AANP Response to “AMA Scope of Practice Series: Naturopaths”

Terminology Related to Naturopathic Physicians and Implications about Training and Experience

The AMA Scope of Practice Series report on Naturopaths indicates that naturopathic physicians (NDs) are not qualified or legally able to use the title physician, and classifies NDs as limited licensure practitioners. In paragraph one of the introduction section, there is reference to “nonphysician” health care professions. Naturopathic physicians have legal use of the protected title of “physician” in more than one jurisdiction and in more than one country. On page 9, this inaccurate assumption is evidenced by the statement, “Moreover, in no other country are naturopathic practitioners referred to as naturopathic physicians.” The majority of licensed jurisdictions, naturopaths are referred to as “naturopathic doctors” or “naturopathic physicians.”

The province of British Columbia, in Canada, permits naturopaths the protected title, “physician.” Paragraph two of the ‘overview’ identifies the providers about whom it intends to report, as “limited licensure health care providers.” This is not generally accepted terminology nor does it accurately reflect the legal status of naturopathic doctors where licensed.

The AMA report is limited in its efforts to define naturopathic medicine. It begins with a Webster’s dictionary definition retired in 2007, however it could have looked at the larger and longer history of naturopathic medicine to provide a more complete definition, such as that provided by The New Gould Medical Dictionary, first edition, 1949, and its definition of naturopathic medicine: “Naturopathy is a therapeutic system embracing a complete physianthropy employing nature’s agencies, forces, processes and products, except major surgery.” Alternatively, the AMA report, in its reliance on recent information available electronically, could have made use of the 2009 United States Department of Labor definition of Naturopathic Physicians:

Diagnose, treat, and help prevent diseases using a system of practice that is based on the natural healing capacity of individuals. May use physiological, psychological or mechanical methods. May also use natural medicines, prescription or legend drugs, foods, herbs, or other natural remedies.

Further, in six states legislators have determined in law that naturopathic physicians are primary care providers. These states include California, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, and Vermont.


Characterization of Relationship between traditional naturopaths and naturopathic physicians

On page 5, the report states that naturopathic physicians “… assert privileges over their colleagues,” traditional naturopaths. Self-identified traditional naturopaths are not considered colleagues of licensable naturopathic doctors, rather these traditional naturopaths are a loosely knit group with divergent training. Naturopathic physicians work toward licensure in all states to ensure regulation, oversight, and public protection. Individuals identified in the report as traditional naturopaths are generally opposed to government oversight, and seek the expansion of health freedom laws that permit certain medical practices regardless of education and training. In fact, the report quotes commentary obtained on MedScape on page 6 stating that “…without licensing standards, individuals with little or no formal education may proclaim themselves naturopathic physicians without medical school education or board testing…” This is exactly the reason naturopathic physicians seek licensure laws in all 50 states, laws that prohibit those lacking adequate training from describing themselves to the public as naturopaths, naturopathic doctors, or naturopathic physicians. The MedScape commentary goes on to state that “… There is, however, no evidence that ‘educated’ naturopaths – i.e., the NDs or naturopathic ‘physicians’ – are more competent than others.” This assertion demonstrates a lack of understanding of the naturopathic curriculum in accredited schools.

Many of the self-proclaimed traditional naturopaths are represented nationally by the American Naturopathic Medical Association (ANMA), which stands opposed to licensure and regulation of the field of naturopathy. On page 10 of the report, a template letter from the ANMA is printed, serving as an example of ANMA’s political stance. The report fails to disclose ANMA has no affiliation with the U.S. Department of Education (USDE), and its programming and promotional activities are not grounded in non-profit, accredited schools and programs. The report also fails to note that the ANMA accepts MDs and DOs as members along with those who have received training from institutions meeting the federal government’s definition of “diploma mill.” In this context, it is no surprise that ANMA opposes licensure laws and scope expansions that would limit use of the titles naturopath and naturopathic to those who graduate from accredited institutions and pass nationally recognized board examinations.

Use of evidence-based medicine

The report, on page 5, asserts that NDs are reluctant or unable to apply evidence based principles to their practice with no supporting documentation. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality determined that many practices common amongst allopathic medical

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6 “(20) DIPLOMA MILL- The term ‘diploma mill’ means an entity that-- (A)(i) offers, for a fee, degrees, diplomas, or certificates, that may be used to represent to the general public that the individual possessing such a degree, diploma, or certificate has completed a program of postsecondary education or training; and (ii) requires such individual to complete little or no education or coursework to obtain such degree, diploma, or certificate; and (B) lacks accreditation by an accrediting agency or association that is recognized as an accrediting agency or association of institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 102) by-- (i) the Secretary pursuant to subpart 2 of part H of title IV; or (ii) a Federal agency, State government, or other organization or association that recognizes accrediting agencies or associations.” (20 U.S.C. 1003, as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Pub. L. no.: 110-315 (2008).
doctors are not evidence-based.\footnote{Closing the Quality Gap: A Critical Analysis of Quality Improvement Strategies: Volume 1—Series Overview and Methodology. August 2004. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/tp/qgap1tp.htm} The naturopathic profession has embraced the rigors of science and evidence-based medicine as exemplified in the curriculum of its schools, the standards of its practice and the profession’s burgeoning research institutions.

An example of non-evidence based medicine this report focuses on is the use of St. John’s wort in treatment of HIV (pg. 6). However, evidence based research on St. John’s wort’s interactions with HIV antiretrovirals actually changed practices at Bastyr University, and also resulted in stopping a research trial. This example, when presented in its entirety, is proof that evidence-based science is used in naturopathic practice.

Collaboration with members of other healthcare professions

The AMA report states on page 12 that “This collective professional isolationist identity of naturopaths lays the groundwork for substandard patient care.” This statement is simply incorrect. There are numerous examples of complex, comprehensive and growing collaboration between the orthodox allopathic professional and the naturopathic professional, including many hospitals across the country with naturopathic physicians on staff, and integrative clinics such as Cancer Treatment Centers of America’s several locations. There are large numbers of integrative efforts that have been successful across the country that show no sign of substandard care. The report goes on to state “Not only does naturopaths’ insistence on practicing on the fringe of modern medicine produce providers of questionable medical competence…” Naturopathic doctors are not, and have never, insisted on practice outside the borders of modern medicine. In case of fact, NDs continually seek to integrate their practice into mainstream healthcare, as demonstrated by the roles of naturopathic physicians in hospitals and integrative clinics across the country.

On page 17, the report cites the 2002 Massachusetts minority report of the Special Commission on Complementary and Alternative Practitioners. The report indicates that “…naturopaths by their very training, are disinclined to refer patients for conventional medical care.” This is untrue, as all colleges teach students to make appropriate referrals, and many have allopathic physicians on their teaching staffs, who ensure that students understand the need to make appropriate referrals. Students are taught how to make effective and timely referrals when needed.

In the care of patients, naturopathic physicians have largely the same goals as allopathic physicians, and likewise “stand ready…to protect and preserve the health and safety of patients.” (pg. 6). The current health of Americans is mediocre at best, the United States ranks about 40\textsuperscript{th} among developed countries in health status. The safety record in the United States is also abysmal, as indicated in reports by the OECD.\footnote{Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2009). OECD Health Data 2009: Statistics and Indicators for 30 Countries. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en_2649_34631_12968734_1_1_1_37407,00.html} Naturopathic physicians seek to work alongside allopathic colleagues, offering healthcare options which, for some illnesses, are safer and more effective than standard allopathic treatments. Naturopathic physicians seek to ensure patients receive the most appropriate and effective medical care, whether it be allopathic or naturopathic care.
Pharmacological training and effects of overuse of drugs by allopathic medical community

The AMA report asserts on page 6 that naturopathic physicians lack training in usage of prescription drugs. It is untrue that there is no pharmaceutical training or clinical reinforcement of the use of pharmaceuticals in naturopathic medical training and residencies. While lower force interventions will always be considered a better alternative when appropriate, drugs will be used when deemed necessary. There is also the erroneous statement, "compared to medical school and residency training, a naturopathic education consists of relatively few contact hours of study on pharmacological treatment of disease, and provides virtually no clinical reinforcement of pharmaceutical intervention on patients during clinical rotations or optional post-graduate training." During their clinical education, students encounter patients already on legend drugs, and determining the appropriateness of the drugs as well as prescribing them when needed is an integral part of their education. Not all states have a law allowing naturopathic physicians to prescribe legend drugs, but all schools teach this in both didactic and clinical training.

The report further states that "most drugs are considered toxic by naturopaths..." It is well known that unnecessary and overuse of pharmaceuticals has led to thousands of preventable deaths as well as antibiotic resistance, according to the Institute of Medicine Report "To Err is Human." While naturopathic doctors preferentially choose natural therapies to treat disease, they are also trained to employ pharmaceutical drugs when this is in the best interest of the patient. In addition, naturopathic doctors are the only physicians trained in the contraindications of herbs and botanicals with pharmaceuticals.

Choice of reference sources

The authors of the report, instead of relying on website references to understand the professional formation activity of the naturopathic field, may well have turned to a more substantial source for such understanding. For example, given the document's later dwelling on events at the beginning of the present decade, the authors could have made better use of their single reference (footnote 118, p. 27) of the highly regarded work from the University of California by Dower, C., O'Neil, E.H., Hough, H.J. (2001). Valuable for state medical associations, national medical specialty societies and policymakers would be the more analytical tools and definitions of naturopathic medicine from Dower, Hough and O'Neil, in their Arkay Foundation report, Profiling the Professions: A Model for Evaluating Emerging Health Professions (September 2001) out of the University of California's Center for the Health Professions. The categories of definition encompassed in that work take into account the major aspects of institutional and professional development which are more relevant for health care professionals and patients who seek a better understanding of what naturopathic medicine has to offer.

The AMA document does not fully avail itself of relevant data from reliable sources. On page 5, there is a reference to a 2007 CAM survey but no sites from the pioneering work by Eisenberg. On page 6, an article purportedly from Medscape is cited as explaining the dangers of licensing naturopathic physicians. However, this Medscape cite is from an opinion or


commentary piece, not from an article. This is an important distinction as opinions are not subject to the same journalistic standards as are the articles, such as peer-review and verification of all facts. On page 44, the report cites a study evaluating deaths resulting from hypocalcemia after administration of edentate disodium: 2003-2005. This is not even relevant to naturopathic practice, and it does not reference NDs in any way.

The authors of the AMA document might have provided a much more balanced understanding for their readers by also citing the studies listed in Appendix A, just a few examples of the abundant relevant literature available. Easily identifiable literature is readily abundant, emerging not only from naturopathic colleges themselves (e.g. Bastyr University, the Helfgott Research Institute at the National College of Naturopathic Medicine, the Canadian College of Naturopathic Medicine Department of Research), but exponentially across multitudes of colleges, institutes, industry and government.

Policy on immunizations

The report also comments that naturopathic physicians are unlikely to provide or refer patients for immunizations, therefore posing a danger when caring for children. This is incorrect. The official policy of the AANP House of Delegates is as follows:

1) Safer, more effective vaccinations should be developed, and more research should be conducted on possible short-term and long-term adverse effects of vaccines currently in use.
2) All physicians should be attentive to the proper use of vaccines, avoid their administration to individuals with conditions that contraindicate their use, and accurately chart the vaccination or offer thereof, including parental refusal for any vaccines and any adverse effects.
3) All physicians should obtain from parents signed informed consent for vaccination by providing printed information describing the risks of the infectious diseases, the risks and benefits of childhood vaccinations and other options. Consent forms describing such information should be provided in a form and manner which allows responsible parents to make informed decisions regarding the vaccination of their children.
4) All physicians and institutions providing care for children should respect the responsibility and freedom of parents and guardians to decide within the range of options provided by state law whether or not their children should receive vaccinations.

(Aproved September 1991)

While many naturopathic physicians have concerns about the wisdom of massive doses of vaccines, they do not prevent their patients from vaccination, and in states where they are licensed to do so, they provide them in their clinics.

Naturopathic Medical School Curriculum

The portion of the AMA document that examines the Naturopathy school curriculum requirements does not reflect current approaches to educational assessment. Basing assumptions of curriculum content upon course hours, or credits is not an approach that any informed academic would endorse. Leading educational institutions virtually all assess curriculum expectations based upon well defined learning outcomes. The learning outcomes describe a level of knowledge and performance that graduates are expected to demonstrate within specific areas and under specified conditions. Informed readers are able to ascertain curriculum content based upon the performance criteria identified.

One example of the danger inherent in focussing on curriculum hours or credits is contained in the notation for histology. The chart lists histology as receiving zero to four credits in the various programs. It is unclear what this is intended to indicate. The most effective way to help students learn histology for long-term retention is, arguably, in a comprehensive course that teaches
histology in relation to content from the other medical sciences within the context of clinical applications. Many of the leading medical programs in North America have moved toward problem-based learning, also referred to as case-based learning, so students encounter material within authentic contexts. The intent of this response is not to argue that one approach is necessarily superior to the other, but simply to argue that basing assumptions of program content upon course titles can be extremely misleading.

Similarly, assessing curriculum based upon the critique of single book that is not even required reading in a number of the programs is nonsensical. The best liberal education exposes learners to a broad range of arguments from a variety of authors so that learners can contrast and evaluate the opposing ideas and construct an informed view of the issues at hand. The *Textbook of Natural Medicine* is a textbook that is used in some programs; it is not a creed to which the programs, colleges or profession necessarily adhere. A sample list of textbooks utilized at Bastyr University in Fall 2009 is listed in Appendix B, and the *Textbook of Natural Medicine* is absent from this list. Furthermore, the statement in the report that “modern graduate naturopathic education is relatively new” is inaccurate. Naturopathic medical programs existed at the Western States Chiropractic College, the National University of Health Sciences and elsewhere long before 1956.

There are currently seven U.S. Department of Education accrediting agency recognized institutions of naturopathic medical education, five of which are in the United States. 11 On page 22, there is reference to “eight” U.S. schools, a factual error that requires correction.

**Council on Naturopathic Medical Education and Accreditation**

The Council on Naturopathic Medical Education (CNME) is the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) recognized accrediting body of naturopathic medical programs. The report, on page 21 under the heading “Accrediting bodies,” references the American Naturopathic Medical Accreditation Board (ANMAB) without stating that this is an “accreditation mill.” What shows that this is an accreditation mill is the fact that the agency does not make available any of its so-called “accreditation standards” on the website; the AMA report points this out, but fails to articulate a logical conclusion. Lumping unofficial accreditation mills in with CNME is misleading. Furthermore, the report references CNME accreditation of the schools in the U.S., but fails to also state that these same schools are regionally accredited by USDE-recognized regional accrediting agencies.

The report makes an effort to discount CNME’s accreditation standards, despite the fact that they have been evaluated and approved by the USDE. On page 25, the report states that “CNME accreditation standards do not require minimum contact hours in any one discipline.” This is also true of the Liaison Committee on Medical Education’s (LCME) standards, yet is used to infer the CNME employs inadequate standards. On page 26, the report states that “Naturopaths employ any number of CAM modalities in their treatments, claiming mastery of all such modalities….” This is not true: nowhere is such a claim made. Furthermore, allopathic medical training is similar in introducing students to a wide range of conventional modalities. With the rise in popularity of CAM, many allopathic physicians are currently using CAM modalities with even less training than naturopathic physicians.

Finally, the report’s effort to discredit CNME, creates false inferences about CNME’s legitimacy. Page 18 of the AMA report, under the heading “Missouri (2006),” refers to a report that incorrectly states that CNME “has been in and out of favor” with USDE. This is simply not true. CNME lost

and regained its USDE recognition one time. Quoting an incorrect assertion does not make the assertion correct. On page 21, the report states that “CNME was stripped of its recognized status”; USDE does not strip agencies of recognition, agencies “lose” their recognition status.

The report accurately notes that CNME’s continued recognition of Southwest College of Naturopathic Medicine & Health Sciences (SCNM) contributed to the temporary loss of recognition of CNME by the USDE, but fails to provide the full explanation of SCNM’s current accreditation status. In the summer of 1999, SCNM briefly suspended classes due to financial difficulties that were successfully rectified by year’s end. The CNME granted SCNM initial accreditation on November 12, 1999. The College applied for, and received candidacy for regional accreditation with the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools in December 2001. The Higher Learning Commission (HLC) granted the College initial accreditation in October 2004 for five years (the longest period permissible for initial accreditation). In March 2009, the CNME reaffirmed SCNM’s accreditation for another four years. An HLC evaluation team recommended continued accreditation based on a site visit in May 2009 (this recommendation must be approved by the HLC Board of Directors).

NPLEX

The Naturopathic Physicians Licensing Examination (NPLEX) Part I - Biomedical Science Examination, is a single, systems-based examination taken by students upon completion of graduate level training in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry & genetics, microbiology & immunology, and pathology at a CNME-approved naturopathic medical school. The examination requires synthesis of the five biomedical sciences; it is clinically oriented in that all questions relate to a patient who has a specific condition. For example, for a case of a patient who has diabetes, the examinee might be asked about the anatomy of the pancreas, regulation of pH balance, glycosylation and hemoglobin A1C, the role of insulin, and the results of ketoacidosis. These are topics a doctor would need to understand in order to treat a patient who has diabetes.

The North American Board of Naturopathic Examiners (NABNE) no longer grants waivers of the Part I Examination; to be eligible to take the Part II Examination, the applicant must have taken and passed the NPLEX Part I Biomedical Science Examination. This is because NABNE believes that this synthesized understanding is integral to the student’s readiness to enter clinical training and to become a naturopathic doctor. In the Part I Examination, NPLEX is actually testing part of what the USMLE tests in its Step II examination (“understanding of biomedical . . . science”, page 31).

The NPLEX Part II Examinations test the competencies essential for the independent practice of naturopathic medicine. Consequently, the integrated NPLEX - Part II Core Clinical Science Examination incorporates Part III competencies with Part II competencies. The Part II Core Clinical Science Examination is taken after graduation from a naturopathic medical school. It is a case-based examination, requiring synthesis and application of knowledge of the clinical sciences the naturopathic physician must have in order to practice safely. The examinee must demonstrate minimal competence in three areas in order to pass the examination: Diagnosis (covers the topics of physical, clinical, & lab diagnosis, and diagnostic imaging); Naturopathic Modalities (covers botanical medicine, nutrition, physical medicine, homeopathy, counseling, behavioral medicine, and health psychology); and Other Interventions (covers emergency medicine & medical procedures, and pharmacology).

The Part II - Minor Surgery Examination is an elective examination. Although all naturopathic medical students are trained in minor surgical (in-office) techniques, minor surgery is not included in the scope of practice in every jurisdiction, and so not all candidates are required to take it. The Part II - Acupuncture Examination is another elective examination; however, eligibility to take this entry level examination requires graduation from an approved naturopathic medical school and an additional 220 hours of didactic training in Acupuncture.
The (2004) report by the State of Colorado referred to in the AMA Report was based on the information in an NPLEX Technical Guide that had last been updated in 2003. The information in that report was intended for a lay audience and so was not an adequate source on which to base their psychometric assessment and conclusions. At no time did the Colorado Office of Assessment contact NABNE/NPLEX, and so they were unaware that the information on which they were basing their report was out-of-date. NPLEX had already begun the process of addressing the issues about which their report expresses concern. Today, in 2009, NPLEX has moved to a completely competency-based assessment for both the Part I and the Part II examinations. Furthermore, the NPLEX Part II Examinations (the Core Clinical Science Examination, the Minor Surgery Elective, and the Acupuncture Elective) are all now case-based. The Part II - Core Clinical Science Examination in particular is structured to mimic clinical practice.

The AMA Report also cites a 2000 report from the Arizona Office of the Auditor General, concerning a “lack of diligence by the Arizona Naturopathic Physicians Board of Medical Examiners (NPBoMEx) in their examination of candidates for naturopathic licensure” (page 31). In part as a result of that report, the Arizona NPBoMEx adopted the use of the NPLEX as their only licensing examination. All comments in that lengthy paragraph are, consequently, irrelevant.

Factual Corrections Necessary to Reflect Recent Updates in Law and Current Statistics

A list of factual errors requiring correction are listed below.

1. Pg. 5 indicates that naturopathic physicians are recognized in 14 states. With the passage of Minnesota’s law in 2008, this number is now 15 states.¹²

2. Pg. 22 does not include the results of the most recent CNME review in 2008. In 2008, CNME was re-recognized by USDE for a five-year period, the maximum allowed.

3. Pg. 27 lists the direct patient care requirement for clinical education as 720 hours. At this time, CNME requires all naturopathic colleges to have a minimum of 850 hours of direct patient care while in school.¹³ Most students exceed this requirement.

4. Pg. 33 needs to be updated to include Minnesota.¹⁴

5. On pg. 34, the current AANP membership number needs to be updated to 2000.

6. Table 2 on pg. 39 is inaccurate and outdated. The CNME has accredited four US and two Canada schools, and one additional US school is a candidate for accreditation.¹⁵ The total number of naturopathic physician providers is not 1500, there were 3180 licensed naturopathic physicians according to an AANP survey of state naturopathic licensure boards in 2009.


7. Pg. 47 lists Connecticut as having no continuing medical education (CME) requirement. Connecticut currently requires naturopathic physicians complete 15 hours of CME per year.  

8. The chart on pg. 49 needs to be updated to include Minnesota licensure and information.  

9. The chart on pg. 52 needs correction to reflect that Medicaid reimbursement is provided for naturopathic physicians in Vermont and Washington.  

10. Hawaii’s prescriptive rights listed on pg. 56 need to be updated to reflect 2009 amendments to law.  

11. On pg. 64, regulatory board information for California needs to be updated to reflect the 2009 change in law, which creates the Naturopathic Medicine Committee within the Osteopathic Medical Board of California.  

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Appendix A


Appendix B

BASTYR UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE
Booklist Academic Year 08-09 (FALL 2009)
Submitted by Jane Guiltinan, ND, Dean

FALL 2009

BC 5104 Biochemistry 1
Marks’ Basic Medical Biochemistry 3rd edition – Lieberman
Required
Medical Biochemistry at a Glance 2nd edition – Salway
Recommended

BC 5107 Human Physiology 1 Lec/Lab
Human Physiology 4th edition – Rhoades
Required
Physiology Coloring Book, 2nd edition – Kapit
Recommended

BC 5110 Histology Lec/Lab
Netter’s Essential Histology – Ovalle
Required
Photographic Atlas of Histology – Leboffe
Required
Histology Lab Manual – Frederickson/Love
Required

BC 5112 Embryology
Developing Human 8th ed – Moore
Required

BC 5122 Gross Human Anatomy 1 Lec
Clinically Oriented Anatomy 5th Edition – Moore
Required
Required
Physical Examination of the Spine and Extremities 2nd Ed – Hoppenfield
Required
Required
Gray’s Atlas of Anatomy – Drake
Highly Recommended
Color Atlas of Anatomy 6th – Rohen
Recommended
Anatomy Coloring Book 3rd ed- Kapit
Recommended
Choose one:
Stedman’s Medical Dictionary 28th ed
Highly recommended (*this or Dorland’s – see below)
Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary 31st ed
Highly recommended (*this or Stedman’s – see above)

BC 5122L Gross Human Anatomy 1 Lab
Grant’s Dissector 14th ed – Tank
Required
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC 6200</td>
<td>Human Pathology 1</td>
<td>Robbins and Cotran's Pathologic Basis of Disease 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; ed – Kumar Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pocket Companion to Pathologic Basis of Disease 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; ed – Mitchell Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC 6204 A&amp;B</td>
<td>Immunology</td>
<td>Immune System 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; edition – Parham Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO 6301</td>
<td>Botanical Medicine 2</td>
<td>Medical Herbalism – Hoffman Required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Principles and Practice of Phytotherapy – Mills Required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Herbal Medicine from the Heart of the Earth – Tilgner Recommended</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Book of Herbal Wisdom – Wood Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>BO 7300</td>
<td>Botanical Medicine 4</td>
<td>Herbal Medicine: Classic edition – Weiss Required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Herbalism – Hoffman Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Principles and Practice of Phytotherapy – Mills Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medicinal Plants of the Pacific West – Moore Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO 7300L</td>
<td>Botanical Medicine 4 – Lab</td>
<td>See BO 7300 lecture for textbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO 6300</td>
<td>Homeopathy 1</td>
<td>Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory – Boericke Required</td>
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<td>Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica – Kent Required</td>
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<td>Repertory of the Homeopathic Materia Medica – Kent Required</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutics – Nash Required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homeopathic Treatment of Children – Herscu Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy – Kent Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW 7320</td>
<td>Normal Maternity</td>
<td>Heart and Hands, Midwife's GT Pregnancy and Birth 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Ed – Davis Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holistic Midwifery, Volumes 1 &amp; 2 – Frye</td>
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</table>
Recommended
Ina May's Guide to Childbirth – Gaskin
Recommended
Varney's Midwifery, 4th edition – Varney
Recommended
Williams Obstetrics, 23rd edition – Cunningham
Recommended (due 11/13/09)

NM 5113 Naturopathic Medicine in Historical Context
Vitalism: History of Herbalism, Homeopathy, Flower Essences – Wood
Required
Nature Doctors – Kirchfeld
Required
Nature Cure – Lindlahr
Required
Energy Medicine – Oschman
Recommended
Embracing Mind – Wallace
Recommended
Art of Possibility – Zander
Recommended

NM 5804 Clinic Entry
No Textbook

NM 6210 Clinical Lab Diagnosis
Clinical Hematology and Fundamentals of Hemostasis 5th ed – Harmening
Required
Manual of Laboratory & Diagnostic Tests, 8th ed – Fischbach
Required
Merck Manual, 18th edition – Beers
Required
Cecil Essentials of Medicine 7th edition – Andreoli
Recommended
5-Minute Clinical Consult 2010 – Domino
Recommended
Ferri’s Clinical Advisor 2010 – Ferri
Recommended

NM 6210D Clinical Lab Diagnosis Discussion
Field Guide to Bedside Diagnosis 2nd edition – Smith
Required

NM 6210L Clinical Lab
Required
Recommended
Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests 8th ed - Wallach
Recommended

NM 6221 Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 1 Lecture
Bates Guide to Physical Examination and History 9th ed – Bates
Required
Harrisons Principles of Internal Medicine 17th ed – Fauci
Highly Recommended
Merck Manual
Recommended
Ferri's Clinical Advisor 2010 – Ferri
or
5-Minute Clinical Consult, 2010 -
Domino

**NM 6221L Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 1 Lab**
Bates Guide to Physical Examination and History 9th Edition – Bickley
Required
Orthopedic Physical Assessment 5th Edition – Magee
Recommended

**NM 7302 Gastroenterology**
Naturopathic Gastroenterology -Yarnell
Highly Recommended

**NM 7307 Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat**
Natural Approach to Ophthalmology/Otolaryngology 6th ed – Conroy
Required
Basic Ophthalmology 8th Edition – Bradford
Recommended
Essentials of Otolaryngology 5th Edition – Lucente
Recommended

**NM 7313 Gynecology**
Berek & Novak's Gynecology 14th Edition – Berek
Recommended
Women’s Encyclopedia of Natural Medicine 2nd ed– Hudson
Recommended
Contraceptive Technology 19th ed – Hatcher
Recommended
Glass’ Office Gynecology 6th edition – Curtis
Recommended
Women’s Gynecologic Health – Schuiling
Recommended
Optional

**NM 8101 Ethics**
Principles of Biomedical Ethics 6th ed – Beauchamp
Recommended
Clinical Ethics 6th ed – Jonsen
Recommended

**NM 8206 Radiographic Interpretation 1 Lecture**
No Textbook

**NM 8207 Radiographic Interpretation 1 Lab**
Pocket Atlas of Radiographic Anatomy 2nd ed – Moeller
Required
Merrill’s Pocket Guide to Radiography 6th ed – Frank
Required
Normal Findings in Radiography – Moeller
Recommended
NM 8303  Geriatrics  
Primary Care Geriatrics 5th ed – Ham  
Required  
Merck Manual of Geriatrics 3rd Ed – Merck  
Recommended(out of print)

NM 8308  Endocrinology  
Greenspan’s Basic and Clinical Endocrinology 8th Edition – Greenspan  
Required  
Endocrinology and Naturopathic Therapies 8th Ed – Powell  
Highly Recommended

NM 8312  Urology  
Naturopathic Urology and Men’s Health – Yarnell  
Required

NM 8413  Advanced Naturopathic Therapeutics 1  
Adrenal Fatigue: The 21st Century Syndrome - Wilson  
Recommended  
Hypothyroidism Type 2 – Starr  
Recommended

PM 7301  Naturopathic Manipulation 2  
Muscle Energy Techniques 3rd ed – Chaitow  
Recommended  
Photographic Manual of Regional Orthopaedic and Neurological Tests 4th ed – Cipriano  
Recommended

PM 7302  Naturopathic Manipulation 3
Instructor: TBA  
Chiropractic Technique – Peterson  
Required

PM 7305  Orthopedics  
Photographic Manual of Regional Orthopaedic and Neurological Tests 4th ed – Cipriano  
Recommended  
Physical Examination of the Spine – Hoppenfield  
Recommended  
Orthopedic Physical Assessment – Magee  
Recommended

PS 6305  Naturopathic Counseling 1  
Essentials of Intentional Interviewing – Ivey  
Required

PS 6305L  Naturopathic Counseling 1 Lab  
No Textbook

PS 7200  Psychological Assessment  
DSM IV TR – APA  
Required

TR 6310  Food Dietary Systems & Assessment  
Healing with Whole Foods – Pitchford  
Recommended
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Textbooks</th>
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<td>TR 7411 A&amp;B</td>
<td>Diet &amp; Nutrient Therapy 1</td>
<td>No Textbook</td>
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<td>WINTER 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC 5105</td>
<td>Biochemistry 2</td>
<td>Mark’s Basic Medical Biochemistry: A Clinical Approach 2nd Ed – Smith</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Metabolism at A Glance 3rd ed – Salway</td>
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<td>BC 5108</td>
<td>Human Physiology 2 Lec/Lab</td>
<td>Medical Physiology 3rd edition – Rhoades</td>
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<td>Physiology Coloring Book 2nd edition – Kapit</td>
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<td>BC 5112</td>
<td>Embryology</td>
<td>Developing Human 8th ed – Moore</td>
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<td>BC 5123</td>
<td>Gross Anatomy 2</td>
<td>Gray’s Atlas of Anatomy – Drake</td>
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<td>Clinically Oriented Anatomy 5th Edition – Moore</td>
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<td>Physical Examination of the Spine and Extremities – Hoppenfield</td>
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<td>Anatomy Coloring Book 2nd edition – Kapit</td>
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<td>Choose one:</td>
<td>Stedman’s Medical Dictionary 28th ed.</td>
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<td>Highly recommended (*this or Dorland’s – see below)</td>
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<td>Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary 31st ed.</td>
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<td>Highly recommended (*this or Stedman’s – see above)</td>
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<td>BC 5123L</td>
<td>Gross Human Anatomy 2 Lab</td>
<td>Grant’s Dissector 14th ed – Sauerland</td>
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<td>Atlas of Human Anatomy 4th ed – Netter</td>
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<td>Clinical Epidemiology &amp; Evidence Based Med – Katz</td>
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Recommended

**BC 6201  Human Pathology 2**
Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease 7th Ed – Kumar
Required
Lecture Outlines in Human Pathology 2 - Frederickson
Recommended

**BC 6209  Infectious Disease**
Mim’s Medical Microbiology 4th edition – Goering
Required
Sanford GT Antimicrobial Therapy 2008 – Gilbert
Required

**BC 6305  Pharmacology**
Principles of Pharmacology 2nd edition – Golan
Required
Sanford GT Antimicrobial Therapy 2008 – Gilbert
Recommended

**BO 6302  Botanical Medicine 3**
Women, Hormones & the Menstrual Cycle 2nd ed – Trickey
Required

**HO 6301  Homeopathy 2**
Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutics – Nash
Required
Desktop Guide to Keynotes & Symptoms – Morrison
Required
Repertory of the Homeopathic Materia Medica – Kent
Required
Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica & Repertory – Boericke
Required

**NM 5114  Funds. of Naturopathic Clinical Theory**
Nature Cure – Lindlahr
Required
Organon of the Medical Art (O’Reilly) – Hahnemann
Required
Nature Doctors _ Kirchfeld
Recommended

**NM 5804  Clinic Entry 1**
No Required Textbook

**NM 6211  Clinical Lab Diagnosis 2**
Required
Clinical Hematology and Fundamentals of Hemostasis 5th ed – Harmening
Required
Cecil’s Essentials of Medicine 7th edition – Andreoli
Required
Recommended
Clinical Hematology Atlas 3rd edition – Carr
Recommended
Manual of Laboratory & Diagnostic Tests, 8th ed – Fischbach
Recommended
Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests 8th edition – Wallach
Recommended

**NM 6211D Clinical Lab Diagnosis 2 Disc**
Field Guide to Bedside Diagnosis 2nd ed – Smith
Recommended

**NM 6211L Clinical Lab Diagnosis 2 Lab**
Manual of Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests 8th ed - Fischbach
Required
Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests 8th ed - Wallach
Required

**NM 6222 Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 2**
Bates Guide to Physical Examination 9th ed – Bickley
Required
Harrisons Principles of Internal Medicine 17th edition – Fauci/Kasper
Highly recommended
Merck Manual 18th edition – Merck
Recommended
5-Minute Clinical Consult 2009 - Domino
Recommended

**NM 6223L Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 2 Lab**
Bates Guide to Physical Examination 9th ed – Bickley
Required
Orthopedic Physical Assessment 4th ed – Magee
Recommended

**NM 7101 Environmental Medicine**
Needed Books on reserve at library

**NM 7102 Public Health**
Understanding Health Policy 5th ed – Bodenheimer
Required

**NM 7115 Naturopathic Clinical Theory 2**
*Instructor did not respond to Bookstore*

**NM 7142 Critical Evaluation of Medical Literature**
Evidence Based Medicine Toolkit 2nd ed. – Heneghan
Recommended

**NM 7304 Dermatology**
Fitzpatrick’s Color Atlas/Synopsis Clinical Dermatology, 5th ed. – Wolff
Required

**NM 7306 Oncology**
Oncology 2nd edition - Watson
Required

**NM 7314 Pediatrics I**
Herbal Treatment of Children – McIntyre
Required
Choose one of these two:
Nelson’s Essentials of Pediatrics 5th Ed – Behrman
Required or choose
Current Pediatric Diagnosis/Treatment 18th ed – Hay
Required

**NM 8101 Ethics**
Principles of Biomedical Ethics 5th ed – Beauchamp
Recommended
Clinical Ethics 6th edition – Jonsen
Recommended

**NM 8212 Radiographic Interpretation 2**
Chest X-Ray Made Easy 2nd edition – Corne
Optional
Essential Radiology – Gunderman
Optional
Essentials of Skeletal Radiology 2nd ed. – Yochum
Special order

**NM 8213 Diagnostic Imaging**
Essential Radiology 2nd – Gunderman
Required
Right Imaging Study – Eisenberg
Recommended

**NM 8309 Rheumatology**
Integrative Rheumatology – Vasquez
Required
Primer on the Rheumatic Diseases 13th ed – Klippel
Recommended

**NM 8325 Nat Case Analysis**
No Textbook

**NM 8414 Adv. Naturopathic Therapeutics 2**
Adrenal Fatigue: The 21st Century Syndrome – Wilson
Recommended
Hypothyroidism Type 2 – Starr
Recommended

**PM 5301 Hydrotherapy/Physiotherapy Lecture**
Evidence Based Guide To Therapeutic Physical Agents – Belanger
Required
Lectures in Naturopathic Hydrotherapy – Boyle
Recommended
Manual of Hydrotherapy and Massage – Moor
Recommended

**PM 5305 Hydrotherapy/Physiotherapy Lab**
No Textbooks

**PM 7302 Naturopathic Manipulation 3**
Chiropractic Technique – Bergmann
Required
PM 7303 Naturopathic Manipulation 4
Chiropractic Technique – Bergmann
Required

PM 7341 Sports Medicine/Therapeutic Exercise
Conditioning for Outdoor Fitness - Musnick
Highly Recommended
Clinical Sports Medicine, 3rd edition – Brukner
Required

PS 6306 Naturopathic Counseling 2
Cognitive Therapy: Basics and Beyond – Beck
Required
Clinical Handbook of Psychological Disorders 4th ed – Barlow
Recommended
Mindfulness and Psychotherapy – Germer
Recommended
Acceptance and Commitment Therapy – Hayes
Recommended

PS 7203 Addictions and Disorders
Uppers, Downers, All Arounders 6th ed – Inuba
Recommended

TR 6311 Macro & Micronutrients
Advanced Nutrition and Human Metabolism 5th ed – Groff
Required
Evidence-Based Approach to Vitamins and Minerals – Higdon
Required
Biochemical and Physiological Aspects of Human Nutrition 2nd ed – Stipanuk
Recommended

TR 7412 Diet & Nutrient Therapy 2
Instructor: Brignall
No Textbook

SPRING 2009
BC 5106 Biochemistry 3
Mark’s Basic Medical Biochemistry 2nd edition – Smith
Required
Metabolism at a Glance 3rd edition – Salway
Recommended

BC 5109 Human Physiology 3 Lecture
Medical Physiology 3rd edition – Rhoades
Required
Physiology Coloring Book, 2nd edition – Kapit
Required

BC 5124 Gross Human Anatomy 3 Lecture
Gray’s Atlas of Anatomy – Drake
Required
Clinically Oriented Anatomy 5th Edition – Moore
Required
Required
Physical Examination of the Spine and Extremities – Hoppenfield
Required

Anatomy Coloring Book 2nd edition – Kapit
Recommended

Choose one:
Stedman’s Medical Dictionary 28th ed.
Highly recommended (*this or Dorland’s – see below)
Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary 31st ed.
Highly recommended (*this or Stedman’s – see above)

BC 5124L Gross Human Anatomy 3 Lab
Grant’s Dissector 14th ed – Sauerland
Required
Atlas of Human Anatomy 4th ed – Netter
Recommended
Recommended

BC 5129 Neuroscience
The Human Brain, 6th edition – Nolte
Required
Neuroanatomy Atlas of Structures, Sections, Systems 7th – Haines
Required

BC 5142 Fundamentals of Research Design
Epidemiology 4th edition – Gordis
Required

BC 6202 Human Pathology 3
Robbins and Cotrans Pathologic Basis of Disease 7th Ed – Kumar
Required

BC 6209 Infectious Diseases
Mim’s Medical Microbiology 4th edition – Goering
Required
Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy 2009 ed – Gilbert
Required

BC 6305 Pharmacology
Principles of Pharmacology 2nd edition – Golan
Required
Sanford GT Antimicrobial Therapy 2009 ed – Gilbert
Recommended

BO 5301 Botanical Medicine 1
Medical Herbalism – Hoffman
Required
Herbal Medicine from the Heart of the Earth – Tilgner
Recommended

BO 6303 Bot Med Dispensary Lab
No Textbook

BO 7301 Botanical Medicine 5
Herbal Medicine classic edition – Weiss
Required
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>HO 6302</td>
<td><strong>Homeopathy 3</strong></td>
<td>Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy – Kent</td>
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<td>Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica – Kent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica &amp; Repertory - Boericke</td>
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<tr>
<td>HO 9303</td>
<td><strong>Homeopathy 6</strong></td>
<td>Homeopathic Treatment of Children – Herscue</td>
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<td>Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica – Kent</td>
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<td>Kent’s Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Kent</td>
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<td>Key Notes and Red Line Symptoms – Lippe</td>
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<td>Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica &amp; Repertory - Boericke</td>
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<td>NM 5115</td>
<td><strong>Naturopathic Medicine in Global Context</strong></td>
<td>In Search of the Medicine Buddha – Crow</td>
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<td>NM 5804</td>
<td><strong>Clinic Entry 1</strong></td>
<td>No Textbook</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM 6212</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Lab Diagnosis 3</strong></td>
<td>Clinical Chemistry 6th Edition – Marshall</td>
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<td>Cecil’s Essentials of Medicine 7th ed – Andreoli</td>
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<td>NM 6212D</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Lab Diagnosis 3 Disc</strong></td>
<td>Field Guide to Bedside Diagnosis 2nd ed – Smith</td>
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<td>NM 6212L</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Lab Diagnosis 3 Lab</strong></td>
<td>Handbook of Routine Urinalysis – Graff</td>
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<td>NM 6223</td>
<td><strong>Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 3 Lec</strong></td>
<td>Bates’ Guide to Physical Examination 9th ed – Bickley</td>
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<td>Differential Diagnosis in Primary Care 4th edition – Collins</td>
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NM 6223L  Physical/Clinical Diagnosis 3 Lab
Bates’ Guide to Physical Examination 9th ed – Bickley
Required
Orthopedic Physical Assessment 5th edition – Magee
Recommended

NM 6804  Clinic Entry 2
No Textbook

NM 7109A  Practice Management 1
Success Signals – Hiler
Recommended

NM 7109B  Practice Management 1
12 Months to Your Ideal Practice: a workbook – Grodzki
Recommended

NM 7302  Gastroenterology
Naturopathic Gastroenterology – Yarnell
Required

NM 7305  Clinical Ecology
Food Allergies and Food Intolerance – Brostoff
Required
Coping with Food Intolerances 4th edition – Thom
Recommended

NM 7311  Neurology
Four-Minute Neurologic Exam – Goldberg
Required
Neurology for the Non-Neurologist 5th edition – Weiner
Recommended

NM 7315  Pediatrics 2
Herbal Treatment of Children – McIntyre
Required
Choose one of these two:
Nelson’s Essentials of Pediatrics 5th Ed – Behman
Required or choose
Current Diagnosis and Treatment in Pediatrics 19th ed – Hay
Required

NM 7320  Family Medicine
No Textbook

NM 7330  Healing Systems
No Textbook

NM 7341  Cardiology
Pathophysiology of Heart Disease 4th ed – Lilly
Required
Rapid Interpretation of EKGs 6th ed – Dubin
Required

NM 7416  Minor Office Procedures
No Textbook
**NM 7417 Medical Procedures**  
Plumer’s Principles and Practice of IV Therapy 8th ed – Weinstein  
Recommended

**NM 8102 Jurisprudence**  
Primary Care Provider’s Guide to Compensation and Quality 2nd ed – Buppert  
Recommended

Success Signals – Hiler  
Recommended

**NM 8109B Practice Management 2**  
12 Months to Your Ideal Practice: a workbook – Grodzki  
Required

**NM 8212 Radiographic Interpretation 2**  
Essential Radiology 2nd edition - Gunderman  
Required  
Clinical Radiology Made Ridiculously Simple 2nd ed – Ouellette  
Recommended  
Chest X-Ray Made Easy 2nd edition – Corne  
Recommended

**NM 8213 Diagnostic Imaging**  
Essential Radiology 2nd edition – Gunderman  
Optional

**NM 8308 Endocrinology**  
Greenspan’s Basic & Clinical Endocrinology 8th ed – Gardner  
Required  
Endocrinology & Naturopathic Therapies 8th ed – Powell  
Highly Recommended

**NM 8314 Pulmonary Medicine**  
No Textbook

**NM 8325 Nat Case Analysis & Mgmt 2**  
No Textbook

**NM 9562 IV Therapy**  
Plumer’s Principles and Practice of Intravenous Therapy 8th ed – Weinstein  
Recommended

**OM 5120 Fundamental Principles of TCM (ND)**  
Web That Has No Weaver – Kaptchuk  
Required

**PM 5310 Myofascial Analysis**  
Anatomy Trains, 2nd edition – Myers  
Recommended  
Palpation and Assessment Skills 2nd edition – Chaitow  
Recommended

**Patient Gowns required for the class are located by the lab coats.**

PM 6300 Naturopathic Manipulation 1  
Physical Examination of the Spine – Hoppenfeld
Recommended
Anatomy Trains, 2nd edition – Myers
Recommended
Photographic Manual of Regional Orthopaedic/Neurological Tests 4th ed – Cipriano
Recommended

PM 7303 Naturopathic Manipulation 4
Chiropractic Technique 2nd edition – Peterson
Recommended

PS 7315 Naturopathic Counseling 3
Motivational Interviewing – Miller
Required
Learning ACT: Training Manual for Therapist – Luoma
Required
Cognitive Therapy: Basics and Beyond – Beck
Recommended

SUMMER 2009
AV 9110 Fundamentals of Ayurvedic Medicine
Textbook of Ayurveda – Lad
Recommended

BC 5110 Histology
Netter’s Essential Histology – Ovalle
Required
Photographic Atlas of Histology – Leboffe
Required
Histology Laboratory Guide – Frederickson
Required

BC 5110L A Histology Lab
See BC 5110 lecture

BC 5110L B Histology Lab
See BC 5110 lecture

BC 5142 Fundamentals of Research Design
Epidemiology 4th ed – Gordis
Required

BC 6204 Immunology
Immune System 3rd edition – Parham
Required

BC 9505 Laboratory Research Methods
No Textbook

BO 6303 Bot Med Dispensary Lab
Herbal Medicine-Makers Handbook – Green
Required
Encyclopedia of Herbal Medicine 2nd edition – Chevallier
Recommended
Herbal Medicine from the Heart of the Earth – Tilgner
Recommended
Complex Herbs-Complete Medicines – Brinker
Recommended
Making Plant Medicine 3rd edition – Cech
Recommended
Phytochemistry and Pharmacy for Practitioners – Yarnell
Recommended
Medical Herbalism – Hoffman
Recommended
Herbal Recipes for Vibrant Health – Gladstar
Recommended

NM 7325  Nat Case Analysis & Mgmt 1
Clinicians Handbook of Natural Medicine 2nd ed – Pizzorno
Required

NM 7341  A&B  Cardiology
Pathophysiology of Heart Disease 4th ed – Lilly
Required
Rapid Interpretation of EKGs 6th ed – Dubin
Required

NM 7416  Minor Office Procedures
No Textbook

NM 7417  Medical Procedures
Plumer’s Principles and Practice of IV Therapy – Weinstein
Recommended

NM 8206A  Radiographic Interp 1 Lecture
No Textbook

NM 8207  Radiographic Interp 1 Lab
Pocket Atlas of Radiographic Anatomy 2nd ed. – Moeller
Required
Pocket Guide to Radiography 6th ed. – Ballinger
Required
Normal Findings in Radiography – Moeller
Recommended

OM 5120  Fundamental Principles of TCM (ND)
Web That Has No Weaver – Kaptchuk
Required

PM 7301  Naturopathic Manipulation 2
Muscle Energy Techniques 3rd ed – Chaitow
Recommended
Photographic Manual of Regional Orthopaedic and Neurological Tests – Cipriano
Recommended

PS 7200  Psychological Assessment
DSM-IV-TR – APA
Required
DSM-IV Made Easy – Morrison
Recommended

TR 7412  Diet & Nutrient Therapy 2
No Textbook