

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
Acupuncturists	See Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners for more information	
Audiologists	The practice of audiology is the assessment of auditory function and the treatment and prevention of auditory dysfunction to develop, maintain, rehabilitate or augment auditory and communicative functions.	<p>Audiologists are concerned with the prevention, identification, assessment, treatment and (re)habilitation of auditory and balance difficulties in children and adults. Audiologists also provide education and counseling services for people experiencing problems in these areas.</p> <p>Audiologist’s scope of clinical practice includes the provision of assessment, treatment, (re)habilitation and consultation services for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Auditory Function ● Vestibular Function ● Tinnitus ● Auditory Processing disorders ● Cerumen Management ● Prescription and dispensing of hearing aids, cochlear and middle ear implants, as well as assistive listening and alerting devices <p>Audiologists are also authorized by the HCCA, 1996 to be evaluators of capacity to consent to treatment, admission to care facilities and personal assistance service.</p> <p>To find out more about Audiologists click here: http://www.caslpo.com/</p>
Chiropodists	The practice of chiropody is the assessment of the foot and the treatment and prevention of diseases, disorders or dysfunctions of the foot by therapeutic, orthotic or palliative means.	<p>Chiropody is a branch of medical science that involves the assessment and management of foot and lower limb disorders. This includes the management of a wide variety of disorders, injuries and local manifestations of systemic conditions.</p> <p>A Chiropodist is a primary care professional practicing in podiatric medicine that specializes in assessment,</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>management and prevention of diseases and disorders of the foot. An essential member of the inter professional healthcare team, the Chiropodist is skilled in assessing the needs of their patients and of managing both chronic and acute conditions affecting foot and lower limb function. As a primary care provider capable of independent clinical practice, these skills are often practiced independent of medical referral and medical supervision.</p>
<p>Chiropractors</p>	<p>The practice of chiropractic is the assessment of conditions related to the spine, nervous system and joints and the diagnosis, prevention and treatment, primarily by adjustment, of,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures or functions of the spine and the effects of those dysfunctions or disorders on the nervous system; and (b) dysfunctions or disorders arising from the structures or functions of the joints. <p>In the course of engaging in the practice of chiropractic, a member is authorized, subject to the terms, conditions and limitations imposed on his or her certificate of registration, to perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicating a diagnosis identifying, as the cause of a person’s symptoms, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a disorder arising from the structures or functions of the spine and their effects on the nervous system, or ii. a disorder arising from the structures or functions of the joints of the extremities. 2. Moving the joints of the spine beyond a person’s usual physiological range of motion using a fast, low amplitude thrust. 	

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
	3. Putting a finger beyond the anal verge for the purpose of manipulating the tailbone. 1991, c. 21, s. 4.	
Dental Hygienists	The practice of dental hygiene is the assessment of teeth and adjacent tissues and treatment by preventive and therapeutic means and the provision of restorative and orthodontic procedures and services.	A dental hygienist is a regulated primary oral health care professional who specializes in services related to clinical therapy, oral health education and health promotion. Dental hygiene is a health profession involving theory and evidence-based practice, drawing upon the biomedical, social, and behavioural sciences, and the body of dental hygiene knowledge. The practice of dental hygiene involves collaboration with clients, other health professionals, and society to achieve and maintain optimal oral health, an integral part of well-being.
Dental Technologists	The practice of dental technology is the design, construction, repair or alteration of dental prosthetic, restorative and orthodontic devices.	Dental technologists are regulated health care professionals whose scope of practice includes the design, construction, repair or alteration of dental prosthetic, restorative and orthodontic devices. These devices include bridges, crowns, dentures, implants, orthodontic and other dental appliances, prescribed by dentists or other regulated health practitioners to replace or enhance their patients' teeth. Dental technologists also supervise the technical aspects of dental laboratory operation.
Dentists	The practice of dentistry is the assessment of the physical condition of the oral-facial complex and the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or dysfunction of the oral-facial complex.	A dentist is a doctor of oral health. A dentist is a medical professional who specializes in the care of teeth, gums, and mouths
Denturists	The practice of denturism is the assessment of arches missing some or all teeth and the design, construction, repair, alteration, ordering and fitting of removable dentures.	The denturist is a registered oral health care professional who performs a variety of intra-oral procedures and related activities pertaining to the design, construction, repair or alteration of removable dentures for the fully or partially edentulous patient in a variety of practice environments. In all activities and all environments, the denturist works

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>independently with the patient, and collaboratively with other health care providers where necessary or appropriate. As a member of a self-regulated profession, a denturist must practise safely, ethically and effectively for the promotion of oral-health and well-being of the public in Ontario.</p> <p>The denturist must be educated to be able to fulfill responsibilities in the areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete denture fabrication 2. Partial denture design and fabrication 3. Immediate denture fabrication 4. Implant supported denture fabrication 5. Relines, rebases and repairs of patient or practitioner removable dentures
Dietitians	<p>The practice of dietetics is the assessment of nutrition and nutritional conditions and the treatment and prevention of nutrition related disorders by nutritional means.</p>	<p>The primary purpose of the scope of practice statement is to educate dietitians and the public about the focus of the dietetic profession. The College uses the scope of practice statement to define parameters for developing standards of practice. However, to monitor competence in dietetic practise and to help with the administration of regulations, by-laws, programs and policies, the College elaborated on the scope of practice statement with a definition of practising dietetics as follows:</p> <p><i>“Practising Dietetics is paid or unpaid activities for which members use food & nutrition-specific knowledge, skills and judgment while engaging in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the assessment of nutrition related to health status and conditions for individuals and populations; • the management and delivery of nutrition therapy to treat disease; • the management of food services systems;

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>building the capacity of individuals and populations to promote, maintain or restore health and prevent disease through nutrition and related means;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and management, education or leadership that contributes to the enhancement and quality of dietetic and health services.” (see Figure 4.1, next page, for more examples of practising dietetics). <p>The College does not consider the following activities as practising dietetics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding a position solely in non-dietetic management (e.g., Vice President or Administrator of a hospital or other organization). • Holding a position solely in the area of human resources (HR), information technology (IT), or risk management. • Engaging in sales or marketing of pharmaceuticals that are not related to nutrition. • Assessing facility processes to meet accreditation standards. <p>Circumstances determine whether a dietitian is practising dietetics or not. For instance, a dietitian who works at a gym might provide some personal training services with no nutrition component and, in that context, would not be seen as practising dietetics. However, if the dietitian were to offer diabetes management to a client that included exercise at a gym, he or she would be practising dietetics. Generally, the College's interest lies in regulating actions performed within the scope of practice. There are times, however, where the College can regulate aspects of a dietitian's private life that are outside the dietetic scope of practice but within its public protection mandate. This would apply where a dietitian's actions have an impact on professional ethics or public safety,</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>such as cheating on income tax, abusing one's own child or driving while impaired. A dietitian who drinks and drives places others at risk. Would that dietitian also risk coming to work and treating patients while under the influence of alcohol? Even though the dietitian may not yet have come to work impaired, the College would have a legitimate public protection interest in regulating the behaviour.</p> <p>For greater clarity, illustration and interpretation, dietetic practice includes (not necessarily limited to) the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing nutrition status in clinical settings to provide meal plans, nutrition guidance or advice and/or formulating therapeutic diets to manage and/or treat diseases or nutrition-related disorders. • Assessing, promoting, protecting and enhancing health and the prevention of nutrition-related diseases in populations using population health and health promotion approaches, as well as strategies focusing on the interactions among the determinants of health, food security and overall health. (From Pan Canadian Task Force on Public Health Nutrition, Strengthening Public Health Nutrition Practice In Canada.) • Managing food and management services and developing food services processes in hospitals and other health care facilities, schools, universities, and businesses. • Conducting research, product development, product marketing, and consumer education to develop, promote and market food and nutritional products and pharmaceuticals related to nutrition disorders or nutritional health. • Assessing compliance of long-term care homes to meet the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care standards

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>related to nutrition and hydration of residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing or advocating for food and nutrition policy. • Teaching nutrition, food chemistry or food service administration to students in dietetics, the food and hospitality industry and/or to other health care providers. • Planning and engaging in direct food & nutrition research. • Communicating food & nutrition information in any print, radio, television, video, and Internet or multi-media format. • • Directly managing, supervising or assuring quality of front-line employees who are engaged in any of the previously-mentioned dietetic practice circumstances.
Homeopaths	The practice of homeopathy is the assessment of body system disorders and treatment using homeopathic techniques to promote, maintain or restore health.	Homeopaths practice in a system of medicine which involves treating the individual with highly diluted substances, given mainly in tablet form, with the aim of triggering the body's natural system of healing. Based on their specific symptoms, a homeopath will match the most appropriate medicine to each patient.
Kinesiologists	The practice of kinesiology is the assessment of human movement and performance and its rehabilitation and management to maintain, rehabilitate or enhance movement and performance.	Kinesiologists' practices involve the assessment of movement, performance, and function; and the rehabilitation, prevention, and management of disorders to maintain, rehabilitate, and enhance movement, performance, and function in the areas of sport, recreation, work, exercise, and general activities of daily living.
Massage Therapists	The practice of massage therapy is the assessment of the soft tissue and joints of the body and the treatment and prevention of physical dysfunction and pain of the soft tissue and joints by manipulation to develop, maintain, rehabilitate or augment physical function, or relieve pain.	<p>Massage therapy consists primarily of hands-on manipulation of the soft tissues of the body, specifically, the muscles, connective tissue, tendons, ligaments and joints for the purpose of optimizing health.</p> <p>Massage therapy treatment has a therapeutic effect on the body and optimizes health and well-being by acting on the muscular, nervous and circulatory systems. Physical function</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		can be developed, maintained and improved; and physical dysfunction and pain and the effects of stress can be relieved or prevented through the use of Massage Therapy.
Medical Laboratory Technologists	The practice of medical laboratory technology is the performance of laboratory investigations on the human body or on specimens taken from the human body and the evaluation of the technical sufficiency of the investigations and their results.	<p>Medical laboratory technologists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ examine body fluids and tissues for abnormal chemical levels, cells or bacteria ▪ prepare tissue for microscopic examination by pathologists ▪ determine blood type for transfusions ▪ conduct medical research and analyses ▪ participate in quality assurance and quality control activities.
Medical Radiation Technologists	The practice of medical radiation technology is the use of ionizing radiation, electromagnetism and other prescribed forms of energy for the purposes of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, the evaluation of images and data relating to the procedures and the assessment of an individual before, during and after the procedures.	<p>Medical radiation technologists (MRTs) apply ionizing radiation, radiopharmaceuticals, and electromagnetism to patients to create images and data that are part of diagnostic imaging examinations or that are used for defining and recording treatment parameters. MRTs also administer ionizing radiation to treat cancer and other diseases. MRTs assess and monitor the patient in their care, and administer diagnostic and therapeutic substances orally, by injection or inhalation, or into the body through an orifice.</p> <p>MRTs who apply ionizing radiation do so under the authority of and in accordance with the <i>Healing Arts Radiation Protection Act</i> and, where applicable, the <i>Nuclear Safety and Control Act</i> and their respective regulations. MRTs are permitted to apply electromagnetism for magnetic resonance imaging under an exemption set out in the Controlled Acts regulation made under the <i>Regulated Health Professions Act</i>.</p> <p>MRTs create images and data that are sufficiently accurate and clear for the diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, while, in the case of procedures that use ionizing radiation, using only the</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>minimum amount of radiation necessary during the course of the procedure. MRTs are proficient in evaluating the images, data and tests relating to the procedures to ensure that the images, data and tests are satisfactory.</p> <p>MRTs administer ionizing radiation, radiopharmaceuticals and electromagnetism accurately and in accordance with the order of the physician or other authorized health professional for the diagnostic or therapeutic procedure and the applicable legislation. MRTs must not apply or administer ionizing radiation or radiopharmaceuticals unless the conditions under the applicable legislation (including without limitation, the <i>Healing Arts Radiation Protection Act</i> and its regulations and the <i>Nuclear Safety and Control Act</i>, its regulations and licences issued thereunder) have been met.</p> <p>Under the <i>Medical Radiation Technology Act</i>, MRTs are authorized to perform five controlled acts ("authorized acts") as required in the course of engaging in the practice of the profession. They must not perform the authorized acts or any exempted controlled act unless the conditions under the <i>Regulated Health Professions Act</i>, the <i>Medical Radiation Technology Act</i> and their respective regulations, and the Standards of Practice have been met.</p> <p>MRTs practice in health care facilities, including hospitals, clinics and cancer centres. There are four specialties for medical radiation technologists:</p> <p>Radiography Radiography is the use of x-rays to produce images of parts of the body for the diagnosis of disease, trauma and congenital abnormalities. Medical radiation technologists registered in</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>radiography may perform general x-rays, fluoroscopic examinations, angiography, mammography and computed tomography.</p> <p>Nuclear Medicine Nuclear medicine is the use of radiopharmaceuticals to produce images of the body and treat disease. Medical radiation technologists registered in nuclear medicine use gamma cameras and computer systems to assess organ function and structure, and help in the diagnoses of numerous disorders. Nuclear medicine is used in the treatment of thyroid diseases, certain blood disorders, and bone metastases.</p> <p>Radiation Therapy Radiation therapy is the use of ionizing radiation to treat diseases such as cancer. Medical radiation technologists registered in radiation therapy work together with oncologists to plan treatment, administer treatment and educate the patient on how to cope with side effects.</p> <p>Magnetic Resonance Magnetic resonance is the use of electromagnetism to produce diagnostic images. Medical radiation technologists registered in magnetic resonance play a significant role in imaging the brain, spine, abdomen, pelvis and the musculoskeletal and cardiovascular systems.</p> <p>MRTs are required to have an order from a regulated health professional, with the authority to order, prior to performing a procedure, treatment or intervention. The health professional, with the authority to order, may vary depending on the type of procedure, treatment or intervention:</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the application of ionizing radiation: the order must be from a physician or other authorized health professional listed in the <i>Healing Arts Radiation Protection Act</i> or regulations • For nuclear medicine procedures: the order must be from a person authorized under the regulations made under the <i>Public Hospitals Act</i> or in accordance with the generally accepted professional standards established under the <i>Independent Health Facilities Act</i> • For the application of electromagnetism for magnetic resonance imaging procedures: the order must be from a physician or another authorized health professional listed in the Controlled Acts regulation made under the <i>Regulated Health Professions Act</i> • For authorized acts (other than the application of electromagnetism for magnetic resonance imaging procedures): the order must be from a physician
<p>Midwives</p>	<p>The practice of midwifery is the assessment and monitoring of women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period and of their newborn babies, the provision of care during normal pregnancy, labour and post-partum period and the conducting of spontaneous normal vaginal deliveries.</p>	<p>Midwives are registered health care professionals who are qualified to provide all your primary health care during the pregnancy, labour, and birth. Primary health care includes all the necessary tests, examinations, check-ups, support, and referrals that you may require.</p> <p>A midwife is a person who, having been regularly admitted to a midwifery educational programme, duly recognised in the country in which it is located, has successfully completed the prescribed course of studies in midwifery and has acquired the requisite qualifications to be registered and/or legally licensed to practise midwifery.</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>The midwife is recognised as a responsible and accountable professional who works in partnership with women to give the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period, to conduct births on the midwife's own responsibility and to provide care for the newborn and the infant. This care includes preventative measures, the promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and child, the accessing of medical care or other appropriate assistance and the carrying out of emergency measures.</p> <p>The midwife has an important task in health counselling and education, not only for the woman, but also within the family and the community. This work should involve antenatal education and preparation for parenthood and may extend to women's health, sexual or reproductive health and child care.</p> <p>A midwife may practise in any setting including the home, community, hospitals, clinics or health units.</p> <p>- Adopted by the International Confederation of Midwives Council meeting, July 19th 2005, Brisbane, Australia</p>
Naturopaths	The practice of naturopathy is the assessment of diseases, disorders and dysfunctions and the naturopathic diagnosis and treatment of diseases, disorders and dysfunctions using naturopathic techniques to promote, maintain or restore health.	Naturopathic Doctors provide primary and adjunctive health care to people of all ages, focusing on the use of natural therapies to support and stimulate healing processes. Naturopathic doctors promote health and prevent illness, and diagnose and treat disease in a manner consistent with the body of knowledge and standards of practice for the profession.

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
Nurses	The practice of nursing is the promotion of health and the assessment of, the provision of care for and the treatment of health conditions by supportive, preventive, therapeutic, palliative and rehabilitative means in order to attain or maintain optimal function.	
Occupational Therapists	The practice of occupational therapy is the assessment of function and adaptive behaviour and the treatment and prevention of disorders which affect function or adaptive behaviour to develop, maintain, rehabilitate or augment function or adaptive behaviour in the areas of self-care, productivity and leisure.	Occupational therapists (OTs) are health care professionals who help people learn or re-learn to manage the everyday activities that are important to them, including caring for themselves or others, caring for their home, participating in paid and unpaid work and leisure activities. The people occupational therapists work with may be having difficulties because of an accident, disability, disease, emotional or developmental problem or change related to the normal aging process. Occupational therapists work in hospitals, schools, long-term care facilities, mental health facilities, rehab clinics, community agencies, private homes, public or private health care offices and employment evaluation and training centres.
Opticians	The practice of opticianry is the provision, fitting and adjustment of subnormal vision devices, contact lenses or eye glasses.	Opticianry involves the preparation, adaptation and delivery of ophthalmic eye wear and includes the selection, designing, measuring, manufacturing, verification and fitting of optical appliances. Opticians are health professionals trained to interpret prescriptions prepared by ophthalmologists and optometrists and also serve as public educators on eye care issues including disease prevention and detection.
Optometrists	The practice of optometry is the assessment of the eye and vision system and the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of, (a) disorders of refraction; (b) sensory and oculomotor disorders and dysfunctions of the eye and vision system; and (c) prescribed diseases.	An optometrist is a doctor of optometry who examines patients in order to diagnose, treat, manage and prevent diseases and disorders of the eye and vision system and its related structures. An optometrist may also provide, fit and adjust eyeglasses, contact lenses or subnormal vision devices for patients who require them.

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
Pharmacists	The practice of pharmacy is, (a) the custody, compounding, dispensing and prescribing of drugs; (b) the provision of health care aids and devices; (c) the provision of information and education related to the use of anything mentioned in clauses (a) and (b); and (d) the promotion of health, prevention and treatment of disease, disorders and dysfunctions through monitoring and management of medication therapy.	Your pharmacist is a highly-educated, trusted member of your family’s health care team. Pharmacists are professionally trained individuals held to a high standard of practice. Your pharmacist has met the following standards before receiving their license to practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least four to five years of university-level pharmacy education • Trained and qualified in all aspects of handling medications, including dispensing prescription and non-prescription medications, drug therapy and understanding drug interactions and side-effects • Trained in the principles of good pharmaceutical care including patient counselling and care • Aware of all health care and pharmacy laws governing pharmaceuticals, pharmacists roles and pharmacy operations • Qualified to counsel patients in at least one of Ontario and Canada's official languages, English or French • Successfully completed provincial and national examinations on pharmacy practice and applicable pharmacy laws and standards • Maintain a continuing education program (portfolio) as well as participate in life-long quality assurance program
Pharmacy Technicians		Pharmacy technicians’ focus is on the technical aspects of dispensing and compounding with particular expertise in drug distribution systems.
Physicians and Surgeons	The practice of medicine is the assessment of the physical or mental condition of an individual and the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or dysfunction.	
Physiotherapists	The practice of physiotherapy is the assessment of neuromuscular, musculoskeletal and cardio respiratory systems, the diagnosis of diseases or disorders associated with physical dysfunction, injury or pain and the treatment,	Physiotherapists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess, diagnose, treat and prevent physical problems, injuries and pain ○ Restore movement, function and health status

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
	rehabilitation and prevention or relief of physical dysfunction, injury or pain to develop, maintain, rehabilitate or augment function and promote mobility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Play a role in health promotion and disease prevention
Podiatrists	See Chiropractors for more information	
Psychologists	<p>The practice of psychology is the assessment of behavioral and mental conditions, the diagnosis of neuropsychological disorders and dysfunctions and psychotic, neurotic and personality disorders and dysfunctions and the prevention and treatment of behavioral and mental disorders and dysfunctions and the maintenance and enhancement of physical, intellectual, emotional, social and interpersonal functioning.</p> <p>In the course of engaging in the practice of psychology, a member is authorized, subject to the terms, conditions and limitations imposed on his or her certificate of registration, to communicate a diagnosis identifying, as the cause of a person’s symptoms, a neuropsychological disorder or a psychologically based psychotic, neurotic or personality disorder.</p> <p>The RHPA controlled act reads: Communicating to the individual or his or her personal representative a diagnosis identifying a disease or disorder as the cause of symptoms of the individual in circumstances in which it is reasonably foreseeable that the individual or his or her personal representative will rely on the diagnosis.</p>	<p>Psychologists and Psychological Associates are trained in the assessment, treatment and prevention of behavioural and mental conditions. They diagnose neuropsychological disorders and dysfunctions as well as psychotic, neurotic and personality disorders and dysfunctions. In addition, Psychologists and Psychological Associates use a variety of approaches directed toward the maintenance and enhancement of physical, intellectual, emotional, social and interpersonal functioning.</p> <p>Psychologists and Psychological Associates usually focus their practice in specific areas such as clinical psychology, counselling psychology, clinical neuropsychology; school psychology; correctional/forensic psychology; health psychology; rehabilitation psychology; or industrial/organizational psychology. Within these areas a Psychologist or Psychological Associate may work with a variety of individual client populations such as children, adolescents, or adults, or may focus their attention on families, couples or organizations. They work in a range of settings including schools, hospitals, industry, social service agencies, rehabilitation facilities and correctional facilities. Many Psychologists and Psychological Associates have their own private practice.</p> <p>A Psychologist or Psychological Associate who holds a certificate of registration authorizing autonomous practice may provide services without supervision, within his or her</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>area of competence, and may charge a fee for these services. While most members of the College have no explicit term, condition or limitation on their certificates of registration, some do and must practice in accordance with any such restriction.</p> <p>Occasionally clients of Psychologists and Psychological Associates need to have forms completed and signed by their treating professional in order to obtain insurance reimbursement for psychological services or to qualify for some other benefit or service from an insurer or government agency. Normally both Psychologists and Psychological Associates may complete and sign such forms. If there are any questions or difficulties in having such forms accepted, please contact the College for guidance.</p> <p>What is the Difference between Psychologists and Psychological Associates? (*See Note Below) The difference is in how they are trained. Both have completed an undergraduate degree and have gone on to complete a graduate degree in psychology.</p> <p>Psychological Associates have completed a masters level degree in psychology (e.g. M.A., M.Sc., M. Ps., M.Ed.), which is then followed by four years of experience working in the scope of practice of psychology. Psychologists have completed a doctoral level degree in psychology (Ph.D., Psy.D., Ed.D., D.Psy.) which typically includes a one-year internship.</p> <p>Both Psychologists and Psychological Associates have then completed at least one additional year of formal supervised experience approved by the College and passed the three examinations required by the College.</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<p>The profession of psychology in Ontario has a single scope of practice. There is no distinction made in the legislation or in the regulations between Psychologists and Psychological Associates with respect to scope of practice or with respect to controlled/authorized acts.</p> <p>All members must have knowledge and skills respecting interpersonal relationships, assessment and evaluation, intervention and consultation, understanding and applying research to professional practice and knowing and applying professional ethics, standards and relevant legislation to professional practice. Every member of the College, with the exception of individuals whose practice is limited to Industrial/Organizational Psychology, must be competent to formulate and communicate a psychological diagnosis.</p> <p>*Note: In June 2009, the Federal/Provincial Agreement on Internal Trade was signed and in December 2009, the Ontario Labour Mobility Act (2009) was enacted. As a result of this legislation, the College of Psychologists of Ontario must offer registration as a ‘Psychologist’ to individuals who have been registered as Psychologists in other Canadian jurisdictions, regardless of the level of their graduate degree in psychology. There are some Canadian jurisdictions that award the title ‘Psychologist’ to individuals at the Masters, rather than Doctoral level. The recent legislation requires that the College of Psychologists recognize this title for these individuals. Therefore, while the majority of Psychologists and Psychological Associates in Ontario will have the differential training and experience described above, there are some Psychologists, who have come to Ontario from another Canadian jurisdiction, who may have a Masters degree.</p>

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		Members of the College are required to indicate their degree and title in any professional correspondence, report or promotional information.
Psychotherapists	The practice of psychotherapy is the assessment and treatment of cognitive, emotional or behavioural disturbances by psychotherapeutic means, delivered through a therapeutic relationship based primarily on verbal or non-verbal communication.	
Respiratory Therapists	The practice of respiratory therapy is the providing of oxygen therapy, cardio-respiratory equipment monitoring and the assessment and treatment of cardio-respiratory and associated disorders to maintain or restore ventilation.	To find out more about what Respiratory Therapists do click here: http://www.crto.on.ca/whatisrt.aspx
Speech-Language Pathologists	The practice of speech-language pathology is the assessment of speech and language functions and the treatment and prevention of speech and language dysfunctions or disorders to develop, maintain, rehabilitate or augment oral motor or communicative functions.	<p>Speech-language pathologists are concerned with the prevention, identification, assessment, treatment and (re)habilitation of communication, swallowing, reading and writing delays or disorders in children and adults, as well as assessment and management of individuals requiring augmentative communication systems.</p> <p>SLP's scope of clinical practice includes the provision of assessment, treatment and consultation services for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language delay and disorders • Speech delays and disorders including apraxia, dysarthria, developmental articulation and motor speech delays • Communication disorders related to autism, developmental delays, learning disabilities, stroke, head injuries, cognitive disorders and progressive neurological diseases • Written communication/literacy • Swallowing disorders • Voice disorders

FHRCO – IPC eTool – SCOPES OF PRACTICE CHART

PROFESSION	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FROM INDIVIDUAL ACTS	ALTERNATE/ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stuttering • Augmentative communication needs <p>Speech-language pathologists are also authorized by the <i>HCCA</i>, 1996 to be evaluators of capacity to consent to treatment, admission to care facilities and personal assistance service</p> <p>To find out more about Speech-Language Pathologists click here: http://www.caslpo.com/</p>
<p>Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners</p>	<p>The scope of practice of traditional Chinese medicine is the assessment of body system disorders through traditional Chinese medicine techniques and treatment using traditional Chinese medicine therapies to promote, maintain or restore health.</p>	