the practitioner is following proper procedure, perhaps in response to a disciplinary action or a voluntary decision to cease practice, and demonstrates respect for the legal framework governing chiropractic care. In contrast, the other scenarios relate to potential ethical and legal issues in practice. Failing to inform a patient about treatment touching may infringe on the patient's right to informed consent, which is fundamental in healthcare. Similarly, involvement in suggestive remarks may breach professional boundaries and can lead to allegations of misconduct or exploitation. Touching a patient for non-diagnostic purposes raises significant ethics concerns, as it could be interpreted as inappropriate physical contact, potentially harming the therapeutic relationship and leading to legal repercussions.

**6. What constitutes a chiropractic college's clinical experience?**

- A. Patient management outside the college**
- B. Direct clinical experience in the college's facilities**
- C. Online coursework in chiropractic theory**
- D. Independent research in chiropractic practices**

The correct answer focuses on direct clinical experience in the college's facilities, which is essential for chiropractic training. This type of experience involves hands-on interactions with patients under the supervision of licensed professionals within the college's clinical setting. It provides students with the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge to real-life situations, develop diagnostic skills, and practice treatment modalities in a controlled environment. This direct involvement is a critical component of chiropractic education, as it equips students with the practical skills and confidence they need to succeed in their future careers. Patient management outside the college may offer valuable experiences, but it does not specifically refer to the structured clinical training that is provided within the college itself. Online coursework, while important for learning theoretical concepts, does not encompass the hands-on patient care necessary for a well-rounded education in chiropractic. Similarly, independent research can enhance a student's understanding of chiropractic practices but lacks the personal interaction and practical application that is central to clinical experience within a college setting.

**7. What must a chiropractor do if they wish to practice under a different name?**

- A. They must notify the licensing board**
- B. They can use any name without restriction**
- C. They must change their legal name**
- D. They must stop practicing immediately**

When a chiropractor wishes to practice under a different name, notifying the licensing board is essential. This requirement is in place to ensure transparency and accountability within the profession. The licensing board needs to be informed of any changes to a practitioner's practice name to maintain accurate records and ensure compliance with state regulations. This process often includes submitting documentation for approval, helping to uphold the integrity of the profession and protect patients by ensuring they are informed about who is providing their care. Using any name without restriction would undermine regulatory standards and could lead to misunderstandings or potential fraud. Changing one's legal name isn't necessary unless the individual personally chooses to do so, and halting practice immediately is not a typical requirement when there are proper channels to follow. The notification process is designed to facilitate a smooth transition while remaining compliant with the laws governing chiropractic practice.

**8. Under what circumstance is a practitioner exempt from civil or criminal liability for disclosing confidential information?**

- A. If the patient provides written consent**
- B. If the practitioner acts in good faith regarding a positive HIV test**
- C. If the disclosure relates to billing procedures**
- D. If the patient is not a minor**

The correct circumstance under which a practitioner is exempt from civil or criminal liability for disclosing confidential information is when the practitioner acts in good faith regarding a positive HIV test. This is based on specific laws that aim to protect the public health while also acknowledging the sensitive nature of HIV status. When a practitioner discloses this information in a manner that complies with the law and is done with good faith intentions, such as informing appropriate parties to prevent further transmission or ensure timely medical treatment, legal protections are granted to the practitioner. In contrast, simply obtaining written consent from a patient does not guarantee exemption from liability if the context of the disclosure is not in alignment with legal requirements. While billing procedures may involve sharing certain information, it does not typically provide the same level of protection regarding confidentiality that pertains to sensitive health information. Additionally, the age of the patient (whether the patient is a minor or not) does not directly influence the exemptions regarding liability for disclosures of confidential information related to HIV or other sensitive data.

**9. What must a chiropractor maintain complete control over according to the rules?**

**A. All patient records**

**B. The clinical judgement regarding the medical necessity of chiropractic treatment**

**C. Financial decisions related to the practice**

**D. All office personnel hiring decisions**

The premise that a chiropractor must maintain complete control over clinical judgment regarding the medical necessity of chiropractic treatment is rooted in the fundamental principles of the chiropractic profession. This control is essential because it ensures that treatment decisions are based on the individual patient's needs and clinical evaluations rather than external influences or business considerations. Chiropractors are trained to assess each patient's condition and determine the appropriate course of treatment necessary to achieve desired health outcomes. This responsibility involves using their expertise in diagnosing musculoskeletal disorders, evaluating patient responses to treatment, and adjusting care plans as needed. While maintaining control over other aspects, such as patient records, financial decisions, and personnel hiring, is also important, the autonomy in clinical judgment is paramount within chiropractic practice. It underscores the integrity and ethical standards expected in patient care, emphasizing the professional obligation chiropractors have to prioritize patient welfare and well-informed treatment decisions.

**10. What is the professional designation of a practitioner who has completed chiropractic education?**

**A. Doctor of Medicine**

**B. Doctor of Chiropractic**

**C. Chiropractic Physician**

**D. Licensed Chiropractor**

The professional designation of a practitioner who has completed chiropractic education is "Doctor of Chiropractic." This designation is granted to individuals who have successfully completed the educational requirements and training necessary to practice chiropractic care. It signifies that the practitioner has been educated in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of musculoskeletal disorders, particularly those of the spine, and has the skills to provide chiropractic adjustments and other therapies. While "Chiropractic Physician" and "Licensed Chiropractor" may refer to practitioners in certain contexts or states, "Doctor of Chiropractic" is the formal title recognized by educational institutions and accrediting bodies in the field of chiropractic. Additionally, "Doctor of Medicine" is not relevant in this context as it pertains to those who have completed medical education focused on allopathic medicine, which is distinct from chiropractic training. Thus, "Doctor of Chiropractic" is the most accurate and widely recognized designation for a chiropractor.