



Position Statement: Techniques and Modalities Considered Within Scope of Practice

Position

A technique or modality is considered to be within the Scope of Practice if:

1. The primary goal of using the technique or modality is to make positive change to the musculoskeletal structure; and
2. The technique or modality is evidence informed and the evidence supports the Scope of Practice; and
3. Use of the technique or modality is clinically indicated; and
4. The therapist is manually manipulating the soft tissue and joints of the body by using the technique or modality in an individual, one on one treatment; and
5. The therapist has direct control over the technique or modality; and
6. The therapist is properly trained to use the technique or modality.

Provided that all of the above conditions are met, the types of techniques and modalities that would be considered within the Scope of Practice are:

- Those that support the Standards of Practice
- Those that support the Code of Ethics
- Those that support Business Practices and Development
- Those that support Self-Care
- Those that support Assessment
- Those that support Treatment
- Those that support Movement Therapy as part of the treatment, which is being directed or provided to a patient in a one on one manner, after having been assessed as improving the soft tissue or joints of the body
- Those that support the use of Instrument Assisted Soft Tissue Manipulation (IASTM) tools

Examples of Movement Therapy techniques and modalities:

Alexander Technique	Feldenkrais	Hellerwork Structural Integration
Pilates	Thai Massage / Thai Yoga	Yoga

Examples of IASTM Tools:

FMT Blades	HawkGrips	Hot and Cold Stone Therapy
Graston Technique	Myofascial Cupping	Rock Blades