

INFORMED

NEWSLETTER OF THE COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHS OF ONTARIO

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Lab Tests:

- What NDs need to know
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NEW

Patient Rights Handout – new resource for patients and NDs



Patients and caregivers have told us how important it is to know about their rights when they or a loved one are being treated by a health care professional. They say it increases their comfort level by outlining parameters and boundaries for care, and helps them feel respected and part of the process. Patients say they feel much more at ease emotionally when they know what to expect and understand the treatment(s) being proposed.

The College's Patient Relations Committee has created a new handout for patients that outlines what to expect when receiving care from a naturopath. The text reflects existing requirements in the College's Standards of Practice and Guidelines.

Naturopaths can download the customizable handout from our website and use it in ways that fit with their practice approach and style. We created a simple design in Microsoft Word – including three options - so Members can add their own logo and other relevant business information.

"Using the handout isn't mandatory for College Members, but based on the positive response it received from the public, incorporating it into a naturopathic practice is a win-win for patients and NDs," says Dr. Shelley Burns, ND, chair of the Patient Relations Committee.

We also asked patients and caregivers how they would like to view or receive a handout like this. Here is what they suggested.

PATIENT RIGHTS

- Email a copy to all patients or hand out hard copies at the office.
- Include it in all new patient intake packages, including emailed or hard copy versions as appropriate.
- Display it at eye level in waiting rooms and/or individual treatment rooms (or on a waiting room TV screen if available).
- Talk to patients about their rights at their very first appointment in addition to providing them with a printed copy of the handout.

Patients also commented that the handout gives them a “starting point” resource about how to resolve any difficulties or questions that may arise in the course of treatment.

The Patient Rights handout includes input from consultation with the public and feedback from members of the [Citizen Advisory Group](#) - a formal volunteer group of patients and caregivers who help bring the voice and perspective of the public to health care regulation in Ontario.

**AUSSI DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.
(ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH.)**

“In addition to our role in preventing and dealing with cases of sexual abuse, our committee also aims to enhance relationships between naturopaths and patients, and provide resources to help with that.”

– Dr. Shelley Burns, ND, chair,
Patient Relations Committee

Please email us at info@collegeofnaturopaths.on.ca if you have questions or feedback about the handout.



DOWNLOAD THE PATIENT RIGHTS HANDOUT



College Governance Review

If you're like most people, you probably don't think much about the topic of governance.

But for an organization like the College, it has a lot to do with how effectively we regulate the profession on behalf of Ontarians. Governance of self-regulated professions – in Canada and around the world - is undergoing rapid change.

The Council's Executive Committee recognizes the importance of examining those changes and trends and assessing ways to further enhance public trust and safety in how the profession is governed. As a result, the Executive Committee is launching a formal Governance Review starting this Spring and culminating with a final public report in Spring 2020.

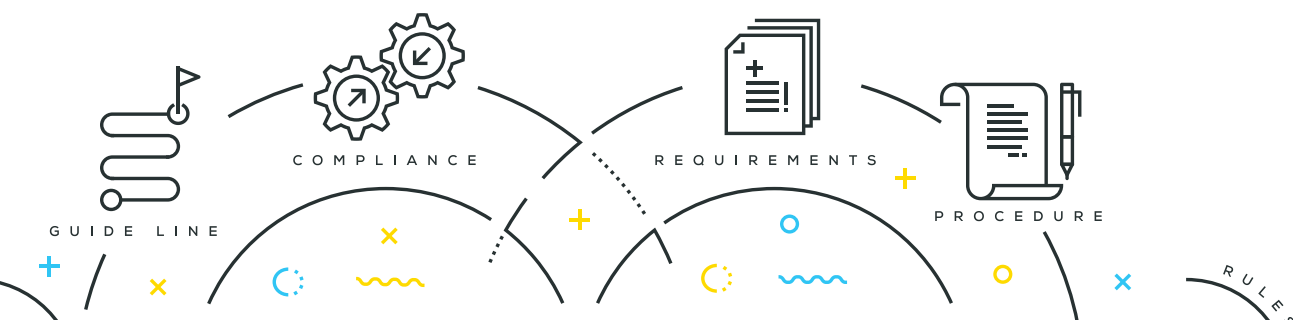
"Being part of change is far more effective than reacting to it," says Executive Committee Chair and College President Dr. Kim Bretz, ND. "This as an important project for the College to remain at the forefront of regulation, to align with our commitment to continuous improvement, and to reinforce the College's values of accountability, effectiveness and transparency."

The Governance Review will follow a developmental process. The approach will examine evidence, trends and best practices in regulatory governance, and will include

stakeholder consultations with opportunities for both the public and the profession to contribute. The College Council will be involved throughout the process and will ultimately play a key role in creating the new vision that will guide governance of the profession into the future.

We will post regular updates in our newsletters and website, including information about consultations that will take place later this Fall.

It's no secret that self-governing professions are under more intense scrutiny than ever before from media, governments, and the public. In fact, there are numerous examples of professions that have lost the privilege of self-regulation, from lawyers in Queensland, Australia and those in England, to teachers and realtors in British Columbia. Closer to home, the Minister of Health and Long Term Care appointed a supervisor to oversee the operations of the College of Denturists of Ontario in 2012 after an auditor's report raised concerns about its governance. After extensive work, the profession regained the right to self-regulate a year later. These kinds of shifts make it essential for regulators to apply best governance practices that affirm and reflect the protection of the public at the heart of all they do.





Can naturopaths delegate a controlled act to a nurse or nurse practitioner?

by *Jeremy Quesnelle, Deputy Registrar*

This is a common question received by the College and a situation that comes up frequently during inspections, peer assessments, and complaints.

The short answer to this question is no. This article explains why.

INTRODUCTION

When working with other regulated health professionals in Ontario, it is important to remember that although all providers are legislated under the [Regulated Health Professions Act](#) (RHPA), each profession has specific standards and guidelines unique to its Members. When it comes to naturopaths working with nurses, we need to consider how the governing legislation of these two professions intersect.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Before we get into why a naturopath (ND) cannot delegate to a nurse, it is important to establish a shared understanding of relevant terminology.

1. Order: An order is a direction from a regulated health professional with legislative ordering authority that permits the performance of a procedure by another.¹ Naturopaths are not currently authorized to issue orders. Under the *Regulated Health Professions Act* (RHPA) orders may only be issued by audiologists, chiropractors, podiatrists, dentists, midwives, optometrists, physicians, registered nurses in the extended class, and those identified in regulation.
2. Delegation: Delegation under the *RHPA* is not specifically defined, but is understood to be a process whereby a regulated health professional authorized to perform a procedure which is all of or a portion of a controlled act confers that authority to someone - regulated or unregulated - who is not so authorized.²

CAN NDs DELEGATE A CONTROLLED ACT TO A NURSE?

3. Referral: A request from one health professional to another to assume responsibility for management of one or more of a patient's health matters. This may be for a specified period of time until the problem is resolved or on an ongoing basis. It represents a temporary or partial transfer of care to another health professional for a particular condition. It is the responsibility of the health professional accepting the referral (the consultant) to maintain appropriate and timely communication with the referring health professional.³
4. Registered nurse & registered practical nurse: for the purposes of this article, both registered nurses and registered practical nurses are considered general class Members of the College of Nurses of Ontario (CNO).
5. Nurse practitioner: for the purposes of this article, a nurse practitioner is considered to be a Member in the extended class of the CNO.
6. Authorized acts: A part or whole of a controlled act that is authorized to a health professional in legislation.

Next, it is important to outline the legal authorizations for both naturopaths and nurses with regard to authorized acts and delegation.

Naturopaths in Ontario are able to perform seven authorized acts including:

1. Putting an instrument, hand or finger beyond the labia majora but not beyond the cervix.
2. Putting an instrument, hand or finger beyond the anal verge but not beyond the rectal-sigmoidal junction.
3. Administering, by injection or inhalation, a prescribed substance.
4. Performing prescribed procedures involving moving the joints of the spine beyond the individual's usual physiological range of motion using a fast, low amplitude thrust.
5. Communicating a naturopathic diagnosis identifying, as the cause of an individual's symptoms, a disease, disorder or dysfunction that may be identified through an assessment that uses naturopathic techniques.
6. Taking blood samples from veins or by skin pricking for the purpose of prescribed naturopathic examinations on the samples.
7. Prescribing, dispensing, compounding or selling a drug designated in the regulations.

1. <http://www.regulatedhealthprofessions.on.ca/orders%2c-directives%2c-delegation.html>

2. Ibid

3. http://www.collegeofnaturopaths.on.ca/CONO/Resourcea/Professional_Standards__Policies_and_Guidelines/CONO/Resources/Professional_Standards__Policies__and_Guidelines/Professional_Standards.aspx?hkey=930bfc83-1add-466d-be0f-8cb95ed002ca

CAN NDs DELEGATE A CONTROLLED ACT TO A NURSE?

The ***General Regulation*** made under the ***Naturopathy Act, 2007*** sets out the requirements by which a naturopath may delegate the above-noted acts.

General Class nurses may perform the following authorized acts if they 1. are authorized in regulation or, 2. are ordered by a chiroprapist, podiatrist, dentist, midwife, or physician:

1. Performing a prescribed procedure below the dermis or a mucous membrane.
2. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation.
3. Putting an instrument, hand or finger,
 - i. beyond the external ear canal,
 - ii. beyond the point in the nasal passages where they normally narrow,
 - iii. beyond the larynx,
 - iv. beyond the opening of the urethra,
 - v. beyond the labia majora,
 - vi. beyond the anal verge, or
 - vii. into an artificial opening into the body.
4. Treating, by means of psychotherapy technique, 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 judgement, insight, behaviour, communication or social functioning.
5. Dispensing a drug.

A nurse in the Extended Class subject to the regulations may perform the following authorized acts:

1. Communicating to a patient or to his or her representative a diagnosis made by the member identifying, as the cause of the patient's symptoms, a disease or disorder.
2. Performing a procedure below the dermis or a mucous membrane.
3. Putting an instrument, hand or finger,
 - i. beyond the external ear canal,
 - ii. beyond the point in the nasal passages where they normally narrow,
 - iii. beyond the larynx,
 - iv. beyond the opening of the urethra,
 - v. beyond the labia majora,
 - vi. beyond the anal verge, or
 - vii. into an artificial opening of the body.
4. Applying or ordering the application of a prescribed form of energy.
5. Setting or casting a fracture of a bone or dislocation of a joint.
6. Administering a substance, by injection or inhalation, in accordance with the regulations.
7. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation as provided for in subsection (2).
8. Prescribing, dispensing, selling or compounding a drug in accordance with the regulations.

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9. Treating, by means of psychotherapy technique, 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, behaviour, communication or social functioning.

Subsection (2) A member shall not perform a procedure under paragraph 7 of subsection (1) unless the procedure has been ordered by a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario or a Member of any other College who is authorized to order the procedure.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DELEGATION AND A REFERRAL

A delegation exists where a Member who is authorized to perform an act confers that authority on someone else who is currently unable to perform the act under their own authority. For example, a naturopath can legally delegate spinal manipulation to a massage therapist who has the knowledge, skill and judgment to do so. The procedure can be delegated because the naturopath is authorized to perform it and the massage therapist is not. However, a delegation cannot occur if both individuals are independently authorized to perform the act. For example a naturopath cannot delegate spinal manipulation to a chiropractor because the chiropractor is

already independently authorized to perform the authorized act. In such a situation it would be a referral.

THE WHY

The General Regulation made under the *Naturopathy Act, 2007* authorizes naturopaths in Ontario to delegate a controlled act to another individual. Before doing so a Member must ensure that ... *"the delegatee is a person who is permitted to accept the delegation"*.

In researching this article, I contacted the College of Nurses of Ontario to clarify what can and cannot be delegated to a nurse in Ontario. I was informed that a nurse cannot perform a controlled act unless it has been **ordered** by a physician, nurse practitioner, chiropractor, dentist or midwife - even if it has been delegated by a naturopath.

Using the earlier example of spinal manipulation, a naturopath can, according to the CNO's rules, delegate the controlled act of spinal manipulation. However, a nurse cannot accept the delegation as they cannot perform the controlled act unless it has been ordered by one of the above noted professionals.

IS THERE SOME WAY TO WORK WITHIN THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK?

We are often asked if there is a way that a naturopath could delegate to a nurse in a way that would not breach the rules. For example,

CAN NDs DELEGATE A CONTROLLED ACT TO A NURSE?

could a naturopath refer the patient to an extended class nurse for the administration of a substance by injection or inhalation without an order being in place?

The College of Nurses' [Practice Guideline on Directives](#) outlines that an extended class nurse may perform the act of administering a substance by injection or inhalation outside of an order if they initiate the procedure. The College of Nurses' Practice Guideline: [Authorizing Mechanisms](#) states the following about how a procedure may be initiated:

“Under the Act, Extend Class Nurses who meet certain conditions have the authority to initiate specific controlled acts, including administering a substance by injection or inhalation. This means that Nurse Practitioners can decide independently that a specific procedure is required, and they may initiate that procedure in the absence of a specific order or directive from an authorizing professional. When initiating an authorized act, a Nurse Practitioner must:

- assess the client and identify the problem;
- consider all of the available options to address the problem;
- weigh the risks and benefits of each option considering the client's condition;
- decide on a course of action;
- anticipate the management of potential outcomes; and
- accept accountability for deciding that the particular procedure is required and for ensuring that any potential outcomes are managed appropriately.”

This means that a nurse in the Extended Class would need to take on a patient, conduct an intake, assessment, etc., identify the issues, recommend a course of treatment, receive informed consent and then perform the procedure. If the nurse initiates the procedure, the individual becomes a patient of the nurse, and not the naturopath, and all records and billing practices must adhere to and reflect this relationship.

IN SUMMARY

Naturopaths are not authorized to issue orders. Nurses are not allowed to perform a controlled act that is not authorized to them unless an order has been put in place - regardless of delegation provisions.

As such, a naturopath cannot delegate to a nurse.

A naturopath can refer a patient to a nurse who is authorized to perform a controlled act. However, when a referral has been issued, the patient – practitioner relationship belongs to the nurse, and not the ND. This relationship must be adhered to and accurately reflected in billing, record keeping, and related activities.

ICRC CORNER



This article focuses on a complaint about delegating Intravenous Infusion Therapy (IVIT) to a nurse and will assist College Members in recognizing their responsibility around delegating controlled acts.

By law, cases under investigation are confidential; therefore, details of the case below have been altered to protect confidentiality.

PREAMBLE

Direct Orders and Medical Directives are among the topics discussed in this article. Before we discuss the complaint, here is a brief description of orders and directives and how they fit together*¹.

Orders, directives and delegation are authorizing mechanisms used to sanction and enable performance of procedures where such sanctioning is required by law, practice convention, or circumstances.

An order is a direction from a regulated health professional with legislative ordering authority (e.g., audiologists, chiropractors, podiatrists, dentists, midwives, optometrists, physicians, registered nurses in the Extended Class, and those identified in regulation) that permits performance of a procedure by another.

The two types of orders

- | | | |
|--------|---|------------|
| 1. | ⋮ | 2. |
| Direct | ⋮ | Medical |
| Orders | ⋮ | Directives |

There are two types of orders:

1. Direct Orders

- Are for a specific patient upon assessment by the physician/ authorizer that the procedure is warranted.
- Are also known by other names such as prescriptions, requisitions, pre-printed orders/order sets, requests for consultation, doctor's notes, and may be given as a referral for treatment.

1. Source: [Federation of Health Regulatory Colleges of Ontario](#)

ICRC CORNER

- Are usually written. Due to the potential for error and accountability issues, verbal orders are not recommended in multi-practitioner settings when an authorizer is present and able to write the order.

2. Medical Directives

- Are given in advance by physicians/ordering authorizers to enable an implementer to decide to perform the ordered procedure(s) under specific conditions without a direct assessment by the physician or authorizer at the time.
- May authorize co-implementers, that is: one implementer may be responsible to determine when to implement the ordered procedure and another may perform it.
- Implementers are not ordering a procedure when they implement a directive; rather they are implementing a physician or authorizer's order for a procedure.
- Directives must have the integrity of a direct order, thus physicians or authorizers potentially responsible for patients who will receive care under a directive must approve it.
- Are approved only when all affected regulated professionals and relevant administrators participate in their development.
- Are always written.

SUMMARY OF THE COMPLAINT

The College received a two-part complaint alleging that a Member sexually harassed their employee (the Complainant), who was a registered practical nurse (RPN), while they were employed by the Member's clinic (see [Spring 2019 issue of *iNformeD*](#) for details about the sexual harassment component of the complaint).

The Complainant also alleged that the Member improperly delegated IMIT before July 1, 2015. During that period of time, registrants of the College's predecessor organization - the Board of Directors of Drugless Therapy – Naturopathy (BDDT-N) - were not authorized to delegate a controlled act. However, the Member allegedly told the Complainant that they were protected from liability under the Member's license.

OUTCOME

The Inquiries, Complaints and Reports Committee (ICRC) required the Member to successfully complete the following Specified Continuing Education and Remediation Program (SCERP):

1. Successfully and unconditionally complete "Probe: Ethics and Boundaries Program – Canada".
2. Complete a written report of 1,000 words minimum on the regulations regarding delegating controlled acts as well as the

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requirements of a medical directive. The report must include a description of the concerning conduct and how the Member will change their conduct moving forward.

3. To demonstrate competency, the Member shall undergo an inspection of 10-15 patient records.

Additionally, the Member was required to appear before a panel of the ICRC for an Oral Caution.

As per the [Health Professions Procedural Code](#), the College's Public Register of naturopathic doctors shall indefinitely contain a notation of a SCERP required by the ICRC and a notation of every caution that a Member receives from the ICRC.

ANALYSIS

Under the *Drugless Practitioners Act, 1925* (DPA) naturopaths were not authorized to delegate IVIT. Therefore, the only way in which the Complainant could have performed the controlled act, which appeared to be the main focus of their job, was to receive an order from a medical doctor (MD).²

The Member claims that a medical doctor employed by the clinic ordered the act via a Medical Directive. However, the Complainant

reported having no knowledge of the existence of a Medical Directive and assumed they were administering IVIT through delegation from the Member. The Complainant recalled the Member explaining that they would be "protected" from liability under the naturopath's license.

While the Member did provide the ICRC with a Medical Directive signed by the MD, the MD appeared to be uncertain as to when they issued the Directive and stated the Directive took effect when either the MD or the Member ordered IVIT.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario expects delegation (including when established by an order) to occur in the context of an *existing physician-patient relationship*, i.e., when the physician has *current knowledge* of a patient's clinical status.

In this case, the MD had no relationship with the patients. Moreover, the patient files collected from the clinic confirmed that the Member, and not the MD, signed the file notes and prescriptions for IVIT, and invoiced patients for the procedure. This would seem to indicate that the Medical Directive was not being used and that the Member in fact delegated the IVIT treatments to the Complainant in contravention of the DPA and policies of the BDDT-N.

2. Section 4 of the [Nursing Act](#) confirms that RPNs and RNs are authorized to administer a substance by injection or inhalation but this must be ordered by a physician, dentist, chiroprapist, midwife, or nurse practitioner.

ICRC CORNER

The ICRC was extremely concerned with the absence of legislative knowledge on behalf of the Member and/or their employees, and the apparent “work-around” tactics used at the clinic. The Member was required to reassure the College that they fully understand the delegation and medical directive regime by providing a report on these issues and undergoing an inspection to ensure that they are applying this knowledge appropriately and delegating (and documenting) according to College requirements.

BOTTOM LINE

A naturopath assessing a patient and ordering IVIT by having a medical doctor involved at arm’s length may reasonably be perceived as a Member attempting to circumvent the [Standard of Practice for Delegation](#). According to the Standard, naturopathic doctors must ensure that:

- the delegation is appropriate, bearing in mind the best interest of the patient;
- each delegation is for a specific procedure for a specific patient, to be delivered in a specific timeframe (unlike medical doctors, NDs cannot issue medical directives that pertain to any patient who meets the criteria set out in the directive); and
- the delegation conforms with the delegatee’s (in this case the RPN’s) own College regulations, policies and guidelines.

Contravening, by act or omission, a provision of the [Naturopathy Act, 2007](#), the [Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991](#) (RHPA) or the regulations under either of those Acts is an act of professional misconduct.

Additionally, the RHPA states that the employer of a person who contravenes subsection 27 (1) [Controlled acts restricted] while acting within the scope of their employment is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$25,000 for a first offence, and not more than \$50,000 for a second or subsequent offence.

When acting in their professional capacity as healthcare providers or employers, Members of the College are required to abide by all statutory requirements and to act in a manner that upholds the integrity and standards of the profession.

Note:

We suggest readers also review the article on page 5 about whether an ND can delegate a controlled act to a nurse or nurse practitioner.

Regulatory Guidance



Laboratory Testing:

What NDs need to know

Consultation update

In our Member Communications Survey NDs told us they want more information about lab testing. Help us help you by sharing your specific questions about lab testing and specimen collection. Take [our quick, anonymous mini-survey](#) to tell us more and we will answer your questions in upcoming publications.

In the meantime, here are highlights of what Members need to know and where they can find current information about lab tests:

If a test does not appear on the list of authorized tests that Members may perform, order, or collect a sample for, they cannot access that test.

Members may refer their patient to a health care provider who has the authority to order tests that are outside of their scope.

Members may only order tests from labs that are licensed under the [Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act, 1990](#).

Information about the requisition of tests, lab test-related fees that patients may be charged, managing test results, and record keeping specific to laboratory testing can be found in the [Standard of Practice for Requisitioning Laboratory Tests](#).

REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Information about the collection of specimens, including infection control, storage, handling and transportation of specimens, as well as labelling requirements and record keeping specific to clinical sample collection can be found in the [Standard of Practice for Collecting Clinical Samples](#).

The Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act, 1990 contains all the tests that Members may perform in office, order, and collect a specimen for.



For additional guidance, contact our Regulatory Education Specialist Dr. Mary-Ellen McKenna, ND (Inactive) maryellen.mckenna@collegeofnaturopaths.on.ca or 416-583-6020.

The College's website contains information about:

- [tests](#) that Members may draw blood for in order to perform point-of-care (in office) tests,
- [tests](#) that Members may collect non-blood specimens for in order to perform point-of-care (in office) tests,
- [specimens](#) that Members may collect in office for the purpose of sending to a licensed laboratory for testing,
- [tests](#) performed on blood, stool, urine, saliva, hair, tissue, discharge, sputum, and breath that Members may order.

Consultation to add lab tests

The College recently closed a public consultation about the addition of specific laboratory tests to the list of those authorized to naturopaths in Ontario. Our next steps in this process are as follow.

- The Scheduled Substance Review Committee (SSRC) will review all feedback received from the consultation.
- The SSRC will make a recommendation to the College Council at its July 31, 2019 meeting about the lab tests that should be added. A regulation change may be submitted to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care requesting the addition of the laboratory tests approved by the Council.

Members: Update your information

Did you know

you are legally required to update your information on file with the College within 30 days of making any changes? It is also your responsibility to ensure your CPR is current and to indicate this on your Member account.

Access the full list of what you must report in section 20.13 of the College by-laws. Examples include:

- expiration dates of your liability insurance;
- changes to contact information like your practice or primary address, your preferred email address, or phone number;
- the names of any graduates of naturopathic medical training that the Member supervises as part of his or her practice;
- the particulars of any current charges against a Member, in respect of a federal, provincial or other offence; and more.



Log in to your account to update your information now.



If you have changed your name, please **complete the form on this page**.



You may also want to review the other mandatory self-reporting requirements for Members to ensure these are up to date as well.



Reminder: College communications are primarily sent by email. This includes fee notices, registration renewal notices, and other time-sensitive information. Please make sure you have an up-to-date email on file at all times so you don't miss out.

As the academic year comes to a close, we wanted to draw your attention to some of the key topics we've covered in our Student's Corner column over the past year, and highlight the most important takeaways.

COMPLETING AN EXTERNSHIP, INCLUDING PROMO AND ADVERTISING TIPS

Our inaugural column in our [Fall 2018 issue of *iNformeD*](#) included tips and guidelines for successful externships. Some important points to consider involve the use of titles and advertising.

Students should remember that using titles such as Naturopath, ND, Dr., or other derivations are restricted to naturopathic doctors who are registered with the College. ND Candidate is a derivation of naturopath, therefore, consider using titles such as "Student", "CCNM Graduate" or "Intern" instead.

For more information about the use of titles, visit our [website](#).

Titles are of increasing importance when we look at the [Standard of Practice for Advertising](#). While completing an externship under the supervision of a registered naturopath, it's important to bear in mind that any

advertisements that are made on your behalf – for example, your bio on the ND's website, or [promotional-style discounts](#) offered as a result of patients being treated by a student, are your responsibility. According to the Standard, information that NDs publish must be both true and accurate. The same rules apply to students.

For more information about advertising, take a peek at our infographic-style [do's and don'ts for bios and websites](#).

WHY NEW ENTRY-TO-PRACTISE EXAMS?

Creating new exams was not a decision the College made lightly.

As the regulator, our responsibility is first and foremost to the public and ensuring their right to access safe, ethical, and competent care. To do this, the College makes decisions based on legislative requirements, sound governance, and financial stewardship practices. The business decision to develop new entry-to-practise exams was based on these principles.

STUDENTS' CORNER

The new exams:

- Enable the College to meet federal and provincial legal requirements for people with disabilities and people who need accommodations, as well as requirements to offer entry-to-practise and substantial equivalency exams in English as well as in French.
- Are computer-based and will be available in more locations. The Ontario Clinical Sciences exam will take approximately four hours to complete.
- Allow for three re-takes with feedback and mandatory remediation after the second failure so candidates know how and where to improve.
- Will give exam candidates and stakeholders, such as schools, concrete, verifiable information about exam performance.
- Reflect what is taught and being practised in Ontario and Canada today.
- Can be completed in any order, depending on candidate preference.

SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING ENTRY-TO-PRACTISE EXAMS

Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam				
Exam Date	Registration Opens	Exam Registration & Accommodation Request Deadline	Timetable Notices Released	Exam Results Released
June 27, 2019	May 13, 2019	May 29, 2019	June 20, 2019	July 29, 2019
August 29, 2019	July 2, 2019	July 19, 2019	August 22, 2019	September 30, 2019

Ontario Clinical Exam (Practical)				
Exam Date	Registration Opens	Exam Registration & Accommodation Request Deadline	Timetable Notices Released	Exam Results Released
July 21, 2019	May 28, 2019	June 17, 2019	July 15, 2019	August 15, 2019
September 29, 2019	August 20, 2019	September 10, 2019	September 23, 2019	October 28, 2019

STUDENTS' CORNER

Ontario Jurisprudence Exam

The Jurisprudence Exam is an entry-to-practise requirement for all applicants wishing to become registered as a naturopath in Ontario. The exam is an open book module that must be taken within two years of application for registration.

The exam is offered on demand [online](#) for applicants who have paid the exam fee.

Visit our [website](#) for more information about upcoming exam dates and deadlines.

We wish the best of luck to students completing their academic endeavours, and we look forward to providing you with the necessary resources and information along the way. If you have questions or concerns please do not hesitate to [reach out to us](#).

The Ontario Prescribing and Therapeutics Exam is not a mandatory entry-to-practise exam. Fourth year students may enrol in this exam if they choose to do so. The exam is also available to NDs already registered with the College as well as to NDs from other regulated Canadian jurisdictions.

Ontario Prescribing and Therapeutics Exam

Exam Date	Registration Opens	Registration Closes	Deadline for Exam Withdrawals & Accommodation Requests	Timetable Notices Released	Exam Results Released
June 23, 2019	May 10, 2019	May 31, 2019	May 31, 2019	June 14, 2019	July 26, 2019
October 20, 2019	September 13, 2019	October 2, 2019	October 2, 2019	October 11, 2019	November 22, 2019

NEWS AND EVENTS

Upcoming Exam Dates

Ontario Prescribing and Therapeutics Exam:
June 23, 2019 (registration closed May 31)

Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam:
June 27, 2019 (registration closed May 29)

Ontario Clinical Exams (Practical):
July 21, 2019 (register between May 28 – June 17)

Get involved with the College. Volunteer!

Ever wondered how the College regulates NDs to provide safe, competent and ethical naturopathic care for the public? Find out by applying to volunteer for one of our committees. [Learn more.](#)

We are also recruiting examiners for these exams:

- Ontario Clinical (practical) in acupuncture, manipulation and physical exam/instrumentation; and
- Intravenous Infusion Therapy (IVIT).

Read our latest blog posts!

Members and the public are encouraged to comment and engage.

- [8 Social Media Tips for NDs](#)
- [Succession Planning to Avoid Abandoned Health Records](#)
- [Empathy: Keeping the Caring in Health Care \(Guest Post from College of Physiotherapists of ON\)](#)
- [Naturopaths and Vaccinations](#)
- [Pitfalls to Avoid When Joining a Practice](#)
- [Can a Member Offer Discounts to Patients?](#)

CE Reporting Deadline

Members in Group II are required to [submit their CE and Professional Development logs](#) by September 30, 2019.

[Find your group.](#)

Parlez-Vous Français?

We also need French-speaking examiners, assessors for the Prior Learning Assessment & Recognition (PLAR) program, and members for our Exam Committee.

To learn more including time commitments, qualifications and how to apply for these Registration and Exam positions, send us an [email](#).

Events **Next Council Meeting: July 31, 2019.** Meetings are open to the public and College Members. Seating is limited, so please register with us ahead of time by phone at 416-583-6010 or by [email](#).

