

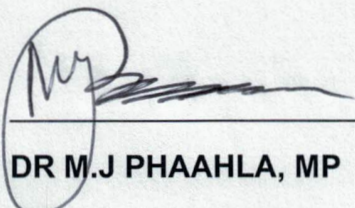
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 3510

9 June 2023

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO.56 OF 1974)**REGULATIONS DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE PROFESSION OF CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY**

The Minister of Health has, 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, made the regulations in the Schedule.



DR M.J PHAAHLA, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 03/05/2023

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these Regulations, any word or expression to which has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning and, unless the context indicates: -

“Act” means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).

Acts pertaining to the profession of clinical technology

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

Acts relating to clinical technology categories

3. The following 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 in relation of the following categories: -

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Neurophysiology: The performance of electrophysiological procedures, as well as tests on the brain, nervous system, and muscular systems of the patient.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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