

**Courtney F. Connell, Lac, DACM, 184871 OR**  
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Members of the Senate Committee on Health Care,

My name is **Courtney Connell**. I am from **Eugene, OR**, and I am here in opposition to HB 3824, specifically the inclusion of **“needle insertion”** (Page 3, Line 37) in the physical therapy scope of practice. The term refers to **dry needling**, a technique that uses acupuncture needles to penetrate the skin and stimulate muscle or nerve tissue—functionally equivalent to **acupuncture**, as defined in Oregon law.

I will include the legal and regulatory issues and patient safety issues below.

I want to share my personal opposition to HB 3824. As an acupuncturist people share their experiences with dry needling with me. In almost all the stories’ people had become scared of “dry needling” or acupuncture because of the procedure was so painful. Acupuncture, when performed by professionals with over 2500 hours of training, is not severely painful as to scare you from continuing treatments. The performance of these practitioners’ scares people away from seeking my services, limiting my ability to help people. And it reflects poorly on my profession as an acupuncturist, making us “look bad”.

I also believe it is important for me, as a licensed acupuncturist of 14 years, to help protect my profession from encroachment by less trained, less experienced people. I moved to Oregon 8-years ago because of the laws that were in place which protect my profession as an acupuncturist.

Please vote no on HB3824 to prevent people from pain and injury and protect the profession of acupuncture

### **Legal and Regulatory Conflict**

Under **ORS 677.757(1)(a)**, **“acupuncture”** is explicitly defined as the stimulation of specific points on the body **“by the insertion of needles”**. The statute further affirms that acupuncture includes the use of **electrical or mechanical devices with or without needles**, which are also marketed under dry needling protocols.

In Oregon, acupuncture may only be practiced by those licensed by the **Oregon Medical Board** under **ORS 677.759**. Unauthorized practice of acupuncture—including any unlicensed needle insertion—is considered the **unauthorized practice of medicine** under **ORS 677.765** and is subject to penalties.

This bill therefore directly **conflicts with established state law** by proposing to allow non-OMB-regulated practitioners (physical therapists) to perform a procedure that falls squarely within the **legal definition of acupuncture**.

The **Acupuncture Advisory Committee** established in **ORS 677.780–785** was specifically tasked with recommending standards for education, licensure, and scope of practice in order to protect the public. HB 3824 undermines this structure by bypassing OMB oversight entirely.

## Education and Patient Safety

Licensed acupuncturists in Oregon must complete **2,500 to 3,500 hours of training**, including **800–1,000 hours of supervised clinical**

**education**. This far exceeds the **20–100 hours** of training typically offered in dry needling courses for physical therapists. This discrepancy has serious implications for patient safety.

Numerous studies highlight increased risks of adverse events when dry needling is performed by inadequately trained providers:

- **36.7%** of dry needling treatments resulted in adverse events, with **20 major complications** such as pneumothorax and nerve injury (Brady et al., *PM&R*, 2014).
- A Polish study reported **3% pneumothorax, 14% nerve palsy, and 1% hospitalization** (Majchrzycki et al., *MDPI*, 2022).
- Multiple case reports confirm life-threatening events, including **bilateral pneumothorax** and prolonged nerve damage (Şahin et al., *JournalAgent*, 2020; *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 2013).

**For these reasons, the term “needle insertion” should be removed from HB 3824.** It is legally inconsistent with Oregon law, compromises patient safety, and bypasses established licensure and oversight standards put in place to protect the public.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

### Citations:

- ORS 677.757–677.785: Licensing and regulation of acupuncture in Oregon
- Brady S, et al. *Adverse events following trigger point dry needling: a prospective survey of 20,000 treatments.* *PM&R.* 2014;6(9):847–852.
- Majchrzycki M, et al. *Adverse Reactions to Dry Needling Therapy: Insights from Polish Practitioners.* *MDPI.* 2022.
- Şahin N, et al. *A Rare Complication Caused by Dry Needling: Bilateral Pneumothorax.* *JournalAgent.* 2020.
- Boissonnault WG, et al. *Traumatic Pneumothorax Following Acupuncture: A Case Series.* *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine.* 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. S. C. E. L.', is located at the bottom left of the page.

Courtney Connell, DACM, Lac OR 184871