
MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE HEALTH PROFESSION

Standard of Practice S-011
Quality Assurance Committee
Approved by Council: April 20, 2002
Amendments approved by Council: February 26, 2013



Note to readers: In the event of any inconsistency between this document and the legislation that affects chiropractic practice, the legislation governs.

INTENT

To inform CCO members, who are also members of another health profession, of their disclosure obligations. In particular, it is their responsibility to communicate clearly to a patient in what capacity they are acting when they provide a service, whether as a chiropractor or as a member of another health profession.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD

This standard concerns CCO members who are also members of another health profession. The other health profession may be unregulated or be regulated under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 (RHPA)*, the *Drugless Practitioners Act, 1990*, or under other health-related legislation.

Members must comply with the regulatory framework of the profession in which they are practising. Members are reminded that it is the patient's perception as a recipient of treatment/care that is of critical importance. The patient must understand when he/she is receiving treatment/care from the member in his/her capacity as a chiropractor, and when the patient is receiving treatment/care from the member in his/her capacity as a member of another health profession.

Requirements for Members

A member is required to:

- inform the patient when the member is providing treatment/care in his/her capacity as a chiropractor;
- ensure that consent to chiropractic treatment/care is:
 - fully informed,
 - voluntarily given,
 - related to the patient's condition and circumstances;
 - not obtained through fraud or misrepresentation, and
 - evidenced in a written form signed by the patient or otherwise documented in the patient health record; and

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- inform the patient when the member is providing services as a member of a health profession other than chiropractic, and that regulation of those services falls under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body of that health profession.

Health Records and Business Practices

A member must communicate clearly to patients in which professional capacity he/she is providing services. This separation of professional services must be clearly delineated and documented in the patient health record, financial record, billing policies and procedures, and any documentation related to consent.

A member must ensure that in his/her use and maintenance of health records, office policies and business practices, that he/she is practising within the regulatory framework of the appropriate regulatory body which regulates the profession in which he/she is practising, and complies with any other relevant legislation.

A member may bill third-party payors for chiropractic when providing services within the chiropractic scope of practice. When billing for services outside the chiropractic scope of practice, members shall bill third-party payors in accordance with the regulatory framework of the appropriate health profession in which they are practising and billing, and any other relevant legislation.

Legislative Context

All CCO members are expected to conform to the standards of practice for chiropractic. Contravening a standard of practice or failing to maintain a standard of practice may be found to be an act of professional misconduct pursuant to section 1 (2) of the professional misconduct regulation under the *Chiropractic Act, 1991*.