



Standard of Practice: Injection Techniques

Advanced injection techniques include injections using the following: prolotherapy, Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) solutions, viscosupplement solutions (hyaluronic acid, Synvisc, Hylgan, etc.), corticosteroids, or any other solutions or therapies approved by the College ([Standards, Limits and Conditions for Prescribing, Dispensing and Compounding Drugs](#)).

- **Axial injections** are injections to parts of the axial skeleton, such as the cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and lumbar-sacral spine, and the sacro-iliac, intercostal, and rib joints. Axial injections may only be performed by registrants certified in [Advanced Injection Techniques – Part B](#); however, stellate ganglion blocks may not be performed by any registrants after October 26, 2018.
- **Peripheral injections** are injections to peripheral parts of the skeleton, such as the toes, ankles, knees, hips, fingers, wrists, elbows, and shoulders. Peripheral injections may only be performed by registrants certified in [Advanced Injection Techniques – Part A or Part B](#).

Neural injections are injections below the dermis. They may be performed by all registrants and are not considered an advanced technique.

Note: Other procedures that involve injections, including Medical Botox and Aesthetic Procedures (Cosmetic Botulinum Toxin, Injectable Fillers, and PRP injections to the face and other skin areas for aesthetic purposes), require certification in those specified aspects of practice. For more information, review the College's [Certification Requirements](#).

IMPORTANT: Injections to the genitals (“O-Shot” and “P-Shot”)

**Registrants must not perform
intra-vaginal injections for females (also known as “O-Shot”) and
intra-cavernous injections for males (also known as “P-Shot”).**

