

persons for licensure. The Board examines, licenses, and renews the licenses of qualified applicants. The Board also conducts hearings on charges calling for discipline of a licensed electrologist by penalty, denial, revocation, or suspension of a license, and causes the prosecution of all persons in violation of the Electrology Practice Act. Annually, the Board reports to the Governor and to the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene, and evaluates all areas concerning the practice of electrology in the State, including unscrupulous principles and fraudulent acts.

The Board consists of five registered electrologists and two public members who serve three-year terms. Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Governor appoints members of the Board with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Authorization for the Board continues until July 1, 1994 (Code Health Occupations Article, secs. 5-101 through 5-702).

### STATE BOARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITARIAN REGISTRATION

*Chairperson:* Earl Wayne Asplen, 1985

Tresa S. Fleisher, 1986; Norma C. Maiden, 1986; Colin Thacker, 1987; Donald L. Elmore, 1988; Edgar A. Woods, 1989; *two vacancies.*

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The State Board of Environmental Sanitarian Registration was created by Chapter 434, Acts of 1969, and adopted its present name by Chapter 560, Acts of 1984. The Board issues certificates of registration to applicants who qualify as registered environmental sanitarians. Registered environmental sanitarians carry out essential inspections and investigational services to promote and maintain environmental health.

The Board consists of eight members appointed to five-year terms by the Governor upon recommendation of the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Seven members must be registered environmental sanitarians, and one member must be a consumer who cannot have training as a registered environmental sanitarian or have a financial interest in a related field. The Board selects its own officers, conducts examinations, and keeps a register of all applicants for registration.

Authorization for the Board continues until July 1, 1985 (Code Health Occupations Article, secs. 5.5-101 through 5.5-502).

### STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

*President:* Daniel I. Welliver, M.D., 1986

C. Earl Hill, M.D., 1985; Karl F. Mech, M.D., 1985; Arthur T. Keefe, M.D., 1986; Oscar J. Chapman, Ph.D., 1987; Chris Papadopoulos, M.D., 1987; Jacquelyn Hardy, 1988.

*Executive Director:* Hilda Stevan

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The practice of medicine was first regulated in Maryland by Chapter 429, Acts of 1888, which required that the State Board of Health license all physicians. By Chapter 296, Acts of 1892, the General Assembly created two Boards of Medical Examiners to carry on this function, one to represent the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and the other the State Homeopathic Society. The Legislature of 1957 abolished the Homeopathic Board. The practice of medicine in Maryland is now regulated solely by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

The Board tests and licenses physicians for the practice of medicine in the State and for certain causes may revoke the license of any physician. Candidates for licenses must be graduates of medical schools approved by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges or of foreign medical schools that offer an equivalent education. All graduates of foreign medical schools who apply must pass the examination given by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates. The Board determines qualifications for practice by the FLEX examination (Federal Licensing Examination), endorsement of licenses obtained in a reciprocating state, or endorsement of a certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. FLEX examinations are held in June and December of each year.

The Board also regulates the practice of medicine without a license by physicians' assistants, psychiatrists' assistants, cardiac rescue technicians, aviation trauma technicians, unlicensed medical practitioners in approved medical training programs, and acupuncturists.

Since 1967 the Board has licensed certain osteopaths on the basis of endorsement, depending upon