



# DHCR ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS SCOPE OF PRACTICE

GUIDELINE

Clinical Licensing Department

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## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared to provide guidance on the scope of practice for Allied Health Professionals (AHP) to carry out their clinical duties, roles, and tasks ethically and professionally. The scope of practice sets out the procedures, actions and processes that the licensed professional is allowed to perform based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

#### 1- Purpose:

<b>1.1</b>	To guide AHP in adhering to best practice standards
<b>1.2</b>	To ensure high standard care and patient safety
<b>1.3</b>	To provide AHP with guidance and support on matters relating to the scope of their clinical practice
<b>1.4</b>	To define and make decisions about their own scope of practice
<b>1.5</b>	To streamline the supervision requirements per specialty in a clinical setting
<b>1.6</b>	To identify the type of clinical setting where each Allied Health specialty is permitted to provide care

#### 2- Scope of application:

<b>2.1</b>	<p>The guidelines communicate to Allied Health Professional, Healthcare Operators within DHCC and relevant departments of DHCR regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Range of role</li> <li>▫ Functions and responsibilities</li> <li>▫ Supervision</li> <li>▫ Operator services requirements</li> </ul>
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#### 3- Applicable To:

<b>3.1</b>	The guidelines are applicable to all specialties and subspecialties of Allied Health Professionals practicing with DHCR license or intending to apply for license to practice in DHCC
<b>3.2</b>	The guidelines are applicable to all Healthcare Operators providing or intending to provide Allied Health services in DHCC

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### 4.1. Anesthesia Technician

#### 4.1.1 Definition

DHCA-licensed Anesthesia Technicians provide support in anesthesia for routine and complex surgical cases. They provide this service by preparing and maintaining patient monitoring devices and anesthesia delivery systems before, during and after anesthesia.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which DHCA-licensed Anesthesia Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

The practice of Anesthesia Technicians encompasses the following:

- 4.1.2.1. Assisting the licensed anesthesia providers in various settings.
- 4.1.2.2. Providing support for routine surgical cases by assisting in the preparation and maintenance of patient equipment and anesthesia delivery systems before, during and after anesthesia.
- 4.1.2.3. Performing first level maintenance on anesthesia equipment
- 4.1.2.4. Cleaning, sterilizing, disinfecting, stocking, ordering and maintaining the routine anesthesia equipment and supplies.
- 4.1.2.5. Connecting and operating patient care equipment during surgical procedures with appropriate supervision.
- 4.1.2.6. Setting-up, operating and maintaining devices used in the clinical environment
- 4.1.2.7. Checking and calibrating clinical equipment systems (i.e., anesthesia machines, rapid infusion systems (RIS), infusion pump systems, blood recovery systems, etc.)
- 4.1.2.8. Performing routine monitoring duties, documentation and modifications to equipment
- 4.1.2.9. Responding immediately to Operating Room (OR) calls that require assistance with supplies, pharmaceuticals, blood products, forms, equipment or other items required during a surgical procedure.
- 4.1.2.10. Interacting with clinical anesthesia personnel to determine supply and set-up needs.
- 4.1.2.11. Processing supply orders, maintain records and check status of orders
- 4.1.2.12. Collaborating with OR equipment/supply manager on pending issues with vendors
- 4.1.2.13. Decision making capacity which the professional performs in the context of their practice.

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### 4.1.3 Supervision

Anesthesia Technician performs duties under the direct supervision of an authorized anesthesia provider: and/or Registered Nurse.

### 4.1.4 Operator Services Requirements

Anesthesia Technicians can work with hospitals and daycare surgical facilities, or with operators that have following services:

- ▮ Anesthesia
- ▮ Operating theatre
- ▮ Pain Medicine

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### 4.2. Audiologist

#### 4.2.1 Definition

DHCA-licensed audiologists engage in the practice of audiology which is the science of hearing and hearing disorders, and the application of that science to the assessment of auditory function, development of preventative measures and the rehabilitation of human hearing.

#### 4.2.2 Scope of Care

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Audiologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

The Practice of Audiology encompasses the following:

- 4.2.2.1. Providing clinical services to children, adolescents and adults with or at risk for hearing loss and other auditory dysfunction, balance impairments, vestibular (balance) function, tinnitus, neural function and associated communication impairments. They can do this by performing diagnostic tests, including advanced tests using electrophysiological methods.
- 4.2.2.2. Providing clinical services of screening, identification, assessment, interpretation, diagnosis and prevention of hearing loss.
- 4.2.2.3. Providing rehabilitation to individuals with peripheral and central auditory system dysfunction, as well as vestibular and balance impairments.
- 4.2.2.4. Administering and interpreting behavioral, electrophysiological and electro-acoustic measurements of auditory and vestibular functions.
- 4.2.2.5. Selecting, fitting and dispensing amplification assistive listening and alarming devices and other systems (i.e. implantable devices).
- 4.2.2.6. Participating in noise measurements and providing recommendations for environmental modifications in order to reduce the noise level and promote hearing wellness.
- 4.2.2.7. Providing aural, vestibular(balance) and tinnitus rehabilitation as well as communication training. They can provide a range of rehabilitation services including counselling and the prescription and fitting of devices/aids (e.g. bone conduction aids; earplugs (custom noise/swim/musician plugs); FM and other remote sensing systems; hearing aids; and Hearing assistive technology.





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	4.2.2.8. Audiologists have knowledge of implantable devices (e.g. cochlear implants, middle ear implantable hearing aids, fully implantable hearing aids, and bone anchored hearing aids) and collaborate with other professionals in their applications and rehabilitation.
<b>4.2.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> Audiologist works independently without direct supervision.
<b>4.2.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Audiologist can work with hospitals, clinics or operators that have the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Audiology</li> </ul>

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### 4.3. Audiology Assistant

#### 4.3.1 Definition

DHCA-Licensed Audiology Assistants engage in the Practice of Audiology Assistant functions. Audiology is the science of hearing and hearing disorders, and the application of that science to the assessment of auditory function, development of preventative measures and the rehabilitation of human hearing.

#### 4.3.2 Scope of Care

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which a DHCA-licensed Audiology Assistant will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications. The Practice of Audiology Assistant functions encompasses the following:

- 4.3.2.1. Conducting basic hearing testing including impedance audiometric testing and tympanometric screening on older children and adults without diagnostic interpretation.
- 4.3.2.2. Greeting and escorting patients, scheduling patient appointments and recording case history information.
- 4.3.2.3. Assisting in conducting real ear measurements and taking ear impressions.
- 4.3.2.4. Demonstrating assistive listening devices. Assisting with departmental operations (i.e. record keeping, maintenance of supplies/equipment, scheduling) and interacting with hearing instrument manufacturers/suppliers regarding status of orders/repairs.
- 4.3.2.5. Packaging and mailing earmold orders, device repairs, and manufacturer/lab returns
- 4.3.2.6. Maintaining inventories of supplies and checking function of equipment including testing hearing aids and other amplification devices to determine if they met appropriate specification and/or mechanical performance
- 4.3.2.7. Performing troubleshooting, minor repairs, cleaning, and electroacoustic analysis of hearing aids, earmolds, and other amplification devices.
- 4.3.2.8. Instructing patients in proper ear hygiene and use and care of hearing aids and other amplification devices.
- 4.3.2.9. Demonstrating alerting and assistive listening devices.
- 4.3.2.10. Assisting audiologists in treatment programs, setup, and technical tasks. Preparing materials for ear impressions. Conducting otoacoustic emission screening, non-



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	<p>diagnostic otoscopy, pure-tone audiologic reassessment on established patients, and universal newborn hearing screening tests</p> <p>4.3.2.11. Assisting audiologists in hearing testing of pediatric patients</p> <p>4.3.2.12. Performing infection control duties within the clinic/service</p>
<b>4.3.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Audiology Assistant performs duties under the supervision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▮ Audiologist</li> </ul>
<b>4.3.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Audiology Assistant can work with hospitals, clinics or operators that have the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▮ Audiology</li> </ul>

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### 4.4. Beauty Therapist

#### 4.4.1 Definition

DHCA-licensed Beauty Therapists carry out non-invasive treatments to improve a person's appearance, such as facials, manicures, removal of unwanted hair, etc.

#### 4.4.2 Scope of Care

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Beauty Therapist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

Practice of Beauty Therapist functions encompasses the following:

4.4.2.1. Hairstyling including hair shampooing, cutting, hair arranging, hair coloring, permanent waving and hair relaxing.

4.4.2.2. Performing nonpermanent hair removal such as waxing and sugaring treatments

4.4.2.3. Performing nail care services and treatments such as manicures and pedicures.

4.4.2.4. Provision of skin care, including facial treatments, and cosmetic make-up services for cosmetic purposes and not for medical diagnosis or treatment of diseases.

4.4.2.5. Noninvasive non-injectable treatments including:

- Topical Micro-needling
- Semi-permanent Makeup and Micro-blading
- Mesotherapy using needleless devices or less than 0.5 mm derma rollers
- Microdermabrasion
- Superficial Chemical Peels
- Hydra-facial

4.4.2.6. Beauty Therapist may be permitted to provide Laser Hair Removal, Intense Pulsed Light (IPL), Electrolysis hair removal only with evidence of sufficient and adequate training, and within HCOs approved to provide Laser services.

#### Supervision

4.4.3 Beauty Therapist works under the supervision of a Dermatologist, Plastic Surgeons, General Aesthetic Medicine Doctors.

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### 4.4.4 **Operator Services Requirements**

Beauty Therapists can work with:

▫ Clinical Healthcare Operators that have one of the following services:

- Dermatology or
- Plastic Surgery
- General Aesthetic Medicine

**OR**

▫ Nonclinical DHCA Spas and/or Beauty Salons

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### 4.5. Behavior Analyst

#### 4.5.1 **Definition**

A DHCA- Licensed Behavior Analyst is an allied health professional holding a valid license issued by DHCR to Practice behavior analysis or applied behavior analysis through using and implementing interventions, techniques and principles of learning to produce meaningful and positive change in behavior of an individual.

#### 4.5.2 **Scope of Care**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which DHCA-licensed Behavior Analysts will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

The practice of Behavior Analysts encompasses the following:

- 4.5.2.1. Performing functional assessment and analysis; and conducting interventions based on scientific research and the direct observation and measurement of behavior and the environment
- 4.5.2.2. Assess and Treat socially significant behaviors within the domains that include but is not limited to; Language Skills, Social Skills, Adaptive Skills, Academic skills, Play skills, and Functional skills and self-care. Providing services only in those areas which require behavioral therapy
- 4.5.2.3. Providing services to individuals or groups experiencing ongoing or situational behavioral difficulties in the areas for which he/she is qualified
- 4.5.2.4. Conducting behavioral assessments and evaluations to establish treatment goals and objectives
- 4.5.2.5. Define and measure behavior and its changes
- 4.5.2.6. Monitor and analyze the effects of treatment methods continuously
- 4.5.2.7. Planning, implementing and evaluating treatment plans
- 4.5.2.8. Assisting clients in establishing life management skills
- 4.5.2.9. Driving treatment methods from basic behavioral principles as reinforcement, motivation, stimulus control, extinction, etc.
- 4.5.2.10. Facilitating problem solving and development of alternatives to problems
- 4.5.2.11. Using appropriate skills such as active listening, leading, summarizing, intervention, reflection, empathy, confrontation, feedback, and education

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	<p>4.5.2.12. Ensuring data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner.</p> <p>4.5.2.13. Maintaining confidentiality of patient records and information.</p> <p>4.5.2.14. Demonstrating effective and appropriate skills in communicating information to colleagues, patients, and clients.</p> <p>4.5.2.15. Performing in accordance with the established Code of Ethics</p> <p>4.5.2.16. Behavior Analysts are prohibited from representing themselves as psychologists or psychiatrists or as possessing education or certification in areas where they are not qualified.</p> <p>4.5.2.17. During the course of providing services to a patient, a Behavior Analyst, in the reasonable exercise of his or her professional judgment, determines the existence of signs of previously unevaluated disease or condition which would require treatment which is not within the scope of practice. That Behavior Analyst shall refer the patients to physician or other qualified health care practitioner or facility for appropriate evaluation and/or treatment.</p> <p>4.5.2.18. Practice of “behavior analysis” does not include psychological testing, diagnosis of a mental or physical disorder, neuropsychology, psychotherapy, sex therapy, psychoanalysis, hypnotherapy, and long-term counselling as treatment modalities.</p>
<p>4.5.3</p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>4.1.3.1 Behavior Analysts perform duties under the direct supervision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Psychologist; and/or</li> <li>□ Behavior Analyst with Board Certified Behavior Analysts (BCBA) and at least five years’ experience in applied behavior analysis.</li> </ul> <p>4.1.3.2 Behavior Analysts are responsible to supervise the work of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Behavior analysis technicians,</li> <li>□ Allied Health-Trainees for Behavior Analysis training.</li> <li>□ Other professional who are licensed to provide behavior-analytic services.</li> </ul>
<p>4.5.4</p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Behavior Analysts can work in any of the below where the specialty of Psychology or Behavior Therapy is approved:</p>

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- ▮ In/Out Behavioural Rehabilitation Center; or
- ▮ In/Out Paediatric Rehabilitation Center; or
- ▮ In/Out Physical Rehabilitation Center; or
- ▮ OP Rehabilitation Center
- ▮ General Hospital,
- ▮ Specialty Hospital,
- ▮ Multi-Speciality Clinic, or
- ▮ Single Speciality Clinic with specialty of Psychology.

Licensed Behavior Analysts may practice in schools within DHCC provided that they have an agreement with the school's management.

Beyond the DHCC jurisdiction, Licensed Behavior Analysts must refer to the appropriate local authorities for approval.

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### 4.6. Behavior Analyst Technician

#### 4.6.1 Definition

A DHCA- Licensed Behavior Analyst Technician (BAT) is an allied healthcare professional holding a valid license issued by DHCR to assist in the practice of behavior analysis or applied behavior analysis. A BAT is primarily responsible for the direct implementation of behavior-analytic services.

#### 4.6.2 Scope of Care

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which DHCA-licensed Behavior Analyst Technician will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications.

The practice of Behavior Analyst Technicians are responsible for the implementation of behavior analytic methods under continuous supervision which may include the following:

- 4.6.2.1. Provide services only in those areas which require assistance in behavioral therapy.
- 4.6.2.2. Assist in provide services to individuals or groups experiencing ongoing or situational behavioral difficulties in the areas for which he/she is qualified.
- 4.6.2.3. Assist in assessments and evaluations to establish treatment goals and objectives.
- 4.6.2.4. Implement treatment plans developed by supervisor.
- 4.6.2.5. Assist clients in establishing life management skills.
- 4.6.2.6. Facilitate problem solving and development of alternatives to problems.
- 4.6.2.7. Use appropriate skills such as active listening, leading, summarizing, intervention, reflection, empathy, confrontation, feedback, and education.
- 4.6.2.8. Ensure data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner
- 4.6.2.9. Maintain confidentiality of patient records and information.
- 4.6.2.10. Demonstrate effective and appropriate skills in communicating information to colleagues, patients, and clients.
- 4.6.2.11. Perform in accordance with the established Code of Ethics.
- 4.6.2.12. Practice of “behavior analysis technician” does not include psychological testing, diagnosis of a mental or physical disorder, neuropsychology, psychotherapy, sex therapy, psychoanalysis, hypnotherapy, and long-term counselling as treatment modalities.

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### 4.6.3 Supervision

Behavior Analyst Technicians perform duties under the direct supervision of:

- Psychologist; and/or
- Behavior Analyst

### 4.6.4 Operator Services Requirements

Behavior Analyst Technicians can work in the below facilities where the specialty of Psychology or Behavior Therapy is approved and the facility has supervisor:

- In/out Behavioral Rehabilitation Center; or
- In/out Pediatric Rehabilitation Center; or
- In/out Physical Rehabilitation Center; or
- OP Rehabilitation Center
- General Hospital,
- Specialty Hospital,
- Multi-Specialty Clinic, or
- Single-Specialty Clinic with specialty of Psychology.

Licensed Behavior Analyst Technician may practice in schools within DHCC provided that they have an agreement with the school's management.

Beyond the DHCC jurisdiction, Licensed Behavior Analyst Technician must refer to the appropriate local authorities for approvals.

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### 4.7. Cardiovascular Technologist

#### 4.7.1 Definition

DHCA-licensed Cardiovascular Technologists perform procedures on patients through the use of specific high-technology equipment and at the direction of a qualified physician leading to the diagnosis and treatment of congenital and acquired heart disease, and peripheral vascular disease.

#### 4.7.2 Scope of Care

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Cardiovascular Technologist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications. This includes:

4.7.2.1. Assisting in cardiac or vascular catheterization procedures in the role of either:

- A monitoring technologist, who documents every action during a catheterization procedure and monitors the patient's status, reporting any irregularities to the surgical team;
- A circulating technologist, who provides assistance to the surgical team from outside the sterile field; or
- A sterile/scrub technologist, who directly assists the physician during the catheterization procedure.

4.7.2.2. No cardiovascular technologist shall perform the tasks of more than one role during any individual procedure. All intra-procedure tasks in any role must be performed under personal supervision.

4.7.2.3. On an individual case basis and at the sole discretion of the physician, a cardiovascular technologist may assume the dual role of monitoring and circulating technologist during an individual procedure. Such dual role approval shall be documented in the patient chart.

#### 4.7.3 Supervision

Cardiovascular technologist performs duties under the supervision or direction of:

- Interventional cardiologist

#### 4.7.4 Operator Services Requirements

A cardiovascular technologist can work in a hospital which has the following services:

- Interventional Cardiology
- Cardiac Surgery
- Vascular Surgery

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### 4.8. Electrocardiography Technician (ECG Technicians)

<p><b>4.8.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed ECG Technicians are responsible for performing diagnostic tests to assess the patient's heart rhythm and rate. They ensure proper electrode placement on the patient, record the ECG, prepare the report for the physician, ensure patient comfort and safety, and troubleshoot abnormalities with the recording.</p>
<p><b>4.8.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed ECG Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.8.2.1. Operating the designated medical equipment which diagnose the health of a person's cardiovascular system by attaching electrodes to predefined points on a patient's chest, arms, and legs. The electrodes lead to an electrocardiogram machine, from which the ECG Technician takes a reading. This reading is used by a physician to make initial decisions regarding the cardiovascular health of the patient, and decide a course of treatment if required.</p> <p>4.8.2.2. Performing 12-Lead ECG, Halter monitor, and assisting in Stress ECG. The technician prints out the recorded heart impulses for the physician to analyze.</p> <p>4.8.2.3. ECG technicians should not discuss the report with the patient. This responsibility is that of the supervising physician.</p> <p>4.8.2.4. Maintenance of equipment for ECG, Halter Monitor and Stress ECG.</p>
<p><b>4.8.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>ECG Technician can perform 12-lead ECG and Halter monitor independently, and assists cardiologist for Stress ECG. The diagnostic clinical interpretation is done by the physician.</p>
<p><b>4.8.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>ECG Technician can work with any operator that has inpatient or outpatient clinical setting.</p>

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### 4.9. Echocardiographer

#### 4.9.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Echocardiographers are responsible for performing a cardiac sonography utilizing Doppler imaging to visualize the anatomy and function of the heart, to monitor direction and speed of blood flow, the shape of the valves and heart chambers, and how they move as the heart is beating, echo patterns, etc. It is used in conjunction with standard chest X-rays and an ECG (electrocardiogram).

#### 4.9.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Echocardiographer will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.9.2.1. Proficiency in the use of sonographic techniques to produce accurate and appropriate anatomic and physiologic information for the physician to review for diagnostic interpretation.
- 4.9.2.2. Obtaining diagnostic recordings of cardiac ultrasonography images and Doppler hemodynamic data.
- 4.9.2.3. Obtaining pertinent clinical information from the patient, referring physician, and patient's record, including cardiac related physical findings and pertinent laboratory data, and applying the necessary sonographic techniques to obtain comprehensive and diagnostic echocardiographic information.
- 4.9.2.4. Continuous application of the principles of ultrasound physics and instrumentation during the examination in order to obtain optimal data.
- 4.9.2.5. Examining patients, exercising independent judgment, applying knowledge of clinical cardiology, and using problem-solving skills
- 4.9.2.6. Recognizing abnormalities, forming a preliminary set of differential diagnoses, and extending the scope of the examination to explore these possible pathologic conditions.
- 4.9.2.7. Decision making - An Echocardiographer must be skilled in interacting with patients, which involves explaining the procedure to the patient



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	<p>4.9.2.8. An Echocardiographer must not discuss the clinical findings of the examination. He/She may prepare the echocardiography report with images; however, it is the responsibility of the physician, not of the Echocardiographer, to provide final diagnostic clinical interpretations.</p>
<p><b>4.9.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Echocardiographer works under the supervision of a cardiologist. The supervising cardiologist should be available for assistance in the performance of the examination when it is technically difficult, confusing, or non-diagnostic or when ancillary techniques or interventions are needed. The Echocardiographer should participate with the supervising cardiologist in the interpretive review of the examination to provide input in the evaluation of data and to contribute relevant technical information.</p>
<p><b>4.9.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Echocardiographers can work under operators with following specialty under both inpatient and outpatient service settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Cardiology</li> <li>▫ Interventional Cardiology</li> <li>▫ Cardiac Surgerv</li> </ul>



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### 4.10. Clinical Embryologist

#### 4.10.1

#### **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Clinical Embryologists are allied health professionals Specialized in reproductive health. They are involved in reproductive research or fertility treatments. Clinical Embryologists are scientists who may facilitate testing, sample retrieval, and laboratory work for assisted reproductive technologies (ART) like in vitro fertilization (IVF).

#### 4.10.2

#### **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Embryologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.10.2.1. Gamete isolation, incubation, insemination, embryo culture, general supervision, review and evaluation of viability of human gametes.
- 4.10.2.2. Preparing and inseminating human eggs; culturing, and evaluating and preparing fertilized eggs for transfer.
- 4.10.2.3. Clinical Activities including:
- identifying and retrieving human eggs from follicular fluid aspirations;
  - preparing and evaluating eggs for maturity;
  - preparing semen for fertilization by gradient and “washing” techniques;
  - performing a variety of sperm viability ascertainment techniques;
  - performing in vitro fertilization of human gametes;
  - performing micromanipulation techniques including intracytoplasmic sperm injection, assisted hatching, and embryo biopsy;
  - determining normal and abnormal fertilization;
  - scoring embryos in varying stages of development according to parameters set by the laboratory of employment;
  - selecting and preparing embryos for transfer;
  - performing cryopreservation of embryos.
- 4.10.2.4. Quality Assurance (QA) activities involving monitoring the lab environment, devices and instruments and media used.
- 4.10.2.5. Documentation of Clinical, QA and Quality Improvement (QI) and Research Activities as identified.

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	<p>4.10.2.6. QA and QI activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ preparing and testing all media and implements used with human gametes;</li> <li>▫ assisting in identifying and testing new procedures and/or equipment;</li> <li>▫ preparing and maintaining laboratory equipment and ordering supplies;</li> <li>▫ using accepted methods of humane treatment in order to maintain mice used in QC and research experiments;</li> <li>▫ conducting mouse embryo toxicity tests for QC of laboratory media and supplies.</li> <li>▫ Research data management including:</li> <li>▫ maintaining clinical records;</li> <li>▫ assisting in research by testing implementing protocols and analyzing data under direction of the laboratory director.</li> </ul> <p>4.10.2.7. Presenting patient data at daily rounds;</p> <p>4.10.2.8. Helping to organize the order of oocyte retrievals and embryo transfers at daily rounds to maintain orderly clinical flow of daily cases;</p> <p>4.10.2.9. May assist in orienting and/or training other laboratory staff and/or residents and/ or students and/ or sanctioned visitors;</p> <p>4.10.2.10. Maintaining laboratory records;</p> <p>4.10.2.11. Assisting in laboratory and database research;</p> <p>4.10.2.12. Recording and summarizing data in support of research (these skills may be taught during the initial phases of employment);</p> <p>4.10.2.13. Maintaining laboratory equipment and instruments;</p> <p>4.10.2.14. Developing and updating policies and procedures;</p> <p>4.10.2.15. Conducting research in the science and techniques in the discipline of Clinical Embryology science; and performing related duties as required</p>
<b>4.10.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Clinical Embryologist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.10.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Clinical Embryologist can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Embryology</li> </ul>

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### 4.11. Clinical Social Worker

<p><b>4.11.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>A DHCC licensed Clinical social worker addresses the needs of individuals, families, couples, and groups affected by life changes and challenges, including mental disorders and other behavioral disturbances. They provide essential services in the environments, communities, and social systems that affect the lives of the people they serve.</p>
<p><b>4.11.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Social worker will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.11.2.1. Identify people and communities in need of help</p> <p>4.11.2.2. Assess clients' needs, situations, strengths, and support networks to determine their goals</p> <p>4.11.2.3. Help clients adjust to changes and challenges in their lives, such as illness, divorce, or unemployment</p> <p>4.11.2.4. To assist and improve a client's well-being</p> <p>4.11.2.5. Respond to and intervene in crisis situations such as child abuse and mental health emergencies</p> <p>4.11.2.6. Advocate for client services</p> <p>4.11.2.7. Develop and evaluate programs and services to ensure that basic client needs are met</p> <p>4.11.2.8. Establish and maintain a relationship of mutual respect, acceptance, and trust</p> <p>4.11.2.9. Gather and interpret social, personal, environmental, and health information</p> <p>4.11.2.10. Collaborate with other professionals, such as medical, allied health, or social care professionals, to assess client needs for treatment plan. Identify environmental impediments to client or patient progress through interviews and review of patient records.</p> <p>4.11.2.11. Instruct clients' families during treatment, advising family care givers, providing patient education and counseling, and making referrals for other services. He or she may also provide case management and address barriers to access to healthcare.</p> <p>4.11.2.12. Organize support groups or counsel family members to assist them in understanding, dealing with, and supporting the patient.</p>



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	<p>4.11.2.13. Utilize consultation data and social work experience to plan and coordinate client or patient care and rehabilitation, following through to ensure service efficacy.</p> <p>4.11.2.14. Plan and conduct programs to combat social problems, prevent substance abuse, or improve community health and counseling services.</p> <p>4.11.2.15. Refer patient to community or social service programs.</p> <p>4.11.2.16. Refer patient and/or their caregivers to educational or work programs.</p> <p>4.11.2.17. Assist and facilitate legal issues related to patient hospitalization.</p> <p>4.11.2.18. Follow up with clients to ensure that their situations have improved</p> <p>4.11.2.19. Maintain case files and records and complete documentation required by programs or regulations.</p>
<p><b>4.11.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b> Clinical Social Worker works independently without supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.11.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Clinical Social Worker can work in any healthcare facility in DHCC.</p>

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### 4.12. Colon-Hydro Therapist

<p><b>4.12.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Colon-Hydro Therapist is an allied health professional who engages in the practice of colon hydrotherapy also known as colonics, colonic lavage, colon irrigation, colonic irrigation or high colonic and it is the practice of cleansing the colon using filtered and temperature regulated water via a rectal catheter.</p>
<p><b>4.12.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Colon-Hydro Therapist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. The scope is restricted to the following procedure, unless advanced intervention is required and must be attended to by a DHCC licensed professional:</p> <p>4.12.2.1. The introduction of warm, filtered and temperature regulated water into the colon, the waste is softened and loosened, resulting in evacuation through natural peristalsis. This is repeated several times during the session.</p> <p>4.12.2.2. Licensed Colonic-Hydro Therapists shall limit their Professional Practice to the use of those techniques, and to providing services to those populations for which they have formal education, formal professional training and supervised experience.</p>
<p><b>4.12.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Colon-Hydro Therapist must work under the supervision of a medical specialist in Gastroenterology, Internal Medicine, General Surgery, General Medicine and/or Family Medicine.</p>
<p><b>4.12.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Colonic-Hydro Therapists can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ General Surgery</li> <li>▫ Internal Medicine, and/or</li> <li>▫ Gastroenterology.</li> </ul> <p>The facility activities include but are not limited to Outpatient settings and inpatient settings.</p>

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### 4.13. Counselor OR Career/Genetic/Addiction/Rehabilitation/Couples and Family/School Counselor:

#### 4.13.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Counselors are allied health professionals, who by training and experience, meet the requirements for licensing by the Licensing Authority and are duly licensed to practice as counselors in one or more of the Counseling Specialties in DHCC:

- General Counseling
- Career Counseling
- Addiction Counseling
- Genetic Counseling
- Couples and Family Counseling
- Rehabilitation Counseling
- School Counseling

#### 4.13.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Counselor will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

##### 4.13.2.1. **General Counseling:**

- Providing counseling services only in those areas which the individual is trained in.
- Providing counseling services to individuals or groups experiencing ongoing or situational psychological or behavioral difficulties in the areas for which the Counselor is qualified.
- Conducting assessments and evaluations to establish treatment goals and objectives.
- Planning, implementing and evaluating treatment plans.
- Assisting clients in establishing life management skills.
- Facilitating problem solving and development of alternatives to problems.

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- Using appropriate skills such as active listening, leading, summarizing, intervention, reflection, empathy, confrontation, feedback, and education.
- Ensuring data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner.
- Maintaining confidentiality of patient records and information.
- Demonstrating effective and appropriate skills in communicating information to colleagues, patients, and clients.
- Performing in accordance with the established Code of Ethics .

### **4.13.2.2. Career Counseling:**

- Aiding people with their career choice. Whether the person is new to the working world, or simply desires a change of profession, the career counselor will be able to guide them in the best possible direction.
- Conducting regular aptitude tests and counseling sessions to help students in finding out the right career options and the fields that interest them.

### **4.13.2.3. Addiction Counseling:**

- Performing, under appropriate supervision or direction, the substance abuse treatment functions of screening, intake, orientation, the administration of substance abuse assessment instruments, recovery and relapse prevention planning, substance abuse treatment, case management, substance abuse or dependence crisis intervention, client education, referral activities, record keeping, and consultation with other professionals.
- Client care of persons with a primary diagnosis of substance abuse or dependence.
- Supervising, directing, and instructing certified substance abuse counseling assistants. Certified substance abuse counselors shall not engage in independent or autonomous practice.
- Screening for presence of co-occurring disorders and assessing acute mental health risk (e.g. suicidality) and arranging appropriate intervention.
- Supporting mental illness medication compliance and treatment adherence.
- Reviewing patient activities to follow mental health treatment and relapse prevention recommendations and providing suggestions for how to do better, in order to be more successful in maintaining sobriety.

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- Helping clients identify painful feelings and mental health symptoms and how to manage these without using.
- Communicating and collaborating with mental health providers to provide clients with a unified message about treatment.
- Demonstrating awareness of how mental illness interferes with learning substance abuse recovery skills and how to modify substance abuse interventions to simplify skill acquisition.

#### 4.13.2.4. Genetic Counseling:

- Obtain and evaluating individual, family, and medical histories to determine genetic risk for genetic/medical conditions and diseases in a patient, his/her offspring, and other family members.
- Discussing the features, natural history, means of diagnosis, genetic and environmental factors, and management of risk for genetic/medical conditions and diseases.
- Identify and coordinating genetic laboratory tests and other diagnostic studies as appropriate for the genetic assessment.
- Integrate genetic laboratory test results and other diagnostic studies with personal and family medical history to assess and communicate risk factors for genetic/medical conditions and diseases.
- Identifying and utilizing community resources that provide medical, educational, financial, and psychosocial support and advocacy.
- Providing written documentation of medical, genetic, and counseling information for families and health care professionals.

#### 4.13.2.5. Couples and Family Counseling:

- Diagnosis, treatment, evaluation, assessment, counseling, and management, of mental and emotional disorders, whether cognitive, affective or behavioral, within the context of marriage and family systems. Services can be rendered to individuals, couples, and families, singly or in groups.
- Those services are offered through the professional application of marriage and family theories, therapies, and techniques, including, but not limited to psychotherapeutic theories, therapies and techniques that marriage and family therapists are educated and trained to perform.

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### 4.13.2.6. Rehabilitation Counseling:

Rehabilitation counseling is a systematic process which assists persons with physical, mental, developmental, cognitive, and emotional disabilities to achieve their personal, career, and independent living goals in the most integrated setting possible through the application of the counseling process.

The specific techniques and modalities utilized within this rehabilitation counseling process may include, but are not limited to:

- assessment and appraisal;
- diagnosis and treatment planning;
- individual and group counseling treatment interventions focused on facilitating adjustments to the medical and psychosocial impact of disability;
- case management, referral, and service coordination;
- program evaluation and research;
- interventions to remove environmental, employment, and attitudinal barriers;
- consultation services among multiple parties and regulatory systems;
- job analysis, job development, and placement services, including assistance with employment and job accommodations; and
- the provision of consultation about and access to rehabilitation technology.

### 4.13.2.7. School Counseling:

- School counselors establish program goals, expectations, support systems, and experiences that are developmentally appropriate for all students. To support varying student developmental needs, counselors increase the intensity and frequency of interventions as needed.
- Engaging in system wide change to ensure student success. They help every student gain access to rigorous academic preparation that leads to greater opportunity and increased academic achievement. School counselors focus on closing achievement gaps found among all students
- Assessing the school for systemic barriers to academic success. School counselors have access to critical data about student placement, students' academic performance and student coursework.

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	<p>Licensed Counselors may be interested to change or expand their scope of practice to include a new area or client group, beyond the existing authorized area of practice and/or client group, in such a case, they must inform DHCR and show evidence of appropriate training, education and experience, and satisfy any other formal requirements specified by the DHCR.</p>
<p><b>4.13.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b> Counselors perform duties under the supervision of a DHCC licensed Psychologist or a clinical Psychologist</p>
<p><b>4.13.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Counselors can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Counselling</li> </ul>                     The facility activities include but are not limited to outpatient settings and inpatient settings. Counselor services may expand to licensed educational institutes within the jurisdiction of DHCC.</p>

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### 4.14 Dental Assistant

#### 4.14.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Dental Assistants are allied health professionals who perform a variety of tasks, ranging from providing patient care and assisting the dentist to recordkeeping and scheduling appointments.

#### 4.14.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Dental Assistants will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.14.2.1. Assisting Dentist or dental specialists in treatment procedures;
- 4.14.2.2. Asking about the patient's medical history and taking blood pressure and pulse;
- 4.14.2.3. Providing appropriate instruction and education to patients for proper maintenance of oral hygiene (tooth brushing, flossing) and oral care following surgery or other dental treatment;
- 4.14.2.4. Helping patients feel comfortable before, during and after dental treatment;
- 4.14.2.5. Assisting in taking impressions of patients' teeth for study casts (models of teeth);
- 4.14.2.6. Maintaining aseptic environments through sterilization of equipment and instruments;
- 4.14.2.7. Maintaining adequate supply of office inventory and supplies;
- 4.14.2.8. Performing office managements tasks as directed including assisting with administrative duties in areas such as:
  - management of personnel;
  - record keeping,
  - scheduling patient appointments;
  - communicating with patients and suppliers; and
  - answering the telephone
- 4.14.2.9. Taking and developing dental radiographs (x-rays);
- 4.14.2.10. Serving as an infection control officer, developing infection control protocol and preparing and sterilizing instruments and equipment.





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<b>4.14.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> Dental Assistant performs duties under the supervision of a General Dentist/Dental Specialist.
<b>4.14.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Dental Assistant can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ General Dentistry</li><li>▫ DHCA Approved Dental Specialties</li></ul>

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### 14.5 Dental Hygienist

#### 4.15.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Dental Hygienists are allied health professionals who clean teeth, examine patients for signs of oral diseases. They also educate patients on ways to improve and maintain good oral health.

#### 4.15.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Dental Hygienists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.15.2.1.** Provide dental hygiene care to a wide range of patients
- 4.15.2.2.** Advising patients on oral hygiene practices and smoking cessation;
- 4.15.2.3.** Removing deposits and stains by scaling and root planning using manual and powered instruments
- 4.15.2.4.** Managing plaque related diseases by anti-microbial therapy.
- 4.15.2.5.** Polishing natural and restored tooth surfaces,
- 4.15.2.6.** Carrying out a clinical examination within their competence which includes complete periodontal examination and charting and using indices to screen and monitor periodontal disease;
- 4.15.2.7.** Prescribe dental radiographs, operating dental X-ray machines, and interpreting various film views used in general dental practice;
- 4.15.2.8.** Removing granulation and degenerated tissue from the gingival wall of the periodontal pocket through the process of gingival curettage;
- 4.15.2.9.** Providing preventive measures, including but not limited to, the application of fluorides, sealants, and other recognized topical agents for the prevention of oral disease;
- 4.15.2.10.** Gathering and assembling information including, but not limited to, fact-finding and patient medical and dental history, radiographic and x-ray survey, preparation of study casts, oral inspection, and dental and periodontal charting;
- 4.15.2.11.** Administering a topical and local anesthetic to a patient in the course of providing dental care;

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	<p><b>4.15.2.12.</b> Providing preventive oral care to patients and liaise with dentists over the treatment of caries, periodontal disease and tooth wear</p> <p><b>4.15.2.13.</b> Placing temporary dressings and re-cementing crowns with temporary cement;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.14.</b> Placing rubber dam;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.15.</b> Taking oral impressions;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.16.</b> Caring of implants and treatment of peri-implant tissues;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.17.</b> Identifying anatomical features, recognizing abnormalities and interpreting common pathology</p> <p><b>4.15.2.18.</b> Carrying out oral cancer screening;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.19.</b> If necessary, referring patients to other healthcare professionals;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.20.</b> Keeping full, accurate and contemporaneous patient records;</p> <p><b>4.15.2.21.</b> Tooth whitening to the prescription of a dentist; and</p> <p><b>4.15.2.22.</b> Removing sutures after the wound has been checked by a dentist.</p> <p><b>4.15.2.23.</b> Dental hygienists do NOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Restore teeth</li> <li>▫ Carry out pulp treatments</li> <li>▫ Adjust unrestored surfaces</li> <li>▫ Extract teeth</li> </ul>
<b>4.15.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Dental Hygienist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.15.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Dental Hygienist can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ General Dentistry</li> <li>▫ DHCA Approved Dental Specialties</li> </ul>

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### 14.6 Dental Technician

#### 4.16.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Dental Technicians are allied health professionals who construct, fit, or repair medical appliances and devices, like dentures.

#### 4.16.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Dental Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.16.2.1. Filling of prescriptions from dentists and orthodontists for dentures, orthodontic devices, crowns and bridges, implants, and other dental prosthetics;
- 4.16.2.2. Creation of models of patients' teeth for the design of prosthetic devices;
- 4.16.2.3. Operation of equipment and instruments related to the field of dental technology;
- 4.16.2.4. Maintenance of clean working conditions, especially through the practice of infection control procedures;
- 4.16.2.5. Selection of appropriate dental materials for the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extra oral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practicing general dentist, or dental specialist;
- 4.16.2.6. Processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of:
  - complete removable dentures and overdentures;
  - removable partial dentures including precision attachments;
  - fixed and removable orthodontic appliances;
  - crowns and bridges including precision attachments on natural teeth and implants;
  - implant overdentures and implant supported dentures;
  - tissue and implant supported maxillofacial, ocular and auricular appliances and prostheses, and other appliances and prostheses involved in the oral cavity and overall prosthetic rehabilitation of patients;
  - specialist treatment appliances such as, but not limited to: diagnostic stents and radiographic stents, appliances for the treatment of temporomandibular disorders, appliances for the treatment of speech disorders, appliances for the



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	<p>treatment of sleep disorders and appliances for the treatment of audio disorders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ in the presence of a dentist or dental specialist, shade taking and shade checking, which may include the removal of a pre-loosened temporary restoration and try-in of the permanent restoration, without removal or placement of an abutment, as prescribed by and prior to the final fitting by a dentist or dental specialist</li> </ul> <p>4.16.2.7. Dental technicians do NOT work independently in the clinic to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ perform clinical procedures related to providing removable dental appliances</li> <li>▫ carry out independent clinical examinations</li> <li>▫ identify abnormal oral mucosa and related underlying structures</li> <li>▫ fit removable appliances</li> <li>▫ Dental technicians do not provide treatment for or give advice to patients in the ways that are described under the sections for dental hygienists, dental therapists, orthodontic therapists or dentists.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.16.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>4.16.3.1. Dental Technician works independently without direct supervision.</p> <p>4.16.3.2. Dental Technician supervise Dental Technician Assistant.</p>
<p><b>4.16.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Dental Technician can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Dental Laboratory Services</li> </ul>

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### 4.17. Dialysis Technician

#### 4.17.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Dialysis Technicians are allied health professionals who are involved in operating the dialysis machines that remove waste and excess fluids from the blood of patients whose kidneys are no longer functioning or partially functioning.

#### 4.17.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Dialysis Technician will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.17.2.1. Obtaining and recording patients' weight, temperature and vital signs pre- and post-dialysis;
- 4.17.2.2. Obtaining a blood specimen via a dialysis line or a peripheral access site, when required;
- 4.17.2.3. Initiating, delivering and discontinuing dialysis;
- 4.17.2.4. Preparing dialysate according to established procedures and dialysis prescription;
- 4.17.2.5. Discard dialysis supplies and cleaning equipment according to manufacturer instructions and established protocols;
- 4.17.2.6. Monitoring the patient and equipment during dialysis procedures, responding to alarms, and readjusting treatment parameters as defined by established protocols;
- 4.17.2.7. Measuring and adjusting blood flow rates and calculating and adjusting fluid removal rates according to established protocols;
- 4.17.2.8. Administering the following medications only:
  - Heparin 1:1000 units or less concentration either to prime the pump, initiate treatment, or for the administration throughout the treatment as ordered by the Licensed Physician;
  - Normal saline via the dialysis machine as ordered by the supervising Licensed Physician or per established protocols; and/or
  - Intradermal and/or topical lidocaine as ordered by the supervising Licensed Physician or per established protocols.
- 4.17.2.9. Responding in an appropriate manner to complications that arise from dialysis care.



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	<p>4.17.2.10. Dialysis Technician shall be responsible for monitoring the dialysis machines at all times and should be able to handle any complications related to the machines.</p> <p>4.17.2.11. The dialysis technician will collect water samples for chemical analysis, and perform necessary actions in case test results from the chemical contaminants exceed the acceptable limits.</p> <p>4.17.2.12. In case of any emergency the dialysis technician should alert the nurses and nephrologist.</p> <p>4.17.2.13. Dialysis Technician shall not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ perform dialysis for a patient whose condition has been determined by the supervising Licensed Physician or Licensed Registered Nurse to be critical, unstable, or unpredictable;</li> <li>▫ administer blood and blood products;</li> <li>▫ connect or disconnect patients from percutaneously or surgically inserted central venous catheters; or</li> <li>▫ aspirate and install high concentration Heparin (usually 1:10,000) from and into hemodialysis catheters before and after the hemodialysis.</li> </ul>
<b>4.17.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Dental Technician performs duties under the supervision of Nephrologist.</p>
<b>4.17.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Dialysis Technician can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Nephrology</li> <li>▫ ICU</li> <li>▫ Renal Dialysis</li> </ul>



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### 4.18. Electroencephalogram (EEG) Technician

#### 4.18.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Electroencephalogram (EEG) Technicians are allied health professionals who use an electroencephalograph (EEG machine) to measure the electrical activity of the brain. EEG technicians prepare the information for the analysis, interpretation and writing of reports which are done by specialists, who may be neurologists, neurosurgeons, psychologists or psychiatrists.

#### 4.18.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed EEG Technician will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.18.2.1. EEG technicians perform routine Electroencephalogram (EEG) to obtain data for use in the diagnosis of clinical disorders of the nervous system.
- 4.18.2.2. EEG technicians must be able to distinguish between normal and abnormal readings. The records obtained are then used by specialists to diagnose conditions such as epilepsy, damage to the brain as well as for research in the neurological, psychological and psychiatric fields.
- 4.18.2.3. They need to be able to react appropriately in emergency situations.
- 4.18.2.4. They must manage the laboratory and maintain the apparatus.
- 4.18.2.5. Applies suitable electrodes on predetermined positions on the patient's head and checks their performance
- 4.18.2.6. Describes all abnormal clinical manifestations observed during the EEG test
- 4.18.2.7. Calibrates and adjusts the EEG apparatus as necessary
- 4.18.2.8. Sets up computer software, edits program/information related to EEG diagnostics and is responsible for data mining and archiving of collected information.
- 4.18.2.9. Abstracts relevant information from the patient's clinical record
- 4.18.2.10. Obtains EEG recordings for carotid endarterectomy in the operating room
- 4.18.2.11. Provides training in the interpretation of EEG recordings and applications
- 4.18.2.12. Maintains equipment in clean operating condition and performs proper maintenance



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	<p>4.18.2.13. Troubleshoots the equipment and performs minor repairs</p> <p>4.18.2.14. Communicates/ works with Neurologists, programmers, technical support and clinical team to maintain adequate computer system, build EEG services within a general clinic setting and maintain smooth operations.</p>
<b>4.18.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>EEG Technician conducts EEG independently but works under the supervision of physician.</p>
<b>4.18.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>EEG Technician can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Psychiatry</li> <li>▫ Neurology</li> </ul>

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### 4.19 . Endoscopy Technician

#### 4.19.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Endoscopy Technicians are Allied Health Professionals who engage in treating patients with gastrointestinal disorders. The endoscopy technician plays an important role among the gastroenterology team and provides help and support for physicians and nurses throughout the endoscopy procedure. They help prepare materials, obtain specimens, and maintain a sterile field during the procedure.

#### 4.19.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Endoscopy Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. The Endoscopy Technician performs a variety of direct and indirect clinical patient care activities. They provide technical skills in the diagnostic and therapeutic gastroenterology / endoscopy practice setting within the established Department policies and procedures. This includes:

- 4.19.2.1. Assisting with equipment set-up and/or supplies, and knowing what will be needed, during emergency situations as directed by the physician and/or RN;
- 4.19.2.2. Assisting in collecting data for an objective assessment to identify patient's needs, problems, concerns or human response, e.g., vital signs;
- 4.19.2.3. Processing specimens in accordance with procedure guidance;
- 4.19.2.4. Cleaning, disinfection and maintenance of the endoscopes, rooms and equipment to ensure patient safety,;
- 4.19.2.5. Maintaining room supplies and equipment; including ordering and restocking of procedure room after each patient, and assisting with patient data records;
- 4.19.2.6. Calibrating scopes or other endoscopic instruments, performing safety checks to ensure equipment is working properly, and helping maintain and repair equipment as needed;
- 4.19.2.7. Assisting the Physician and RN in providing efficient, effective and safe patient care appropriate to the GI procedure. This includes:
  - preparing patients for the procedure;
  - assist in preparing the suites or rooms where procedures will be performed;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ helping with transporting and positioning patients;</li> <li>▫ collecting samples and specimens from endoscopies and help to prepare them for transportation to a clinical laboratory for analysis;</li> <li>▫ Placing devices such as blood pressure cuffs and cardiac electrodes to monitor patients' vital signs during procedures. Also prepare and maintain endoscopy instruments and equipment</li> </ul> <p>4.19.2.8. Performing general documentation duties based on needs;</p> <p>4.19.2.9. Providing endoscopy room turnover and technical support;</p> <p>4.19.2.10. Providing and maintaining a safe environment for the patient and staff by complying with regulatory requirements and standards</p> <p>4.19.2.11. Maintaining continuing education.</p> <p>4.19.2.12. Troubleshooting and maintenance of endoscopy equipment with equipment status report to Clinical Engineering.</p>
<b>4.19.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Endoscopy Technician is supervised by a Nurse or Physician.</p>
<b>4.19.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Endoscopy technician can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Gastroenterology</li> <li>▫ Endoscopy</li> </ul>

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### 4.20. Hair Transplant Technician

<p><b>4.20.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Hair Transplant Technicians are allied health professionals who perform a minimally invasive procedure of harvesting hair follicles from one part of the body that is genetically resistant to balding ( usually back of the head ) and transplanting these hair follicles where needed, such as: bald scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows, beard hair, chest hair, and could also fill in scars caused by accidents or surgery such as face-lifts and previous hair transplants.</p>
<p><b>4.20.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Hair Transplant Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4. 20.2.1. Interviewing, examining and evaluating patients to determine their needs;</p> <p>4. 20.2.2. Deciding on which Transplant procedure/ method best suits the condition of the patient;</p> <p>4. 20.2.3. Disinfecting scalp and introducing the appropriate anesthetic product;</p> <p>4.20.2.4. Performing necessary incisions, stitches and holes where hair follicles or skin grafts will be extracted from or to; and</p> <p>4.20.2.5. Instructing patients on proper postoperative care.</p>
<p><b>4.20.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Hair Transplant Technician works independently without direct supervision. However, the healthcare facility must have one of the following specialist for indirect supervision: General Surgeon. Dermatologist. Plastic Surgeon. ENT.</p>
<p><b>4.20.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Hair Transplant Technician can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▮ General Surgery</li> <li>▮ Dermatology</li> <li>▮ Plastic Surgery</li> <li>▮ ENT</li> </ul>

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### 4.21. Kinesiologist

<p><b>4.21.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Kinesiologists are allied health professionals who use their skills and training in the science of human movement to improve health, function, and performance.</p>
<p><b>4.21.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Kinesiologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.21.2.1. Effective assessment and referral of patients for specialist advice and intervention where appropriate;</p> <p>4.21.2.2. Developing programs for patients, helping them get and stay fit, and perform at their optimum level</p> <p>4.21.2.3. Maintaining appropriate professional levels of hygiene and safety, including adopting standard precautions for the control of infection;</p> <p>4.21.2.4. Planning and implementing appropriate physical rehabilitation programs;</p> <p>4.21.2.5. Use flexibility and range of motion exams, movement screening tests, specific manual muscle testing and neurological pattern testing to identify and confirm that movement limitations are present and cause unwanted actions to the body when moving; and</p> <p>4.21.2.6. Patient education.</p>
<p><b>4.21.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Kinesiologist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.21.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Kinesiologist can work in a clinic or hospital which has one or more of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Orthopedics Surgery</li> <li>▫ Family Medicine</li> <li>▫ Sports Medicine</li> </ul>

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### 4.22. Clinical Laboratory Scientist

#### 4.22.1

#### **Definition**

DHCA-licensed Clinical Laboratory Scientist are Allied Health Professionals who engage in clinical investigation of human diseases, research and development, or other related activities. Includes physicians, dentists, public health specialists, pharmacologists, and medical pathologists who primarily conduct research and clinical diagnosis.

#### 4.22.2.

#### **Scope of Care**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Laboratory Scientist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

##### **4.22.2.1.** Plan and direct studies to investigate

- human or animal disease,
- preventive methods, and
- treatments for disease.

##### **4.22.2.2.** Operate laboratory or field equipment.

- Use equipment such as atomic absorption spectrometers, electron microscopes, flow cytometers, or chromatography systems, etc.

##### **4.22.2.3.** Analyze biological samples.

- Prepare and analyze organ, tissue, and cell samples to identify toxicity, bacteria, or microorganisms or to study cell structure.

##### **4.22.2.4.** Investigate cause, progress, life cycle, or mode of transmission of diseases or parasites.

##### **4.22.2.5.** Consult with and advise physicians, educators, researchers, and others regarding medical applications of physics, biology, and chemistry.

##### **4.22.2.6.** Conduct research to develop methodologies, instrumentation, and procedures for medical application, analyzing data and presenting findings to the scientific audience and general public.

##### **4.22.2.7.** Monitor operational procedures in technical environments to ensure conformance to standards.

##### **4.22.2.8.** Follow strict safety procedures when handling toxic materials to avoid contamination.





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	<p><b>4.22.2.9.</b> Evaluate effects of drugs, gases, pesticides, parasites, and microorganisms at various levels.</p> <p><b>4.22.2.10.</b> Standardize drug dosages, methods of immunization, and procedures for manufacture of drugs and medicinal compounds.</p> <p><b>4.22.2.11.</b> Write and publish articles in scientific journals.</p>
<p><b>4.22.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Clinical Laboratory Scientist performs duties under the direct supervision of the Laboratory Director.</p>
<p><b>4.22.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Clinical Laboratory Scientist can work in a clinic or hospital which has the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory</li> <li>▫ Non-diagnostic Laboratory</li> </ul>

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### 4.23. Assistant Clinical Laboratory Scientist

<p><b>4.23.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Assistant Clinical Laboratory Scientist are Allied Health Professionals who assist and engage in clinical investigation of human diseases, research and development, or other related activities. Includes physicians, dentists, public health specialists, pharmacologists, and medical pathologists who primarily conduct research.</p>
<p><b>4.23.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Laboratory Scientist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p><b>4.23.2.1.</b> Assist in planning and directing studies to investigate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ human or animal disease,</li> <li>▫ preventive methods, and</li> <li>▫ treatments for disease.</li> </ul> <p><b>4.23.2.2.</b> Operate laboratory or field equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Use equipment such as atomic absorption spectrometers, electron microscopes, flow cytometers, or chromatography systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>4.23.2.3.</b> Assist in analyzing biological samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Prepare and analyze organ, tissue, and cell samples to identify toxicity, bacteria, or microorganisms or to study cell structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>4.23.2.4.</b> Assist in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Investigating cause, progress, life cycle, or mode of transmission of diseases or parasites.</li> <li>▫ Conducting research to develop methodologies, instrumentation, and procedures for medical application, analyzing data and presenting findings to the scientific audience and general public.</li> <li>▫ Monitoring operational procedures in technical environments to ensure conformance to standards.</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Following strict safety procedures when handling toxic materials to avoid contamination.</li> <li>▫ Evaluating effects of drugs, gases, pesticides, parasites, and microorganisms at various levels.</li> <li>▫ Standardizing drug dosages, methods of immunization, and procedures for manufacture of drugs and medicinal compounds.</li> <li>▫ Writing and publishing articles in scientific journals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.23.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Assistant Clinical Laboratory Scientist performs duties under the direct supervision of the Clinical Laboratory Scientist and/or Laboratory Director as applicable.</p>
<p><b>4.23.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Assistant Clinical Laboratory Scientist can work in a clinic or hospital which has the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory</li> <li>▫ Non-diagnostic Laboratory</li> </ul>

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### 4.24. Medical Laboratory Technologist

#### 4.24.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Medical Laboratory Technologists are allied health professionals who conduct chemical analysis of body fluids, including blood, urine, or spinal fluid, to determine presence of normal or abnormal components and enter data from analysis of medical tests or clinical results into computer for storage.

#### 4.24.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Medical Laboratory Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.24.2.1. Conducting chemical analysis of body fluids, including blood, urine, or spinal fluid, to determine presence of normal or abnormal components;
- 4.24.2.2. Analyzing laboratory findings to check the accuracy of the results;
- 4.24.2.3. Operating, calibrating, or maintaining equipment used in quantitative or qualitative analysis, such as spectrophotometers, calorimeters, flame photometers, or computer-controlled analyzers;
- 4.24.2.4. Collecting and studying blood samples to determine the number of cells, their morphology, or their blood group, blood type, or compatibility for transfusion purposes, using microscopic techniques;
- 4.24.2.5. Entering data from analysis of medical tests or clinical results into computer for storage;
- 4.24.2.6. Establishing or monitoring quality assurance programs or activities to ensure the accuracy of laboratory results;
- 4.24.2.7. Analyzing samples of biological material for chemical content or reaction;
- 4.24.2.8. Setting up, cleaning, and maintaining laboratory equipment;
- 4.24.2.9. Providing technical information about test results to physicians, family members, or researchers;
- 4.24.2.10. Cultivating, isolating, or assisting in identifying microbial organisms or performing various tests on these microorganisms;



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	<p>4.24.2.11. Supervising, training, or directing lab assistants, medical and clinical laboratory technicians or technologists, or other medical laboratory workers engaged in laboratory testing;</p> <p>4.24.2.12. Developing, standardizing, evaluating, or modifying procedures, techniques, or tests used in the analysis of specimens or in medical laboratory experiments;</p> <p>4.24.2.13. Harvesting cell cultures at optimum time, based on knowledge of cell cycle differences and culture conditions;</p> <p>4.24.2.14. Selecting and preparing specimens and media for cell cultures, using aseptic technique and knowledge of medium components and cell requirements;</p> <p>4.24.2.15. Obtaining, cutting, staining, and mounting biological material on slides for microscopic study and diagnosis, following standard laboratory procedures;</p> <p>4.24.2.16. Conducting medical research under direction of a microbiologist or a biochemist;</p> <p>4.24.2.17. Evaluating and validating new methodologies; and</p> <p>4.24.2.18. Performing analytical and decision-making functions without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.24.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technologist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.24.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technologists may work under Operators that have following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory.</li> <li>▫ Diagnostic Center</li> <li>▫ Research Laboratory</li> </ul>

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### 4.25. Cytotechnologist

#### 4.25.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Cytotechnologists are allied health professionals who specialize in the analysis of cellular material from patient specimens for the purpose of diagnosing and monitoring disease, evaluating risk of disease, and guiding or monitoring therapy. These specialists assist with the collection and preparation of specimens, and detection and interpretation of normal and abnormal cells, as well as infectious agents using a variety of techniques that include but are not limited to microscopic cytomorphology, special stains, immunocytochemistry and molecular techniques.

#### 4.25.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Cytotechnologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.25.2.1. Preparing and examining samples of cells from body tissue and fluids such as from a Papanicolaou (PAP) smear body fluids and fine needle aspirations (FNAs) under a microscope to look for signs of cancer or other diseases by recognizing changes in the cells, such as their color, size, or shape;
- 4.25.2.2. Assisting in performing fine needle aspirations (using a needle to remove cells from a cyst, an enlarged lymph node, or abnormal tissue masses or fluids) and examining the sample removed during the procedure for abnormal cells.
- 4.25.2.3. Assisting pathologists in making a diagnosis
- 4.25.2.4. Staining, mounting, and studying cells to detect evidence of cancer, hormonal abnormalities, and other pathological conditions following established standards and practices. The Cytotechnologist is responsible for all activities related to the pre-analytic, analytic, and post-analytic phases of testing including, but not limited to:
- ▮ test selection and development;
  - ▮ equipment selection
  - ▮ operation and maintenance;
  - ▮ result reporting;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ quality control and assurance; and</li> <li>▫ statistical analysis of performance.</li> </ul> <p>4.25.2.5. Assigning tasks or coordinate task assignments to ensure adequate performance of laboratory activities.</p> <p>4.25.2.6. Adjusting, maintaining, or repairing laboratory equipment such as microscopes.</p>
<p><b>4.25.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Cytotechnologist works independently without direct supervision but reports to Clinical Pathologist.</p>
<p><b>4.25.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Cytotechnologists can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory</li> <li>▫ Diagnostic Center (Clinical &amp; Radiology)</li> </ul>

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### 4.26. Molecular Biology Technologist

<p><b>4.26.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Molecular Biology Technologists are Allied Health Professionals who perform complex genetic testing on cell samples, perform quality control procedures, and communicate results that have been critically evaluated to ensure accuracy and reliability. The Professional Practice of a Molecular Biology Technologist also encompasses conducting research in the science and techniques of molecular biology and genetics.</p>
<p><b>4.26.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Molecular Biology Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.26.2.1. Collecting biological samples, analyzing the samples using a broad range of techniques, and critically evaluating and communicating the results accurately and reliably;</p> <p>4.26.2.2. Conducting complex genetic testing using techniques such as, but not limited to, PCR, electrophoresis, karyotyping, FISH, and tissue typing;</p> <p>4.26.2.3. Work with advanced lab equipment, like cloning kits, DNA synthesizers, electron guns and temperature cyclers</p> <p>4.26.2.4. Performing, evaluating and advising on quality control procedures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of all laboratory test results;</p> <p>4.26.2.5. Supervising the work of medical laboratory assistants and laboratory testing that is performed by other Healthcare Professionals in direct patient care areas, as applicable;</p> <p>4.26.2.6. Maintaining laboratory equipment and instruments;</p> <p>4.26.2.7. Developing and updating policies and procedures; and</p> <p>4.26.2.8. Conducting research in the science and techniques in the discipline of molecular biology relevant to the laboratory.</p>
<p><b>4.26.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Molecular Biology Technologist works independently without direct supervision but reports to the Clinical Pathologist.</p>
<p><b>4.26.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>A Molecular Biology Technologist can work in any facility that has a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Laboratory; or</li> <li>• Diagnostic Laboratory</li> </ul>



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### 4.27. Medical Laboratory Assistant

#### 4.27.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed Medical Laboratory Assistants are allied health professionals who perform routine medical laboratory tests for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease  
Assisting Medical Laboratory Technologists

#### 4.27.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Medical Laboratory Assistants will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.27.2.1.** Conducting chemical analyses of body fluids, such as blood or urine, using microscope or automatic analyzer to detect abnormalities or diseases and enter findings into computer;
- 4.27.2.2.** Analyzing the results of tests or experiments to ensure conformity to specifications, using special mechanical or electrical devices;
- 4.27.2.3.** Setting up, maintaining, calibrating, cleaning, and testing sterility of medical laboratory equipment;
- 4.27.2.4.** Preparing standard volumetric solutions or reagents to be combined with samples, following standardized formulas or experimental procedures;
- 4.27.2.5.** Collecting blood or tissue samples from patients and observing principles of asepsis to obtain blood sample;
- 4.27.2.6.** Supervising or instructing other Assistants or laboratory assistants;
- 4.27.2.7.** Conducting blood tests for transfusion purposes and performing blood counts;
- 4.27.2.8.** Inoculating fertilized eggs, broths, or other bacteriological media with organisms;
- 4.27.2.9.** Obtaining specimens, cultivating, isolating, and identifying microorganisms for analysis;
- 4.27.2.10.** Examining cells stained with dye to locate abnormalities;
- 4.27.2.11.** Consulting with a pathologist to determine a final diagnosis when abnormal cells are found;
- 4.27.2.12.** Cutting, staining, and mounting tissue samples for examination by pathologists;
- 4.27.2.13.** Performing medical research to further control or cure disease;



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	<p><b>4.27.2.14.</b> Testing raw materials, processes, or finished products to determine quality or quantity of materials or characteristics of a substance; and</p> <p><b>4.27.2.15.</b> Analyzing and recording test data to issue reports that use charts, graphs, or narratives to inform diagnosis or treatment.</p>
<b>4.27.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Assistant works under supervision of Medical Laboratory Technologist and Clinical Pathologist.</p>
<b>4.27.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Assistants may work under Operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory</li> <li>▫ Research Laboratory.</li> <li>▫ Diagnostic Centers</li> </ul>

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### 4.28. Phlebotomist

#### 4.28.1 **Definition:**

Phlebotomy is the act of drawing or removing blood from the circulatory system through a cut (incision) or puncture in order to obtain a sample for analysis and diagnosis. Phlebotomy is also done as part of the patient's treatment for certain blood disorders. DHCA-licensed Phlebotomists are allied health professionals who draw blood from patients for clinical or medical testing, transfusions, donations, or research.

#### 4.28.2 **Scope of Care:**

DHCA-licensed Phlebotomists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. Phlebotomist must be aware of the importance of specimen collection in the overall patient care system. They must be able to select the appropriate collection equipment, and must recognize the factors that affect the specimen collection procedures and test results. This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which includes:

4.28.2.1. Setting up blood collection equipment and supplies on a tray;

4.28.2.2. Explaining blood-drawing procedure to patients and answering questions. Must not only be good communicators, but also good listeners. Being able to listen and adjust to the needs and desires of the patient could be the difference between a stress-free patient visit and a stressful one;

4.28.2.3. Collecting blood, fluid, or tissue samples from patients using appropriate collection procedures;

4.28.2.4. Drawing blood from veins by vacuum tube, syringe, or butterfly venipuncture methods;

4.28.2.5. Drawing blood from capillaries by dermal puncture, such as heel or finger stick methods;

4.28.2.6. Drawing blood from arteries, using arterial collection techniques;

4.28.2.7. Organizing or cleaning blood-drawing trays, ensuring that all instruments are sterile and all needles, syringes, or related items are of first-time use;

4.28.2.8. Labeling, preserving, packaging and transporting biological specimens, fluid samples, or other medical materials from collection sites to laboratories;

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	<p>4.28.2.9. Matching laboratory requisition forms to specimen tubes;</p> <p>4.28.2.10. Disposing of biomedical waste, contaminated sharps, blood, or other biohazard fluids or tissue in accordance with applicable laws, standards, or policies and laboratory safety procedures.</p> <p>4.28.2.11. Understanding infection control and occupational health and safety processes and procedures;</p> <p>4.28.2.12. Providing sample analysis results to physicians to assist diagnosis;</p> <p>4.28.2.13. Documenting route of specimens from collection to laboratory analysis and diagnosis;</p> <p>4.28.2.14. Conducting standard tests, such as blood alcohol, blood culture, oral glucose tolerance, glucose screening, blood smears, or peak and trough drug levels tests;</p> <p>4.28.2.15. Training other medical personnel in phlebotomy or laboratory techniques;</p> <p>4.28.2.16. Monitoring blood or plasma donors during and after procedures to ensure health, safety, and comfort;</p> <p>4.28.2.17. Performing saline flushes or dispensing anticoagulant drugs, such as Heparin, through intravenous (IV) lines, in accordance with licensing restrictions and under the direction of a medical doctor;</p> <p>4.28.2.18. Calibrating or maintaining machines, such as those used for plasma collection;</p> <p>4.28.2.19. Administering subcutaneous or intramuscular injects, in accordance with licensing restrictions;</p> <p>4.44.2.20. Serving refreshments to donors to ensure absorption of sugar into their systems.</p>
<b>4.28.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Phlebotomist works under the supervision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Medical Laboratory Technologist, and/or</li> <li>▫ Clinical Laboratory Scientist, and/or</li> <li>▫ Clinical Pathologist</li> </ul>
<b>4.28.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Phlebotomist works in hospitals, clinics, or laboratories.</p>

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### 4.29. Laser Therapist

<p><b>4.29.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Laser Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who are trained in the utilization of specific types of lasers; and use laser technology for clinical or cosmetic purposes and scenarios for which they have suitable training and experience.</p>
<p><b>4.29.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Laser Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p><b>4.29.2.1.</b> Providing treatment to patients who were found to require such treatment and as per the Laser Therapist’s qualifications which may include the use of the following technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Non-ablative Class 3D and 4 Laser</li> <li>▫ Radiofrequency</li> <li>▫ Intense pulsed light</li> <li>▫ Ultrasound for lipolysis</li> <li>▫ Infrared light</li> <li>▫ Lighting emitting diode phototherapy</li> </ul> <p><b>4.29.2.2.</b> Overseeing the overall performance in patients’ education, special testing, and pre-operative/post-operative care including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ patch testing prior to treatment;</li> <li>▫ sterilization of equipment; and</li> <li>▫ infection control and the use of appropriate personal protective equipment e.g. the use of eye goggles during laser therapy;</li> </ul> <p><b>4.29.2.3.</b> Setting up, operating, troubleshooting, and shutting down specific laser/IPL equipment.</p> <p><b>4.29.2.4.</b> Performing electro-optical and mechanical inspections, optical cleaning and assembly, laser alignment and calibration, troubleshooting and repairing field-returned units of laser/IPL systems.</p>
<p><b>4.27.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Laser Therapist performs duties under the supervision of a dermatologist or plastic surgeon.</p>

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4.27.4

### **Operator Services Requirements**

Laser Therapist can work in a clinic or hospital which has the following activities:

- ▮ Dermatology
- ▮ Plastic Surgery

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### 4.30. Lactation Consultant

#### 4.30.1 Definition:

DHCA- Licensed Lactation Consultant is healthcare professional who specializes in the clinical management of breastfeeding. They function and contribute as members of the maternal-child health team along with providing care in a variety of settings, while making appropriate referrals to other healthcare professionals and community support resources. They also provide expert breastfeeding and lactation care, promote changes that support breastfeeding and help reduce the risks of not breastfeeding.

#### 4.30.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Lactation Consultant will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.30.2.1. Educating families, health professionals and the community about breastfeeding and human lactation.
- 4.30.2.2. Providing comprehensive, skilled care and evidence-based information for breastfeeding and human lactation, from preconception to weaning, for breastfeeding families.
- 4.30.2.3. Facilitating the development of policies which protect, promote and support breastfeeding.
- 4.30.2.4. Acknowledging parental and child health and mental status in the context of breastfeeding.
- 4.30.2.5. Performing comprehensive maternal, child and feeding assessments related to breastfeeding and human lactation.
- 4.30.2.6. Collaborate effectively with relevant training physicians like Pediatrics and nutritionist based on need and evaluations.
- 4.30.2.7. Developing and implementing an individualized feeding plan in consultation with the client.
- 4.30.2.8. Evaluate and test child's response and wellbeing and modify feeding plans accordingly.
- 4.30.2.9. Providing evidence-based information regarding use of medications (over-the-counter and prescription), alcohol, tobacco and addictive drugs, and herbs or supplements, and their potential impact on milk production and child safety.



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	<p>4.30.2.10. Providing evidence-based information regarding complementary and alternative therapies during lactation and their impact on milk production and the effect on the child.</p> <p>4.30.2.11. Integrating cultural, psychosocial and nutritional aspects for mothers and families .</p> <p>4.30.2.12. Providing support and encouragement to successfully meet breastfeeding goals.</p> <p>4.30.2.13. Using effective counselling skills when interacting with clients and health care team members.</p> <p>4.30.2.14. Using the principles of family-centered care while maintaining a collaborative, supportive relationship with clients.</p> <p>4.30.2.15. Recording all relevant information, truthfully and fully, concerning care provided and, where appropriate, retaining records for the time specified by the local jurisdiction.</p> <p>4.30.2.16. Reporting, when necessary, truthfully and fully to the client's primary health care provider, to the health care system, and/or to the appropriate social services.</p> <p>4.30.2.17. Respect patient's privacy, dignity and confidentiality.</p> <p>4.30.2.18. Making referrals to other health care providers and community support resources when necessary.</p> <p>4.30.2.19. Providing follow-up services as required.</p> <p>4.30.2.20. Providing information that is free of conflict of interest.</p> <p>4.30.2.21. Acting as an advocate for breastfeeding as the child-feeding norm.</p>
<b>4.30.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Lactation Consultant works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.30.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Lactation Consultant can work with hospitals, clinics, or operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lactation Consultancy</li> </ul>

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### 4.31. Medical Physicist

#### 4.31.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Medical Physicists are allied health professionals who contribute to the effectiveness of radiological imaging procedures by assuring radiation safety and helping to develop improved imaging techniques (e.g., mammography CT, MR, ultrasound). They contribute to development of therapeutic techniques (e.g., prostate implants, stereotactic radio-surgery), collaborate with radiation oncologists to design treatment plans, and monitor equipment and procedures to insure that cancer patients receive the prescribed dose of radiation to the correct location.

#### 4.31.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Medical Physicists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices in one or more of the subfields of medical physics:

**Therapeutic Radiological Physicists:** involves the understanding of the radiation sources, types, and characteristics of radiation, interaction of radiation with matter, and thereafter the deposition of energy in matter. In clinical practice, therapeutic radiological physics deals with the technical tasks of preparing a patient to undergo radiation therapy. These tasks include simulation, patient data acquisition, individualized planning, verification, and dose delivery

**Diagnostic Radiological Physicists:** focus on optimizing the use and functionality of diagnostic imaging equipment. Such equipment includes conventional x-ray systems, fluoroscopy, mammography, computed tomography, and ultrasound. The goal is to maximize the clinically relevant information while minimizing risk to patients, personnel and the public, particularly that from radiation exposure. Diagnostic Radiology physicists are often the authoritative technical and scientific resource persons for a radiology department using such equipment.

**Medical Nuclear Physicists:** primarily concerned with the use of unsealed radionuclides for diagnostic and, to a lesser extent, therapeutic applications. Many of the responsibilities of a

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nuclear medicine physicist mirror those of the diagnostic radiology physicist including the purchase of equipment, acceptance and routine testing, radiation protection, dosimetry, teaching, research and development.

The scope of practice of all Medical Physicists includes:

- 4.31.2.1. Developing specifications for imaging equipment and diagnostic radiation detectors;
- 4.31.2.2. Developing procedures for the initial and continuing evaluation of imaging equipment and diagnostic radiation detectors;
- 4.31.2.3. Providing evidence of compliance of imaging equipment with regulatory and accreditation agency rules and recommendations;
- 4.31.2.4. Measuring and characterizing of medical radiation from imaging equipment prior to clinical utilization;
- 4.31.2.5. Performing acceptance testing, evaluation and commissioning of imaging equipment and/or their associated computer systems, algorithms, data, and output;
- 4.31.2.6. Developing and/or evaluating of policies and procedures related to the appropriate clinical use of radiation for imaging purposes;
- 4.31.2.7. Reviewing diagnostic imaging dosimetry information noted in patient records;
- 4.31.2.8. Developing and managing of a comprehensive Quality Management Program that monitors, evaluates, and optimizes imaging processes;
- 4.31.2.9. Assisting in the development and/or evaluation of a comprehensive clinical radiation safety program in diagnostic imaging;
- 4.31.2.10. Consulting on patient or personnel radiation dose and associated risks;
- 4.31.2.11. Providing consultation to assure an optimized balance between image quality and patient dose;
- 4.31.2.12. Providing institutional consultation on program development in diagnostic imaging;
- 4.31.2.13. Planning, assessing, evaluating, and specifying of thickness, material, and placement of shielding needed to protect patients, workers, the general public and the environment from radiation produced incident to diagnosis or treatment of humans;
- 4.31.2.14. Participating in informatics development and direction;
- 4.31.2.15. Applying other medical applications of physics as appropriate to safely carry out diagnostic radiologic procedures; and



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	4.31.2.16. Applying Medical Health Physics procedures associated with the practice of Diagnostic Radiology.
<b>4.31.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Medical Physicist works independently without direct supervision. They work closely with Medical Specialists in Oncology and Nuclear Medicine.</p>
<b>4.31.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Medical Physicists may practice at licensed healthcare operator facility with the activity of Diagnostic Center (Clinical &amp; Radiology). The facility must get the radiation requirements approved as per the DHCA Radiation Oncology Facility- Technical Reference document #TR/HCO/009/02 of June 2014.</p>

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### 4.32. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Technologist

#### 4.32.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed MRI Technologists are allied health professionals who use specialized equipment to create cross-sectional image scans of patients to help doctors diagnose and treat illness or disease. They interact directly with patients and may instruct health care team regarding contrast media considerations .

#### 4.32.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed MRI Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.32.2.1. Implementing safe imaging protocols in order to achieve images of maximum diagnostic quality;
- 4.32.2.2. Reviewing patient history and physician's orders;
- 4.32.2.3. Educating patients regarding procedures, equipment and examination to ensure patient's understanding and cooperation;
- 4.32.2.4. Preparing and instructs health care team regarding contrast media considerations and/or medications within scope of practice when instructed;
- 4.32.2.5. Explain the risks of contrast media injections, obtain signed consent form from the patient;
- 4.32.2.6. Monitoring patient condition continuously and reporting/responding to changes in status as appropriate;
- 4.32.2.7. Positioning patient and performing imaging procedure(s);
- 4.32.2.8. Analyzing results and identifying issues with the quality of imaging results;
- 4.32.2.9. Taking appropriate action to resolve image quality issues, including repositioning patient and repeating procedure;
- 4.32.2.10. Entering, transmitting and reporting scan results.
- 4.32.2.11. Maintain controlled access to restricted area of strong magnetic field to ensure safety of patients, visitors, and hospital personnel and screen patient for ferrous and RF-sensitive material prior to entrance into magnetic field.

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<b>4.32.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> A DHCA-licensed MRI Technologist does not work under direct supervision of any other healthcare professional.
<b>4.32.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> MRI Technologist can work in a clinic or hospital which has the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Neurology</li><li>▫ Radiology</li></ul>

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### 4.33. Neurodiagnostic Technologist

#### 4.33.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Neurodiagnostic Technologists are Allied Health Professionals who conduct electroneurodiagnostic (END) tests to obtain physiologic data from the central and peripheral nervous system; analyze and report the results in a manner consistent with their training, education, experience, and credentialing.

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### 4.33.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Neurodiagnostic Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

#### 4.33.2.1. Conducting tests or studies such as:

- electroencephalography (EEG),
- evoked potentials (EP)
- polysomnography/sleep technology (PSG),
- nerve conduction studies (NCS),
- intensive care unit continuous EEG monitoring (ICU/cEEG)
- electromyography (EMG), and
- intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring (IONM).

4.33.2.2. Indicating artifacts or interferences derived from sources outside of the brain, such as poor electrode contact or patient movement, on electroneurodiagnostic recordings;

4.33.2.3. Explaining testing procedures to patients, answering questions or reassuring patients as needed;

4.33.2.4. Monitoring patients during tests or surgeries, using electroencephalographs (EEG), evoked potential (EP) instruments, or video recording equipment;

4.33.2.5. Attaching electrodes to patients using adhesives.

4.33.2.6. Conducting tests to determine cerebral death, the absence of brain activity, or the probability of recovery from a coma;

4.33.2.7. Measuring patients' body parts and mark locations where electrodes are to be placed;

4.33.2.8. Calibrating, troubleshooting, or repairing equipment and correcting malfunctions as needed;

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	<p><b>4.33.2.9.</b> Measuring visual, auditory, or somatosensory evoked potentials (EPs) to determine responses to stimuli.</p> <p><b>4.33.2.10.</b> Summarizing technical data in reports to assist physicians to diagnose brain, sleep, or nervous system disorders;</p> <p><b>4.33.2.11.</b> Setting up, programming, or recording montages or electrical combinations when testing peripheral nerve, spinal cord, subcortical, or cortical responses;</p> <p><b>4.33.2.12.</b> Collecting patients' medical information needed to customize tests;</p> <p><b>4.33.2.13.</b> Adjusting equipment to optimize viewing of the nervous system;</p> <p><b>4.33.2.14.</b> Assisting in training technicians, medical students, residents or other staff members.</p>
<p><b>4.33.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Neurodiagnostic Technologist works under supervision of a physician who is responsible for interpretation and correlation of the results. This physician is not usually physically present during the procedures; so the technologist must be able to analyze data during the recording, making certain that the information obtained is valid and interpretable.</p>
<p><b>4.33.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Neurodiagnostic Technologists can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▮ Neurology</li> </ul>

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### 4.34. Nuclear Medicine Technologist

#### 4.34.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed Nuclear Medicine Technologists are allied health professionals who perform the nuclear medicine and molecular imaging procedure or the therapy at the request of and for interpretation by Specialist.

#### 4.34.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Nuclear Medicine Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.34.2.1. Performing nuclear medicine procedures as prescribed by practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user;
- 4.34.2.2. Performing hybrid imaging including PET/CT and SPECT/CT for emission, transmission, and attenuation correction, anatomical location and for use in radiation therapy treatment planning when performed within hybrid imaging as prescribed by practitioner and under the supervision of specialist;
- 4.34.2.3. Identifying, preparing and/or administering ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography), non-ionizing radiation, and medication as prescribed by practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user;
- 4.34.2.4. Identifying, preparing, calculating, documenting, administering; and monitoring of adjunctive medication(s) used during an in-vitro, diagnostic imaging, or therapeutic procedure. Also included are the preparation and administration of oral and IV contrast used in the performance of imaging studies;
- 4.34.2.5. Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record;
- 4.34.2.6. Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by specialist;
- 4.34.2.7. Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures;
- 4.34.2.8. Preparing patients for procedures;
- 4.34.2.9. Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- 4.34.2.10. Performing venipuncture as prescribed by practitioner;



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	<p>4.34.2.11. Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by practitioner;</p> <p>4.34.2.12. Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded;</p> <p>4.34.2.13. Identifying and responding to emergency situations;</p> <p>4.34.2.14. Providing education.</p> <p>4.34.2.15. Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.</p> <p>4.34.2.16. Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.</p> <p>4.34.2.17. Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.</p> <p>4.34.2.18. Preparing, administering, and documenting activities related to ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography) and non-ionizing radiation, medications and radiation exposure in accordance with federal and state laws or lawful institutional policy; and</p> <p>4.34.2.19. Reporting unsafe practices to the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) and DHCR</p>
<p><b>4.34.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Nuclear Medicine Technologist works under supervision of a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Nuclear Medicine Specialist; or</li> <li>▫ Oncology Specialist</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.34.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Nuclear Medicine Technologists may work under Operators that have one or both of following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Medical Oncology</li> <li>▫ Nuclear Medicine</li> </ul>

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### 4.35. Clinical Dietitian

#### 4.35.1

#### **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Clinical Dietitian are Allied Health Professionals who are trained in food science and human nutrition, adaptation and application of food and nutrient information to the solution of food problems, the control of disease and the promotion of health, performance of nutritional research, instruction of groups and individuals about nutritional research and about nutritional requirements, and assistance of individuals in developing patterns to meet their nutritional needs.

#### 4.35.2

#### **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Dietitians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively this include:

- 4.35.2.1. Encompasses the range of roles, activities, and regulations within which nutrition and dietetics practitioners perform to protect the health of public, community, and populations.
- 4.35.2.2. Enhance the health and well-being of patients/clients; and deliver quality products, programs, including Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT), across all focus areas. Focus areas include, but are not limited to:
- 4.35.2.3. Oncology, pediatrics, diabetes, nephrology, sports, nutrition support, extended care, corrections, weight management and obesity, wellness and prevention, behavioral health, eating disorder, intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental illness, addictions, integrative and functional medicine, sustainable resilient healthy food and water systems, communities and public health.
- 4.35.2.4. Unique to clinical dietitians is the qualification to provide MNT. MNT is a cost-effective, essential component of comprehensive nutrition care. Diseases or conditions may be prevented, delayed, or managed, and quality of life improved in individuals receiving MNT.

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- 4.35.2.5. During an MNT intervention, clinical dietitians counsel individuals on behavioral and lifestyle changes that impact long-term eating habits and health. MNT is an evidenced-based application of the Nutrition Care Process(NCP), including:
- 4.35.2.6. Performing a comprehensive nutrition assessment.
- 4.35.2.7. Determining the nutrition diagnosis
- 4.35.2.8. Planning and implementing nutrition intervention using evidence-based nutrition practice guidelines.
- 4.35.2.9. Monitoring and evaluating an individual's progress to Clinical Dietitian goals.
- 4.35.2.10. Assessing nutritional needs, diet restrictions and current health plans to develop and implement dietary-care plans and provide nutritional counseling.
- 4.35.2.11. Clinical Dietitian provide diet counseling services and/or counseling individuals and groups on basic rules of good nutrition, healthy eating habits, and nutrition monitoring to improve their quality of life.
- 4.35.2.12. Consulting with physicians and health care personnel to determine nutritional needs and diet restrictions of patient as well as planning, integration and delivery of medical nutrition therapy and ambulatory nutrition programs.
- 4.35.2.13. Planning, conducting, and evaluating dietary, nutritional, and epidemiological research.
- 4.35.2.14. Writing research reports and other publications to document and communicate research findings.
- 4.35.2.15. Purchasing food in accordance with health and safety codes.
- 4.35.2.16. Managing quantity food service departments or clinical and community nutrition services.
- 4.35.2.17. Making recommendations regarding public policy, such as nutrition labeling, food fortification, and nutrition standards for school programs.
- 4.35.2.18. Inspecting meals served for conformance to prescribed diets and standards of palatability and appearance.
- 4.35.2.19. Selecting, training and supervising workers who plan, prepare and serve meals.
- 4.35.2.20. Organizing, developing, analyzing, testing, and preparing special meals such as low-fat, low-cholesterol chemical-free meals and allergy free meals.

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- 4.35.2.20 Preparing and administering budgets for food, equipment and supplies.
- 4.35.2.21 Developing curriculum and preparing manuals, visual aids, course outlines, and other materials used in teaching healthcare professionals.
- 4.35.2.22 Advising food service managers and organizations on sanitation, safety procedures, menu development, budgeting, and planning to assist with the establishment, operation, and evaluation of food service facilities and nutrition programs.
- 4.35.2.23 Planning and conducting training programs in dietetics, nutrition, and institutional management and administration for medical students, health-care personnel and the general public.
- 4.35.2.24 Developing policies for food service or nutritional programs to assisting health promotion and disease control.
- 4.35.2.25 Confer with design, building, and equipment personnel to plan for construction and remodeling of food service units.
- 4.35.2.26 Interviewing patients and families and reviewing information obtained from medical records to assess and evaluate social, financial, environmental and medical factors impacting nutritional status.
- 4.35.2.27 Conducting counseling and education for patients with complex needs i.e., renal disease, organ failure, morbid obesity oncology patients ...etc.
- 4.35.2.28 Interpreting anthropometrics, laboratory, clinical and nutrient intake data to determine nutritional risk, nutritional status, macro and micro nutrient requirements and feeding limitations and the development of nutrition care plans.
- 4.35.2.29 Developing and measuring outcomes for nutrition services and practice.
- 4.35.2.30 Participating as a team member in conference on behalf of patient with other relevant Healthcare Professionals.
- 4.35.2.31 Communicating to patients and other relevant Healthcare Professionals concerning any nutritional issues that may affect a patient's response to overall medical care and treatment.
- 4.35.2.32 Developing health promotion/disease prevention intervention programs.

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### 4.35.3 Supervision

### 4.35.4 Operator Services Requirements

Clinical Dietitian can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:

- Nutrition.

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### 4.36. Nutritionist

#### 4.36.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed Nutritionists are Allied Health Professionals who are trained in food science and human nutrition, adaptation and application of food and nutrient information to the solution of food problems, the control of disease and the promotion of health, performance of nutritional research, instruction of groups and individuals about nutritional research and about nutritional requirements, and assistance of individuals in developing patterns to meet their nutritional needs.

#### 4.36.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Nutritionists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.36.2.1.** Monitoring food service operations to ensure conformance to nutritional, safety, sanitation and quality standards;
- 4.36.2.2.** Assessing nutritional needs, diet restrictions and current health plans to develop and implement dietary-care plans and provide nutritional counseling;
- 4.36.2.3.** Advising patients and their families on nutritional principles, dietary plans and diet modifications, and food selection and preparation;
- 4.36.2.4.** Coordinating diet counseling services and/or counseling individuals and groups on basic rules of good nutrition, healthy eating habits, and nutrition monitoring to improve their quality of life;
- 4.36.2.5.** Consulting with physicians and health care personnel to determine nutritional needs and diet restrictions of patient or patient as well as planning, integration and delivery of medical nutrition therapy and ambulatory nutrition programs
- 4.36.2.6.** Planning, conducting, and evaluating dietary, nutritional, and epidemiological research;
- 4.36.2.7.** Writing research reports and other publications to document and communicate research findings;
- 4.36.2.8.** Purchasing food in accordance with health and safety codes;

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- 4.36.2.9.** Managing quantity food service departments or clinical and community nutrition services;
- 4.36.2.10.** Making recommendations regarding public policy, such as nutrition labeling, food fortification, and nutrition standards for school programs;
- 4.36.2.11.** Inspecting meals served for conformance to prescribed diets and standards of palatability and appearance;
- 4.36.2.12.** Selecting, training and supervising workers who plan, prepare and serve meals;
- 4.36.2.13.** Organizing, developing, analyzing, testing, and preparing special meals such as low-fat, low-cholesterol and chemical-free meals;
- 4.36.2.14.** Preparing and administering budgets for food, equipment and supplies;
- 4.36.2.15.** Planning and preparing grant proposals to request program funding;
- 4.36.2.16.** Developing curriculum and preparing manuals, visual aids, course outlines, and other materials used in teaching healthcare professionals;
- 4.36.2.17.** Advising food service managers and organizations on sanitation, safety procedures, menu development, budgeting, and planning to assist with the establishment, operation, and evaluation of food service facilities and nutrition programs;
- 4.36.2.18.** Planning and conducting training programs in dietetics, nutrition, and institutional management and administration for medical students, health-care personnel and the general public;
- 4.36.2.19.** Developing policies for food service or nutritional programs to assist in health promotion and disease control;
- 4.36.2.20.** Confer with design, building, and equipment personnel to plan for construction and remodeling of food service units.
- 4.36.2.21.** Interviewing patients and families and reviewing information obtained from medical records to assess and evaluate social, financial, environmental and medical factors impacting nutritional status;
- 4.36.2.22.** Conducting counseling and education for patients with complex needs i.e., renal disease, organ failure, morbid obesity;
- 4.36.2.23.** Interpreting anthropometrics, laboratory, clinical and nutrient intake data to determine nutritional risk, nutritional status, macro and micro nutrient requirements and feeding limitations and the development of nutrition care plans;
- 4.36.2.24.** Developing and measuring outcomes for nutrition services and practice;

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	<p><b>4.36.2.25.</b> Participating as a team member in conference on behalf of patient with other relevant Healthcare Professionals;</p> <p><b>4.36.2.26.</b> Communicating to patients and other relevant Healthcare Professionals concerning any nutritional issues that may affect a patient's response to overall medical care and treatment;</p> <p><b>4.36.2.27.</b> Developing health promotion/disease prevention intervention programs.</p>
<p><b>4.36.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Nutritionist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.36.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Nutritionists can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Nutrition</li> </ul>

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### 4.37. Occupational Therapist

#### 4.37.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Occupational Therapists are allied health professionals who work with individuals who have either temporary or permanent conditions that are mentally, physically, developmentally, or emotionally disabling to enable said individuals to maximize independence in every aspect of their life.

#### 4.37.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Occupational Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

4.37.2.1. Developing, recovering, and maintaining daily living and working skills;

4.37.2.2. Improve basic motor functions and reasoning abilities;

4.37.2.3. Compensating for permanent or temporary loss of function.

4.37.2.4. Using process(es) of enabling occupation to promote health and well-being by working with individuals, groups, organizations, communities and society to optimize activity and participation across the lifespan and in all life domains;

4.37.2.5. Establishing relationships with patients and people associated with patients, based on an understanding of their occupational history, participation preferences, and the personal, spiritual, family, social, and cultural meanings of what they do.

4.37.2.6. Using interactive, observational and interpretive methods of enquiry to explore and understand the subjective meanings of occupation;

4.37.2.7. Assessing aspects of people, occupations and places relevant to the things people want, need and are expected to do, including:

- ▮ Personal factors, body structures and functions, activity limitations and occupational performance skills relative to the requirements for participation and developmental stage;
- ▮ Past and present participation in occupation including the effectiveness of and satisfaction with that participation;
- ▮ Routines and patterns of participation, and their consequences for health and well-being;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ The components of occupation, and the capacities, skills and resources required to participate in them;</li> <li>▫ Contexts of participation in occupation, including facilitators and barriers to participation, and culturally defined roles and meanings.</li> </ul> <p>4.37.2.8. Working collaboratively with patients to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Identify and prioritize activity and participation goals at an occupational performance level, in current and/or future environments;</li> <li>▫ Develop, preserve and restore capacity for participation, including body structures and functions, and personal factors as these relate to skillful, effective and satisfying occupational performance;</li> <li>▫ Prevent or decreasing retard predictable deformity of body structures and/or disruption of body functions that might affect participation, through educational approaches and by recommending and educating people in the use and care of assistive devices, garments and technologies and strategies;</li> <li>▫ Review participation choices, in relation to enabling occupational performance;</li> <li>▫ Modify how, when, where and with whom activities and occupations are performed;</li> <li>▫ Modify physical, social and attitudinal environments to remove barriers to participation in occupation and strengthen facilitators of participation in occupation; and</li> <li>▫ Develop a group, organization, or community's purpose, resources, structure, functioning and/or skills to enable participation in occupation;</li> </ul> <p>4.37.2.9. Engaging in processes to ensure continued competence</p>
<p><b>4.37.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b> Occupational Therapist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.37.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Occupational Therapist can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Occupational Therapy</li> </ul>

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### 4.38. Occupational Therapy Assistant

#### 4.38.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Occupational Therapy Assistants are allied health professionals whose aides help patients develop, recover, improve, as well as maintain the skills needed for daily living and working. Occupational therapy assistants are directly involved in providing therapy to patients; occupational therapy aides typically perform support activities in DHCC in accordance with the Healthcare Professionals Regulations defined in this scope.



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### 4.38.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Occupational Therapy Assistants will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.38.2.1.** Providing direct, indirect and/or consultative services to a patient affected by physical, psycho-social, cognitive, congenital and/or developmental disorders or the aging process, to improve and/or prevent loss of physical or mental functioning and to promote wellness;
- 4.38.2.2.** Administering standardized and/or non-standardized assessments and/or the observation of a patient and the environment to assist in the identification of functional abilities or deficits. Areas, which may be assessed shall include the performance of activities of daily living, including recreation, leisure or work related skills which are affected by sensory, motor, developmental, perceptual, cognitive and/or psycho-social abilities;
- 4.38.2.3.** Assisting in the development and implementation of an intervention plan for the patient;
- 4.38.2.4.** The development and utilization of, and education and training in, purposeful, task oriented activities for the patient to improve, restore and/or maintain optimal performance of life skills, roles and functions including work, recreation, leisure skills and the activities of daily living;
- 4.38.2.5.** The design, fabrication, application and/or selection of adaptive equipment, prosthetics and/or orthotic devices, except dental devices;
- 4.38.2.6.** Consultation concerning the adaptation of physical environments; and
- 4.38.2.7.** The discontinuation or discharge from care or transitioning to another level



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4.38.3	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> Occupational Therapy Assistant performs duties under the supervision of Occupational Therapist.
4.38.4	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Occupational Therapy Assistant can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Occupational Therapy</li></ul>



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### 4.39. Optometrist

<b>4.39.1</b>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Optometrists are Allied Health Professionals who are trained to examine, diagnose and provides comprehensive eye health and vision care in a professional and ethical manner.</p>
<b>4.39.2</b>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Optometrist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.39.2.1 Assessing, formulating and implementing examination plans;</p> <p>4.39.2.2 Interpreting and analyzing findings of an established diagnosis or diagnoses;</p> <p>4.39.2.3 Designing a management plan for each patient and implementing the plan agreed to with the patient;</p> <p>4.39.2.4 Referring patients to Licensed Physicians, as necessary, in a timely fashion; and</p> <p>4.39.2.5 Cooperating with Licensed Physicians in the provision of pre- and post-operative management of patients.</p> <p>4.39.2.6 Signing certificates required for statutory purposes, such as driving license eyesight certificates;</p> <p>4.39.2.7 Can correct the refractive optical errors of the visual system by spectacles, contact lenses, low vision aides and vision therapy eye exercises to patients complaining of visual symptoms, and</p> <p>4.39.2.8 Can adjust ocular mobility disorders including strabismus related optical problems by optical aids and/or orthoptic exercises.</p> <p>4.39.2.9 The Practice of Optometry does not include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● pharmacological therapies, either topical or systemic;</li> <li>● surgical procedures, including minor surgical procedures, laser therapies; or</li> <li>● Cosmetic procedures, including refractive surgical procedures.</li> </ul> <p>4.39.2.10 Optometrists can only prescribe over the counter medications to treat diagnosed eye conditions</p>
<b>4.39.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>A DHCA-licensed Optometrist works independently without direct supervision</p>

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### 4.39.4 **Operator Services Requirements**

Optometrists can work in facilities that have following services:

- ▮ Optometry
- ▮ Optical Shop



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### 4.40. Optometry Technician

<p><b>4.40.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Optometry Technicians are allied health professionals who work under the supervision of Optometrist in the areas of patient examination and treatment, including treatment of low vision, vision therapy, and dispensing of contact lenses and other optometric devices, as well as office management.</p>
<p><b>4.40.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Optometry Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.40.2.1 Assisting Licensed Optometrists in eye examinations and corrective procedures;</p> <p>4.40.2.2 Recording patient medical histories and helping to prepare the patient for the vision examination;</p> <p>4.40.2.3 Assisting with tests that help ensure the accurate pre-testing, such as visual acuity, color vision, depth perception, pupil reflexes, visual field testing, and testing pressure inside the eye, taking blood pressure, and eye photography;</p> <p>4.40.2.4 Educating patients on proper care and use of glasses and contact lenses prescribed by Optometrist or Licensed Physician; and</p> <p>4.40.2.5 Administering vision therapy programs prescribed by Optometrist.</p>
<p><b>4.40.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>A DHCA-licensed Optometry Technician works under supervision of DHCA-Licensed Optometrist.</p>
<p><b>4.40.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Optometry Technicians may work under Operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Optometry</li> <li>▫ Optical Shop</li> </ul>

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### 4.41. Orthoptist

#### 4.41.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Orthoptists are Allied Health Professionals with specialized knowledge in visual function and neuromuscular anomalies. They evaluate and manage childhood and adult eye movement abnormalities. Specifically, an Orthoptist plays a role in the assessment, diagnosis, and rehabilitation of eye and vision disorders.

#### 4.41.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Orthoptists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.41.2.1 Diagnosis and orthoptic management of defects of binocular vision, ocular motility, and visual deficits related to neurological (stroke and brain injury) and systemic disease (diabetes);
- 4.41.2.2 Referral of patients for specialist advice and intervention where appropriate;
- 4.41.2.3 In the presence of eye disease, diagnostic procedures including refraction, perimetry, ultrasonography, tomography and electrophysiology;
- 4.41.2.4 Orthoptic management of strabismus (turned eye) and amblyopia (non-disease related poor vision);
- 4.41.2.5 Clinical monitoring of stable, chronic conditions such as glaucoma, diabetes and macular degeneration, and escalation to diagnostic services when indicated;
- 4.41.2.6 Quality patient education to achieve improved patient compliance with treatment and optimal outcomes;
- 4.41.2.7 Health promotion through vision screening across the age spectrum; and
- 4.41.2.8 Returning patient phone calls, completing forms, preparing referral letters, or educating patients, students, or office staff.
- 4.41.2.9 Participating in clinical research or education of medical students, residents, and orthoptic students.
- 4.41.2.10 Minimizing the functional impact of vision impairment and facilitating a high quality of life for individuals with low vision.



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<b>4.41.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> Orthoptist works with Ophthalmology Specialists but without direct supervision.
<b>4.41.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Orthoptists can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Ophthalmology; or</li><li>▫ Optometry</li></ul>

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### 4.42. Orthotist

<p><b>4.42.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Orthotists are allied health professionals who utilize their skills and training in Orthotics to custom-fabricate braces or appliances that are designed and fitted to the body because of muscle weakness, deformity or a disabling condition of the limbs or spine to achieve control of biomedical alignment, protect and support a healing injury or assist in the increase of mobility, rehabilitation, or independence. Treat the physical and functional limitations of people resulting from illnesses and disabilities, including limb amputations.</p>
<p><b>4.42.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Orthotists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.42.2.1 Participating as a member in a multidisciplinary team and contributing through the examination and recommendation of the design of orthoses;</p> <p>4.42.2.2 Take all body or limb casts and measurements required for proper fabrication and fitting of orthoses;</p> <p>4.42.2.3 Designing, formulating and fitting orthoses;</p> <p>4.42.2.4 Providing continuing patient care in order to assess the effect of the orthoses on the patient's tissues and to assure proper fit and function of orthoses;</p> <p>4.42.2.5 Assist in recovery and healing of acute and post-surgical care;</p> <p>4.42.2.6 Advising and educating patients on how to use and care for their orthoses;</p> <p>4.42.2.7 Supervising and directing activities of Orthotic Technicians;</p> <p>4.42.2.8 Modifying or repairing plaster casts of areas to receive orthoses; and</p> <p>4.42.2.9 Adjusting or repairing orthoses.</p>
<p><b>4.42.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Orthotists work independently without direct supervision; however, they require medical assessment supported by a clinical report.</p>
<p><b>4.42.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Orthotist can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Prosthetics/Orthotics</li> </ul>

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### 4.43. Orthotic Technician

4.43.1	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Orthotics Technicians are allied health professionals who utilize their skills and training in Orthotics to assist in custom-fabricate braces or appliances that are designed and fitted to the body under supervision from a DHCA-Licensed Orthotist.</p>
4.43.2	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Orthotics Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.43.2.1 Fabricating and assembling orthoses, including component parts, sockets and suspension systems according to drawings, measurements and plaster casts;</p> <p>4.43.2.2 Assist in all primary fabricating procedures such as vacuum molding, laminations, bending and aligning components;</p> <p>4.43.2.3 Implementing established Orthotic treatment plans which include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material Selection</li> <li>• Fabrication</li> <li>• Structural Evaluation</li> <li>• Diagnostic fitting</li> <li>• Assessment of intervention for appropriate outcomes</li> <li>• Repairing, rebuilding or modifying orthoses;</li> </ul> <p>4.43.2.4 Operating machines, tools and materials required for the fabrication of orthoses; and</p> <p>4.43.2.5 Maintaining knowledge of and the ability to work with the variety of materials used in orthotics, including thermosetting and thermoforming plastics, metals, and leathers.</p>
4.43.3	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Orthotics Technician performs duties under the supervision of Orthotist.</p>
4.43.4	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Orthotics Technicians can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Prosthetics/Orthotics</li> </ul>

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### 4.44. Perfusionist

#### 4.44.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Perfusionists are Allied Health Professionals who operate and maintain the cardiopulmonary bypass machine (heart–lung machine) for extracorporeal oxygenation of the blood during open-heart surgery and other surgeries that require cardiopulmonary bypass to manage the patient's physiological status.

#### 4.44.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Perfusionists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

Reviewing patient medical history and chart;

4.44.2.1 Consulting with surgeon or physician to obtain patient information needed to set up heart-lung machine and associated equipment;

4.44.2.2 Setting up and operating heart-lung machine to take over functions of patient's heart and lungs during surgery or respiratory failure;

4.44.2.3 Selecting, assembling, calibrating and testing heart-lung machine to ensure that its functioning according to the required specifications;

4.44.2.4 Routine maintenance and monitoring of performance and function of cardiopulmonary and myocardial perfusion equipment in use and Testing/ evaluating new equipment for use.

4.44.2.5 Operating heart-lung machine to regulate blood circulation and composition, to administer drugs and anesthetic agents, and to control body temperature during surgery or respiratory failure of patient;

4.44.2.6 Monitoring and observing operation of heart-lung machine and analyzing patient's physiologic variables such as blood temperature, blood composition, flow rate, and adjusting equipment to maintain normal body functions.

4.44.2.7 Assessing procedure(s) to be performed as well as patient requirements, choosing appropriate components for the extracorporeal circuit and providing appropriate control of the patient's cardiopulmonary and metabolic homeostasis using assessment skills after consulting the physician.



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	<p>4.44.2.8 In addition to the application of cardiopulmonary bypass for open heart surgery, the Perfusionist provides additional therapeutic services which may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Induced hypothermia and hemodilution of various degrees;</li> <li>▫ Ventricular assists: Right Ventricular Assist Devices (RVAD), Left Ventricular Assist Devices (LVAD), and Intra-Aortic Balloon Pumps (IABP);</li> <li>▫ Vascular bypass during liver transplantation;</li> <li>▫ Isolated chemotherapeutic limb perfusion;</li> <li>▫ Long term pulmonary support, Extra-Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO);</li> <li>▫ Hemoconcentration;</li> <li>▫ Autotransfusion and blood salvage.</li> </ul>
4.44.3	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Perfusionist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
4.44.4	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Perfusionists can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Cardiology;</li> <li>▫ Intensive Care Unit; or</li> <li>▫ Cardiac Surgery</li> <li>▫ Thoracic Surgery</li> </ul>



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### 4.45. Clinical Pharmacist

#### 4.45.1 Definition:

A DHCA-licensed Clinical pharmacists are Allied Health Professionals who provide comprehensive medication management and related care for patients in all health care settings. They are licensed pharmacists with specialized advanced education and training who possess the clinical competencies necessary to practice in team-based, direct patient care environments

#### 4.45.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Pharmacist will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. They work in collaboration with other providers to deliver comprehensive medication management that optimizes patient outcomes.

##### 4.45.2.1. **Assessment of the patient**

- Review the medical record, interpret and analyze subjective and objective information to determine the clinical status of the patient;
- Meet with the patient/caregivers to obtain and document a complete medication history to identify all of the patient's current medications (including regimens and administration routes), medication-taking behaviors, adherence, allergies, and attitudes and experiences with medication therapy;
- Prioritize patient problems and medication-related needs.

##### 4.45.2.2. **Evaluation of medication therapy**

- Assess, with other members of the health care team, the appropriateness of current medications on the basis of health conditions, indication, and the therapeutic goals of each medication;
- Evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and affordability of each medication;
- Assess medication-taking behaviors and adherence to each medication; and
- Identify medication-related problems and evaluate collaboratively with other members of the health care team the need for intervention.

##### 4.45.2.3. **Development and implementation of a plan of care**

- Review the patient's active medical problems and optimize medication therapy;

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- Formulate a comprehensive medication management assessment in collaboration with the health care team and implement this plan to achieve patient-specific outcomes;
- Educate the patient/caregivers about medication care plan, to optimize adherence, and to improve therapeutic outcomes; and
- Establish patient-specific measurable parameters and time frames for monitoring and follow-up in collaboration with other members of the health care team.
- Conducting ongoing assessments and refining the plan of care to optimize medication therapy and ensure that individual goals are achieved; and
- Monitoring, modifying, documenting, and managing the plan of care in collaboration with the patient/caregivers and his/her other health care providers.

#### 4.45.2.4. Documentation

Clinical pharmacists document directly in the patient's medical record the medication-related assessment and plan of care to optimize patient outcomes. This documentation should be compliant with the accepted standards for documentation (and billing, where applicable) within the health system, health care facility, outpatient practice, or pharmacy in which one works.

#### 4.45.2.5. Research

Clinical pharmacists may develop research questions; conduct or participate in clinical, translational, and health services research that influence the quality of patient care

**4.45.3**

#### **Supervision**

Clinical Pharmacist work independently without direct supervision.

**4.45.4**

#### **Operator Services Requirements**

Clinical Pharmacists may work under Operators that have following activities:

- Internal Pharmacy
- Inpatient Pharmacy
- Hospital Pharmacy

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### 4.46. Pharmacist

#### 4.46.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed Pharmacists are allied health professionals who engage in the Practice of pharmacy whereby they prepare, compound, and dispense drugs upon written order (prescription) from healthcare practitioner (physician or dentist) and provide information to patients about medications and their use.

#### 4.46.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Pharmacists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.43.2.1 Dispensing drugs prescribed by physicians and Dentists;
- 4.43.2.2 Interpreting or evaluating a prescription drug order or medication order;
- 4.43.2.3 Providing patient counseling, including providing information about medications and their use;
- 4.43.2.4 Advising physicians and other healthcare practitioners on the selection, dosages, interactions, and side effects of medications;
- 4.43.2.5 Performing specific act of drug therapy management delegated to them by a written protocol from a physician;
- 4.43.2.6 Monitoring the health and progress of patients in response to drug therapy to ensure safe and effective use of medication;
- 4.43.2.7 Participating in drug or device selection as authorized by law, and participating in drug administration, drug regimen review, or drug-related research;
- 4.43.2.8 Continually optimizing patient safety and quality of services through effective use of emerging technologies and competency-based training;
- 4.43.2.9 Pharmacists are also responsible for:
  - Compounding or labeling a drug or device, other than labeling by a manufacturer, repackaging, or distributor of a nonprescription drug commercially packaged prescription drug or device;
  - Properly and safely storing a drug or device;
  - Maintaining proper records for a drug or device;

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- Providing complete, truthful and accurate information to patients regarding professional services and shall avoid misleading patients regarding the nature, cost or value of such services;

4.46.2.1 If licensed pharmacists discovered a mistake or omission in the medical prescription of become doubtful about part of it, they should discreetly contact the doctor who issued the prescription and they may return the prescription to the doctor if they rejected the clarification made by the doctor;

4.46.2.2 Pharmacist is NOT:

- Permitted to grant, dispense or sell 'prescription-only' medications without prescriptions from a Physician or dentist, or any form of poisons.
- Allowed to make any changes in the medical prescription before consulting the doctor who issued the prescription.
- Permitted before obtaining the approval of the doctor, to repeat the supply of tranquilizers or medicine including but not limited to controlled drugs.

4.46.2.3 The licensed Pharmacist may dispense medicines for owners of animals who carry diseases and who obtain a medical prescription issued by licensed veterinarian;

4.46.2.4 Pharmacists can dispense medicine to Doctors according to a signed application certifying that the amount, which they require, is for use in their clinics and/or hospital;

4.46.2.5 The licensed Pharmacist responsible for the pharmacy or the medicines store should keep a special record for dangerous (controlled) medicines including detailed statement about the amount of drugs purchased or imported, name of its supplier

4.46.2.6 or exporter, date of delivery or arrival, the amounts dispensed or sold, name and address of the patient or the buyer.

4.46.2.7 The Pharmacist responsible for the management of the pharmacy or medicines store should keep all medical prescription for controlled medicines dispensed or sold for at least five years from the date of selling or dispensation;

4.46.2.8 The licensed Pharmacist responsible for the management of the pharmacy or medicines store should conduct a regular inventory to examine that what is stated in the medicines record is in conformity with what is actually found.



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	<p><b><u>DHCA-licensed Pharmacists licensed before June 2018 and working in role of Clinical Pharmacist:</u></b></p> <p>4.46.2.18 Work in hospital settings and visit patients along with physicians to determine the best treatment options and focus more on clinical work rather than dispensing medications compared to other pharmacists.</p> <p>4.46.2.19 Clinical Pharmacists assess medication-related needs, evaluate medication therapy, develop and implement plans of care, and provide follow-up evaluation and medication monitoring in collaboration with other members of the health care team.</p> <p>4.46.2.20 Document the amount of drugs given and the concentration of the drug in the patient to assure that enough drug is given to be effective and that not too much is given to be harmful.</p> <p>4.46.2.21 Clinical Pharmacists are required to know about condition of the patient that may affect the drug level</p> <p>4.46.2.22 Clinical pharmacists interpret diagnostic and laboratory tests, identify the most appropriate drug and nondrug therapies, and teach patients and caregivers about medications and how to use them.</p>
<p><b>4.42.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Pharmacist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.42.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Pharmacists may work under Operators that have following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Community Pharmacy (Compounding Pharmacy)</li> <li>▫ Community Pharmacy</li> <li>▫ Internal Pharmacy</li> <li>▫ Inpatient Pharmacy</li> <li>▫ Hospital Pharmacy</li> <li>▫ Public Service Pharmacy</li> </ul>

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### 4.47. Pharmacy Technician

<p><b>4.47.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Pharmacy Technicians are allied health professionals who work in a pharmacy, under the supervision of a Pharmacist and assist in the pharmacy activities not requiring the professional judgment of a Pharmacist. The Pharmacy assistant is accountable to the supervising Pharmacist who is responsible for the care and safety of patients served by the pharmacy. Pharmacy Technician and Pharmacy Assistant are synonymous.</p>
<p><b>4.47.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Pharmacy Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.47.2.1 Assisting the Pharmacist in serving patients;</p> <p>4.47.2.2 Assisting in the dispensing process, but not of controlled drugs which is only managed by the pharmacy manager;</p> <p>4.47.2.3 Maintaining medication and inventory control systems;</p> <p>4.47.2.4 Participating in the administration and management of pharmacy practice;</p> <p>4.47.2.5 Performing only nonjudgmental technical duties under the direct supervision of Pharmacist;</p> <p>4.47.2.6 Performing functions pertaining to keeping updated records for a drug or device</p>
<p><b>4.47.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Pharmacy Technician is supervised by Clinical Pharmacist or Pharmacist and cannot work independently in the pharmacy</p>
<p><b>4.47.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Pharmacy Technicians may work under Operators that have following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Community Pharmacy (Compounding Pharmacy)</li> <li>□ Community Pharmacy</li> <li>□ Internal Pharmacy</li> <li>□ Inpatient Pharmacy</li> <li>□ Hospital Pharmacy</li> <li>□ Public Service Pharmacy</li> </ul>



## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.48. Physical Therapist

#### 4.48.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Physical Therapists are allied health professionals who assess and treat the body through provision of preventative, diagnostic and therapeutic services, with the intention of restoring or facilitating normal function, mobility or health to help prevent and alleviate disability arising from disease, trauma or injury. The term “physical therapist” shall be synonymous with “physiotherapist”.

#### 4.48.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHC Physical Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.48.2.1 Initial examination, evaluation, diagnosis, and prognosis. Such reports must be communicated to the treating physician specialist;
- 4.48.2.2 Using appropriate assessment techniques and gathering both quantitative and qualitative information;
- 4.48.2.3 Analyzing and evaluating findings and using these as a basis for defining the patients’ abilities, problems, and potential for change;
- 4.48.2.4 Formulating specific and appropriate management plans in consultation with the client or caregiver and is able to review and monitor the ongoing effectiveness of those plans, modifying them accordingly;
- 4.48.2.5 Participate in Communicating information, advice, instruction and professional opinions to colleagues, patients, and clients;
- 4.48.2.6 Exercising care, discretion and judgment and assuming responsibility for professional decisions and acting in the best interest of the patient;
- 4.48.2.7 Ensuring the safe and effective implementation of appropriate physiotherapy intervention;
- 4.48.2.8 Ensuring data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner;
- 4.48.2.9 Licensed Physical therapists provide technical support and therapeutic programs to patients based on referrals from Physician specialists in the field.



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<b>4.48.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> Physical Therapist works independently without direct supervision.
<b>4.48.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Physical Therapists can work with hospitals, clinics or with operators that have following services: □ Physical Therapy

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### 4.49. Physical Therapy Assistant

#### 4.49.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Physical Therapy Assistants Are Allied Health Professionals who assist a Physical Therapist in selected components of physical therapy intervention. Physical therapy assistants work under the direct supervision of a Physical Therapist and shall only practice those tasks in which they have established, maintained, and developed their ability to work safely and competently in. The terms "physical therapist assistant" and "physiotherapy Assistant" are synonymous.

#### 4.49.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Physical Therapy Assistants will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.49.2.1 Performing or assisting with exercise activities such as stretching, individual exercises, postural re-education and gait re-education;
- 4.49.2.2 Assisting with implementing electrotherapy treatments (i.e. ultrasound, electrical muscle stimulation, electrical nerve stimulation);
- 4.49.2.3 Instructing Patient in the use of crutches, canes, walkers, and wheelchairs;
- 4.49.2.4 Monitoring patients during treatments, individual activities and exercise classes, and reporting patient performance;
- 4.49.2.5 Performing postural drainage, percussions, and vibrations for the treatment of respiratory conditions;
- 4.49.2.6 Accompanying patients to treatment rooms, performing lifts and transfers, and helping patients correctly position themselves;
- 4.49.2.7 Demonstrating effective and appropriate skills in communicating information, to colleagues, patients, and Patient
- 4.49.2.8 Maintaining confidentiality of patient records and information;
- 4.49.2.9 Ensuring data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent; and unambiguous manner;

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline



## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

	<p>4.49.2.10 Physical therapist assistant shall not initiate physical therapy treatment upon the direction of a physician or other authorized health care provider without the direct supervision of physical therapist.</p> <p>4.49.2.11 Physical Therapy Assistant shall document treatments in the patient record. The supervising licensed Physical Therapist shall review and cosign contemporaneously the licensed Physical Therapy Assistant's entries into the patient record;</p> <p>4.49.2.12 Physical Therapy Assistant shall not perform a physical therapy examination, evaluation, diagnosis or prognosis, develop a plan of care, modify a plan of care, or independently engage in physical therapy instruction.</p>
<b>4.49.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Physical Therapy Assistant works under supervision of a physician or Physical Therapist.</p>
<b>4.49.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Physical Therapy Assistants can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Physical Therapy</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.50. Plaster/Cast Technician

<p><b>4.50.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b> DHCA-licensed Plaster/ Cast Technicians are allied health professionals who treat patients with injured joints and bones, and are responsible for applying casts, splints and braces</p>
<p><b>4.50.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b> This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Plaster/ Cast Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.50.2.1 Application and removal of casts, splints, and assembles and attaches orthopedic braces, splints and other devices;</p> <p>4.50.2.2 Working with and instructing patients in caring for their injuries;</p> <p>4.50.2.3 Adjusting crutches, walkers, and other aids and providing instructions to patients about their use.</p> <p>4.50.2.4 Modify or customize brace or splint for appropriate patient fit.</p> <p>4.50.2.5 Instruct patient on use, adjustment, and adaptation and care of device.</p> <p>4.50.2.6 Prepare mold of appropriate part of patient's body ensuring body part in proper alignment.</p> <p>4.50.2.7 Position, align and adjust orthopedic device on correct body part ensuring correct fit to patient with maximum possible comfort.</p>
<p><b>4.50.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b> Plaster/ Cast Technician works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.50.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Plaster/Cast Technicians may work in hospitals, Clinics and outpatient centers.</p>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.51. Podiatrist

#### 4.51.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Podiatrists are Allied Health Professionals can diagnose, treat, operate and prescribe for any disease, injury, deformity or other condition of the foot.

#### 4.51.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Podiatrists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. A Podiatrist shall be capable of interpreting signs and symptoms of systemic disorders as they manifest in the lower limb and foot with particular reference to diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis and other arthropathies, cardiovascular disorders, dermatological disorders, infections, neurological disorders, renal disorders, and malignancy.

The Practice of Podiatry shall not include treating any part of the human body other than the foot, treating fractures of the malleoli or cutting operations upon the malleoli.

The Practice of Podiatry encompasses the following:

- 4.51.2.1 Assuming full responsibility for professional assessment of a patient and treatment plans chosen for each patient;
- 4.51.2.2 Examining, diagnosing, and treating or prescribing a course of treatment for a patient with a disorder, disease or injury of the muscles, bones, or joints of the foot or ankle;
- 4.51.2.3 Interviewing patients and conducting a complete physical examination of the foot and ankle, including tissue, bone and muscular structure; such physical examination may also include those areas of the body potentially contributing to disorders, diseases, injuries or symptoms of the foot;
- 4.51.2.4 Ordering laboratory tests, analyses, and diagnostic procedures, including x-rays consistent with the scope of the Practice of Podiatry responsibilities;



## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.51.2.5 Choosing and performing appropriate:

Medical Treatments - means the application to, or prescription for, the foot or ankle of medicine, pads, adhesives, felt, plasters or any medicinal agency or

Surgical Treatments means (a) minor surgery on the foot by the use of cutting instruments for treatment of a disease, ailment or condition such as corns, calluses, warts, cysts, hammer toes, ingrown, infected or deformed toe nails or infected or ulcerative lesions and (b) other surgery on the foot when performed in a hospital as the medical staff of that hospital permits.;

### 4.51.2.6 Administering only local anesthetics for therapeutic purposes;

4.51.2.7 Prescribing and supervising construction and maintenance of orthotic foot devices and fabricating special appliances to foot or foot gear;

4.51.2.8 Designing a management plan for each patient and implementing the plan agreed to with the patient and the treating physician;

4.51.2.9 Prescribing corrective devices, physical therapy, or surgery;

4.51.2.10 Treating deformities using mechanical methods, such as whirlpool or paraffin baths, and electrical methods, such as short wave and low voltage currents.

4.51.2.11 Advising patients about treatments and foot care techniques necessary for prevention of future problems;

4.51.2.12 Refer patients to physicians when symptoms indicative of systemic disorders, such as arthritis or diabetes, are observed in feet and legs;

4.51.2.13 Making and fitting prosthetic appliances;

4.51.2.14 Correcting deformities by means of plaster casts and strapping;

4.51.2.15 Patient and family education about the benefits of foot care through techniques such as speaking engagements, advertising, and other forums

### 4.51.3 Supervision

Podiatrist works independently without direct supervision.

### 4.51.4 Operator Services Requirements

Podiatrists may work under Operators that have following services:

- Podiatry

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### 4.52. Prosthetist

<p><b>4.52.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Prosthetists are Allied Health Professionals who design medical supportive devices and measure and fit patients for them. These devices include artificial limbs (arms, hands, legs, and feet), braces, and other medical or surgical devices.</p>
<p><b>4.52.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Prosthetists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. A Prosthetist combines knowledge of medicine, engineering, and materials science in matching technology to enhance the lives of persons with limb loss, with particular attention to comfort, stability, and proper fit. This includes:</p> <p>4.52.2.1. Interviewing, examining, and evaluating patients to determine their needs;</p> <p>4.52.2.2. Measuring patients in order to design and fit medical devices;</p> <p>4.52.2.3. Designing orthopedic and prosthetic devices based on physicians' prescriptions;</p> <p>4.52.2.4. Taking a mold of the part of a patient's body that will be fitted with a brace or artificial limb;</p> <p>4.52.2.5. Fitting, testing, and adjusting devices on patients;</p> <p>4.52.2.6. Instructing patients on how to use and care for their devices;</p> <p>4.52.2.7. Repairing or updating prosthetic and orthotic device.</p> <p>4.52.2.8. Makes casts, measurements, and model modifications.</p> <p>4.52.2.9. Evaluates prosthesis on patient and makes adjustments to assure fit, function, comfort, and quality.</p>
<p><b>4.52.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Prosthetist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.52.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Prosthetist can work in facilities that has one of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Prosthetics</li> <li>□ Orthotics</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.53. Prosthetics Technician

<p><b>4.53.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Prosthetics Technicians are Allied Health Professionals who create devices and appliances such as leg braces, hearing aids and artificial limbs. A Technician uses the design specifications created by a Prosthetist to build the device. Technicians determine the best material and tools to use to build the prosthetic limb or medical appliance. Materials may include leather, plastic and metal. In addition, Prosthetics Technicians repair or change devices according to the orthotics and prosthetics professional instructions.</p>
<p><b>4.53.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Prosthetics Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.53.2.1. Using design created by Prosthetist to build prosthetic device;</p> <p>4.53.2.2. Use machinery and computer equipment to design, create and customize prosthetic limbs for medical patients using materials such as wood, metal or plastics</p> <p>4.53.2.3. Determining the best material required to build Prosthetic device through knowledge of fabricating techniques, material properties and use of appropriate equipment; and</p> <p>4.53.2.4. Repairing or changing devices according to Prosthetist instructions.</p>
<p><b>4.53.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Prosthetics Technician works under the supervision of a Prosthetist or Orthotist.</p>
<p><b>4.53.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Prosthetics Technician can work in facilities that has one of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Prosthetics; and/or</li> <li>▫ Orthotics</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.54. Clinical Psychologist

#### 4.54.1 **Definition:**

A DHCC licensed Clinical Psychologist is an allied health professional with a highly specialized training in diagnosis and psychological treatment of mental, behavioral, and emotional illnesses through observation, interview, and psychological tests, and formulate and administer programs of treatment.

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.54.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outlines the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Clinical Psychologist will provide services based on educational qualifications and specific experience to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence-based best practices.

4.54.2.1. Assessing, diagnosing, and intervening in clients dealing with life challenges, particularly those with developmental and forms of psychological distress and/or psychopathology.

- a. Identifying psychopathology in psychiatric disorders, and psychological conditions;
- b. Identifying, and diagnosing psychiatric disorders and psychological conditions;
- c. Diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, and disorders of habit or conduct;

4.54.2.2. Applying evidenced-based psychological interventions to people with psychological, and psychiatric conditions; referring clients to appropriate professionals for further assessment or intervention

- a. Counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis and biofeedback; behavior analysis and therapy.
- b. Attending to the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury or disability;
- c. Administer standardized physical or psychological tests.

4.54.2.3. Psycho-educational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation.

4.54.2.4. Advising on the development of policies, based on various aspects of psychological theory and research; designing, managing, and evaluating programmes dealing with psychological, and psychiatric problems;

4.54.2.5. Render psychological services to individuals, families, groups, organizations, institutions and the public;

4.54.2.6. Maintain documentation for the services provided.

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

- 4.54.2.7. Supervise trainees
- 4.54.2.8. Designing, managing, conducting, reporting on, and supervising psychological research.
- 4.54.2.9. Activities described above shall be construed to be within the definition of Practice of Clinical Psychology without regard to whether the licensed clinical psychologist receives payment for the services rendered. The provision of any of the above-mentioned services or activities constitutes the Practice of Clinical Psychology.
- 4.54.2.10. Licensed Clinical Psychologists shall limit their Professional Practice to the use of those techniques, and to providing services to those populations for which they have formal education, formal professional training, and supervised experience.
- 4.54.2.11. Licensed Clinical Psychologist may expand their scope of practice to include a new area or client group, beyond the existing authorized area of practice and/or client group. They must inform DHCR in such case and upon satisfying the formal requirements specified by DHCR, they may expand their scope to Counselling Psychology, Educational Psychology, Research Psychology, Industrial Psychology, Neuro-Psychology, and/or Forensic Psychology.
- 4.54.2.12. Clinical psychologist makes independent decisions pertaining to a patient care and may refer the patient to a Psychiatrist or any other appropriate professionals as deemed necessary upon assessment.

### 4.54.3 Supervision

- 4.54.3.1. Clinical Psychologist works independently without supervision.
- 4.54.3.2. Clinical Psychologist must assume responsibility and accountability for and review the actions and services of all supervised providers of psychological services who are not authorized by DHCR to provide those services autonomously.
- 4.54.3.3. Supervisees may include, but not limited to,
- Psychology Assistant
  - Counselor
  - Behaviour Analyst
  - Behavior Therapy Assistant.

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### 4.54.4 **Operator Services Requirements**

Clinical Psychologist can work in hospitals that have following services:

- Psychology

- Psychiatry

  - Adult

  - Pediatric



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### 4.55. Psychologist

#### 4.55.1 **Definition:**

A DHC Psychologist is an allied health professional who diagnoses or evaluates mental and emotional disorders of individuals through observation, interview, and psychological tests, and formulates and administers programs of treatment.

#### 4.55.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes: This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

Psychological testing;

4.55.2.1. Evaluation and assessment of personal characteristics, such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning;

4.55.2.2. Counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis, and biofeedback; behavior analysis and therapy;

4.55.2.3. Diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders or disability, alcoholism

4.55.2.4. and substance abuse, and disorders of habit or conduct;

4.55.2.5. Attending to the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability; and

4.55.2.6. Psycho-educational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation.

4.55.2.7. Psychological services may be rendered to individuals, families, groups,

4.55.2.8. organizations, institutions and the public;

4.55.2.9. Maintain documentation of each patient (individual/group).

4.55.2.10. Refer clients to other specialists, institutions, or support services as necessary.

4.55.2.11. Activities described above shall be construed to be within the definition of the Practice of Psychology without regard to whether the Licensed Psychologist receives payment for services rendered. The provision of any of the above-mentioned services or activities constitutes the Practice of Psychology.

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	<p>4.55.2.12. Licensed Psychologists shall limit their Professional Practice to the use of those techniques, and to providing services to those populations for which they have formal education, formal professional training and supervised experience</p> <p>4.55.2.13. Licensed Psychologist may be interested to change or expand their scope of practice to include a new area or client group, beyond the existing authorized area of practice and/or client group, must inform DHCR and show evidence of appropriate training, education and experience, and satisfy any other formal</p>
<p><b>4.55.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>4.55.3.1. Psychologist works independently without direct supervision.</p> <p>4.55.3.2. Psychologists must assume responsibility and accountability for, and review, the actions and services of all supervised providers of psychological services who are not authorized by DHCR to provide those services autonomously. Supervisees may include but are not limited to Psychology Assistants, Counselors, Behavior Analysts, and Behavior analysis technicians.</p>
<p><b>4.55.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Psychologists can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Psychology</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.56. Psychologist Assistant

#### 4.56.1 Definition:

A DHC Psychologist is an allied health professional who assists in diagnosing or evaluating mental and emotional disorders of individuals through observation, interview, and psychological tests, and formulates and administers programs of treatment.

#### 4.56.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychologist Assistant will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices.

A Psychologist Assistant may assist in:

4.56.2.1. Psychological testing;

4.56.2.2. Evaluation and assessment of personal characteristics, such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning;

4.56.2.3. Counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis, and biofeedback; behavior analysis and therapy;

4.56.2.4. Diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, and disorders of habit or conduct;

4.56.2.5. Attending to the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability;

4.56.2.6. and

4.56.2.7. Psycho-educational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation.

4.56.2.8. Psychological services may be rendered to individuals, families, groups, organizations, institutions and the public;

4.56.2.9. Maintain documentation of each patient (individual/group).

4.56.2.10. Refer clients to other specialists, institutions, or support services as necessary.

4.56.2.11. Activities described above shall be construed to be within the definition of the Practice of Psychology without regard to whether the Licensed Psychologist receives payment for services rendered. The provision of any of the above-mentioned services or activities constitutes the Practice of Psychology.

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	<p>4.56.2.12. Psychologist Assistant shall limit their Professional Practice to the use of those techniques, and to providing services to those populations for which they have formal education, formal professional training and supervised experience.</p> <p>4.56.2.13. Psychologist Assistant may be interested to change or expand their scope of practice to include a new area or client group, beyond the existing authorized area of practice and/or client group, must inform DHCR and show evidence of appropriate training, education and experience, and satisfy any other formal requirements specified by the DHCR. Additional scopes may include but are not limited to; Clinical Psychology, Counselling Psychology, Educational Psychology, Research Psychology, Industrial Psychology, Neuro-Psychology, and/ or Forensic Psychology.</p>
<p><b>4.56.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>A Psychologist Assistant works under supervision of Psychologist.</p>
<p><b>4.56.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Psychologist Assistant can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Psvchologv</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.57. Psychometrician

#### 4.53.1 **Definition:**

A DHCC licensed Psychometrician is a healthcare professional with special expertise in the use of psychological tests, perform assessments and contribute to the development of psychological tests and procedures in a variety of contexts including educational, work, career, and health..

#### 4.53.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outlines the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychometrician will provide services based on educational qualifications and specific experience to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence-based best practices.

- 4.57.2.1. Psychometricians are responsible for the administration and scoring of psychological and neuropsychological tests under the supervision of a psychologist or clinical psychologist. Their functions include:
- a. performing assessments and contributing to the development and adaptation of psychological tests and procedures;
  - b. measuring psychological functions including cognitive, interest, aptitude, and personality;
  - c. select/compile appropriate batteries of tests;
  - d. identifying clients requiring more sophisticated or advanced psychological assessment and referring such clients to appropriate and registered professionals;
  - e. providing feedback to clients on the results of psychological assessments;
  - f. designing and implementing research which contributes to the development of psychological assessment instruments, and reporting on such research.
  - g. participating in policy development in respect of psychological assessment;
  - h. participating in the design, management, and evaluation of psychological assessment procedure in diverse settings and organizations including but not limited to healthcare and educational services.
  - i. participating in or conducting needs analysis regarding psychological assessment in diverse settings and organizations,

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	<p>4.57.2.2. Psychometricians must follow standardized instructions as set forth by individual test developers and in proper context. Exceptions to standardized procedures may include research measures or in cases where standardized administrations may not be possible or appropriate (e.g., cross-cultural assessments, sensory limitations, significant cognitive impairment, etc.).</p> <p>4.57.2.3. They must accurately score the assessments with appropriate norms and provide detailed behavioral observations of the examinee that may be used by the Psychologist or Clinical Psychologist to aid in test interpretation.</p> <p>4.57.2.4. They must not interpret results of assessment instruments unless interpretation is a designated aspect of a specific assessment. All questions of interpretation must be directed to the supervising Psychologist or Clinical Psychologist.</p> <p>4.57.2.5. If selection of assessment instruments or techniques in a given situation or with a particular patient/client is found to be inappropriate, they must contact the supervising Psychologist or Clinical Psychologist.</p>
<b>4.57.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Psychometricians work under supervision of Psychologist or Clinical Psychologist..</p>
<b>4.57.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Psychometricians can work in clinical and non-clinical facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical facilities include hospitals and clinics that have following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Psychology</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Non-clinical facilities include schools, colleges, universities, and research centers in DHCC which have a licensed psychologist under their facility.</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.58. Psychomotor Therapist

<p><b>4.58.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>DHCA-licensed Psychomotor Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who use movement, body awareness and a wide range of movement activities to optimize movement behavior as well as the cognitive and relational aspects of psychomotor functioning.</p>
<p><b>4.58.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Scope of Care:</u></b></p> <p>This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychomotor Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:</p> <p>4.58.2.1. Psychomotor therapists work with clients of all ages</p> <p>4.58.2.2. Interview, observation of spontaneous behavior or in response to the environment, and the administration of appropriate tests to evaluate psychomotor skills and cognitive function;</p> <p>4.58.2.3. Interpreting and analyzing findings of an established diagnosis or diagnoses;</p> <p>4.58.2.4. Designing a management plan for each patient and implementing the plan agreed to with the patient;</p> <p>4.58.2.5. Working with multidisciplinary team (physician, speech therapist, psychologist) to lead to a general diagnosis and to formulate the broad framework of the care project or to provide guidance and support;</p> <p>4.58.2.6. Referring patients to Licensed Physicians, as necessary, in a timely fashion; and</p> <p>4.58.2.7. Patient and/or caregiver education.</p>
<p><b>4.58.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Psychomotor Therapist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<p><b>4.58.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Psychomotor Therapists may work under Operators that have following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Psychology;</li> <li>□ Counselling; or</li> <li>□ Physical medicine &amp; Rehabilitation</li> </ul>

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### 4.59. Psychotherapist

#### 4.59.1 **Definition:**

A DHCC licensed Psychotherapist is a mental health professional, who has had further specialist training in psychotherapy. Psychotherapists help people to overcome stress, emotional and relationship problems or troublesome habits

#### 4.59.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outlines the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Psychotherapist will provide services based on educational qualifications and specific experience to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence-based best practices.

4.57.2.1. A psychotherapist provides therapy and solutions to people with mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, or more severe disorders such as obsessive-compulsive disorder.

4.57.2.2. Psychotherapists help people to overcome stress, emotional and relationship problems or troublesome habits with talk or conversation based therapy.

4.57.2.3. As professionals who work without supervision, psychotherapists are expected to understand their professional limitations, as well as their capabilities. They should provide only those services that are within their areas of competence, based on training and experience.

4.57.2.4. Psychotherapy would include treating by means of psychotherapy techniques, delivered through a therapeutic relationship, an individual's serious disorder of thought, cognition, mood, emotional regulation, perception, or memory that may seriously impair the individual's judgment, insight, behavior, communication, or social functioning.

4.57.2.5. Psychotherapy is conducted with individuals, groups, couples and families. The therapies that a Psychotherapist can conduct is subject to their training and experience, and may include:

- Cognitive behavioral therapy
- Psychoanalytic therapy
- Psychodynamic therapy
- Systemic and family psychotherapy
- Arts and play therapy
- Humanistic and integrative psychotherapy
- Hypno-psychotherapy

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiential and Humanistic therapy</li> <li>• Somatic therapies</li> <li>• Systemic and Collaborative therapies</li> </ul> <p>4.57.2.6. Psychotherapist is not permitted to prescribe medication.</p> <p>4.57.2.7. They are required to keep a complete clinical record for their clients or patients.</p>
<b>4.59.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>4.59.3.1. Psychotherapist works independently without supervision and makes independent decision pertaining to the kind of therapy the client or patient may need, and may refer the client or patient to a Psychiatrist or any other appropriate professionals as deemed necessary upon assessment</p> <p>4.59.3.2. Supervisees may include, but not limited to,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Behavior Analyst</li> <li>b. Behavior Therapy Assistant.</li> </ol>
<b>4.59.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Psychotherapist can work in both clinical and non-clinical settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In clinical setting, they can work with facilities that have following services:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychiatry</li> <li>• Psychology</li> <li>• Counseling</li> <li>• Behavioral Therapy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Non-clinical setting will be limited to educational institutions.</li> </ul>

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### 4.60 Radiation Therapist

#### 4.60.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Radiation Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who use their skills and training for the administration of ionizing radiation for the purpose of treating diseases, primarily cancer.

#### 4.60.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Radiation Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical records and files;

4.60.2.1. Validating a patient's clinical history and identity with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by independent practitioner;

4.60.2.2. Applying principles of ALARA (As Low as Reasonably Achievable) to minimize exposure to patient, self and others and applying principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care;

4.60.2.3. Equipment inspection and monitoring and reporting of malfunctions/unsafe conditions;

4.60.2.4. Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications including venipuncture where Radiation Therapist starts, maintains, and/or removes intravenous access as prescribed by independent practitioner;

4.60.2.5. Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded;

4.60.2.6. Delivering radiation therapy treatments as prescribed by a radiation oncologist;

4.60.2.7. Performing simulation, treatment planning procedures, and dosimetric calculations as prescribed by a radiation oncologist;

4.60.2.8. Detecting and reporting significant changes in patients' conditions and determining when to withhold treatment until the radiation oncologist is consulted;



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	<p>4.60.2.9. Monitoring doses to normal tissues within the irradiated volume to ensure tolerance levels are not exceeded;</p> <p>4.60.2.10. Constructing/preparing immobilization, beam directional, and beam modification devices;</p> <p>4.60.2.11. Participating in brachytherapy procedures;</p> <p>4.60.2.12. Identifying and responding to emergency situations;</p> <p>4.60.2.13. Following environmental protection standards for handling and disposing of hazardous materials (e.g., processing chemicals, shielding alloys); and</p> <p>4.60.2.14. Patient education and preparation for procedures.</p>
<p><b>4.60.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Radiation Therapist works under supervision of Medical Specialist in Oncology or Radiology, or both.</p>
<p><b>4.60.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Radiation Therapists may work under Operators that have following activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Diagnostic Center (Clinical &amp; Radiology)</li> </ul>



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### 4.61. Radiology Technologist

#### 4.55.1 Definition:

DHCA-licensed Radiology Technologists are Allied Health Professionals who perform diagnostic imaging examinations and administer radiation therapy treatments based on specific qualifications. They are educated in anatomy, patient positioning, examination techniques, equipment protocols, radiation safety, radiation protection and basic patient care.

#### 4.55.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Radiology Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.60.2.1. Performing diagnostic imaging examinations based on requests and referrals from Physicians
- 4.60.2.2. Explaining procedures to patients and answering questions;
- 4.60.2.3. Preparing equipment for use as needed;
- 4.60.2.4. Applying principles of ALARA (As Low as Reasonably Achievable) to minimize exposure to patient, self and others;
- 4.60.2.5. Preparing examination rooms for patient exams;
- 4.60.2.6. Positioning patients for imaging exams by selecting the best position for the demonstration of anatomy;
- 4.60.2.7. Monitoring patients during exams;
- 4.60.2.8. Documenting information with computers;
- 4.60.2.9. Ensuring safety of patients during exams;
- 4.60.2.10. Producing diagnostic images of soft tissues;
- 4.60.2.11. Using sound waves to obtain images of organs and tissues in the body;
- 4.60.2.12. Administering targeted doses of radiation to the patient's body to treat cancer or other diseases; if sufficient training is available;
- 4.60.2.13. Administering trace amounts of radiopharmaceuticals to a patient to obtain functional information about organs, tissues and bone;
- 4.60.2.14. Measuring bone mineral density at a specific anatomical site;

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	<p>4.60.2.15. Digital Imaging Cropping or Masking in Radiography;</p> <p>4.60.2.16. Reporting all results clearly and efficiently to treating physician;</p> <p>4.60.2.17. Digital Image post-processing</p> <p>4.60.2.18. Evaluating images for positioning to demonstrate the anatomy of interest</p>
<b>4.55.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Radiology Technologist works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.55.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>A Radiology Technologist may work under Operators that have following activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Diagnostic Center (Clinical &amp; Radiology).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, they can work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory that has following service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Radiology</li> </ul>

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### 4.62. Ultrasonographer

#### 4.62.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Ultrasonographers are Allied Health Professionals trained to practice on ultrasound machines and equipment that produce sound waves of high frequency to take internal pictures of a patient's body. They perform non-invasive medical procedures that detect and diagnose abnormalities and medical conditions.

#### 4.62.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Ultrasonographers will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.62.2.1. Assisting physicians with biopsies
- 4.62.2.2. Working with other professionals, such as radiologists;
- 4.62.2.3. Processing diagnostic information, including photos and videos;
- 4.62.2.4. Preparing patients for procedures by taking a patient's history and answering any questions about the procedure
- 4.62.2.5. Choosing, preparing, and maintaining imaging equipment;
- 4.62.2.6. Applying a gel to aid the sound waves' ability to show the inside of the body;
- 4.62.2.7. Operating equipment to get diagnostic images of areas in the patient's body;
- 4.62.2.8. Analyzing the images to check for quality and adequate coverage of the area needed for diagnosis;
- 4.62.2.9. Recognizing the difference between normal and abnormal images;
- 4.62.2.10. Analyzing images to provide preliminary findings for physicians;
- 4.62.2.11. Recording findings and keeping track of patients' records
- 4.62.2.12. Verifying patient identification and that the requested examination correlates with the patient's clinical history and presentation. In the event that the requested examination does not correlate, either the supervising physician or the referring physician will be notified;

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	<p>4.62.2.13. In compliance with privacy and confidentiality standards, interviews the patient or their representative, and/or reviews the medical record to gather relevant information regarding the patient's medical history and current presenting indications for the study;</p> <p>4.62.2.14. Evaluates any contraindications, insufficient patient preparation, and the patient's inability or unwillingness to tolerate the examination and associated procedures</p>
<b>4.62.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b> Ultrasonographer works independently without direct supervision.</p>
<b>4.62.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> An Ultrasonographer can work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory that has following activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Diagnostic Center (Clinical &amp; Radiology).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, they can work in a hospital or clinic that has following service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Ultrasonography</li> </ul>

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.63. Respiratory Therapist

#### 4.63.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Respiratory Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who can assess, treat, and care for patients with breathing disorders. They assume primary responsibility for all respiratory care modalities, including the supervision of respiratory therapy technicians. They initiate and conduct therapeutic procedures; maintain patient records; and select, assemble, check, and operate equipment.

#### 4.63.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Respiratory Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.63.2.1. Diagnosing lung and breathing disorders and recommending treatment methods;
- 4.63.2.2. Interviewing patients and performing chest physical exams to recommend what kind of therapy is best for their condition to the treating physician.
- 4.63.2.3. Consulting with physicians to recommend a change in therapy, based on your evaluation of the patient;
- 4.63.2.4. Analyzing breath, tissue, and blood specimens to determine levels of oxygen and other gases;
- 4.63.2.5. Managing ventilators and artificial airway devices for patients who can't breathe normally on their own;
- 4.63.2.6. Responding to Code Blue or other urgent calls for care and providing emergency care, such as artificial respiration, external cardiac massage, or assistance with cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- 4.63.2.7. Educating patients and families about lung disease so they can maximize their recovery;
- 4.63.2.8. Monitoring patient's physiological responses to therapy, such as vital signs, arterial blood gases, or blood chemistry changes, and consulting with physician if adverse reactions occur;
- 4.63.2.9. Setting up and operating devices such as mechanical ventilators, therapeutic gas administration apparatus, environmental control systems, or aerosol generators,
- 4.63.2.10. following specified parameters of treatment;

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- 4.63.2.11. Working as part of a team of physicians, nurses, or other healthcare professionals to manage patient care by assisting with medical procedures or related duties;
- 4.63.2.12. Documenting therapy information, measuring arterial blood gases, and reviewing patient information to assess patient condition;
- 4.63.2.13. Relaying blood analysis results to a physician.
- 4.63.2.14. Inspecting, cleaning, testing, and maintaining respiratory therapy equipment to ensure equipment is functioning safely and efficiently, and ordering repairs when necessary;
- 4.63.2.15. Determining requirements for treatment, such as type, method and duration of therapy, precautions to be taken, or medication and dosages, compatible with physicians' orders;
- 4.63.2.16. Enforcing safety rules and ensuring careful adherence to physicians' orders;
- 4.63.2.17. Educating patients and their families about respiratory therapy and teaching appropriate disease management techniques, such as breathing exercises or the use of medications or respiratory equipment;
- 4.63.2.18. Performing bronchopulmonary drainage and assisting or instructing patients in performance of breathing exercises;
- 4.63.2.19. Conducting tests, such as electrocardiograms (ECGs), stress testing, or lung
- 4.63.2.20. capacity tests, to evaluate patients' cardiopulmonary functions;
- 4.63.2.21. Performing pulmonary function tests and adjusting equipment to obtain optimum results in therapy;
- 4.63.2.22. Demonstrating respiratory care procedures to trainees or other healthcare personnel;
- 4.63.2.23. Using a variety of testing techniques to assist doctors in cardiac or pulmonary research or to diagnose disorders;
- 4.63.2.24. Teaching, training, supervising, or using the assistance of students, respiratory therapy technicians, or assistants;
- 4.63.2.25. Performing endotracheal intubation to maintain open airways for patients who are unable to breathe on their own.
- 4.63.2.26. Monitor Cardiac patients, using electrocardiography devices, such as a Holter monitor if the healthcare professional is officially trained.

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<b>4.63.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b> 4.63.3.1. Respiratory Therapist works under supervision of DHCA-licensed physicians. 4.63.3.2. Respiratory Therapists supervise Respiratory Therapy Technicians and Pulmonary
<b>4.63.4</b>	<b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b> Respiratory Therapist can work in facilities that have the following services: □ Pulmonology,

## DHCA Allied Health Professionals Scope of Practice- Guideline

### 4.64. Pulmonary Function Technologist

#### 4.64.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Pulmonary Function Technologists are Allied Health Professionals who run tests on patients with suspected respiratory disorders, such as lung diseases. This is a diagnostic role, and the technologist works with other medical staff to evaluate patients, identifying conditions to come to a firm diagnosis.

#### 4.64.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Pulmonary Function Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

4.64.2.1. Arranging patient appointments and staff work schedules;

4.64.2.2. Distributing to referring physicians and agencies the test requisitions and the completed test reports;

4.64.2.3. Maintaining proper policies and procedures;

4.64.2.4. Maintaining records of equipment calibration, maintenance, and repair procedures;

4.64.2.5. Maintaining copies of test observations and reports;

4.64.2.6. Maintaining administrative records;

4.64.2.7. Ensuring that safety policies and the equipment and facilities necessary for their implementation are in place and in working order;

4.64.2.8. Ensuring the safe and reliable performance of tests;

4.64.2.9. Observing infection control measures;

4.64.2.10. Maintaining all necessary facility supplies;

4.64.2.11. Conducting Pulmonary Function Tests such as:

- Pulmonary Function Studies;
- Arterial Puncture and Blood Gas Analysis;
- Pulse Oximetry;
- Bronchodilator Administration for diagnostic purposes only (Pre/Post Pulmonary Function Studies);
- Bronchoscopy Assistance;
- Metabolic Testing; and
- Electrocardiography (ECG).

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	<p>4.64.2.12. Patient Education related to Pulmonary Function Testing</p> <p>4.64.2.13. Performing a procedure below the dermis - Punctures: Arterial, Venipuncture, Capillary</p> <p>4.64.2.14. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation with the prescription of Physician such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Non-specific Bronchial Provocation Inhalation Challenge</li> <li>▫ Allergen Challenge Testing</li> <li>▫ Administration of a bronchodilator medication by metered dose inhaler, rotocap, turbuhaler or nebulized aerosols</li> <li>▫ Carbon Monoxide Diffusion</li> <li>▫ Lung Volumes by Nitrogen Washout or Helium Dilution</li> <li>▫ CO2 Response</li> <li>▫ Hypoxic Response</li> <li>▫ Topical anaesthetic e.g. Xylocaine (LidocaineHCL) Endotracheal</li> <li>▫ Nitric Oxide Challenge</li> <li>▫ Valium/Diazomil premedications and other routine drugs administered through IV</li> </ul> <p>4.64.2.15. Putting an instrument, hand or finger beyond the larynx to investigate an upper airway obstruction;</p> <p>4.64.2.16. Esophageal balloon insertion, for lung compliance measurements, alone or in combination with gastric balloon insertion, for diaphragmatic pressure (Pdi) measurements;</p> <p>4.64.2.17. Allergy challenge testing of a kind in which a positive result of the test is a significant allergic response (eg. Allergy skin testing).</p>
<b>4.64.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>A DHCA-licensed Pulmonary Function Technologist works under supervision of Respiratory Therapist and Physician.</p>
<b>4.64.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Pulmonary Function Technologist can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Pulmonology</li> </ul>

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### 4.65. Respiratory Therapy Technician

#### 4.65.1. Definition:

DHCA-licensed Respiratory Therapy Technicians are Allied Health Professionals who assist in respiratory care under supervision of Respiratory Therapists.

#### 4.65.2. Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Respiratory Therapy Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.65.2.1. Monitoring patients during treatment and reporting any unusual reactions to the Respiratory Therapist;
- 4.65.2.2. Keeping records of patients' therapy and completing all necessary forms;
- 4.65.2.3. Using ventilators or various oxygen devices or aerosol and breathing treatments in the provision of respiratory therapy;
- 4.65.2.4. Following and enforcing safety rules applying to equipment;
- 4.65.2.5. Setting equipment controls to regulate the flow of oxygen, gases, mists, or aerosols;
- 4.65.2.6. Collecting and analyzing arterial blood gas samples;
- 4.65.2.7. Reviewing physicians' orders and patients' chart information to determine patients' condition and treatment protocols;
- 4.65.2.8. Assessing patients' response to treatments and initiating, following, and recommending discontinue specific respiratory therapy modalities to the supervisor or treating physician;
- 4.65.2.9. Preparing or testing devices, such as mechanical ventilators, therapeutic gas administration apparatus, environmental control systems, aerosol generators, or electrocardiogram (ECG) machines;
- 4.65.2.10. Administering breathing or oxygen procedures, such as intermittent positive pressure breathing treatments, ultrasonic nebulizer treatments, or incentive spirometer treatments;
- 4.65.2.11. Explaining treatment procedures to patients;
- 4.65.2.12. Interviewing or examining patients to collect clinical data;

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	<p>4.65.2.13. Providing respiratory care involving the application of well-defined therapeutic techniques under the supervision of a respiratory therapist and a physician;</p> <p>4.65.2.14. Assisting in diagnostic procedures to assist in assessing the severity of respiratory dysfunction in patients;</p> <p>4.65.2.15. Cleaning, sterilizing, checking, and maintaining respiratory therapy equipment;</p> <p>4.65.2.16. Teaching patients how to use respiratory equipment at home.</p>
<p><b>4.65.3</b></p>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Respiratory Therapy Technician works under supervision of Respiratory Therapist and Physician.</p>
<p><b>4.65.4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>A DHCA-licensed Respiratory Therapy Technician can work in facilities that have following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Pulmonology</li> </ul>



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### 4.66. Sleep Laboratory Technologist

#### 4.66.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Sleep Laboratory Technologists are Allied Health Professionals who work as part of a team under the general supervision of physician to assist in the education, evaluation, treatment and follow-up of sleep disorders in patients of all ages. These professionals are specially trained to perform polysomnography and other tests used by a physician to diagnose and treat sleep disorders.

#### 4.60.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Sleep Laboratory Technologists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

4.66.2.1. Analyzing, monitoring, and recording physiologic data during sleep and wakefulness.

This includes providing polysomnography services that are safe, aseptic, preventive, and restorative, applying the use of techniques, equipment, and procedures involved in the evaluation of polysomnography for the treatment of sleep disorders that are offered during the staging, execution of and scoring of a sleep study.

4.66.2.2. Implementing a written or verbal order from physician that requires the practice of polysomnography, including Out of Center Sleep Testing (OCST);

4.66.2.3. Performing positive airway pressure titration on spontaneously breathing patients;

4.66.2.4. Supplemental low flow oxygen therapy during polysomnogram (up to six (6) liters per minute);

4.66.2.5. Capnography during polysomnogram;

4.66.2.6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

4.66.2.7. Pulse oximetry;

4.66.2.8. pH probe placement and monitoring;

4.66.2.9. Esophageal pressure;

4.66.2.10. Sleep staging, including surface electroencephalography, surface electrooculography, and surface submental electromyography;

4.66.2.11. Surface electromyography of arms and legs;

4.66.2.12. Electrocardiography;

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	<p>4.66.2.13. Respiratory effort monitoring including thoracic and abdominal signals;</p> <p>4.66.2.14. Plethysmography blood flow;</p> <p>4.66.2.15. Nasal and oral airflow monitoring;</p> <p>4.66.2.16. Body temperature monitoring;</p> <p>4.66.2.17. Audio/video monitoring of movement and behavior during sleep;</p> <p>4.66.2.18. Monitoring positive airway pressure modalities used to treat sleep related breathing disorders, including the effect on sleep patterns, provided that the device does not extend into the trachea;</p> <p>4.66.2.19. Monitoring the effects on sleep patterns of an oral appliance that does not extend into the trachea and that is used to treat sleep apnea;</p> <p>4.66.2.20. Analyzing and scoring data that may be used by physician in the diagnosis and treatment of sleep and wake disorders that result from developmental defects, the aging process, physical injury, disease, or actual or anticipated somatic dysfunction;</p> <p>4.66.2.21. Observing and monitoring physical signs and symptoms, general behavior, and general physical response to polysomnographic evaluation;</p> <p>4.66.2.22. Providing Durable Medical Equipment (DME) to patients;</p> <p>4.66.2.23. Coordinating patient care and education;</p> <p>4.66.2.24. Therapy compliance;</p> <p>4.66.2.25. Educating patients and their caregivers;</p> <p>4.66.2.26. Tracking and management of disease state and outcomes;</p> <p>4.66.2.27. Promoting health and wellness.</p>
<b>4.66.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Sleep Laboratory Technologist works under the supervision of a Sleep Medicine specialist.</p>
<b>4.66.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Sleep Laboratory Technologists can work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory that has following service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Sleep Medicine.</li> </ul>

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### 4.67. Speech Therapist

#### 4.67.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Speech Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who engage in professional practice in the areas of communication and swallowing across the life span. Communication and swallowing are broad terms encompassing many facets of function. Communication includes speech production and fluency, language, cognition, voice, resonance, and hearing. Swallowing includes all aspects of swallowing, including related feeding behaviors.

#### 4.67.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Speech Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.67.2.1. Identification, assessment, treatment, management, education and prevention of language, speech, voice, cognitive and other related communication and/or swallowing disorders in children, adolescents and adults;
- 4.67.2.2. Providing clinical services to children, adolescents and adults with special needs in communication, communication disability and/or swallowing disorders associated with: diagnosed impairments, genetics, medical conditions, trauma, developmental delays or cultural and linguistic diversity;
- 4.67.2.3. Providing clinical services of screening and identification, assessment, diagnosis, treatment, counseling, discharge and resolution planning for communication and swallowing disorders;
- 4.67.2.4. Using instrumentation (i.e. videofluoroscopy, electromyography, nasendoscopy, stroboscopy, electrical stimulation, and communication technology) for intervention/rehabilitation and diagnosis;
- 4.67.2.5. Providing advice on behavioral and environmental modifications which affect communication, swallowing or other upper aerodigestive functions (i.e., dietary modification, tracheostomy management);
- 4.67.2.6. Providing services to modify or enhance communications performance (i.e. preventative voice care, accent modification);

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	<p>4.67.2.7. Providing services such as speech reading or speech and language intervention/rehabilitation secondary to hearing loss or central auditory processing disorders;</p> <p>4.67.2.8. Demonstrating effective and appropriate skills in communicating information, advice, instruction and professional opinions to colleagues, patients, and clients;</p> <p>4.67.2.9. Exercising care, discretion and judgment; assuming responsibility for professional decisions and acting in the best interest of the patient.</p> <p>4.67.2.10. Conducting appropriate diagnostic or monitoring procedures, treatment, therapy or other actions safely and skillfully;</p> <p>4.67.2.11. Ensuring data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner;</p> <p>4.67.2.12. The speech therapist must provide at least the minimum specified level of supervision for speech therapist assistant (if available) to ensure quality of</p>
<b>4.67.3</b>	<b><u>Supervision</u></b>
<b>4.67.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>A Speech therapist can work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory that has following service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Speech Therapy</li> </ul>

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### 4.68. Speech Therapy Assistant

#### 4.68.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Speech Therapy Assistants (STA) are Allied Health Professionals who work under the supervision of Speech Therapist, performing selected tasks in which they have demonstrated their ability to work safely and competently in.

STA may execute specific components of a speech and language program as specified in treatment plans developed by the Speech therapist (ST). Goals and objectives listed on the treatment plan and implemented by the STA are only those within their scope of responsibilities and are tasks the ST has determined the STA has the training and skill to perform.

#### 4.68.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Speech Therapy Assistants will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.69.2.1. Following documented treatment plans or protocols developed by Speech Therapist;
- 4.69.2.2. Assisting the Speech Therapist with speech, language, and hearing screenings without clinical interpretation;
- 4.69.2.3. Assisting speech therapist during the assessment of patients;
- 4.69.2.4. Testing equipment to determine if the equipment is performing according to published specifications;
- 4.69.2.5. Assisting with departmental operations (i.e., record keeping, maintenance of supplies/equipment, scheduling);
- 4.69.2.6. Assisting the ST during assessment exclusive of administration and/or interpretation;
- 4.69.2.7. Performing only those tasks prescribed by the supervising ST;
- 4.69.2.8. Documenting patient's performance (e.g., tallying data for the ST to use; preparing charts, records, and graphs) and report this information to the supervising ST;
- 4.69.2.9. Programing and providing instruction in the use of augmentative and alternative communication devices;

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	<p>4.69.2.10. Demonstrating or sharing information with patients, families, and staff regarding feeding strategies developed and directed by the ST;</p> <p>4.69.2.11. Assisting with research and maintenance/preparation of such material for public relation programs;</p> <p>4.69.2.12. Conducting in-service training sessions for patients, or family and community education programs.</p> <p>4.69.2.13. Recording case history information and ensuring that the data is organized in a legible, secure, accessible, permanent and unambiguous manner;</p> <p>4.69.2.14. Maintaining confidentiality of patient records and information;</p> <p>4.69.2.15. Demonstrating effective and appropriate skills in communicating information, advice, or instruction to colleagues and patients.</p>
<b>4.68.3</b>	<p><b><u>Supervision</u></b></p> <p>Speech Therapy Assistant is supervised by a DHCA-licensed Speech Therapist.</p>
<b>4.68.4</b>	<p><b><u>Operator Services Requirements</u></b></p> <p>A Speech Therapy Assistant can work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory that has following service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Speech Therapy</li> </ul>



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### 4.69 Sports Therapist

#### 4.69.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Sports Therapists are Allied Health Professionals who utilize their skills and training in sport and exercise sciences to provide advice and therapeutic support to active and sporting individuals and teams in terms of injury prevention, rehabilitation, and recovery from training and competition.

#### 4.69.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Sports Therapists will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

4.69.2.1. Effective assessment and referral of patients for specialist advice and intervention where appropriate;

4.69.2.2. Maintaining appropriate professional levels of hygiene and safety, including adopting standard precautions for the control of infection;

4.69.2.3. Planning and implementing preparation and injury prevention programs;

4.69.2.4. Planning and implementing appropriate physical rehabilitation programs;

4.69.2.5. Providing interventions as soft tissue therapy, taping and strapping, electrotherapy and exercise rehabilitation; and

4.69.2.6. Patient education.

#### 4.69.3 **Supervision**

Sports Therapist does not require direct supervision; however, they work closely with physicians and licensed healthcare professionals.

#### 4.69.4 **Operator Services Requirements**

Sports Therapists may work under Operators that have following services:

- ▢ Family Medicine
- ▢ Sports Medicine
- ▢ Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

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### 4.70. Sterilization Technician

#### 4.70.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Sterilization Technicians are Allied Health Professionals who are trained in the cleaning, processing, packaging, distributing, storing and inventory control of sterile goods, instruments, surgical trays, and medical equipment.

#### 4.70.2 **Scope of Care:**

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Sterilization Technicians will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.70.2.1. Delivering sterile supplies and retrieving contaminated supplies;
- 4.70.2.2. Manual cleaning of instruments and equipment to remove contaminants;
- 4.70.2.3. Operation and maintenance of decontamination equipment;
- 4.70.2.4. Meticulous examination of instruments and equipment to ensure they are clean;
- 4.70.2.5. Monitoring and operating sterilization equipment such as an autoclave;
- 4.70.2.6. Testing and report any issues or problems with sterilizing equipment;
- 4.70.2.7. Keeping record of items that have been cleaned and sterilized;
- 4.70.2.8. Removing all waste matter from equipment and carts;
- 4.70.2.9. Assembling and sterilizing instrument trays;
- 4.70.2.10. Restocking crash carts;
- 4.70.2.11. Organizing, storing, and keeping record of sterile supplies;
- 4.70.2.12. Inventory control of supplies including reordering and checking expiration dates;
- 4.70.2.13. Sterilization cycle verification using appropriate biological and chemical indicators.

#### 4.70.3 **Supervision**

Sterilization Technician works independently without direct supervision.

#### 4.70.4 **Operator Services Requirements**

A Sterilization Technician may work in a hospital, clinic, or laboratory

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### 4.71. Surgical Assistant

#### 4.71.1 **Definition:**

DHCA-licensed Surgical Assistant is a Healthcare Professionals who provide a dedicated assistance under a direct supervision of the Operating Surgeon throughout the procedure, without performing any form of surgical intervention. Surgical Assistants are primarily involved in Intraoperative work, although pre- and post-operative visit may also be part of the role. .

#### 4.71.2 Scope of Care:

This section is to determine and outline the boundaries within which the DHCA-licensed Surgical Assistant will provide services based on specific experience and educational qualifications to practice safely and effectively in a way that is in accordance with evidence based best practices. This includes:

- 4.71.2.1. Communicate the surgeon's preferences and specific patient's needs to surgical team including but not limited to suture needs, specialty supplies and instrumentation, and equipment.
- 4.71.2.2. Verify all implants, supplies and special procedure equipment is available and functional. (i.e. microscope, tourniquet, etc.)
- 4.71.2.3. Facilitate a cooperative team atmosphere through professional communication.
- 4.71.2.4. Listen actively to surgeon, patient and team to ensure safe patient-centered care.
- 4.71.2.5. Maintain awareness of patient monitoring and responds appropriately to potential complications.
- 4.71.2.6. Apply advanced knowledge of normal and pathological surgical anatomy and physiology.
- 4.71.2.7. Describe the assessment and management of acute trauma.
- 4.71.2.8. Respond appropriately to emergency conditions.
- 4.71.2.9. Demonstrate aseptic skills:
- 4.71.2.10. Monitor the actions immediately surrounding the sterile field ensuring that the integrity is maintained and/or corrected appropriately.
- 4.71.2.11. Evaluate potential causes of surgical site infections, communicating concerns and possible corrective actions to prevent and/or treat potential contamination.

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4.71.2.12. Acquire continuing education annually to maintain current competence and credential regarding specific skills and techniques including aseptic technique Bases decisions on research-based evidence.

4.71.2.13. Participate in the education of allied health personnel including SA and ST students.

4.71.2.14. Their pre-operative, intraoperative, and post-operative role is as follows:

### **Preoperative Role:**

1. Provide preoperative skills such as assessing patient information, history, preoperative tests (i.e. EKG, EEG, EMG, lab values, diagnostic imaging), safety measures, biopsy results, positioning and draping.
2. Verify patient identification, allergies, NPO status, procedure, surgical site, consent, history and physical on chart.
3. Inspect skin integrity for signs of infection, compromised perfusion or other signs of potential risk. Ensures x-rays and applicable diagnostic exams are available for surgeon.
4. Specific regarding positioning the patient:
5. Ensure placement of monitoring devices does not interfere with access or prep.
6. Ensure position of the patient provides the necessary exposure for the procedure, as well as the surgeon preference.
7. Demonstrates competency in all positioning techniques for the surgeries they are participating in. These competencies include, but are not limited to;
  - Prevention of nerve damage.
  - Proper rotation of extremities.
  - Prevention of circulatory or respiratory compromise.
  - Prevention of patient sliding on bed due to tilting or Trendelenburg.
  - Proper handling and placement of lines.
8. Demonstrates safe stabilized placement on the appropriate bed/table, with the appropriate operation, set up, safety measures, and utilization of all necessary equipment, stabilizers, padding, wrapping and/or attachments.
9. Maintains knowledge of new or upgraded positioning equipment, supplies and positioning techniques through continuing education.

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### 10. Specifics regarding surgical skin prep:

- Ensure safe placement of tourniquet, extremity padded correctly, safety precautions followed and the accuracy of the settings for tourniquet inflation.
- Ensure skin prep will provide the necessary exposure for the surgical procedure, any possible drain sites and/or possible extension(s) of the operative incision, as well as surgeon preference.
- Facilitate clipping or trimming of hair in preop holding and only if necessary,
- Perform a surgical skin prep selecting the correct prep for the situation (i.e chlorhexidine gluconate/alcohol prep, iodine povacrylex/alcohol prep, chlorahexidine gluconate, povidone-iodine (iodopovidone), etc.)
- Preparing the appropriate surgical prep site necessary, demonstrates insertion of foley catheter, and prevents potential complications

### 11. Specifics regarding draping:

- Streamline the establishment of the sterile field.
- Coordinate the draping procedure effectively correcting any breaks in aseptic technique.
- Support double gloving/changing outer gloves after establishment of the sterile and periodically (every 90 minutes) during case.
- Secure lines and cords in a manner that prevents loss of integrity.
- Evaluate and incorporate products to ensure effective barriers are established and maintained that prevent contamination during the entire procedure.

### **Intraoperative Care:**

1. Provide intraoperative skills such as visualization, trocar insertion (i.e ASA Trocar Guidelines), injection of local anesthetics (i.e. ASA Local Anesthesia Guidelines), hemostasis, tissue handling, placement and securing of wound drains, and closure of body planes.

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2. Utilize the OR equipment pertinent to the surgical procedure. All actions shall facilitate the progress of the surgery, as well as anticipate the preference(s) of the surgeon. This shall include, but not be limited to: equipment and supplies, including monopolar, bipolar, harmonic scalpel, ultrasonic, medications, sponges, etc. Includes appropriate safety precautions such as the placement of grounding pad, assists scrub and circulator with accuracy of counts when necessary, etc.
3. Knowledge of and use of any and all laparoscopic and robotic equipment necessary for a procedure, such as: Camera, light cord, inserting/removing trocars, graspers, scoops, sprayers, suction/irrigation systems, clamps, tenaculums, etc.
4. Knowledge of and use of any open procedure equipment necessary for procedures, including, tissue forceps, retractors, clamps, scissors, sponges, suction, irrigation, use of hemostatic agents, etc.
5. Any further applicable instrumentation or actions deemed necessary by the surgeon.
6. The surgical assistant should be proficient in all pertinent abilities required during a procedure. These shall follow any necessary and appropriate methods applicable to the procedure, as well as surgeon preference. These shall include, but not be limited to;
  - Clamping, cauterizing, suturing, inserting, injecting, manipulating, retracting, cutting, and ligating tissue as necessary.
  - Any necessary involvement in hemostasis, including but not limited to the utilization of ties, vessel loops, clip applicators, digital pressure, packing, appropriate manipulation of sutures, etc.
  - Participation in volume replacement or auto-transfusion techniques as necessary and appropriate.
  - Any further applicable instrumentation or actions deemed necessary by the surgeon.
7. The surgical assistant should be capable of working independently, or co-dependently with the surgeon, to finalize the surgery, according to the surgeon preference. These actions shall include, but are not limited to;
  - Participate in quality improvement process that include standardized approaches, checklist interventions such as the



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Michigan Keystone Surgery Project regarding surgical site infection to improve patient care and Time Out procedures to improve patient safety.

- Initiate appropriate actions or instrumentation in collaboration with the surgeon.
- Utilize appropriate suturing techniques, according to surgeon preference, with closure of body planes and utilizing proper manipulation of suture.
- Using running, or interrupted suture techniques Including absorbable and non-absorbable sutures, staples, adhesives, strips, etc.

8. Administer local anesthetic, according to surgeon preference.

9. Secure drainage systems

10. Apply dressings, splints, casts and immobilizers/ stabilizers, according to surgeon preference.

11. Evaluate the patient for any possible damage from positioning. This shall include a skin assessment. Any abnormal condition should be reported to the surgeon, and appropriate treatment be carried out according to surgeon instruction.

### **Postoperative Care.**

1. Provide postoperative skills in patient care such as dressing application, patient transfer and transport, transfer of care, and monitoring for immediate complications.
2. Collaborate with others to provide continuity of care.

### **4.71.3 Supervision**

Surgical Assistants can only practice under a direct supervision of the DHCC Licensed Consultant/Specialist Surgeon. Surgical Assistants are not permitted to undertake surgical interventions. However, they are allowed to undertake skin suturing to close simple wounds provided they have received appropriate training and assessment.

### **4.71.4 Operator Services Requirements**

Surgical Assistants may practice under DHCC facilities who have Surgical Services and specialties.

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### 5 Definitions/ Abbreviations:

5.1	Refer to DHCC Approved Definitions and Abbreviations document available on the DHCR website.
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