

Submitter: Joy Blais  
On Behalf Of:  
Committee: Senate Committee On Health Care  
Measure, Appointment or Topic: HB3824

Dear Senate Committee Members,

My name is Joy Blais L.Ac. and I am an acupuncturist from Tigard, OR. I stand 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.

Acupuncturists are licensed to perform needle insertion on patients only after rigorous education and testing. Post graduate education typically lasts 4 years to complete an acupuncture program. Allowing other health providers to take a short course of a few weeks in needle technique and then allow them to needle patients is unacceptable under current law and should stay that way. At best, it undermines an entire profession of fully trained and qualified acupuncturists, and at worst it is dangerous to patients who may be injured by inadequately trained providers. If a provider wishes to perform needling on patients, they should invest in the same lengthy education and proper training required by the state to become an acupuncturist. Further details outlining the legal conflict in HB3824 is as follows:

#### 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 (S,ahin 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 very much,

Joy Blais L.Ac.