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NOTICE OF PRESCRIBED SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS FOR HEALTH PRACTITIONERS

ISSUED BY RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 11 AND 12 OF THE HEALTH
PRACTITIONERS COMPETENCE ASSURANCE ACT 2003

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Introduction

Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

The Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act (HPCAA) 2003 was passed by Parliament on 11 September 2003 and received the Royal assent on 18 September 2003. It comes into force on 18 September 2004.

The HPCAA is intended to provide a framework for the regulation of health practitioners in order to protect public health and safety. The objective of the HPCAA is to provide a single framework covering a diverse range of health professional occupational groups. When fully in force in September 2004, the HPCAA repeals 11 occupational statutes governing 13 professions and establishes 15 responsible authorities to assume new and extended responsibilities under the HPCAA. All 15 authorities are represented in this *New Zealand Gazette Supplement*.

Further information on the HPCAA can be found at www.moh.govt.nz/hpca

Scopes of Practice and Related Qualifications

A key concept under the HPCAA is that of a "scope of practice". The HPCAA requires each responsible authority under the Act to describe the profession it regulates in terms of 1 or more scopes of practice and to prescribe the qualifications that a practitioner needs in order to be eligible to be registered in a scope of practice.

From 18 September 2004 all health practitioners registered under the HPCAA must be registered in a specific scope of practice. Registered health practitioners will not be permitted to practise outside their scopes of practice, and responsible authorities will be required to certify that a practitioner is competent to practise in their scope of practice when they issue annual practising certificates to individual practitioners. Only health practitioners who are registered under the HPCAA will be able to use the title of a relevant scope of practice.

Sections 11 and 12 of the HPCAA require all decisions taken by responsible authorities on scopes of practice and the requisite qualifications to be gazetted. This *Supplement* contains these decisions.

Registration of Health Practitioners under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997

To be eligible for registration under the HPCAA a New Zealand health practitioner must prove that he or she meets the qualification requirements prescribed by the relevant authority. For practitioners with existing registration in Australia, the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 applies. With the exception of medical practitioners, a practitioner registered in Australia in an equivalent profession to that regulated by a responsible authority under the HPCAA is entitled to be registered by the New Zealand authority.

While the qualifications held by the Australian-registered practitioner are not crucial to registration, the qualifications may be considered by the relevant New Zealand registration authority when considering if any conditions should be attached to a practitioner's registration or when deciding the relevant scope of practice for the practitioner applying to practice in New Zealand. Similarly, the right to be registered does not limit the ability of any responsible authority to impose conditions on the practice of that practitioner (including participation in a competence programme).

Sections 11 to 13 Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

The text of the relevant sections of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act follows:

11 Authorities Must Specify Scopes of Practice

- (1) Each authority appointed in respect of a profession must, by notice published in the *Gazette*, describe the contents of the profession in terms of 1 or more scopes of practice.
- (2) A scope of practice may be described in any way the authority thinks fit, including, without limitation, in any 1 or more of the following ways:
 - (a) by reference to a name or form of words that is commonly understood by persons who work in the health sector:
 - (b) by reference to an area of science or learning:
 - (c) by reference to tasks commonly performed:
 - (d) by reference to illnesses or conditions to be diagnosed, treated, or managed.

12 Qualifications Must be Prescribed

- (1) Each authority must, by notice published in the *Gazette*, prescribe the qualification or qualifications for every scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11.
- (2) In prescribing qualifications under subsection (1), an authority may designate 1 or more of the following as qualifications for any scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11:
 - (a) a degree or diploma of a stated kind from an educational institution accredited by the authority, whether in New Zealand or abroad, or an educational institution of a stated class, whether in New Zealand or abroad:
 - (b) the successful completion of a degree, course of studies, or programme accredited by the authority:
 - (c) a pass in a specified examination or any other assessment set by the authority or by another organisation approved by the authority:
 - (d) registration with an overseas organisation that performs functions that correspond wholly or partly to those performed by the authority:
 - (e) experience in the provision of health services of a particular kind, including, without limitation, the provision of such services at a nominated institution or class of institution, or under the supervision or oversight of a nominated health practitioner or class of health practitioner.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1) may state that 1 or more qualifications or experience of 1 or more kinds, or both, is required for each scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11.

- (4) An authority must monitor every New Zealand educational institution that it accredits for the purpose of subsection (2)(a), and may monitor any overseas educational institution that it accredits for that purpose.

13 Principles Guiding the Prescribing of Qualifications

In prescribing qualifications under section 12, each authority must be guided by the following principles:

- (a) the qualifications must be necessary to protect members of the public; and
- (b) the qualifications may not unnecessarily restrict the registration of persons as health practitioners; and
- (c) the qualifications may not impose undue costs on health practitioners or on the public.

CHIROPRACTIC BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE CHIROPRACTIC BOARD

The Chiropractic Board ("the Board") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies one scope of practice as follows:

Scope of Practice – Chiropractor

Chiropractic is a primary healthcare profession concerned with the relationship between structure (primarily of the spine) and function (primarily of the nervous system) as that relationship may affect the restoration, preservation and promotion of health and well-being. Chiropractic principles recognise the inherent recuperative power of the body.

Essential to the practice of Chiropractic are:

- the assessment of conditions related to the spine, non-spinal articulations and the neuro-musculo-skeletal system.
- the diagnosis, prevention, rehabilitation, management of and education about those conditions.

Aspects of Chiropractic

(1) Forming and communicating a differential diagnosis, diagnosis or clinical impression to identify a cause which impacts on a person's symptoms, neuro-musculo-skeletal system, and / or well-being and relates to:

- disorders arising from structures or functions of the spine and their effects on the neuro-musculo-skeletal system and/or
- disorders arising from structures or functions of the non-spinal articulations.

Note:

Primary contact objectives mandate an appropriate level of competence in the disciplines of: anatomy, physiology, orthopaedics, neurology, rheumatology, pathology and clinical practice in order to:

- recognise conditions requiring referral to other health care practitioners and make such referrals as appropriate. (Such referral does not obviate the responsibility of the chiropractor for providing appropriate chiropractic care.)
- recognise contraindications to chiropractic care
- recognise the need to modify chiropractic techniques as required
- recognise the need for concomitant care
- recognise and respect the cultural values of individuals and families.

(1) (a) In the process of forming a differential diagnosis, diagnosis or clinical impression a chiropractor may:

- elicit a case history and conduct appropriate components of a routine physical examination.
- perform a comprehensive functional spinal assessment.
- take or order x-rays as an analytical tool used in the detection, location, evaluation, reduction, correction and monitoring of spinal and / or non-spinal articulations, dysfunctions, and to determine structural integrity, anomalies, mobility / immobility, and contraindications to chiropractic care.
- utilise other diagnostic modalities consistent with chiropractic practice including by way of example and not by way of limitation: neurocalometry, thermography, surface electromyography (sEMG).
- order or make recommendations for other such diagnostic or analytical tests consistent with chiropractic practice including by way of example but not by way of limitation: bioanalytical laboratory tests, diagnostic musculo-skeletal ultrasound, radiology, computerised axial tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), radio-isotope bone scan, invasive electromyography and nerve conduction studies.

(2) In the process of delivering chiropractic care, a chiropractor may:

- utilise chiropractic adjustment(s) and / or manipulation(s) in order to address:
 - (i) dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures or functions of the spine and the effects of those dysfunctions or disorders on the neuro-musculo-skeletal system; commonly referred to by chiropractors as the vertebral subluxation complex (VSC);
 - (ii) dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures or functions of the non-spinal articulations.
- manage dysfunctions or disorders arising from: environmental, physical, psychological and nutritional irregularities which can impact on the neuro-musculo-skeletal system and the well-being of the person.
- utilise adjunctive or supportive procedures and advice including by way of example but not by way of limitation: myofascial trigger point therapy and other soft tissue techniques, application of heat / ice, taping, bracing, stretching, strengthening exercises, dietary advice, nutritional supplementation, ergonomic assessment and guidance, psycho-social support, physiological therapeutics (e.g. ultrasound) and other healthful living practices.
- recommend and deliver chiropractic care as determined by chiropractic analytical procedures, even in the absence of subjective symptoms.
- recognise the need for activity based rehabilitation incorporating a cognitive behavioural approach and either provide or refer patients as required for activity based rehabilitation.

- insert a gloved finger into the oral cavity for the purpose of adjusting the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and cranial articulations.
- insert a gloved finger into the nasal passage for the purpose of adjusting cranial articulations.
- insert a gloved finger beyond the anal sphincter for the purpose of adjusting the coccyx and testing for sphincter integrity.
- provide chiropractic care across the full spectrum of: gender, age, religion and culture. Chiropractic care can also extend to animals.

(3) Where a Doctor of Chiropractic:

- can demonstrate: academic, post graduate certification, diploma/ diplomate status within and/or
- holds New Zealand registration within another health care discipline, that Doctor of Chiropractic may utilise his/her specialities in conjunction with, or preparatory to, their care regime for the well being of patients.

Note: only appropriately qualified practitioners are able to perform analysis and provide chiropractic care for non-spinal articulations.

In the course of carrying out Chiropractic services, the Doctor of Chiropractic must adhere to the New Zealand Chiropractic Board's *Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice* and other directives of the New Zealand Chiropractic Board and abide by relevant Government legislation and common law.

**Glossary of Terms:*

Adjustment: A range of techniques including the classic high velocity, low amplitude dynamic thrust through to very light forces or contact, and may also include instrument, or specialised table-assisted delivery. Adjustment may involve moving the joints of the spine and/or non-spinal articulations through an individuals usual, and when indicated and appropriate, beyond the normal physiological range of motion, but within the limits of anatomical integrity.

Manipulation: A manual procedure that involves a directed thrust to move a joint past the physiological range of motion, without exceeding the anatomical limit.

Subluxation: A motion segment in which alignment, movement integrity and / or physiological function are altered although contact between joint surfaces remains intact.

Vertebral Subluxation Complex:

A model of motion segment dysfunction (subluxation) which incorporates the complex interaction of pathological changes in nerve, muscle, ligamentous, vascular and connective tissues and may influence organ system function and general health.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a chiropractor:

Bachelor of Chiropractic from the New Zealand College of Chiropractic, Auckland

or

A pass in an examination set by the Chiropractic Board for Chiropractors trained overseas.

Dated at Wellington this 13th day of August 2004

KARL BALE, Secretary, Chiropractic Board

DENTAL COUNCIL

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE DENTAL COUNCIL

The Dental Council will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance (HPCA) Act 2003 on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from this date.

Pursuant to section 11(1) of the HPCA Act 2003 the Dental Council specifies the following scopes of practice:

Dentists

Scope of Practice for General Dental Practice

The scope of practice for general dental practice is the practice of dentistry as set out in the documented "Detailed Scope of Practice for General Dental Practice" produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

It involves the maintenance of health through the assessment, diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or condition of the orofacial complex and associated structures within the scope of the practitioner's approved education, training and competence.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Bachelor of Dental Surgery, University of Otago; or
- An Australian Dental Council (ADC) accredited undergraduate dental degree from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- A Commission on Dental Accreditation (CDA) accredited undergraduate dental degree from a CDA-accredited dental school in the USA or Canada and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- A General Dental Council (GDC) accredited undergraduate dental degree from a GDC accredited dental school in the UK, or Commonwealth as listed below and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination

Dental School	Expiry date of recognition
Western Cape	31/12/1997
Hong Kong	31/12/2000
Singapore	31/12/1999
Witwatersrand	31/12/2000
Pretoria	31/12/2000
Stellenbosch	31/12/2000
Medical University of South Africa	31/12/2000
Malaya	31/12/2000; or

- A five-year undergraduate dental degree; a pass in the New Zealand Dental Registration Examinations and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- A five-year undergraduate dental degree; a pass in the Australian Dental Council licensing examinations and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- A five-year undergraduate dental degree; a pass in the USA licensing examinations and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

SPECIALIST SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Scope of Practice for Endodontic Specialists

Endodontic Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the morphology and pathology of the pulpo-dentine complex and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompasses the basic clinical sciences including the biology of the normal pulp, and the aetiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated periradicular tissues.

Specialist Endodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Endodontics) University of Otago
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Endodontics from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Endodontic Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Specialists

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Specialists practise in that part of surgery which deals with the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of the human jaws and associated structures.

Specialist Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS/MBChB (Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery) University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from an ADC accredited Australian University; a medical degree from a medical school

listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools or the ECFMG Faimer Directory and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or

- Registration in oral and maxillofacial surgery with the General Medical Council, UK and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Board certification in oral and maxillofacial surgery in a USA or Canadian state and possession of a medical degree from a medical school listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools or the ECFMG Faimer Directory and dental degree and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Oral Medicine Specialists

Oral Medicine Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of patients with chronic and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region, and with their diagnosis and non-surgical management.

Specialist Oral Medicine is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS/MBChB (Oral Medicine) University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDSc or DClinDent degree in Oral Medicine from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia; a medical degree from a medical school listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools or the ECFMG Faimer Directory and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Oral Medicine Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Oral Pathology Specialists

Oral Pathology Specialists practise in the branch of pathology which deals with that nature of diseases affecting the oral, maxillofacial and adjacent regions.

Specialist Oral Pathology is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Oral Pathology) University of Otago; or

- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Oral Pathology from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Oral Pathology Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Oral Surgery Specialists

Oral Surgery Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and surgical management of conditions affecting the oral and dento-alveolar tissues.

Specialist Oral Surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Specialist registration as an Oral Surgeon with the Dental Council as at 18/9/04.

Scope of Practice for Orthodontic Specialists

Orthodontic Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing and mature dentofacial structures and includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures.

Specialist Orthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Orthodontics) University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Orthodontics from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Orthodontic Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Paediatric Dentistry Specialists

Paediatric Dentistry Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with oral health care for children from birth through to adolescence. It includes management of orofacial problems related to medical, behavioural, physical or developmental disabilities. It may include management of adults with special needs.

Specialist Paediatric Dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Paediatric Dentistry) University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Paediatric Dentistry from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Paediatric Dentistry Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Periodontic Specialists

Periodontic Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases or abnormalities of the supporting tissues of the teeth or their substitutes.

Specialist Periodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Periodontics) University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Periodontics from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Periodontic Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Prosthodontic Specialists

Prosthodontic Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of patients with a range of clinical conditions involving missing or deficient teeth and/or craniofacial tissues, using biocompatible substitutes

Specialist Prosthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Prosthodontics) University of Otago; or

- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c or DClinDent degree in Prosthodontics from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Certificate in Prosthodontics from a three year programme CDA accredited dental school in the USA or Canada; evidence of research activity and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Prosthodontic Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Public Health Dentistry (or Community Dentistry) Specialists

Dental Public Health (Community) Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with science and art of preventing oral disease, promoting oral health and improving the quality of life through the organised efforts of society.

(N.B. Existing specialists may apply to the Council to retain the previous title if they wish)

Specialist Public Health (Community) Dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MComDent University of Otago; or
- An ADC accredited MDS or MDS_c degree in Public Health Dentistry from an ADC accredited dental school in Australia and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Public Health Dentistry Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Scope of Practice for Restorative Dentistry Specialists

Restorative Dentistry Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with dental procedures in the dentulous or partially edentulous mouth. This may include operative, endodontic, periodontic, orthodontic and prosthetic procedures.

Specialist Restorative Dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Specialist registration as a Restorative Dentist with the Dental Council as at 18/9/04.

Scope of Practice for Special Needs Dentistry Specialists

Special Needs Dentistry Specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of people adversely affected by intellectual disability, medical, physical or psychiatric issues.

(NB special needs specialists who wish to identify their particular expertise in hospital dentistry can apply to the Council to use the specialist title “Special Needs Dentistry (Hospital)”).

Specialist Special Needs Dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Council as appropriate for registration.

Prescribed Qualifications

- MDS (Special Needs) University of Otago; or
- Two years or more of full time equivalent postgraduate training in the specialty at a recognised tertiary academic institution or equivalent; evidence of research activity; a pass in the New Zealand Special Needs Dentistry Specialist Examination and a pass in the New Zealand Conditions of Practice Examination.

Dental Therapists

Scope of General Dental Therapy Practice

The scope of practice for dental therapists is set out in the documented “Detailed Scope of General Dental Therapy Practice” produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

Dental therapy practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a dental therapist’s approved education, training and competence.

Dental therapists provide oral health assessment, treatment, management and prevention services for children and adolescents up to age 18. Disease prevention and oral health promotion and maintenance are core activities.

Dental therapists and dentists have a consultative working relationship, which is documented in an agreement between the parties.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution) and approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT; or
- Undergraduate dental therapy degree or diploma from an Australian Dental Council accredited educational programme; or

- A pass in the DCNZ Dental Therapy Registration Examination.

ADDITIONAL SCOPES OF PRACTICE FOR DENTAL THERAPY PRACTICE

Scope for Pulpotomies in Dental Therapy Practice

Performing pulpotomies on primary teeth

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice; and evidence of successful completion of the University of Otago training module in pulpotomies; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and evidence of successful completion of the University of Otago training module in pulpotomies; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy, University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice.

Scope for Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice

Taking periapical and bitewing radiographs¹

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice; and an exemption certificate issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board current as at 18/09/04; or
- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice and evidence of successful completion of one of the following radiography training courses:
 - Radiography for Dental Therapists, Canterbury District Health Board
 - Dental Radiography Training Programme, Auckland Regional Dental Service
 - Dental Radiography Training Module, Waikato District Health Board

¹ The Radiation Protection Act 1965 requires non-licensed persons who take x-rays to do so under the supervision or instructions of a person who holds a license under that Act.

- Dental Radiography Training Module, Otago District Health Board
- Dental Radiography Course, Hutt Valley District Health Board
- Dental Radiography Course, Department of Health
- Dental Radiography Course, Massey
- Radiography for Dental Therapists, Wellington Polytechnic; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and an exemption certificate issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board current as at 18/09/04; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and evidence of successful completion of one of the following radiography training courses:
 - Radiography for Dental Therapists, Canterbury District Health Board
 - Dental Radiography Training Course, Auckland Regional Dental Service
 - Dental Radiography Training Module, Waikato District Health Board
 - Dental Radiography Training Module, Otago District Health Board
 - Dental Radiography Course, Hutt Valley District Health Board
 - Dental Radiography Course, Department of Health
 - Dental Radiography Course, Massey
 - Radiography for Dental Therapists, Wellington Polytechnic; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy, University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice.

Scope for Diagnostic Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice

Taking and interpreting periapical and bitewing radiographs

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice; evidence of successful completion of a radiography training course or an exemption certificate issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board current as at 18/09/04; and approved experience in interpreting

periapical and bitewing radiographs under the direction and supervision of a dentist who can attest to competency; or

- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; evidence of successful completion of a radiography training course or an exemption certificate issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board current as at 18/09/04 and approved experience in interpreting periapical and bitewing radiographs under the direction and supervision of a dentist who can attest to competency; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy, University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice.

Scope for Stainless Steel Crowns in Dental Therapy Practice

Preparing teeth for, and placing stainless steel crowns on primary teeth

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; approved experience in the provision of dental therapy services within the scope of dental therapy practice; and; and evidence of successful completion of the University of Otago or AUT training module in stainless steel crowns; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and evidence of successful completion of the University of Otago or AUT training module in stainless steel crowns; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy, University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT and registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice.

Scope for Adult Care in Dental Therapy Practice

Providing care to adult patients within the general dental therapy scope of practice (and /or any additional scope) in a team situation with clinical guidance² provided by a practising dentist/s.

Prescribed Qualifications³

- Certificate in Dental Therapy (issued by the Department of Health or a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and approved experience in the provision of oral healthcare to adults under the direction and supervision of a dentist, who can attest to competency; or
- Diploma in Dental Therapy (issued by a New Zealand educational institution); registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and approved experience in the provision of oral healthcare to adults under the direction and supervision of a dentist, who can attest to competency; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Endorsement in Dental Therapy), University of Otago; registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and approved experience in the provision of oral healthcare to adults under direction and supervision of a dentist, who can attest to competency; or
- Bachelor of Health Sciences (Dental Therapy), AUT; registration in the Scope of General Dental Therapy practice and approved experience in the provision of oral healthcare to adults under the direction and supervision of a dentist, who can attest to competency.

Dental Hygienists and Auxiliaries

Scope of General Dental Hygiene Practice

The scope of practice for dental hygiene is set out in the documented "Detailed Scope of General Dental Hygiene Practice" produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

Dental hygiene practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a dental hygienist's approved education, training and competence.

A dental hygienist's major role is in the provision of oral health education and the prevention of oral disease to promote healthy oral behaviours. A dental hygienist's primary task is in prevention and non-surgical treatment of periodontal diseases. A dental hygienist guides patients' personal care to maintain sound oral tissues as an integral part of their general health.

² Clinical guidance means the professional support and assistance provided to a dental therapist by a practising dentist or dental specialist as part of the provision of overall integrated care to the adult patient group. Dental therapists and dentists/specialists normally work from the same premises providing a team approach. Clinical guidance may be provided at a distance but appropriate access must be available to ensure that the dentist or specialist is able to provide guidance and advice, when required and maintain general oversight of the clinical care outcomes of the adult patient group.

³ These prescribed qualifications will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004. Thereafter the prescribed qualification for registration in the additional dental therapy scope of adult care will be an accredited qualification in adult dental therapy practice, issued by a New Zealand educational institution.

Dental hygienists practise in a team situation with clinical guidance provided by a practising dentist or dental specialist.⁴

Prescribed Qualifications

- Certificate in Dental Hygiene issued by Otago Polytechnic and approved experience in the provision of oral health services within the scope of dental hygiene practice; or
- New Zealand Defence Force training programme in Dental Hygiene and approved experience in the provision of oral health services within the scope of dental hygiene practice; or
- New Zealand Dental Association Operating Auxiliaries Course and hold a prescribed qualification for the Scope of General Dental Therapy and a minimum of 600 clinical hours' experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of dental hygiene practice⁵; or
- Diploma in Dental Hygiene issued by a New Zealand educational institution; or
- Bachelor of Health Science (Endorsement in Dental Hygiene), University of Otago; or
- Bachelor of Dental Surgery, University of Otago and a minimum of 600 clinical hours experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of dental hygiene practice⁶; or
- Undergraduate dental hygiene degree or diploma from an Australian Dental Council accredited educational institution; or
- A pass in the DCNZ Dental Hygiene Registration Examination.

Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice

The scope of practice for dental auxiliaries is set out in the documented "Detailed Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice" produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

Dental auxiliary practice is a subset of the practice of dental hygiene and is commensurate with the dental auxiliary's approved training, experience and competence.

Dental auxiliary practice involves prevention of oral health disease through the application of non-prescription preventive agents to the teeth; oral health education and promotion; and treatment of oral health disease through the removal of plaque and calculus.

Dental auxiliaries practise under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out and who has completed an initial periodontal

⁴ Clinical guidance means the professional support and assistance provided to a dental hygienist by a practising dentist or dental specialist as part of the provision of overall integrated care to the patient group. Dental hygienists and dentists/specialists normally work from the same premises providing a team approach. Clinical guidance may be provided at a distance but appropriate access must be available to ensure that the dentist or specialist is able to provide guidance and advice, when required, and maintain general oversight of the clinical care outcomes of the patient group.

Dental hygienists are responsible and accountable for their own clinical practice within their scope of practice but the dentist or dental specialist is responsible and accountable for the clinical guidance provided.

Further detail on the working relationship between dental hygienists and dentists will be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.

⁵ This prescribed qualification will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004

⁶ This prescribed qualification will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004

examination on the patient concerned and who is responsible for patient's clinical care outcomes.

This interim scope has been gazetted to provide for non-hygiene qualified practitioners, who have been practising dental hygiene up until 18 September 2004, to continue to practise. The Dental Council intends to revoke this scope of practice by 18 September 2009.

Prescribed Qualification⁷

- A minimum of 600 clinical hours' experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of dental auxiliary practice, under the direction and supervision of a dentist or dental specialist who can attest to competency.

Scope for Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice

The scope of practice for orthodontic auxiliaries is set out in the documented "Detailed Scope of Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice" produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

Orthodontic auxiliary practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with an orthodontic auxiliary's approved training, experience and competence.

Orthodontic Auxiliaries practise under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist or orthodontist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out, who has prepared a treatment plan for the patient concerned and who is responsible for patient's clinical care outcomes.

Orthodontic auxiliaries assist the dentist or orthodontist in implementing orthodontic treatment through performing such orthodontic procedures as taking impressions and making study models, inserting and removing some orthodontic appliances, preparing teeth for bonding, removing bonding composite and banding cement and providing oral health education and advice on the care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances.

Prescribed Qualifications⁸

- A minimum of 600 clinical hours' experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of orthodontic auxiliary practice, under the direction and supervision of a dentist or dental specialist who can attest to competency.

ADDITIONAL SCOPES OF PRACTICE FOR DENTAL HYGIENE AND AUXILIARY PRACTICE

Scope for Administering Local Anaesthetic in Dental Hygiene Practice

Administration of local anaesthetic using dentoalveolar infiltration and inferior dental nerve block techniques under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist or specialist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out

⁷ The prescribed qualification above will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004. Thereafter no further applications for registration in this interim scope of practice will be accepted.

⁸ The prescribed qualification above will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004. Thereafter the prescribed qualification for registration as an orthodontic auxiliary will be an accredited qualification in orthodontic auxiliary practice.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Bachelor of Health Science (Endorsement in Dental Hygiene), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Approved experience in the provision of local anaesthetic within the general dental therapy or general dental scope of practice and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- A pass in the DCNZ Dental Hygiene Registration Examination (Local Anaesthesia) and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice.

Scope for Undertaking Orthodontic Procedures in Dental Hygiene Practice

Dental hygienists with approved training, experience and competence in orthodontic procedures assist the dentist or orthodontist in implementing orthodontic treatment plans through performing such orthodontic procedures as taking impressions and making study models, inserting, and removing some orthodontic appliances, preparing teeth for bonding, removing bonding composite and banding cement and providing oral health education and advice on the care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances.

Dental hygienists who undertake orthodontic procedures do so under the clinical guidance of a dentist or orthodontist who has prepared a treatment plan for the patient concerned and is responsible for the patient's clinical care outcomes.

The procedures involve:

- Oral hygiene instruction, care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances
- Taking clinical photographs for records
- Making study models including taking impressions and bite records
- Pre banding polishing of teeth
- Removing and placing arch wires as formed by the orthodontist
- Removing composite/band cement following removal of fixed appliances
- Removing O rings
- De-bonding and de-banding fixed appliances
- Replacing loose bands

Prescribed Qualifications

- Bachelor of Health Science (Endorsement in Dental Hygiene), University of Otago, conferred from 2002 and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Diploma in Dental Hygiene, University of Otago conferred from 2002 and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Diploma in Dental Hygiene, University of Otago conferred before 2002; registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice and a minimum of 150 clinical hours experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of

Orthodontic Procedures in Dental Hygiene Practice, under the direction and supervision of a dentist or dental specialist who can attest to competency⁹; or

- Certificate in Dental Hygiene issued by Otago Polytechnic of New Zealand; registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice and a minimum of 150 clinical hours experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of Orthodontic Procedures in Dental Hygiene Practice, under the direction and supervision of a dentist or dental specialist who can attest to competency¹⁰; or
- New Zealand Defence Force training programme in Dental Hygiene; registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice and a minimum of 150 clinical hours experience subsequent to 1 July 2001 in the provision of oral health services within the scope of Orthodontic Procedures in Dental Hygiene Practice, under the direction and supervision of a dentist or dental specialist who can attest to competency¹¹.

Scope for Intra Oral Radiography in Dental Hygiene, Dental Auxiliary and Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice

Taking periapical and bitewing radiographs for the purpose of recognising disease of the periodontium.¹²

Prescribed Qualifications

- Diploma in Dental Hygiene conferred by a New Zealand educational institution and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Bachelor of Health Science (Endorsement in Dental Hygiene), University of Otago and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Certificate in Dental Hygiene issued by Otago Polytechnic and approved experience in the provision of oral health services within the scope of intra-oral radiography and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- New Zealand Defence Force training programme in Dental Hygiene and approved experience in the provision of oral health services within the scope of intra-oral radiography and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- Undergraduate dental hygiene degree or diploma from an Australian Dental Council accredited educational institution and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- A pass in the DCNZ Dental Hygiene Registration Examination (intra oral radiography) and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- An exemption certificate for intra oral radiography issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board (MRTB) current as at 18 September 2004 and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice or Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice or the Scope of Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice.

⁹ This prescribed qualification will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004

¹⁰ This prescribed qualification will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004

¹¹ This prescribed qualification will be withdrawn as at 19 September 2004

¹² The Radiation Protection Act 1965 requires non-licensed persons who take x-rays to do so under the supervision or instructions of a person who holds a license under that Act

Scope for Extra Oral Radiography Practice in Dental Hygiene, Dental Auxiliary and Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice

Taking extra oral radiographs¹³

Prescribed Qualifications

- An exemption certificate for extra oral radiography issued by the New Zealand Medical Radiation Technologists Board current as at 18 September 2004 and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice or Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice or Scope of Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice; or
- New Zealand Defence Force training programme in Dental Hygiene and approved experience in the provision of oral health services within the scope of extra-oral radiography and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice; or
- An approved extra oral radiography training course; or
- A pass in the DCNZ Dental Hygiene Examination (extra oral radiography) and registration in the Scope of Dental Hygiene Practice or Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice or Scope of Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice.

Dental Technicians

Scope for Dental Technology Practice

Dental Technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a Dental Technician's approved education, training and competence.

It involves processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extra-oral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dental specialist, dentist, clinical dental technician, medical practitioner or other practising health practitioner.

The working relationship between dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is to be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.

Prescribed Qualifications

- Diploma in Dental Technology (issued by a New Zealand educational institution) and commenced prior to 18 September 2004; or
- Bachelor of Dental Technology (University of Otago); or
- Overseas qualification as a Dental Technician from a course equivalent to 3 years minimum full time study, plus a pass in the New Zealand Dental Technicians Registration Examination.

¹³ The Radiation Protection Act 1965 requires non-licensed persons who take x-rays to do so under the supervision or instructions of a person who holds a licence under that Act

Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice

The scope of practice for clinical dental technicians is set out in the documented "Detailed Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice" produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.

Clinical Dental Technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a Clinical Dental Technician's approved education, training and competence.

It involves the scope of practice for Dental Technicians, plus the fitting of complete removable dentures and the fitting of some other types of removable dentures and oral and extra oral appliances under specific conditions – as set out in the detailed scope of practice.

The working relationship between dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is to be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.

Prescribed Qualifications

Registration in the dental technology scope of practice and

- Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Dental Technology, University of Otago; or
- Master of Health Science (Endorsement in Clinical Dental Technology), University of Otago

Dated at Wellington this 16th day of August 2004

JANET EDEN, Registrar, Dental Council

DIETITIANS BOARD**NOTICE OF SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS
PRESCRIBED BY THE DIETITIANS BOARD**

The Dietitians Board ("the Board") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies one scope of practice as follows:

Scope of Practice – Dietitian

Dietitians apply scientific knowledge about food and nutrition to individuals and groups in states of health and disease to promote optimal health outcomes within the social, economic, and cultural context of the New Zealand population.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in the Scope of Practice – Dietitian

Pursuant to section 12 (1) of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a dietitian:

Postgraduate Diploma in Dietetics; or equivalent qualification and pass in a Board examination.

Dated at Wellington this 12th day of August 2004

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Acting Registrar, Dietitians Board

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

The Medical Council ("the Council") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 19 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Pursuant to section 11(1) of the Act, the Council specifies the following five scopes of practice:

General Scope of Practice

A medical practitioner registered within a general scope of practice is authorised to work within the Council's definition of "the practice of medicine". A medical practitioner registered within a general scope of practice must work within a collegial relationship to ensure appropriate continuing professional development (CPD) takes place.

The "practice of medicine" includes medical practitioners:

- Advertising, holding out to the public or representing in any manner that they are authorised to practise medicine in New Zealand;
- Signing any medical certificate required for statutory purposes, such as death and cremation certificates;
- Prescribing medicines whose sale or supply is restricted by law to prescription by medical practitioners;
- Assessing, diagnosing, treating, reporting or giving advice in a medical capacity, using the knowledge, skills, attitudes and competence initially attained for the MB ChB degree (or equivalent) and built upon in post graduate and continuing medical education, wherever there could be an issue of public safety.

"Practice" in this context goes wider than clinical medicine to include teaching, research, medical or health management, in hospitals, clinics, general practices and community and institutional contexts, whether paid or voluntary.

Provisional General Scope of Practice

A medical practitioner registered within a provisional general scope of practice must work in a position approved by the Council for a minimum of twelve months, under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council. During this time the medical practitioner must complete the Council's requirements for registration within a general scope of practice.

Vocational Scope of Practice

A medical practitioner registered within a vocational scope of practice works within one of the 35 scopes of practice listed in Appendix 1 below, for which the medical practitioner has qualifications, training and experience that the Council determines appropriate to practise within the vocational scope.

A medical practitioner registered within a vocational scope of practice must participate in an approved CPD programme to maintain competence in a vocational scope of practice.

Provisional Vocational Scope of Practice

A medical practitioner applying for registration within a vocational scope of practice, who is not already registered within a general scope of practice, must work under supervision for a minimum of twelve months. During this time the medical practitioner must complete the Council's requirements for registration within a vocational scope of practice.

Special Purpose Scope of Practice

Medical practitioners who are in New Zealand for defined or limited reasons, including teaching as a visiting expert, sponsored training, research, working as a locum tenens for up to six months, or assisting in an emergency or other unpredictable, short-term situation, will be registered within a special purpose scope. This scope does not lead to permanent registration. A medical practitioner working within a special purpose scope of practice must work in a New Zealand hospital, general practice, educational institution or other organisation approved by the Council, under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council, for the duration of the teaching, training, research, emergency or locum tenens.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

1. General Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, to qualify for registration within a general scope of practice a medical practitioner must pass (or be exempt from) the IELTS English test in accordance with Council's English testing policy, and satisfy one of the following six qualifications:

A. Hold a primary medical degree from a New Zealand or Australian university medical school (Appendix 2)

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise medicine within a general scope of practice, a new graduate will be registered within a provisional general scope of practice for up to two years, with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital or general practice accredited by the Council
- under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council
- for a minimum of 46 weeks, during which he or she:
 - completes at least four three-month runs of which at least two are category A runs (one surgical and one medical) and two may be either category A or B runs (medical or surgical), and
 - is certified as competent in basic and advanced cardiac life support (ACLS).
- while successfully completing requirements in the Council's publication '*Education, training and supervision handbook for New Zealand, Australian and New Zealand Registration Examination graduates*'.

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once a medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

***Note 1:** Although registration is available for up to two years, the optimum timeframe in which to complete an internship in New Zealand is 12 months, and Council encourages new graduates to do this where possible.*

***Note 2:** Unregistered New Zealand and Australian graduates who have previously completed their internships in New Zealand or Australia will be immediately registered within a general scope, rather than a provisional general scope.*

B. Hold a primary medical degree from a university medical school (Appendix 3) accredited by a competent authority and have one year of general medical experience in New Zealand or overseas

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise within a general scope of practice, a medical practitioner with qualifications that fall within this category will be registered within a provisional general scope for up to two years, with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital, general practice, educational institution or other organisation approved by the Council,
- under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council
- for at least one year full time or equivalent.

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once a medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has completed one year working within a provisional general scope, received three consecutive satisfactory supervisor's reports, and been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

C. Hold a primary medical degree from a university medical school listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools or the ECFMG FAIMER Directory, and passed (within the last three years) USMLE Steps 1 and 2, and NZREX Clinical or an international registration examination or assessment approved by Council as of a comparable standard to NZREX Clinical (Appendix 4)

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise within a general scope of practice, a medical practitioner with qualifications that fall within this category will be registered within a provisional general scope of practice for up to two years, with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital or general practice accredited by the Council,
- under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council,

- for at least one year, during which he or she satisfactorily completes four runs, of which one must be a category A medical and one a category A surgical run.

The medical practitioner must:

- satisfactorily complete three consecutive runs, at least two of which must be in different disciplines, and
- not work in relieving or rotating runs unless category A or B runs, and
- not work alone at night time with responsibility for a group of patients in the first six months; and
- must become certified as competent in basic and advanced cardiac life support (ACLS).

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once a medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has:

- successfully completed the requirements of practice within a provisional general scope of practice; and
- received satisfactory reports for the three runs completed (or nine months worked) immediately prior to applying for registration within a general scope of practice; and
- been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

D. Have worked for 36 months continuously (for at least 30 hours per week) during the 48 months prior to application, in a health system comparable to New Zealand as prescribed by Council (Appendix 5)

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise within a general scope of practice, a medical practitioner with qualifications that fall within this category will be registered within a provisional general scope of practice for up to two years, with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital or general practice approved by the Council,
- under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council,
- in a position for which the medical practitioner has appropriate experience.

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once a medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has:

- successfully completed the requirements of practice within a provisional general scope of practice; and
- worked for at least two years' full time or equivalent, and

- received satisfactory reports for the three runs completed (or nine months worked) immediately prior to applying for registration within a general scope of practice; and
- been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

E. Have qualifications, training and experience individually verified and assessed by Council to ensure comparability to a New Zealand trained medical practitioner working within a general scope of practice.

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise within a general scope of practice, a medical practitioner with qualifications that fall within this category will be registered in a provisional general scope of practice for up to two years, with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital or general practice approved by the Council,
- under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by Council.

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once a medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has:

- successfully completed the requirements during practice within a provisional general scope of practice; and
- worked for at least two years' full time or equivalent; and
- received satisfactory reports for the three runs completed (or nine months worked) immediately prior to applying for registration within a general scope of practice; and
- been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

F. As a transitional arrangement, and for two years only (to 19 September 2006) Council's class 3 temporary registration policy under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995 (Appendix 6) will be continued.

This will enable medical practitioners who satisfy this policy, or who held temporary registration under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995 at 18 September 2004, to be registered within a provisional general scope of practice.

For the purpose of assessing and confirming his or her competence to practise within a general scope of practice a medical practitioner will be registered within a provisional general scope for up to two years with the following conditions, to work:

- in a New Zealand hospital, general practice, educational institution or other organisation approved by Council; and
- under supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by Council.

Council may authorise a change of scope from a provisional general scope to a general scope once the medical practitioner has satisfied the conditions in the provisional general scope and has:

- worked for two years; and
- successfully completed the requirements during practice within the provisional general scope of practice, and
- received three consecutive satisfactory supervisor's reports; and
- been recommended for registration within a general scope of practice by his or her supervisor.

This arrangement is intended to allow a smooth transition from the Medical Practitioners Act 1995 to the Health Practitioners Competence Assessment Act 2003 and will be in effect until 19 September 2006 only.

Provisional General Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, to qualify for registration within a provisional general scope of practice a medical practitioner must pass (or be exempt from) the IELTS English test in accordance with Council's English testing policy, and satisfy one of the following:

- A. Hold a primary medical degree from a New Zealand or Australian university medical school (Appendix 2);
- B. Hold a primary medical degree from a university medical school (Appendix 3) accredited by a competent authority and have one year of general medical experience in New Zealand or overseas;
- C. Hold a primary medical degree from a university medical school listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools or the ECFMG FAIMER Directory, and passed (within the last three years) USMLE Steps 1 and 2, and NZREX Clinical or an international registration examination or assessment approved by Council as of a comparable standard to NZREX Clinical (Appendix 4)
- D. Have worked for 36 months continuously (for at least 30 hours per week) during the 48 months prior to application, in a health system comparable to New Zealand as prescribed by Council (Appendix 5)
- E. Have qualifications, training and experience individually verified and assessed by Council to ensure comparability to a New Zealand trained medical practitioner working within a general scope of practice.
- F. As a transitional arrangement, and for two years only (to 18 September 2006) Council's class 3 temporary registration policy under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995 (Appendix 6) will be continued.

Vocational Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, to qualify for registration within a vocational scope of practice a medical practitioner must:

have the qualifications set out in Appendix 1 as necessary for the particular vocational scope of practice; or

have comparable post-graduate qualifications, training and experience as determined by Council as necessary for the particular vocational scope of practice and complete the Council's requirements for registration within a provisional vocational scope of practice.

Provisional Vocational Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, to qualify for registration within a provisional vocational scope of practice a medical practitioner must pass (or be exempt from) the IELTS English test in accordance with Council's English testing policy, and must be able to satisfy Council that his or her qualifications, training and experience is comparable to that of a New Zealand vocationally trained medical practitioner registered in the same vocational scope of practice.

Special Purpose Scope of Practice

To qualify for registration within a special purpose scope of practice a medical practitioner must:

- hold a primary medical degree from a university medical school listed in the WHO World Directory of Medical Schools, or the ECFMG FAIMER Directory, and
- satisfy all criteria for one of the following special purposes:

A Teaching as a visiting expert

The medical practitioner must have been invited by an institution approved by the Medical Council, which has specified the nature of any patient contact.

B Sponsored training

English: The medical practitioner must achieve, or be exempt from achieving, an overall band of 7.5 in the IELTS Academic Module, scoring at least 7 in the four individual components.

Sponsorship: The medical practitioner must be sponsored by or on behalf of a country or organisation to which the medical practitioner will return after the proposed period of training.

Guaranteed employment: The medical practitioner must have a guarantee of continuing employment at the completion of the period of training in his or her home country.

Registration: The medical practitioner must be registered as a medical practitioner in the country providing sponsorship, or in the country in which the sponsoring organisation is situated.

Training: Details must be provided on the training objectives and delivery, and on how the training will be monitored and outcomes measured.

Responsibility: Details of the level of responsibility to be delegated to the medical practitioner must be provided by the proposed supervisor.

Induction and supervision: An induction and supervision plan including details of orientation must be provided by the proposed supervisor.

Funding: Confirmation must be provided from the employer that the training will not be funded by the Clinical Training Agency.

C Post-graduate training and/or experience

English: The medical practitioner must achieve, or be exempt from achieving, an overall band of 7.5 in the IELTS Academic Module, scoring at least 7 in the four individual components.

Registration: The medical practitioner must have medical registration in his or her own country, to which he or she will return on completion of the training.

Training: The medical practitioner must:

- be enrolled in a formal training programme in his or her own country, or
- have a formal postgraduate qualification accepted by the Council as indicating competence in the branch to which the medical practitioner will confine his or her practice while in New Zealand, or
- have worked for at least 12 months in an institution with which a New Zealand hospital or medical school has an exchange programme, and must have guaranteed continuing employment and training in that institution on completion of New Zealand training.

D Research

The research project must have the approval of a formally constituted ethics committee in New Zealand, and patients' informed consent must be received if patient treatment is involved.

E Locum tenens in a specialist post

English: The medical practitioner must achieve, or be exempt from achieving, an overall band of 7.5 in the IELTS Academic Module, scoring at least 7 in the four individual components.

Qualification: The medical practitioner must have an acceptable postgraduate qualification in the branch of medicine in which the medical practitioner wishes to work (Appendix 7).

Experience: The medical practitioner must have been in active clinical practice (30 hours per week) relevant to the vocational scope that the medical practitioner will be working in, for at least 24 out of the past 36 months.

Position: The medical practitioner may work in a specialist post for a maximum period of six months. If the medical practitioner intends to practise in New Zealand beyond six months he or she must apply for registration via the vocational scope of practice pathway.

F Emergency or other unpredictable, short-term, situation

The medical practitioner must have qualifications appropriate to the requirements of the emergency or other unpredictable situation as determined by Council.

Dated at Wellington this 23rd day of August 2004

TANIA TURFREY, Registrar, Medical Council

Appendices

Appendix 1	Vocational scopes of practice and qualifications for registration in each of the vocational scopes
Appendix 2	New Zealand and Australian university primary medical degrees
Appendix 3	Primary medical degrees conferred by university medical schools accredited by competent authorities
Appendix 4	Registration examinations recognised by Council as comparable to NZREX Clinical
Appendix 5	Health systems recognised by Council as comparable to New Zealand
Appendix 6	Criteria for class 3 temporary registration under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995
Appendix 7	Qualifications for registration within a special purpose – locum tenens in a specialist post

Appendix 1	Vocational scopes of practice and qualifications for registration in each of the vocational scopes
<p>Accident and medical practice is the primary care of patients on an after hours or non-appointment basis where continuing medical care is not provided.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Accident and Medical Practitioners Association (FAMPA)</p>	
<p>Anaesthesia is the provision of anaesthetics, peri-operative care, intensive care and pain management to patients and can include the provision of resuscitation, retrieval/transportation (inter and intra hospital) and hyperbaric medicine to patients. Encompassed in this is the advancement of professional standards, patient safety, education and the advancement of the science and practice of anaesthesia, peri-operative medicine, intensive care medicine and pain medicine.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (FANZCA)</p>	

Breast medicine is the diagnosis, management and follow-up of patients with benign and malignant breast disease. It represents an amalgamation of traditional surgical clinical skills with radiological interpretive and biopsy skills. Skill areas include clinical breast examination, diagnostic and screening mammography interpretation, breast ultrasound, needle biopsy, radiological localisation procedures, radioactive sentinel node injection, counselling, education and/or management.

Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian Society of Breast Physicians (FASBP)

Cardiothoracic surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of structures within the chest including: the heart and vascular system, the lungs and trachea, the oesophagus, the diaphragm and chest wall. It includes the management of trauma and congenital and acquired disorders of these structures.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Clinical genetics is the investigation and diagnosis of and provision of medical advice, assessment and management of patients in relation to inherited genetics and chromosomal disorders and predispositions.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP)

Dermatology is the study, research and diagnosis of disorders, diseases, cancers, cosmetic, ageing and physiological conditions of the skin, fat, hair, nails and oral and genital membranes, and the management of these by different investigations and therapies, including but not limited to dermatohistopathology, topical and systemic medications, dermatologic and cosmetic surgery, phototherapy, laser therapy, radiotherapy, photodynamic therapy and other therapies that become available.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP)

Diagnostic and interventional radiology is the diagnosis and treatment of patients utilising imaging modalities including general radiography, angiography, fluoroscopy, mammography, ultrasound, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine and bone densitometry.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australian and NZ College of Radiologists (FRANZR)

Emergency medicine is a field of practice based on the knowledge and skills required for the prevention, diagnosis and management of acute and urgent aspects of illness and injury affecting patients of all age groups with a full spectrum of undifferentiated physical and behavioural disorders. It further encompasses an understanding of the development of pre-hospital and in-hospital emergency medical systems and the skills necessary for this development.

Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (FACEM)

Family planning/reproductive health is the treatment of, and health provision to, patients in relation to contraception, reproductive health and associated primary sexual health issues.

Qualification Diploma in Sexual and Reproductive Health (Dip SRH)

General practice is an academic and scientific discipline with its own educational content, research, evidence base and clinical activity, and a clinical speciality orientated to primary care. It is personal, family, and community orientated comprehensive primary care that includes diagnosis, continues over time, is anticipatory as well as responsive.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners (FRNZCGP)

General surgery is a broadly based specialty which includes the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of: colon and rectum, upper gastrointestinal organs, breasts, endocrine organs, skin and subcutaneous structures, blood vessels including varicose veins and the head and neck region. It also includes the early and ongoing management of trauma.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Intensive care medicine is the diagnosis and treatment of patients with acute, severe and life-threatening disorders of vital systems whether medical, surgical or obstetric in origin and whether adult or paediatric.

Qualification

Fellowship of the Joint Faculty of Intensive Care Medicine of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (FJFICM)

Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP)

Internal medicine is the diagnosis and management of patients with complex medical problems which may include internal medicine, cardiology, clinical immunology, clinical pharmacology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, geriatric medicine, haematology, infectious diseases, medical oncology, nephrology, neurology, nuclear medicine, palliative medicine, respiratory medicine and rheumatology.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP)

Medical administration is administration or management utilising the medical and clinical knowledge, skill, and judgement of a registered medical practitioner, and capable of affecting the health and safety of the public or any person. This may include administering or managing a hospital or other health service, or developing health operational policy, or planning or purchasing health services. Medical administration does not involve diagnosing or treating patients.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators (FRACMA)

Musculoskeletal medicine is the diagnosis and treatment (or referral) of patients with neuro-musculoskeletal dysfunction, disorders and diseases, most of whom present with acute or chronic pain problems.

Qualification Certificate of Accreditation in Musculoskeletal Medicine from the New Zealand Association of Musculoskeletal Medicine (CAMM)

Neurosurgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with disorders of the central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system including their supportive structures and blood supply. This includes the skull, brain, meninges, spinal cord, spine, and pituitary gland. It also includes the management of traumatic, neoplastic, infective, congenital, and degenerative conditions of these structures and surgical pain management.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Obstetrics and gynaecology is the diagnosis and management of patients in the area of reproductive health and disease, including but not limited to; women's health issues, maternal fetal medicine, gynaecological oncology, reproductive endocrinology and infertility and urogynaecology, male sexual disorders, post and perinatal issues. It is also involved with treatment and health provision to patients in relation to contraception, reproductive health and associated primary sexual health issues, as well as primary and secondary pathology and physiology of the reproductive system and genital tract area

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (FRANZCOG)

Occupational medicine is the study and practice of medicine related to the effects of work on health and health on work. It has clinical, preventive and population-based aspects. Occupational physicians practise to ensure effective prevention of, and appropriate management of people with, illness and injury due to work and industry, and the appropriate rehabilitation of people with facilitation of their return to work.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FAFOM) (RACP)

Ophthalmology is the diagnosis and management of patients with abnormal conditions affecting the eye and its appendages, including prevention of blindness, promotion of eye health and rehabilitation of those with visual disability.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (FRANZCO)

Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with diseases, injuries and defects of the mouth, jaws and associated structures. This includes oral and maxillofacial pathology, trauma, dentoalveolar surgery, facial pain, orthognathic and relevant reconstructive surgery.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons (Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery) (FRACDS [OMS])

Orthopaedic surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of the musculoskeletal system (bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and peripheral nerves) It includes the management of trauma to the musculoskeletal system and the management of congenital and acquired disorders.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of: the ears, nose, throat and related structures of the head and neck. This includes cancer of the head and neck (excluding the eye and the brain), disorders of salivary glands and thyroid gland, disorders of hearing, balance, swallowing, speech, snoring/ sleep apnoea, and aspects of facial plastic surgery.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Paediatric surgery is diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of children (usually up to 15 years of age) who may require surgery. It includes non-cardiac thoracic surgery, general paediatric surgery, oncological surgery urology in children and the management of congenital abnormalities both ante-natally and in the neonatal period. Also included is the management of major trauma in children.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Paediatrics is the assessment diagnosis and management of infants, children and young people with disturbances of health growth, behaviour and/or development. It also addresses the health status of this same group by population assessments and interventions, by education and by research.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP)

Palliative medicine is the medical care that improves the quality of life of patients and their families and whanau facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness. The focus of Palliative Medicine is the anticipation and relief of suffering of patients by means of early identification, assessment and management of their pain and other physical, psychosocial and spiritual concerns. In particular, it affirms life, regards dying as a normal process and intends to neither hasten nor postpone death.

Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian Chapter of Palliative Medicine (FACHPM)

Pathology is the assessment and diagnosis of patients with diseases. Includes anatomical pathology (including histopathology, cytopathology and forensic pathology), chemical pathology, general pathology (a mix of anatomical pathology and clinical pathology), genetics, haematology, immunology, and microbiology (including virology).

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (FRCPA)

Plastic and reconstructive surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients requiring the restoration, correction or improvement in the shape and appearance of the body structures that are defective or damaged at birth or by injury, disease, growth or development. It includes all aspects of cosmetic surgery.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)

Psychiatry is the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of persons with psychological, emotional, or cognitive problems resulting from psychiatric disorders, physical disorders or any other cause. Treatment interventions provided by psychiatrists will include biological, psychological and existential modalities. Psychiatrists also undertake supervision and consultation with other health professionals working with a broad range of issues.

Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (FRANZCP)

Public health medicine is the epidemiological analysis of medicine concerned with the health and health care of populations and population groups. It involves the assessment of health and health care needs, the development of policy and strategy, the promotion of health, the control and prevention of disease, and the organisation of services.

Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine, Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FAFPHM [RACP])

<p>Radiation oncology is the medical care and management of patients with cancer and other medical conditions through the conduct and supervision of radiation treatment, advice and provision of palliative and other supportive care of patients with cancer; advice and provision of other non-surgical cancer treatment including cytotoxic, hormonal and other drug therapies; participation in clinical trials and research related to cancer management.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists</p>
<p>Rehabilitation medicine is the medical care of patients in relation to the prevention and reduction of disability and handicap arising from impairments, and the management of patients with disability from a physical, psychosocial and vocational view point.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitative Medicine, Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FAFRM [RACP])</p>
<p>Sexual health medicine is concerned with healthy sexual relations, including freedom from sexually transmissible infections (STIs), unplanned pregnancy, coercion, and physical or psychological sexual discomfort. Its practice encompasses a wide range of factors that contribute to STIs, sexual assault, sexual dysfunction and fertility. It also promotes sexual health of the community through education, advocacy, screening and diagnostic testing. It has a clinical perspective and a public health approach. It includes the treatment of individuals and the contact tracing and treatment of their sexual partner(s).</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian College of Sexual Health Physicians (FACSHP)</p>
<p>Sports medicine is the medical care of the exercising individual, including the assessment and management of patients with musculoskeletal injuries and medical problems arising from sporting activity. Sports physicians possess expertise in general medicine, orthopaedics and rehabilitation plus allied sport sciences including nutrition, biomechanics, exercise physiology and sports psychology.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Australasian College of Sports Physicians (FACSP)</p>
<p>Urology is the specialty concerned with the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of: urinary tract in males and females, and male genital organs. It also includes the management of trauma to these organs and the management of male sterilisation, infertility and sexual dysfunction.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)</p>
<p>Vascular surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative, including endoluminal techniques and interventional procedures) of patients with disorders of: blood vessels (arteries and veins outside the heart and brain) and the lymphatic system. It also includes the management of trauma and surgical access to the vascular system.</p> <p>Qualification Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FRACS)</p>

Appendix 2	New Zealand and Australian university primary medical degrees	
Institution	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Auckland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Auckland

University of Otago	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Otago
University of Adelaide	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Adelaide
Flinders University of South Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	BM BS Flinders
University of Melbourne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Melbourne
Monash University, Victoria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Monash
University of Newcastle, New South Wales	Bachelor of Medicine	B Med Newcastle
University of New South Wales	Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS New South Wales
University of Queensland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Queensland
University of Sydney	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Sydney
University of Tasmania	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Tasmania
University of Western Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Western Australia

Appendix 3	Primary medical degrees conferred by university medical schools accredited by competent authorities	
Competent Authority – General Medical Council		
Institution	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Birmingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Birm
University of Bristol	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Brist
University of Cambridge	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BChir Camb
University of Durham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Durh
University of Leeds	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Leeds

University of Leicester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Leic
University of Liverpool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Lpool
University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Lond
University of Manchester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Manc
University of Newcastle Upon Tyne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Ncle
University of Nottingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	BM BS Nottm
University of Oxford	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	BM BCh Oxf
University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Sheff
University of Southampton	Bachelor of Medicine	BM Soton
University of Wales	Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery	MB BCh Wales
University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Aberd
University of Dundee	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Dund
University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Edin
University of Glasgow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Glasg
University of St Andrews	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB St And
Queen's University of Belfast	Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Obstetrics	MB BCh BAO Belf
COMPETENT AUTHORITY – MEDICAL COUNCIL OF IRELAND		
University of Dublin	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BCh Dubl
National University of Ireland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BCh NU Ire

Appendix 4	Registration examinations recognised by Council as comparable to NZREX Clinical
	As at August 2004 none are recognised. Council is researching the standard of overseas examinations and therefore this list is subject to change.

Appendix 5	Health systems recognised by Council as comparable to New Zealand
	Australia United Kingdom Republic of Ireland Canada United States of America The Netherlands Germany Council is continuing to research the overseas health systems against standard criteria and therefore this list is subject to change

Appendix 6	Criteria for class 3 temporary registration under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995
	This is a transitional arrangement. These criteria will be recognised for provisional general registration under the HPCAA until 19 September 2006 only
	The applicant must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not be appointed to a specialist or consultant position; • have graduated from an <u>approved medical school</u> (see following list) in Canada, Ireland, South Africa, the United Kingdom or the United States of America; (see attached list) or, • have passed USMLE Steps 1, 2 and 3, or Steps I and II and the Clinical Skills assessment or equivalent; and • must have been in active clinical practice for at least 24 out of the past 36 months; (recent graduates should have been in active clinical practice for at least 12 months of the past 24 months).

QUALIFICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION IN A PROVISIONAL GENERAL SCOPE OF PRACTICE		
CANADA		
University	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Alberta	Doctor of Medicine	MD Alberta
University of British Columbia	Doctor of Medicine	MD British Columbia
University of Calgary	Doctor of Medicine	MD Calgary
Dalhousie University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Dalhousie
Laval University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Laval
McGill University	Doctor of Medicine	MD McGill
McMaster University	Doctor of Medicine	MD McMaster
University of Manitoba	Doctor of Medicine	MD Manitoba
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Doctor of Medicine	MD Memorial
Université de Montréal	Doctor of Medicine	MD Montreal
University of Ottawa	Doctor of Medicine	MD Ottawa
Queen's University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Queens
University of Saskatchewan	Doctor of Medicine	MD Saskatchewan
University of Sherbrooke	Doctor of Medicine	MD Sherbrooke
University of Toronto	Doctor of Medicine	MD Toronto
University of Western Ontario	Doctor of Medicine	MD Western Ontario

SOUTH AFRICA		
Institution	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Cape Town	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Cape Town
University of Natal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Natal
University of Orange Free State	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Orange Free State
University of Pretoria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Pretoria

University of Stellenbosch	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Stellenbosch
University of Witwatersrand	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BCh Witwatersrand

UNITED KINGDOM		
Institution	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Birmingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Birm
University of Bristol	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Brist
University of Cambridge	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BChir Camb
University of Durham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Durh
University of Leeds	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Leeds
University of Leicester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Leic
University of Liverpool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Lpool
University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Lond
University of Manchester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Manc
University of Newcastle Upon Tyne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BS Ncle
University of Nottingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	BM BS Nottm
University of Oxford	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	BM BCh Oxfd
University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Sheff
University of Southampton	Bachelor of Medicine	BM Soton
University of Wales	Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery	MB BCh Wales

University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Aberd
University of Dundee	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Dund
University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Edin
University of Glasgow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB Glasg
University of St Andrews	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB ChB St And
Queen's University of Belfast	Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Obstetrics	MB BCh BAO Belf

IRELAND

Institution	Qualification	Abbreviation
University of Dublin	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BCh Dubl
National University of Ireland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	MB BCh NU IreI

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State	Institution	Name	Abbreviation
Alabama	University of Alabama	Doctor of Medicine	MD Alabama
	University of South Alabama	Doctor of Medicine	MD South Alabama
Arizona	University of Arizona	Doctor of Medicine	MD Arizona
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	Doctor of Medicine	MD Arkansas
California	Loma Linda University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Loma Linda
	Stanford University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Stanford
	University of California, Davis	Doctor of Medicine	MD California (Davis)
	University of California, Irvine	Doctor of Medicine	MD California (Irvine)
	UCLA	Doctor of Medicine	MD UCLA

	University of California, San Diego	Doctor of Medicine	MD California (San Diego)
	University of California, San Francisco	Doctor of Medicine	MD California (San Francisco)
	University of Southern California	Doctor of Medicine	MD Southern California
Colorado	University of Colorado	Doctor of Medicine	MD Colorado
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	Doctor of Medicine	MD Connecticut
	Yale University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Yale
District of Columbia	Georgetown University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Georgetown
	George Washington University	Doctor of Medicine	MD George Washington
	Howard University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Howard
Florida	University of Florida	Doctor of Medicine	MD Florida
	University of Miami	Doctor of Medicine	MD Miami
	University of South Florida	Doctor of Medicine	MD South Florida
Georgia	Emory University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Emory
	Medical College of Georgia	Doctor of Medicine	MD Georgia
	Mercer University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Mercer
	Morehouse School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine	MD Morehouse
Hawaii	University of Hawaii	Doctor of Medicine	MD Hawaii
Illinois	Loyola University of Chicago	Doctor of Medicine	MD Loyola
	Northwestern University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Northwestern
	Rush University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Rush
	Southern Illinois University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Southern Illinois
	University of Chicago	Doctor of Medicine	MD Chicago
	Finch University of Health Sciences	Doctor of Medicine	MD Finch
	University of Illinois	Doctor of Medicine	MD Illinois

Indiana	Indiana University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Indiana
Iowa	University of Iowa	Doctor of Medicine	MD Iowa
Kansas	University of Kansas	Doctor of Medicine	MD Kansas
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	Doctor of Medicine	MD Kentucky
	University of Louisville	Doctor of Medicine	MD Louisville
Louisiana	Louisiana State University, New Orleans	Doctor of Medicine	MD New Orleans
	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	Doctor of Medicine	MD Shreveport
	Tulane University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Tulane
Maryland	John Hopkins University	Doctor of Medicine	MD John Hopkins
	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	Doctor of Medicine	MD Uniformed Services
	University of Maryland	Doctor of Medicine	MD Maryland
Massachusetts	Boston University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Boston
	Harvard Medical School	Doctor of Medicine	MD Harvard
	Tufts University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Tufts
	University of Massachusetts	Doctor of Medicine	MD Massachusetts
Michigan	Michigan State of University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Michigan State
	University of Michigan	Doctor of Medicine	MD Michigan
	Wayne State University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Wayne
Minnesota	Mayo Medical School	Doctor of Medicine	MD Mayo
	University of Minnesota, Duluth	Doctor of Medicine	MD Minnesota (Duluth)
	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	Doctor of Medicine	MD Minnesota (Minneapolis)
Mississippi	University of Mississippi	Doctor of Medicine	MD Mississippi
Missouri	St. Louis University	Doctor of Medicine	MD St Louis
	University of Missouri – Columbia	Doctor of Medicine	MD Missouri (Columbia)

	University of Missouri – Kansas City	Doctor of Medicine	MD Missouri (Kansas City)
	Washington University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Washington
Nebraska	Creighton University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Creighton
	University of Nebraska	Doctor of Medicine	MD Nebraska
Nevada	University of Nevada	Doctor of Medicine	MD Nevada
New Hampshire	Dartmouth Medical School	Doctor of Medicine	MD Dartmouth
New Jersey	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	Doctor of Medicine	MD UMDNJ (New Jersey)
	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey – Robert Wood Johnson	Doctor of Medicine	MD UMDNJ (Robert Wood Johnson)
New Mexico	University of New Mexico	Doctor of Medicine	MD New Mexico
New York	Albany Medical College	Doctor of Medicine	MD Albany
	Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Yeshiva
	Columbia Univ. College of Physicians & Surgeons	Doctor of Medicine	MD Columbia
	Cornell University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Cornell
	Mt Sinai School of Medicine of the CUNY	Doctor of Medicine	MD CUNY
	New York Medical College	Doctor of Medicine	MD New York Medical College
	New York University	Doctor of Medicine	MD New York
	University of Rochester	Doctor of Medicine	MD Rochester
	State University of New York, Brooklyn (SUNY)	Doctor of Medicine	MD Brooklyn SUNY
	State University of New York, Buffalo (SUNY)	Doctor of Medicine	MD Buffalo SUNY
	State University of New York, Stony Brooke (SUNY)	Doctor of Medicine	MD Stony Brooke SUNY
	State University of New York, Syracuse (SUNY)	Doctor of Medicine	MD Syracuse SUNY

North Carolina	Wake Forrest University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Wake Forrest
	Duke University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Duke
	East Carolina University	Doctor of Medicine	MD East Carolina
	University of North Carolina	Doctor of Medicine	MD North Carolina
North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Doctor of Medicine	MD North Dakota
Ohio	Case Western Reserve University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Case Western Reserve
	University of Cincinnati	Doctor of Medicine	MD Cincinnati
	Medical College of Ohio	Doctor of Medicine	MD Ohio
	Northeastern Ohio Universities	Doctor of Medicine	MD Northeastern Ohio
	Ohio State University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Ohio State
	Wright State University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Wright
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma	Doctor of Medicine	MD Oklahoma
Oregon	Oregon Health Science University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Oregon
Pennsylvania	Allegheny University of the Health Sciences	Doctor of Medicine	MD Allegheny
	Thomas Jefferson University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Thomas Jefferson
	Pennsylvania State University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Pennsylvania State
	University of Pennsylvania	Doctor of Medicine	MD Pennsylvania
	University of Pittsburgh	Doctor of Medicine	MD Pittsburgh
	Temple University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Temple
Rhode Island	Brown University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Brown
South Carolina	Medical University of South Carolina	Doctor of Medicine	MD South Carolina (Charleston)
	University of South Carolina	Doctor of Medicine	MD South Carolina (Columbia)
South Dakota	University of South Dakota	Doctor of Medicine	MD South Dakota

Tennessee	Meharry Medical College	Doctor of Medicine	MD Meharry
	East Tennessee State University	Doctor of Medicine	MD East Tennessee
	University of Tennessee	Doctor of Medicine	MD Tennessee
	Vanderbilt University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Vanderbilt
Texas	Baylor College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine	MD Baylor
	Texas A & M University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas A & M
	Texas Technical University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas Technical
	University of Texas, Dallas	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas (Dallas)
	University of Texas, Galveston	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas (Galveston)
	University of Texas, Houston	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas (Houston)
	University of Texas, San Antonio	Doctor of Medicine	MD Texas (San Antonio)
Utah	University of Utah	Doctor of Medicine	MD Utah
Vermont	University of Vermont	Doctor of Medicine	MD Vermont
Virginia	Eastern Virginia Medical School	Doctor of Medicine	MD Eastern Virginia
	Virginia Commonwealth University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Virginia Commonwealth
	University of Virginia	Doctor of Medicine	MD Virginia
Washington	University of Washington	Doctor of Medicine	MD Washington
West Virginia	Marshall University	Doctor of Medicine	MD Marshall
	West Virginia University	Doctor of Medicine	MD West Virginia
Wisconsin	Medical College of Wisconsin	Doctor of Medicine	MD Wisconsin (Milwaukee)
	University of Wisconsin	Doctor of Medicine	MD Wisconsin (Madison)

Appendix 7	Qualifications for registration within a special purpose – locum tenens in a specialist post
ANAESTHESIA	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Anaesthetists Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	
Fellowship of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists	
Fellowship of the Royal College of Anaesthetists	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Anaesthetists, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	
Accompanied by the Certificate of Higher Anaesthetics Training or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)	
Certificate of the American Board of Anesthesiology	
Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate in Anaesthetics of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Fellowship of the College of Anaesthetists (South Africa)	
Master of Medicine (Anaes), University of Cape Town	
Master of Medicine (Anaes), University of Pretoria	
Master of Medicine (Anaes), University of Stellenbosch	
DERMATOLOGY	
Fellowship or Membership of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians of London • Royal College of Physicians of Ireland • Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians	
Fellowship or Membership of the Australian College of Dermatologists	
Fellowship in Dermatology, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate in Dermatology, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Dermatology	

DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY	
Fellowship (Diagnosis) of the Royal College of Radiologists of London	Accompanied by UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Radiologists	
Fellowship in Diagnostic Radiology of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Master of Medicine (Radiology) South Africa	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Radiology (Diagnostic) of the College of Medicine of South Africa	
Fellowship of the College of Radiologists (Diagnostic) of South Africa	
Certificate of the American Board of Radiology	
EMERGENCY MEDICINE	
Diplomate of the American Board of Emergency Medicine	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Accident and Emergency Medicine	Accompanied by the UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine	
GENERAL PRACTICE	
Certificate of the American Board of Family Practice	
Fellowship of the Royal College of General Practitioners	
Membership of the Royal College of General Practitioners	
Membership of the Irish College of General Practitioners	
Fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	
Fellowship of the College of Family Physicians of Canada	
Fellowship of the Hong Kong College of General Practitioners	
Fellowship of the Faculty of General Practice of the College of Medicine of South Africa	
Membership of the Faculty of General Practice of the College of Medicine of South Africa	
The holder of any Council approved primary medical degree from Canada, Eire, South Africa, UK and USA who also has a minimum of two years' general practice experience in the three years prior to application for temporary registration.	

INTERNAL MEDICINE	
Fellowship of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians of London • Royal College of Physicians of Ireland • Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh • Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Membership of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians of London • Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh • Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians	
Fellowship in Internal Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Internal Medicine	Must have gained a minimum of two years' clinical experience in Internal Medicine after gaining Board certification
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	
Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, Obstetrics and Gynaecology	
Fellowship of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Certificate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists	Accompanied by UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE	
Fellowship of the Australasian College of Occupational Medicine	
Fellowship of the Australasian Faculty of Occupational Medicine, The Royal College of Physicians	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians of London	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training.
Membership of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians of London	
OPHTHALMOLOGY	
Fellowship in Ophthalmology from the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Surgeons of England • Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow • Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation in Ophthalmology from the Joint Committee on Higher Surgical Training in the UK or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Ophthalmologists	
Fellowship in Ophthalmology from the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY	
Fellowship of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Surgeons of England • Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland • Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Surgical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	
Fellowship in Orthopaedic Surgery from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery	

OTOLARYNGOLOGY / HEAD AND NECK SURGERY	
Fellowship in Otolaryngology from the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Surgeons of England • Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland • Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the Joint Committee of Higher Surgical Training in the UK or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship in Otolaryngology from the:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Australasian College of Surgeons 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada 	
Certificate of the American Board of Otolaryngology	
PAEDIATRICS	
Fellowship of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians of London • Royal College of Physicians of Ireland • Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation in Paediatrics from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Membership of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Physicians of London • Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation in Paediatrics from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of Paediatrics from the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Australasian College of Physicians Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Paediatrics	Must have gained a minimum of two years' clinical experience in Paediatrics after gaining Board certification

PATHOLOGY	
Fellowship or Membership of the Royal College of Pathology	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation in Pathology from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia	
Fellowship in Anatomical Pathology, General Pathology, Neuropathology or Haematological Pathology from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate in General Pathology from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Pathology	
PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE OR PSYCHIATRY	
Fellowship or Membership of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	
Fellowship or Membership of the Royal College of Psychiatrists	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation in Psychiatry from the Joint Committee of Higher Medical Training in the United Kingdom or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship in Psychiatry or Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology	
PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE	
Fellowship of the Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine, The Royal Australasian College of Physicians	
RADIATION ONCOLOGY	
Fellowship (Therapy) of the Royal College of Radiologists of London	Accompanied by UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST)
Fellowship (Therapy) of the Royal Australasian College of Radiologists	
Fellowship in Therapeutic Radiology or Certificate in Therapeutic Radiology of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate in Therapeutic Radiology from the American Board of Radiology	
Master of Medicine (Radiological Therapy) South Africa	
Fellowship of the Faculty of Radiology (Radiation Oncology) of the College of Medicine of South Africa	
Fellowship of the College of Radiologists (Radiation Oncology) of South Africa	

REHABILITATION MEDICINE	
Fellowship of the Australasian College of Rehabilitation Medicine	
Fellowship of the Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, The Royal Australasian College of Physicians	
SURGICAL SCOPES – including cardiothoracic surgery, general surgery, neuro surgery, paediatric surgery, plastic surgery and urology	
Fellowship of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal College of Surgeons of England • Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland • Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh • Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 	Accompanied by the Certificate of Accreditation from the joint Committee of Higher Surgical Training in the UK or UK Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training.
Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	
Fellowship of the College of Surgeons of South Africa	
Fellowship in Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery, General Surgery, Neurology, Plastic Surgery or Urology from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	
Certificate of the American Board of Neurological Surgery	
Certificate of the American Board of Paediatric Surgery	
Certificate of the American Board of Plastic Surgery	
Certificate of the American Board of Surgery	
Certificate of the American Board of Urology	
Certificate of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery	

MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS BOARD

This notice replaces the notice published by the Board in the New Zealand Gazette, 10 June 2004, No. 68, page 1631.

The Medical Laboratory Technologists Board will become the Medical Laboratory Science Board on 18 September 2004. These notices will take effect from 18 September 2004.

The Board will maintain a Register of laboratory health practitioners, each of whom will have an approved scope of practice within medical laboratory science.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE:

The two scopes of practice approved by the Board under Section 11 of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 are:

Medical laboratory scientist

Medical laboratory technician

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

A. Medical Laboratory Scientist

The qualifications required for registration as a medical laboratory scientist shall be one of the following:

1. Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science (BMLSc) degree from a New Zealand university accredited by the Board
2. A post-graduate qualification, approved by the Board in each case, combined with relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist
3. Certification in medical laboratory science by a certification authority outside New Zealand approved by the Board, combined with relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist
4. A course of training and examination or examinations that, in the opinion of the Board, are substantially equivalent to the course of training and examinations for the New Zealand BMLSc degree
5. An undergraduate qualification, approved by the Board in each case, combined with subsequent relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience gained prior to 18 September 2005 that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist.

B. Medical Laboratory Technician

The qualifications required for registration as a medical laboratory technician shall be one of the following:

1. A Qualified Technical Assistant (QTA) certificate or Qualified Phlebotomist Technician (QPT) certificate issued by the New Zealand Institute of Medical Laboratory Science (NZIMLS)
2. A Bachelors degree in a field of science awarded by a New Zealand university, approved in each case by the Board, combined with a minimum of twelve months relevant full-time (or equivalent) medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory technician
3. A New Zealand Certificate in Science, approved in each case by the Board, combined with a minimum of twelve months relevant full-time (or equivalent) medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as medical laboratory technician
4. A course of training and an examination or examinations combined with relevant medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as medical laboratory technician
5. Four years' relevant full-time (or equivalent) experience in a New Zealand medical laboratory obtained prior to 18 September 2005 which, in the opinion of the Board, is sufficient for registration; providing that the applicant shall have been employed in a New Zealand medical laboratory during at least four years of the eight years preceding 18 September 2005.

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of August 2004

PHIL SAXBY, Secretary, Medical Laboratory Technologists Board

MEDICAL RADIATION TECHNOLOGISTS BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL RADIATION TECHNOLOGISTS BOARD

The Medical Radiation Technologists Board ("the Board") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies five scopes of practice as follows:

1. Scope of Practice – Medical Radiation Technologist

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – General:

Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

2. Scope of Practice – Radiation Therapist

Practises Radiation Therapy:

Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery.

3. Scope of Practice – Nuclear Medicine Technologist

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Nuclear Medicine:

Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

4. Scope of Practice – Sonographer

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Ultrasound:

Involves the use of ultrasound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

5. Scope of Practice – Magnetic Resonance Technologist

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Magnetic Resonance Imaging:

Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in the Five Scopes of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a medical radiation technologist:

1. Diagnostic Imaging – General

Medical Radiation Technologists registered in diagnostic imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging.

2. Radiation Therapy

Radiation Therapists registered for radiation therapy have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in radiation therapy.

3. Diagnostic Imaging – Nuclear Medicine

Nuclear Medicine Technologists registered in Nuclear Medicine have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging and a post graduate diploma in nuclear medicine.

4. Diagnostic Imaging – Ultrasound

Sonographers who undertake ultrasound examinations will have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree and a post graduate qualification in ultrasound.

5. Diagnostic Imaging – Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Magnetic Resonance Technologists registered in magnetic resonance imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging and post graduate qualification in magnetic resonance imaging.

Dated at Wellington this 17th day of August 2004

HELEN MARTIN, Registrar, Medical Radiation Technologists Board

MIDWIFERY COUNCIL

NOTICE OF SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE MIDWIFERY COUNCIL

The Midwifery Council ("the Council") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice takes effect from that date.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE: MIDWIFE

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Council specifies the Midwifery Scope of Practice as follows:

A midwife works in partnership with women on her own professional responsibility, to give women the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period up to six weeks, to facilitate births and to provide care for the newborn.

A midwife understands, promotes and facilitates the physiological processes of pregnancy and childbirth, identifies complications that may arise in mother and baby, accesses appropriate medical assistance and implements emergency measures as necessary. When women require referral, a midwife provides midwifery care in collaboration with other health professionals.

A midwife has an important role in health and wellness promotion and education for the woman, her family and the community. Midwifery practice involves informing and preparing the woman and her family for pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding and parenthood and includes certain aspects of women's health, family planning and infant well-being.

A midwife may practise in any setting, including the home, the community, hospitals or in any other maternity service. In all settings a midwife remains responsible and accountable for the care she provides.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in the Midwifery Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a midwife:

1. New Zealand Midwifery Graduates

- a. Completion of an approved Bachelor degree in Midwifery (minimum of three years' duration) provided by an accredited educational provider in New Zealand; and
- b. Demonstration of the Competencies for entry to the Register of Midwives; and
- c. A pass in the National Midwifery Examination set by the Midwifery Council.

2. Registered Midwives Applying from All Other Countries

- a. A midwifery qualification, post-registration practise in midwifery, post registration midwifery education and midwifery competence portfolio, which, considered as a whole, are deemed by the Midwifery Council as equivalent in content and competencies to the current New Zealand qualifications for registration; and

- b. Current or past registration as a midwife with a midwifery registration authority in the same country of registration as where that Midwife's initial qualification was completed.

Dated at Wellington this 13th day of August 2004

SUSAN YORKE, Registrar, Midwifery Council

NURSING COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE NURSING COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act"), the Nursing Council specifies the following scopes of practice. Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for each scope of practice.

1. Scope of Practice – Registered Nurse

Registered Nurses utilise nursing knowledge and complex nursing judgement to assess health needs and provide care, and to advise and support people to manage their health. They practise independently and in collaboration with other health professionals, perform general nursing functions and delegate to and direct Enrolled Nurses and Nurse Assistants. They provide comprehensive nursing assessments to develop, implement, and evaluate an integrated plan of health care, and provide nursing interventions that require substantial scientific and professional knowledge and skills. This occurs in a range of settings in partnership with individuals, families, whanau and communities. Registered Nurses may practise in a variety of clinical contexts depending on their educational preparation and practice experience. Registered Nurses may also use this expertise to manage, teach, evaluate and research nursing practice. There will be conditions placed on the scope of practice of some Registered Nurses according to their qualifications or experience limiting them to a specific area of practice.

The Nursing Council Competencies for Registered Nurses describe the skills and activities of Registered Nurses.

Qualifications

New Zealand Graduates

- a) A Bachelor degree in nursing (or an equivalent qualification) approved by the Nursing Council of New Zealand, AND
- b) A pass in an assessment of Nursing Council Competencies for Registered Nurses by an approved provider, AND
- c) A pass in an Examination for Registered Nurses.

Registered Nurses from Overseas

- a) Registration with an overseas regulatory authority, AND
- b) An equivalent international qualification, OR
- c) A pass in an assessment of the Nursing Council Competencies for Registered Nurses by an approved provider, AND/OR
- d) Successful completion of a programme approved by Nursing Council for the purpose of assessing Competencies for Registered Nurses.

2. Scope of Practice – Nurse Practitioner

Nurse Practitioners are expert nurses who work within a specific area of practice incorporating advanced knowledge and skills. They practise both independently and in collaboration with other health care professionals to promote health, prevent disease and to diagnose, assess and manage people's health needs. They provide a wide range of assessment and treatment interventions, including differential diagnoses, ordering, conducting and interpreting diagnostic and laboratory tests and administering therapies for the management of potential or actual health needs. They work in partnership with individuals, families, whanau and communities across a range of settings. Nurse Practitioners may choose to prescribe medicines within their specific area of practice. Nurse Practitioners also demonstrate leadership as consultants, educators, managers and researchers and actively participate in professional activities, and in local and national policy development.

The Nursing Council competencies for Nurse Practitioners describe the skills, knowledge and activities of Nurse Practitioners.

Qualifications

- a) Registration with the Nursing Council of New Zealand in the Registered Nurse Scope of Practice, AND
- b) A minimum of four years of experience in a specific area of practice, AND
- c) Successful completion of a clinically focused Masters Degree programme approved by the Nursing Council of New Zealand, or equivalent qualification, AND
- d) A pass in a Nursing Council assessment of Nurse Practitioner competencies and criteria.

Nurse Practitioners seeking registration with prescribing rights are required to have an additional qualification:

- e) Successful completion of an approved prescribing component of the clinically-focused Masters' programme relevant to their specific area of practice.

3. Scope of Practice – Nurse Assistant

Nurse Assistants assist registered nurses to deliver nursing care to individuals in community, residential and hospital settings. They perform delegated interventions from the nursing care plan to provide care and comfort for individuals and groups, assist and support clients with activities of daily living, observe and report changes in individual/group conditions and behaviours, safe guard dignity and promote independence and health and safety. The Nurse Assistant does not undertake independent nursing assessments or plan and evaluate nursing interventions. Nurse Assistants may be required to practise in a specific area based on the area of focus in their education programme and designated on their practising certificate.

The Nursing Council competencies for Nurse Assistants describe the skills, knowledge and activities of Nurse Assistants.

Qualifications**New Zealand Graduates**

- a) Successful completion of a programme approved by the Nursing Council, leading to a certificate at level 4 on the New Zealand Qualification Authority – National Qualifications Framework, AND
- b) A pass in an assessment of the Nursing Council Competencies for Nurse Assistants by an approved provider, AND
- c) A pass in an examination for Nurse Assistants

Second level nurses from overseas

- a) Registration/enrolment with an overseas regulatory authority, AND
- b) An equivalent international qualification, OR
- c) A pass in an assessment of the Nursing Council Competencies for Nurse Assistants by an approved provider, AND/OR
- d) Successful completion of a programme approved by the Nursing Council for the purpose of assessing Competencies for Nurse Assistants.

4. Scope of Practice – Enrolled Nurse

Enrolled Nurses practise under the direction of a Registered Nurse or Midwife to implement nursing care for people who have stable and predictable health outcomes in situations that do not call for complex nursing judgement. The responsibilities of Enrolled Nurses include assisting clients with the activities of daily living, recognising the changing needs of clients and performing delegated interventions from the nursing or midwifery care plan.

Qualification

Completion of a programme and examination approved by the Nursing Council of New Zealand leading to enrolment as a nurse successfully completed before 2000.

This scope is not open for new applicants from New Zealand or overseas from 18 September 2004. Applicants from that date will be registered as Nurse Assistants.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of August 2004

MARION CLARK, Chief Executive, Nursing Council of New Zealand

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BOARD

Pursuant to Part 2, section 11(1) of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act"), the following notice is given. This notice sets out the scope of practice for occupational therapists as determined by the Occupational Therapy Board under the Act from the commencement of Part 2, section 11 (1) on 18 September 2004.

Title and Commencement –

- (1) This notice may be cited as the Occupational Therapy Board (Scope of Practice) Notice 2004.
- (2) This notice comes into force on 18 September 2004.

GENERAL SCOPE OF PRACTICE: OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST

Occupational therapists are registered health professionals, who use processes of **enabling occupation** to optimise human activity and participation in all **life domains** across the lifespan, and thus promote the health and well-being of individuals, groups, and communities.

These **life domains** include: learning and applying knowledge; general tasks and demands; communication; mobility; self-care; domestic life; interpersonal interaction and relationships; major life areas; and community, social and civic life. **Enabling occupation** incorporates the application of knowledge, principles, methods and procedures related to understanding, predicting, ameliorating or influencing peoples' participation in occupations within these life domains.

Such practice is evidence-based, undertaken in accordance with the Occupational Therapy Board's prescribed Competencies and Code of Ethics, and within the individual therapist's area and level of expertise.

Qualifications for the General Scope of Practice: Occupational Therapist

In order to practise within the General scope of Practise: Occupational Therapist, the person will have a minimum of a bachelors degree in occupational therapy from an accredited educational institution, or qualifications and experience assessed by the Board as equivalent.

Dated at Wellington this 19th day of August 2004

JEANETTE SCHLEMMER, Registrar, Occupational Therapy Board

OPTOMETRISTS AND DISPENSING OPTICIANS BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE OPTICIANS BOARD

The Optometrists and Dispensing Opticians Board (the Board) will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

From 18 September 2004 the Opticians Board is renamed the Optometrists and Dispensing Opticians Board.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies five scopes of practice as follows:

Scope of Practice for Optometry (Optometrist)

The practice of optometry provides evidence based comprehensive eye health and vision care in a professional and ethical manner, delivered by university-qualified optometrists.

Scope of Practice for Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)

The practice of optometry (TPA endorsement) provides evidence based comprehensive eye health and vision care in a professional and ethical manner, delivered by university-qualified optometrists.

Scope of Practice for Educator in Optometry (Educator Optometrist)

The scope of practice for an educator optometrist refers to the scope of practice for optometry, practised within an educational institution.

Scope of Practice for Educator in Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Educator Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)

The scope of practice for an educator optometrist (TPA endorsement) refers to the scope of practice for optometry with TPA endorsement, practised within an educational institution.

Scope of Practice for Optical Dispensing (Dispensing Optician)

Optical dispensing describes the practice of the interpreting and dispensing of optical prescriptions by a person with a recognized qualification. This includes the giving of advice and instruction in the dispensing of spectacle lenses, spectacle frames (including their fitting), contact lenses, and any other optical device intended for correction of a defect of sight.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in each Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration.

Scope of Practice for Optometry (Optometrist)

Qualifications

Pathway (a), (b) or (c) may be taken.

Pathway (a): The applicant holds an undergraduate qualification or proof of eligibility to graduate from an institution accredited by the Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand (OCANZ) and this includes:

- BOptom University of Auckland, or
- BOptom University of Melbourne, or
- BOptom University of New South Wales, or
- BAppSc (Optometry) Queensland University of Technology.

Pathway (b): The applicant has a pass in the current OCANZ competency examination.

Pathway (c): The applicant has fulfilled (i), (ii) and (iii) below.

(i) The applicant holds a listed (non bridging) qualification from one of the schools of optometry in the United Kingdom listed below:

- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry; or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, University of Aston, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry (Ophthalmic Optics); or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, University of Bradford, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry, Cardiff University; or BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, University of Wales College of Cardiff, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry; or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, The City University London, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry; or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, Glasgow Caledonian University, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry; or BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, or
- BOptom, Anglia Polytechnic University, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Optometry, University of Ulster, or
- BSc/BSc Hons in Ophthalmic Optics, University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology;

and (ii) the applicant has passed the Pre-registration year and Professional Qualifying Examination conducted by the College of Optometry or its equivalent within a four-year degree,

and (iii) the applicant has passed an examination, or examinations as specified by the Board.

Scope of Practice for Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)**Qualifications**

The applicant is qualified for the scope of practice for optometry and holds:

- a Certificate in Ocular Pharmacology, University of Auckland and an acknowledgement from the University of Auckland Faculty of Science stating that the applicant has successfully completed all the requirements of the Auckland programme in ocular therapeutics; or
- a BOptom, University of Auckland conferred in 2007 and thereafter; or
- a pass in a therapeutics programme accredited by OCANZ; or
- a pass in a therapeutics programme accredited by the Board.

Scope of Practice for Educator in Optometry (Educator Optometrist)**Qualifications**

The applicant holds a qualification referred to in the scope of practice for optometry; or

the applicant holds a qualification referred to in the scope of practice for optometry (TPA endorsement); or

the applicant holds BAppSc (Optometry) or BSc (Optometry) from the University of Melbourne; or

the applicant holds a Doctor of Optometry qualification from one of the schools of optometry in the United States of America and Canada listed below:

- Illinois College of Optometry
- Indiana University
- Inter American University of Puerto Rico
- Michigan College of Optometry at Ferris State University
- New England College of Optometry
- Northeastern State University
- Nova Southeastern University
- The Ohio State University
- Pacific University
- Pennsylvania College of Optometry
- Southern California College of Optometry
- Southern College of Optometry

- State University of New York
- University of Alabama at Birmingham
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of Missouri, St. Louis
- University of Houston
- University of Waterloo, or

the applicant holds a Doctorat en Optométrie qualification from the University of Montreal; or

the applicant holds a BSc Hons (Optometry) from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Scope of Practice for Educator in Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Educator Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)

Qualifications

The applicant holds a qualification for the scope of practice for an educator in optometry, and holds evidence of a TPA endorsement

Scope of Practice for Optical Dispensing (Dispensing Optician)

Qualifications

The applicant holds the qualification OTEN/TAFE Optical Dispensing Certificate IV (Australia) or proof of eligibility to graduate from this course; or

the applicant holds the qualification FBDO (UK); or

the applicant has passed an optical dispensing examination approved by the Board

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of August 2004

DENISE NELSON, Secretary, Opticians Board

OSTEOPATHIC COUNCIL

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE OSTEOPATHIC COUNCIL

On 18 September 2004, osteopathy becomes a regulated health profession under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act"). The Osteopathic Council ("the Council") will assume its full responsibilities under the Act on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

Scopes of Practice

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Council specifies two scopes of practice as follows:

1. Scope of Practice: Osteopath

Registered osteopaths are primary healthcare practitioners who facilitate healing through osteopathic assessment, clinical differential diagnosis and treatment of dysfunctions of the whole person. Osteopaths use various, recognised techniques to work with the body's ability to heal itself, thereby promoting health and wellbeing. These osteopathic manipulative techniques are taught in the core curricula of accredited courses in osteopathy. The ultimate responsibility for recognition of practice lies with the Osteopathic Council.

2. Scope of Practice: Osteopath (Provisional – 18 September 2004 to 31 March 2005)

Registered osteopaths are primary healthcare practitioners who facilitate healing through osteopathic assessment, clinical differential diagnosis and treatment of dysfunctions of the whole person. Osteopaths use various, recognised techniques to work with the body's ability to heal itself, thereby promoting health and wellbeing. These osteopathic manipulative techniques are taught in the core curricula of accredited courses in osteopathy. The ultimate responsibility for recognition of practice lies with the Osteopathic Council.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

1. Scope of Practice: Osteopath

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the Council has prescribed the following qualifications for registration in the Scope of Practice – Osteopath:

Category 1: Applicants who have practised osteopathy in New Zealand before 18 September 2004 and apply for registration by or on 18 September 2004 must **either**:

hold one or more of the following qualifications:

BA.Ost.Sc

B.App.Sc (Human Biology) plus Master of Osteopathy

B.App.Sc (Osteopathy)

B.App.Sc (Clinical Science) plus BSc Osteopathy

B.App.Sc (Clinical Science) plus Bachelor of Osteopathic Science

Bachelor of Osteopathy

Bachelor of Osteopathic Medicine

BSc (Clinical Science) plus Master of Health Science – Osteopathy

BSc (Osteopathy)

BSc (Hons) Osteopathy

BSc (Hons) Osteopathic Medicine

Diploma of Osteopathy

Grad.Dip.Osteopathy

Grad.Dip.Clinical Osteopathy

Master of Osteopathy

Member of the London College of Osteopathic Medicine

MHSc (Ost)

Awarded by one of the following institutions:

British College of Osteopathic Medicine, United Kingdom

British College of Naturopathy and Osteopathy, United Kingdom

British School of Osteopathy, United Kingdom

College of Osteopaths, United Kingdom

European School of Osteopathy, United Kingdom

International Colleges of Osteopathy, Australia

London College of Osteopathic Medicine, United Kingdom

London School of Osteopathy, United Kingdom

Osteopathic College of New Zealand, New Zealand

Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom

Phillip Institute of Technology, Australia

RMIT University, Australia

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia

South Pacific College of Naturopathy and Osteopathy, New Zealand

Surrey Institute of Osteopathic Medicine, United Kingdom

Unitec New Zealand, New Zealand

University of Western Sydney, Australia

Victoria University of Technology, Australia

Or

pass an examination or other assessment set by the Council or by another organisation approved by the Council.

Category 2: All applicants who apply after 18 September 2004 must **either**:

hold a Master of Osteopathy awarded by Unitec New Zealand

Or

pass an examination or other assessment set by the Council or by another organisation approved by the Council.

2. Scope of Practice: Osteopath (Provisional – 18 September 2004 to 31 March 2005)

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the Council has prescribed the following qualifications for registration in the Scope of Practice – Osteopath (Provisional – 18 September 2004 to 31 March 2005):

a pass in an examination or other assessment set by the Council or by another organisation approved by the Council.

Dated at Wellington this 21st day of July 2004

NANCY SUTHERLAND, Registrar, Osteopathic Council

PHARMACY COUNCIL

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE PHARMACY COUNCIL

The Pharmacy Council ("the Council") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

Scopes of Practice

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Council specifies two scopes of practice as follows:

1. Scope of Practice – Pharmacist

The practice of pharmacy includes the custody, preparation and dispensing of medicines and pharmaceutical products, the provision of advice on health and well-being, including health screening, and the selection and provision of non-prescription medicine therapies and therapeutic aids. The pharmacist acts as a medicines manager, ensuring safe, quality use of medicines and optimising health outcomes by contributing to the selection, prescribing, monitoring and evaluation of medicine therapy. The pharmacist researches information and provides evidence-based advice and recommendations on medicines and medicine-related health problems to patients, their carers and other healthcare professionals. The pharmacist is an integral part of the healthcare team.

The practice in this context goes wider than pharmacists directly working with patients to include teaching, advising, research, policy development and management, given that such roles influence clinical practice and public safety.

2. Scope of Practice – Intern Pharmacist

The practice of pharmacy includes the custody, preparation and dispensing of medicines and pharmaceutical products, the provision of advice on health and well-being, including health screening, and the selection and provision of non-prescription medicine therapies and therapeutic aids. The intern pharmacist, practising under the supervision of a practising registered pharmacist, acts as a medicines manager, ensuring safe, quality use of medicines and optimising health outcomes by contributing to the selection, prescribing, monitoring and evaluation of medicine therapy. The intern pharmacist researches information and provides evidence-based advice and recommendations on medicines and medicine-related health problems to patients, their carers and other healthcare professionals. The intern pharmacist is an integral part of the healthcare team.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

1. Pharmacist Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a pharmacist:

1. New Zealand Pharmacy Graduates

- a. Bachelor of Pharmacy, University of Auckland; OR
- b. Bachelor of Pharmacy, University of Otago; AND

- c. Successful completion of Preregistration Programme of Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand (Inc.).

2. Australian Registered Pharmacists – Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition

- a. Current registration with any one of the Pharmacy Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, ACT, Northern Territories, Pharmacists Board of Queensland or Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia; AND
- b. Successful completion of Pharmacy Council Oral Assessment of New Zealand Pharmacy Practice Law and Ethics.

3. United Kingdom and Eire Registered Pharmacists

- a. Bachelor or Master of Pharmacy from RPSGB-accredited University in UK or EIRE (Competent Authority); AND
- b. Current registration with any one of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland or Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; AND
- c. Successful completion of Pharmacy Council Oral Assessment of New Zealand Pharmacy Practice Law and Ethics.

4. Registered Pharmacists applying from countries other than Australia, United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and Ireland

- a. Pharmacy Degree and post-registration work experience in pharmacy deemed by the Council as equivalent in content and learning outcomes to a current New Zealand Bachelor of Pharmacy; AND
- b. Current registration as a pharmacist with a Pharmacy Registration Authority in the same country of registration where the degree in 4 (a) was completed; AND
- c. Successful completion of Preregistration Programme of Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand (Inc.).

2. Intern Pharmacist Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications have been prescribed for registration as an intern pharmacist:

- a. Bachelor of Pharmacy, University of Auckland; OR
- b. Bachelor of Pharmacy, University of Otago; OR
- c. Pharmacy Degree from a country other than Australia, United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and Ireland, along with any relevant post-registration work experience in pharmacy, deemed by the Council to be equivalent in content and learning outcomes to a current New Zealand Bachelor of Pharmacy **AND** current registration as a pharmacist with a Pharmacy Registration Authority in the country of registration where the degree was completed.

Dated at Wellington this 10th day of August 2004

JOAN BAAS, Registrar, Pharmacy Council

PHYSIOTHERAPY BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE PHYSIOTHERAPY BOARD

The Physiotherapy Board ("the Board") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

Scopes of Practice

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies three scopes of practice as follows:

1. Scope of Practice – Physiotherapist

Physiotherapists are registered healthcare practitioners educated to apply scientific knowledge and clinical reasoning to assess, diagnose and manage human function. They promote mobility, health and independence; rehabilitate; and maximize potential for activity.

2. Scope of Practice – Visiting Physiotherapy Presenter / Educator

Persons who currently practise physiotherapy elsewhere than in New Zealand and plan to visit New Zealand for the purpose of presenting/educating in physiotherapy.

Presenters/educators are required to be registered in New Zealand under a special purpose scope of practice.

Registration with the special purpose scope of practice will usually be authorised for a maximum of one month from the requested commencement date and apply only to that presenting/educating function.

3. Scope of Practice – Postgraduate Physiotherapy Student

Persons who have gained their physiotherapy qualifications elsewhere than in New Zealand and plan to participate in postgraduate study at the School of Physiotherapy, Auckland University of Technology or the School of Physiotherapy, University of Otago.

Postgraduate students are required to be registered in New Zealand under a special purpose scope of practice.

Registration with the special purpose scope of practice will be authorised for the duration of the course of study and apply only to that course of study.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

1. Physiotherapist Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a physiotherapist:

- Bachelor of Health Science (Physiotherapy), Auckland University of Technology;
OR
- Bachelor of Physiotherapy, University of Otago; OR

- A pass in an assessment set by the Physiotherapy Board for persons holding a physiotherapy qualification gained overseas; OR
- Registration as a physiotherapist in any state or territory which is participating jurisdiction under the provisions of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997.

2. Visiting Presenter / Educator Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a visiting presenter/educator:

- Experience in the provision of health services of the particular kind being presented and/or taught.

3. Postgraduate Student Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a postgraduate student:

- A pass in an assessment set by the Physiotherapy Board for persons holding a physiotherapy qualification gained overseas.

Dated at Wellington this 28th day of July 2004

WILLIAM WHITTAKER, Registrar, Physiotherapy Board

PODIATRISTS BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE PODIATRISTS BOARD

The Podiatrists Board ("the Board") will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 ("the Act") on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, the Board specifies four scopes of practice as follows:

1. **Scope of Practice – Podiatrist**

A registered primary health care practitioner (including those previously registered as a chiropodist) who utilises medical, physical, palliative and surgical means other than those prescribed in the Podiatric Surgeon Scope of Practice, to provide diagnostic, preventative and rehabilitative treatment of conditions affecting the feet and lower limbs.

2. **Scope of Practice – Podiatric Surgeon**

A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist and is further qualified to perform foot surgery by way of sharp toe nail wedge resection; surgical correction of lesser digital deformities affecting the phalanges, metatarsals and associated structures; surgical corrections of deformities affecting the first toe, first metatarsal and associated structures; surgical correction of osseous deformities of the metatarsus, mid-tarsus, rearfoot and associated structures; surgical correction and removal of pathological subcutaneous structures such as tendinous and nervous tissues and other connective soft tissue masses of the foot.

3. **Scope of Practice – Podiatric Radiographic Imager**

A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist, who is qualified to use radiological equipment, and is licensed by the National Radiation Laboratory, to obtain plain radiographic images of the foot, ankle and lower leg.

4. **Scope of Practice – Podiatric Prescriber**

A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist and is further qualified to prescribe a list of medications approved by the Podiatrists Board. (Subject to prescribing rights being granted by the New Prescribers Advisory Committee).

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice

1. **Podiatrist Scope of Practice**

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualification has been prescribed for registration as a podiatrist:

A Bachelor of Health Science in Podiatry from an accredited New Zealand University or equivalent overseas qualification as determined by the Podiatrists Board.

2. Podiatric Surgeon Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualification has been prescribed for registration as a podiatric surgeon:

A Post Graduate qualification in Podiatric Surgery as determined by the Podiatrists Board or equivalent overseas qualification.

3. Podiatric Radiographic Imager Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualification has been prescribed for registration as a podiatric radiographic imager:

This qualification is either part of the New Zealand undergraduate Bachelor of Health Science in Podiatry or the satisfactory completion of an accredited post graduate training course in podiatric radiography.

4. Podiatric Prescriber Scope of Practice

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualification has been prescribed for registration as a podiatric prescriber:

A Post Graduate qualification in Podiatric Prescribing as determined by the Podiatrists Board or equivalent overseas qualification.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of July 2004

ANNABEL WHINAM, Registrar, Podiatrists Board

PSYCHOLOGISTS BOARD

NOTICE OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE PSYCHOLOGISTS BOARD

The Psychologists Board will assume its full responsibilities under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 on 18 September 2004. This notice will take effect from that date.

SCOPES OF PRACTICE

Pursuant to section 11 (1) of the Act, specifies four scopes of practice as follows:

GENERAL SCOPES

1. Psychologist

A psychologist within a general scope is defined as rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organisations or the public any psychological service involving the application of psychological knowledge, principles, methods and procedures of understanding, predicting ameliorating or influencing behaviour, affect or cognition. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.

2. Trainee or Intern Psychologist

A psychologist within a general scope is defined as rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organisations or the public any psychological service involving the application of psychological knowledge, principles, methods and procedures of understanding, predicting ameliorating or influencing behaviour, affect or cognition. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards

VOCATIONAL SCOPES

1. Clinical Psychologist

Clinical Psychologists apply psychological knowledge and theory derived from research to the area of mental health and development, to assist children, young persons, adults and their families with emotional, mental, developmental or behavioural problems by using psychological assessment, formulation and diagnosis based on biological, social and psychological factors, and applying therapeutic interventions using a scientist-practitioner approach. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.

2. Educational Psychologist

Educational Psychologists apply psychological knowledge and theory derived from research to the area of learning and development, to assist children, young persons, adults and their families regarding their learning, academic performance, behavioural, social and emotional development, by using psychological and educational assessments and applying interventions using systemic, ecological and developmental approaches. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.

Qualifications Prescribed for Registration in a Scope of Practice**1. Psychologist**

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications are prescribed for registration as a psychologist in the general scope of practice;

A minimum of a Masters degree in psychology from an accredited¹ educational organisation, or an equivalent qualification. Eligibility for a general scope of practice requires a Board approved practicum or internship involving 1500 hours of supervised practice

2. Intern or Trainee Psychologist

A Limited General Psychology Scope of Practice may be granted to applicants:

who have completed formal academic qualifications that have provided the trainee psychologist with the foundation competencies required for safe practice in the approved supervised setting, and

who are entering Board approved² supervised practice for the purpose of achieving full registration.

3. Clinical Psychologist

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications have been prescribed for registration as a psychologist in the clinical scope of practice;

A minimum of a Masters degree in psychology from an accredited educational organisation and an accredited Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Psychology, or equivalent qualification. Eligibility for a clinical psychology scope of practice shall require a Board approved practicum or internship involving 1500 hours of supervised practice.

4. Educational Psychologist

Pursuant to section 12 of the Act, the following qualifications have been prescribed for registration as a psychologist in the educational scope of practice;

A minimum of a Masters degree in psychology from an accredited educational organisation and an accredited Postgraduate Diploma in Educational Psychology, or equivalent qualification. Eligibility for an educational scope of practice shall require a Board approved practicum or internship involving 1500 hours of supervised practice.

Dated at Wellington this 20th day of August 2004

KAREN CROSBY, Secretary, Psychologists Board

¹ "Accredited" here and in subsequent references means accreditation of the educational organisation, or an educational course, by the New Zealand Psychologists Board for the purpose of registering psychologists.

² includes Supervision 2000 and Board accredited training programmes, e.g. students of Post Graduate Diploma programmes whilst enrolled in their final year.