

Health Professionals (ACT Optometrists Board Standards Statements) Approval 2007 (No 1)*

Notifiable instrument NI2007-7

made under the

Health Professionals Regulation 2004, Section 134 (Standards Statement)

1. Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Health Professionals (ACT Optometrists Board Standards Statements) Approval 2007 (No 1)*.

2. Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

3. Standards Statements

In accordance with Regulation 134 (3) of the *Health Professionals Regulation 2004* the ACT Optometrists Board has approved the following Standards Statements.

Dr Mark Feltham
President

21 December 2006

*Name amended under Legislation Act, s 60

OPTOMETRISTS BOARD OF THE ACT

STANDARDS STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

The following policy statements are legal instruments and must be observed by registered optometrists in the ACT.

1. Optometrists Code of Conduct
2. Standards of Practice
3. Continuing Professional Development
4. Recency of Practice
5. Sick Certificates
6. Scope of Practice

Legislative requirements

The *ACT Health Professionals Act 2004* states, inter alia, that persons registered as optometrists must be physically and mentally competent and have the appropriate skills, including communication skills, in order to practise as an optometrist in the ACT. Further, that the person must not engage in any improper or unethical conduct and must exercise adequate judgement and care while practising as an optometrist.

The Act can be accessed at <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2004-38/default.asp>

Standards Statements issued by the Optometrists Board are designed to raise awareness of the standard of practice required from a registered optometrist to be competent to practise, or to help the practitioner improve his or her suitability to practise. The information contained in these statements is to be used as a guideline for optometrists to follow and reflects the interpretation of the Health Professionals Act 2004 by the Board. Non-adherence or breach of the statements may be grounds for finding of a breach of the Act.

Disclaimer

In the case of any conflict or discrepancy between this document and legislation, the legislation prevails.

OPTOMETRISTS BOARD OF THE ACT

STANDARDS STATEMENT

1. OPTOMETRISTS CODE OF CONDUCT

Guideline Document

1. Optometrists Association Australia (OAA) Code of Ethics

In assessing competence and behaviour in relation to the above, the ACT Optometrists Board will use the OAA Code of Ethics, current at the time, as a guideline document. Copies of this document can be obtained from the OAA or from the ACT Optometrists Board or accessed through the internet at <http://www.optometrists.asn.au/optometry/code> .

OPTOMETRISTS BOARD OF THE ACT

STANDARDS STATEMENT

2. STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

Guideline Documents

1. Standards of Practice for ACT Allied Health Professionals, ACT Health, September 2004.

This document is available from the Board Registrar or from the Allied Health Boards website.

2. Optometrists Association Australia competency standards.

The Optometrists Board endorses the OAA practice standards and strongly recommends that Optometrists be members of the OAA. The OAA documents are accessible at:

<http://www.optometrists.asn.au/gui/search/?searchQuery=competency+standards> or from the Board registrar.

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3. CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Guideline Documents

- 1. Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Information for Health Professionals, ACT Health, May 2005.**

This document is available from the Board Registrar or from the Allied Health Boards website.

- 2. Optometrists Association of Australia continuing professional development recommendations.**

The Optometrists Board endorses the OAA (OAA) continuing professional development recommendations and courses and strongly recommends that Optometrists be members of the OAA. Optometrists should keep a record of their CPD activities to be produced upon request by the Board.

This document is available from the OAA or from the Board Registrar.

OPTOMETRISTS BOARD OF THE ACT

STANDARDS STATEMENT

4. RECENCY OF PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AND PRACTICE

The Board has a legislative responsibility to be satisfied that registrants are competent to practise optometry. The following arrangements have been adopted to meet this requirement.

This policy applies to:

1. Applicants with accepted optometry qualifications who have not worked for a significant period in optometrical practice within the last five years; or
2. Therapeutically endorsed optometrists who have not undertaken therapeutics prescribing in optometrical practice for three years.

These applicants must meet the following requirements before they will be granted either full or unconditional registration or, in the case of already registered optometrists, before they will be considered competent to prescribe therapeutics.

- Applicants must have at least 50 hours of supervised practice in a multi-person practice approved by the Board, or a period as determined by the Board;
- The 50 hours must be completed within a six-month period, or other period as determined by the Board; and
- Once a practice or practices has/have been located which will undertake the supervisory role, the applicant must contact the Registrar before commencing work and the Board must give approval of the practice/s for that role.

Criteria for approval of a practice in this role will include that it is a multi-optometrist practice with experienced optometrists available (not new or relatively new graduates) to supervise at all times.

After the required hours of supervision are completed, a report from the supervising practice will be considered in the decision to be made regarding the applicant's registration or competence to prescribe.

A judgement will be made by the Board regarding the amount of practice undertaken in the previous five years or prior to that five years by the applicant to determine the period of supervised practice necessary for them to gain full registration.

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5. SICK CERTIFICATES

The Workplace Relations Act 1996 regulations provide that registered health practitioners may issue medical certificates within their area of professional expertise or terms of registration under state or territory law.

The following guidelines are provided in relation to the issuing of medical certificates:

- The optometrist may only issue a medical certificate for conditions within their area of professional expertise or terms of registration.
- The optometrists may only issue a medical certificate if they are satisfied that the person has an eye-related condition that will preclude them from doing their work effectively.
- The optometrist must see the applicant in person to assess the eye-related condition.
- The optometrist must refer the applicant to a medical practitioner if there is any reason to suspect that the person may have an underlying medical condition requiring the advice of a medical practitioner.

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6. SCOPE OF PRACTICE

The practice of optometry involves a service, attendance or procedure, or the giving of advice, that includes one or more of the following:

- i. Diagnosis and/or treatment of conditions of the eye and the ocular adnexa, including the prescription and administration of ocular medications;
- ii. Diagnosis of conditions affecting vision, including employment of methods for the measurement of the powers of vision;
- iii. Prescription and dispensing of optical devices and optical appliances used to correct, remedy or relieve defects of the eye/vision;
- iv. Prescription and fitting of contact lenses;
- v. Vision therapy.

Persons other than a registered practising optometrists may perform and collect results of some standardised eye sight tests under these categories. However, standardisation and interpretation of these eye tests must be undertaken by a registered practising optometrist or medical practitioner.

For example, standardised screening of sight – for drivers’ licences and standardised school eyesight screening.

Optical dispensers may undertake the craft of lens grinding and spectacle making according to a current written prescription from an optometrist or a medical practitioner.

Occupational therapists who have undertaken the necessary training may perform vision therapy.