

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 963

04 SEPTEMBER 2020

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT No. 56 OF 1974)

REGULATIONS DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE PROFESSION OF CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 33(1) of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and on the recommendation of the Health Professions Council of South Africa and the Professional Board for Radiography and Clinical Technology, to make the Regulations in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit any substantiated comments or representations on the proposed regulations to the Director-General of Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for attention of the Director: Public Entities Governance: mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za), within three months of the date of publication of this Notice.



DR ZWELINI LAWRENCE MKHIZE, MP

MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 24/07/2020

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, “**Act**” means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and any word or expression to which has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, unless the context indicates; and
2. The following acts are hereby specified as acts which shall for the purposes of the Act be deemed to be acts pertaining to the profession of clinical technology.

(a) Clinical technology in general:

- (i) The performance, in collaboration with a medical practitioner, of clinical investigative procedures with the aid of appropriate apparatus and techniques.
- (ii) The performance of corrective, therapeutic, and life support procedures in collaboration with a medical practitioner.
- (iii) Operating clinical technology apparatus including but not limited to diagnostic testing, therapeutic procedures and organ support.
- (iv) Renting and supplying clinical technology apparatus directly to the public.

(b) Clinical technology categories:

- (i) **Cardiology:** The performance of non-invasive special procedures and the provision of assistance to a medical practitioner in the handling of electronic apparatus used during invasive procedures for the purpose of obtaining data in order to support or confirm the diagnosis or treatment of or to identify a specific cardiac disease.
- (ii) **Cardiovascular perfusion:** The usage of extra-corporeal apparatus to support or take over the patients' circulatory and respiratory function temporarily; collaboration with medical practitioners in the use of medical apparatus for blood management and patient monitoring.

- (iii) Critical care: The support of the medical practitioner in the handling of life-support equipment in critical care situations; collaboration with medical practitioners in the use of medical apparatus for blood management and patient monitoring.
- (iv) Nephrology: The performance of extra-corporeal procedures in the field of nephrology, as well as apheresis with the appropriate apparatus; collaboration with medical practitioners in the use of medical apparatus for blood management and patient monitoring.
- (v) Neurophysiology: The performance of electrophysiological procedures, as well as tests on the brain, nervous system and muscular systems of the patient.
- (vi) Pulmonology: The performance of lung function examinations with the aid of electronic and computerised equipment in order to support and confirm the diagnosis of respiratory disease.
- (vii) Reproductivity biology: The evaluating and determining of the extent, nature and degree of infertility in couples with a view to a diagnosis by a medical practitioner, and the performance of procedures to attain a successful pregnancy.

3. REPEAL

The regulations defining the scope of the profession of clinical technology as published under Government Notice R721 in *Government Gazette* 13137 of 5 April 1991 are hereby repealed.