

## Model Scopes of Clinical Practice Guidelines

These guidelines are intended to provide information for Local Health Districts and Specialty Networks about application of the NSW Health model scopes of clinical practice (SoCP) in business and decision making processes. The target audience for this document includes senior medical appointment processing staff, medical administrators, heads of departments, members of interview panels and credentialing (clinical privileges) subcommittees, members of medical and dental appointments advisory committees, doctors applying for positions or undergoing re-credentialing and review of their SoCP, and any local health district personnel who have authority to view a doctor's SoCP.

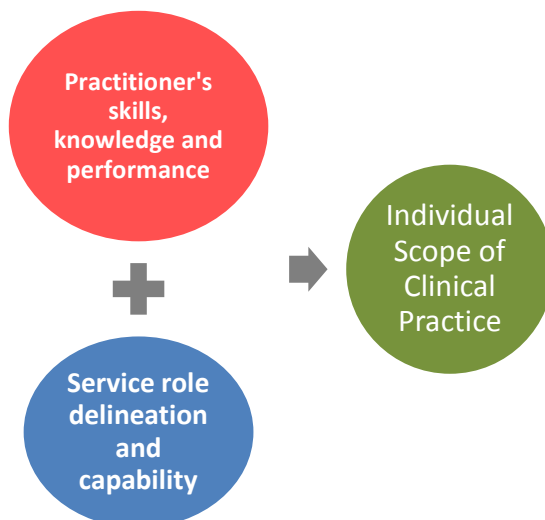
This document does not describe the entire recruitment or re-credentialing process, and should be referred to in conjunction with the relevant policies and guidelines.

Information about the State Scope of Clinical Practice Unit and the project to develop Model Scopes of Clinical Practice (SoCPs) for use within NSW Health facilities can be found here:

[www.schn.health.nsw.gov.au/ssocpu](http://www.schn.health.nsw.gov.au/ssocpu).

### 1. OVERVIEW

The Model SoCPs are intended to assist Local Health Districts and Specialty Networks to achieve clarity and consistency in the way practitioners' scope of clinical practice is defined, whilst still allowing for local decisions to be made in accordance with the facility's need and its role delineation. The Model SoCPs will provide a measure of expert input and advice when considering the credentials appropriate for the practice of particular specialties and sub-specialties.



### 2. GUIDELINES TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH

- PD2019\_011 Credentialing & Delineating Clinical Privileges for Senior Medical Practitioners & Senior Dentists
- PD2016\_052 Visiting Practitioner Appointments in the NSW Public Health System
- PD2017\_040 Recruitment and Selection of Staff to the NSW Health Service
- National Accreditation Standards and ACSQHC Guidelines
- Model by-laws
- Relevant Industrial Awards and Determinations

### 3. APPLICATION OF THE MODEL SOCPs

The Model Scopes of Clinical Practice are applied when credentialing, re-credentialing and defining or reviewing the scope of clinical practice for senior medical practitioners and dental specialists including:

- Staff specialists
- Clinical Academics
- Senior Dentists
- Visiting practitioners (as defined in NSW Health Policy Directive PD2019-011)

Whether local health districts and specialty networks choose to apply the model SoCPs to other categories of medical practitioners, such as postgraduate fellows or career medical officers, is a matter for local decision making. However, it should be noted that the content of the model SoCPs was developed with the intention of application to practitioners who are registered as a specialist in a particular field as designated by the Medical Board of Australia's [List of specialties, fields of specialty practice and related specialist titles](#), or the Dental Board of Australia's [List of recognised dental specialties, related specialist titles, and definitions](#).

### 4. SCOPE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

- SoCP is focused on defining the type of clinical work that a practitioner may undertake at a particular facility, given their training, experience, skills and qualifications, and the role or needs of the facility. The appointee must also adhere to any additional organisational, regulatory, or accreditation requirements that they or the organisation is obliged to meet.
- The overarching objectives of defining the scope of clinical practice for senior medical and dental practitioners are patient safety and quality of care. The public and health care professionals should be able to have confidence in the processes used.
- Defining the scope of clinical practice is a governance responsibility. Each Public Health Organisation (PHO) has a responsibility to patients and the wider community to ensure the competence and facilitate performance of all senior medical and dental practitioners practising in their organisation.
- Scope of clinical practice is complemented by registration and professional responsibilities that protect the community. Where available, professional college, association and society guidelines pertinent to defining competency to practice should be referred to for guidance, in the context of local decision making.
- The principles of natural justice – merit, integrity, impartiality, openness, fairness – apply to defining the scope of clinical practice. There should be no discrimination (sex, race, colour, creed, national origin, marital status, disability, family responsibilities, or other factors not related to job performance).
- SoCP processes should be consistent with bylaws and regulations.

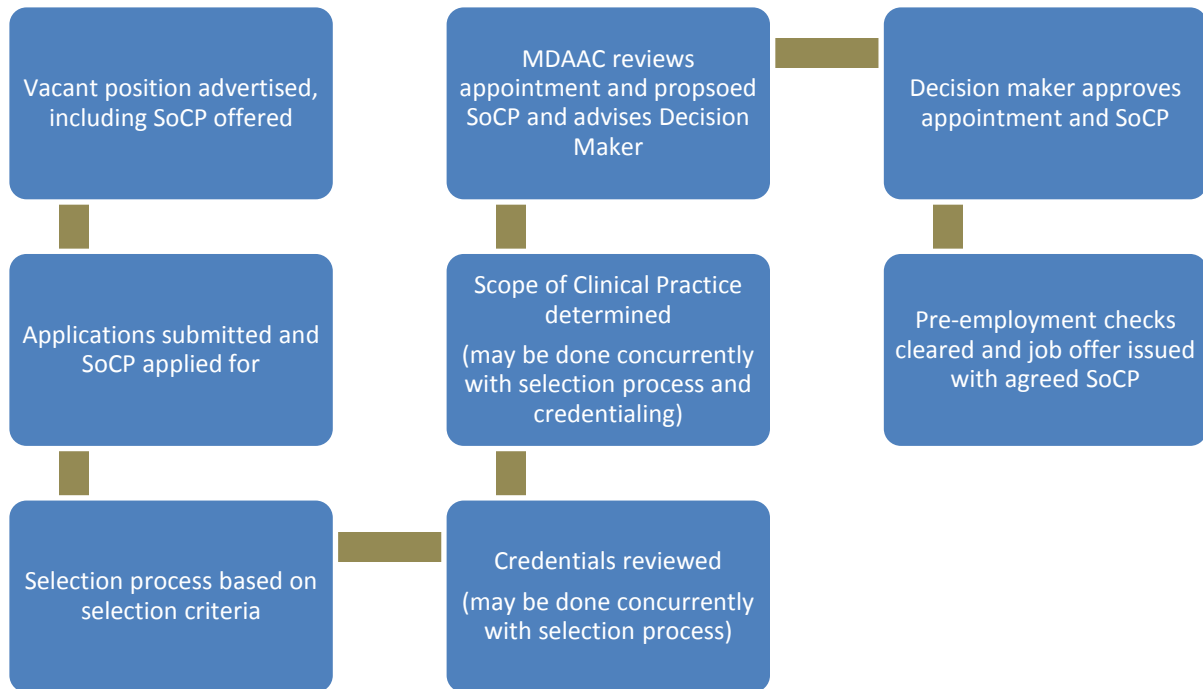
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- A defined scope of clinical practice for an individual does not abrogate individual professional responsibility to make appropriate clinical decisions within that scope according to personal knowledge of their own level of competence.
- Role delineation or service capability should be taken into account, as organisational capability, needs of health services and communities are different at different locations. An individual's SoCP should be facility-specific.
- Delineation of SoCP should create a positive environment for senior medical and dental practitioners, with objectives including
  - Recognition of resources required to support high quality services
  - Goal of reducing duplication of appointment processes and sharing credentialing information between NSW Health hospitals
  - Protection from unreasonable restrictions as well as from unreasonable expectations
  - Should accommodate a variety of practitioner working arrangements
- SoCP should not be used inappropriately
  - To restrict someone's income or to inappropriately seek to restrict another practitioner's practice
  - To restrict trade to a certain organisation
  - To assert a right to practice or to unfairly demand resources
  - To prohibit an organisation from engaging any senior medical and dental practitioners

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### 5. BUSINESS PROCESS

#### 5.1 Flow chart (as part of the recruitment and selection process)



#### 5.2 Process Overview

The following describes the points where scope of clinical practice should be raised during the recruitment and appointment process:

Approval to fill a position	The health service determines what scope of clinical practice will be offered with the position, and information about the service capability of the department. <i>In eCredential, this should include ensuring all line items are ticked, then, where applicable, designating 'specific' credentialing items as 'not applicable for this position'; and adding the role delineation level, patient age limits and any additional service capability information (free text).</i>
Advertising	The advertisement for the position should indicate the proposed scope of clinical practice that is offered, as established under "Approval to fill a position".
Application	The applicant indicates which elements of the scope of clinical practice offered they would like granted. <i>In eCredential, the applicant will not be able to select any item that is designated as 'not applicable for this position', although for clarity, they will be able to see these items. Remaining items can be selected by ticking for 'yes' or leaving un-ticked for 'no'.</i>

Interview/Selection	The panel may discuss with the doctor the scope of clinical practice offered and applied for.
Credentialing (Clinical Privileges) Sub-committee	The Sub-committee reviews the applicant's credentials and the scope of clinical practice applied for, and agrees on a scope of clinical practice to be recommended for approval to the Medical and Dental Appointments Advisory Committee.
Medical and Dental Appointments Advisory Committee	The MDAAC reviews the application and proposed scope of clinical practice and makes a recommendation to the decision maker.
Decision Maker	Approves the appointment and the recommended scope of clinical practice.
Senior Medical Processing Unit	Issues a contract to engage the doctor, with the agreed scope of clinical practice attached.

*At any time in the above process, if there is a change in the proposed SoCP, this should be amended in eCredential.*

### **5.3 Setting Up a Position Scope of Clinical Practice**

Whether using eCredential or not, at the outset of the recruitment action, a SoCP should be set up for the specialty as relevant to the department in which the doctor will work.

Specific credentialing line items should not be removed if they are not relevant to a position. Rather, they should be designated as 'not applicable for this position' (see section 6.6 below). This is because the Core SoCP can be assumed to include any practices or procedures that are not listed under 'specific' credentialing. If line items do not appear, this could erroneously lead clinicians to believe that a practice or procedure is part of their core practice.

*In eCredential, when setting up the initial position SoCP, all lines must be ticked, and then items that are not performed at the facility marked as 'not applicable for this position'. If items are not ticked, they will not appear in the doctors final delineated SoCP.*

### **5.4 Selection Criteria**

A practitioner's scope of clinical practice is determined for the first time during the recruitment and appointment process for each individual. To promote efficiency, scope of practice may be discussed and agreed as part of this process. However, scope of clinical practice is not de facto selection criteria for a position. If there are any elements of the scope of clinical practice that the organisation requires an applicant to meet in order to be eligible for the position, this should be listed in the selection criteria for the position.

### 6. SCOPE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE FIELDS

#### 6.1 Core Scope of Clinical Practice

This section will contain a description of the type of work that can reasonably be expected to be undertaken by all practitioners holding a particular qualification, having undergone the requisite training that has resulted in them being registered by the Medical Board of Australia in that specialty. The credentialing committee reviewing the core scope of clinical practice for a health practitioner should not assume that all subjects or competencies within a specialty have been completed by the applicant in their training program.

It is incumbent on the applicant to raise any areas of core practice at which they may not be proficient. This should be noted as a restriction, supervision, exclusion or variation in the individual's scope of clinical practice.

Some specialties may have more than one Core SoCP, for example, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, and Respiratory & Sleep Medicine. Where this is the case, each core may be granted individually, or they may both be granted.

#### 6.2 Qualifications Required for Core Scope of Clinical Practice

The model scopes of clinical practice have been developed based on the expected training, experience and competencies of a Specialist in the relevant field who has completed the college or other training requirements applicable to being registered in that specialty, as determined by the Medical Board of Australia. It should be noted that in some specialties, holders of other qualifications with the appropriate training, skills and experience may practice in that field, some already holding appointments and being considered for re-credentialing or re-appointment. Such medical specialists may be approved by the relevant local medical appointment process to provide specialist services and be granted the appropriate SoCP, in line with the requirements of relevant legislation, industrial mechanisms and NSW Health policy and procedure.

This section also refers to Overseas Trained Specialists. This wording is generic across all the model scopes of clinical practice. Overseas trained specialist pathways are many and varied, and might include:

1. International Medical Graduates who have achieved specialist recognition via the Area of Need Pathway (note that supervision may apply and be articulated in the delineated SoCP)
2. International Medical Graduates who have been assessed by the relevant college as partially or substantially comparable and hold limited or provisional registration (note that supervision may apply and be articulated in the delineated SoCP)
3. Australian or New Zealand Medical Graduates with overseas specialist training who have been advised by the relevant college that they have passed all the requirements for an approved qualification
4. Australian or New Zealand Medical Graduates with overseas specialist training who have been assessed by the relevant college as partially or substantially comparable and hold

provisional or general registration (note that supervision may apply and be articulated in the delineated SoCP)

There are sometimes additional requirements for Core SoCP, such as radiation licenses and laser accreditation. Such requirements are outlined for each Model SoCP in Appendix 1.

### 6.3 Service Role Delineation

Service capability or role delineation are an integral part of determining an individual's SoCP, which may only be exercised at the site(s) and/or setting(s) that have sufficient space, equipment, staffing, and other resources required to support the scope of clinical practice.

Role delineation provides a framework that describes the minimum support services, workforce and other requirements for clinical services to be delivered safely. Role delineation service levels apply to individual clinical services, not to hospitals or health facilities. The role delineation of a particular service within a particular hospital is determined by each LHD/SN and submitted to the Ministry of Health for information. It is a number between 1 and 6, or the designation "NPS" (No Planned Service"), with 6 being the most comprehensive service. For more information see <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/Pages/role-delineation-of-clinical-services.aspx>.

The availability of information regarding service capability varies between services and districts. However, LHD/SNs are strongly encouraged to add information regarding the role delineation and service capability to the SoCP. The type of service capability information that should be added should directly pertain to supporting the type of clinical work a doctor might safely perform within that specific service, and could include (but is not limited to):

- Other clinical support services required
- Technology and equipment
- Other clinical staff
- Patient population groups
- Relevant paediatric age limitations

If there is a Patient Age Limitation for the specialty at a particular facility, this should be stated in the service capability section. If there is no patient age limitation, then this may, for example, be stated as "all ages" or "no patient age limitations apply".

### 6.4 Clinical Duties

Clinical Duties may be part of the service/employment contract, or may be part of the scope of clinical practice. *In eCredential, the Clinical Duties are designed to appear in the printed SoCP document.*

<b>Admitting</b>	May admit patients within the designated specialty under the practitioner's own name. May accept transfer of care to the nominated practitioner. (Restricted admitting rights means that limited rights can be exercised within specific parameters.)
<b>On-call</b>	Participation in the appropriate specialty on-call roster and other on-call rosters as required and requested.
<b>Consulting</b>	May be invited for consultation on patients admitted (or being treated) by another practitioner.
<b>Diagnostic</b>	May sign out or authorise reports on diagnostic investigations requested by another practitioner.
<b>Outpatients</b>	May hold an outpatient or privately referred non-inpatient clinic in the practitioner's own name or to participate in a multidisciplinary clinic taking final responsibility for the care of patients attending.
<b>Procedural</b>	May open an operating theatre or a day procedure unit.
<b>Teaching</b>	May access patients for the purpose of teaching.
<b>Research</b>	May participate in research projects or clinical trials.

### 6.5 Scope of Clinical Practice Requiring Specific Credentialing

This section describes procedures or practices which require specific credentialing for safe and effective performance, but which are within the practice of the relevant specialty. Specific credentialing and determination of a specific scope of clinical practice is required where it cannot be reasonably assumed the practitioner's qualifications include the specific competency. The gaining of the specific competency may involve additional training, experience, or both training and experience.

Items requiring specific credentialing include:

- Identified high risk or complex case management that requires specific additional qualifications or consideration of experience
- Practices or procedures where a credentialing guideline has been developed by a relevant professional body
- Emerging or new technologies that require specific consideration of training, qualifications or experience
- Area of practice that are to be undertaken within a unit that specialises in that field, and therefore a higher level of training and/or experience may be expected

Although one of the expected benefits of the model SoCPs is greater consistency across the state, should local circumstances warrant, LHD/SNs may exclude a specific service or procedure from 'core' practice for all practitioners at a facility and add it with criteria to 'specific' credentialing, or note that it is not performed at that facility.



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Each item requiring specific credentialing outlines the qualifications/experience required, references any available standards, and whether a patient age limitation applies to that particular practice or procedure.

### 6.6 Practices and procedures not applicable to a position

Prior to advertising the role, any specific credentialing items that are not offered at a facility due to service capability limitation should be designated as 'not applicable for this position', so it is clear to the applicant that their final SoCP will not include these practices or procedures.

There may be other reasons for a position being designated as 'not applicable for this position', for example if the role is narrower in scope than other specialist positions in the same department.

As described in 5.3, specific credentialing line items should not be removed if they are not relevant to a position. Rather, they should be designated as 'not applicable for this position'. This is because the Core SoCP can be assumed to include any practices or procedures that are not listed under 'specific' credentialing. If line items do not appear, this could erroneously lead clinicians to believe that a practice or procedure is part of their core practice.

*In eCredential, such items will appear in an individual's SoCP marked as 'not applicable for this position'.*

### 6.7 Standards or Guidelines for attainment or maintenance of competence

Any standards for attainment or maintenance of competence suggested as a threshold are developed by specialist medical/dental colleges, specialty societies or NSW Health organisations with expert guidance. They are not intended as an automatic barrier to practice or service delivery. Such standards should be treated as a guideline only and a trigger for review. Regardless of the threshold, acceptable results must be demonstrated, especially for procedures with significant risk. In some situations accreditation standards or NSW Health policy directives may be cited and credentials/medical appointments committees should give these due consideration.

Some existing practitioners may not meet a particular standard or guideline, in particular where a course or training program is recommended. Consideration should be given to the individual's experience and outcomes with a view to grand-parenting them across to the new scope of clinical practice.

### 6.8 Extended Scope of Clinical Practice

The application form should include capacity for the doctor to indicate any areas of practice outside the range of their specialty for which the practitioner may have training and experience, and for which they wish to be credentialed. Committees should consider the doctor's competence to perform the work, and whether the service can support the doctor undertaking such work.

If the clinical work falls within the remit of a different specialty, an option may be to apply all or part of the scope of clinical practice for that specialty.

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*As extended practice will be determined by factors specific to an individual's personal training and experience, in eCredential this will be a free text field with no pre-determined list created.*

### **6.9 Emergency Practice**

As stated in PD2019-011: In an emergency situation, any health professional may provide any treatment immediately necessary to save the life of a patient or prevent serious injury to a patient's health, whether or not such treatment is within their approved clinical privileges. NSW Health policy on consent in emergency situations must be followed.<sup>1</sup> The health professional should give consideration to whether there are any better means of proceeding within the time available, including considering whether a more qualified clinician is available, before providing treatment outside of approved clinical privileges in an emergency. Any emergency treatment provided should subsequently be documented.

<sup>1</sup> *Consent to Medical Treatment - Patient Information (PD2005\_406), or any replacement policy.*

### **6.10 Exclusions**

This will be a free text field. This section will list clinical work within the normal and customary practice of the relevant specialty (i.e. 'core' SoCP), which may not be conducted by the practitioner.

Exclusions may include a time frame for review.

*In eCredential a variation can be added against any particular line item. Therefore an exclusion from Core SoCP should be added as a variation against the Core SoCP line.*

### **6.11 Practice Conditions, Undertakings, Reprimands, Endorsements and Notations as per the Medical/Dental Board of Australia**

AHPRA's public register of practitioners contains information on practitioner's practice conditions, undertakings, reprimands, endorsements and notations which would apply across their whole practice, including their public hospital position. Appointments and credentialing committees should consider this information and how it impacts on a practitioner's SoCP within the LHD/SN.

*An automatic feed from AHPRA public medical/dental registration database will appear in eCredential.*

## **7. REVIEW OF AN INDIVIDUAL PRACTITIONER'S SOCP**

In accordance with the National Safety and Quality accreditation standards, senior medical practitioners and dentists should be re-credentialed and have their scope of clinical practice formally reviewed at a minimum every five years. Review of scope of clinical practice may occur more frequently as described in PD2019-011 Credentialing & Delineating Clinical Privileges for Senior Medical Practitioners and Dentists.

### **8. ACCESSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL SOCPs**

In accordance with accreditation guidelines, an individual's delineated SoCP should be made readily accessible to those within the hospital or health service that may need to view it. This could include, for example, Heads of Department, Clinical Directors, Nurse Unit Managers.

### **9. REVIEW OF MODEL SOCPs**

NSW Health organisations should be cognisant of new guidelines, introduction of new technology or procedures, changes to specialty practice or advice received from specialist colleges and societies which notify of clinical practice matters that may affect their member's scope of clinical practice.

If a LHD/SN or specialist medical or dental college, society or association believes that a change of circumstance requires updating a NSW Health model SoCP, they should contact the State Scope of Clinical Practice Unit on (02) 9887 5674 or [nsw-ssocpu@health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:nsw-ssocpu@health.nsw.gov.au).

### 10. APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR CORE SCOPE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

Apart from appropriate registration with the Medical Board of Australia, specialists must also meet the below criteria to be eligible for the **Core** Scope of Clinical Practice. The below list is current as at 31/10/19.

#### Medical Specialties:

Specialist in addiction medicine	No additional requirements
Specialist anaesthetist	To be advised
Specialist dermatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist emergency physician	No additional requirements
Specialist general practitioner	To be advised
Specialist intensive care physician	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric intensive care physician	No additional requirements
Specialist medical administrator	No additional requirements
Specialist obstetrician and gynaecologist	No additional requirements
Specialist gynaecological oncologist	No additional requirements
Specialist in maternal–fetal medicine	No additional requirements
Specialist in obstetrics and gynaecological ultrasound	No additional requirements
Specialist in reproductive endocrinology and infertility	No additional requirements
Specialist urogynaecologist	No additional requirements
Specialist occupational and environmental physician	No additional requirements
Specialist ophthalmologist	Appropriate training in laser procedures and laser safety accreditation according to LHD/SN policy
Specialist paediatric clinical geneticist	No additional requirements
Specialist in community child health	No additional requirements
Specialist general paediatrician	No additional requirements
Specialist neonatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric cardiologist	To be advised
Specialist paediatric emergency physician	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric endocrinologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric gastroenterologist and hepatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric haematologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric immunologist and allergist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric infectious diseases physician	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric intensive care physician	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric medical oncologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric nephrologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric neurologist	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric nuclear medicine physician	To be advised
Specialist paediatric palliative medicine physician	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric rehabilitation physician	No additional requirements

Specialist paediatric respiratory and sleep medicine physician	For Sleep Medicine SoCP, the RACP Paediatric Sleep Medicine Training Certificate (or equivalent recognition such as ASA/TSANZ Sleep Certificate Level 1) is required
Specialist paediatric rheumatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist pain medicine physician	No additional requirements
Specialist palliative medicine physician	No additional requirements
Specialist general pathologist	No additional requirements
Specialist anatomical pathologist	No additional requirements
Specialist chemical pathologist	No additional requirements
Specialist haematologist	No additional requirements
Specialist immunologist (immunopathologist)	No additional requirements
Specialist microbiologist	No additional requirements
Specialist forensic pathologist	No additional requirements
Specialist cardiologist	To be advised
Specialist clinical geneticist	May be eligible for registration as either Clinical Geneticist, or Paediatric Clinical Geneticist
Specialist clinical pharmacologist	To be advised
Specialist endocrinologist	No additional requirements
Specialist gastroenterologist and hepatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist general physician	May be a specialist in General Medicine or in another physician specialty with appropriate documented advanced training, and/or experience and recency of practice in General Medicine.
Specialist geriatrician	No additional requirements
Specialist haematologist	No additional requirements
Specialist immunologist and allergist	No additional requirements
Specialist infectious diseases physician	No additional requirements
Specialist medical oncologist	No additional requirements
Specialist nephrologist	No additional requirements
Specialist neurologist	To be advised
Specialist nuclear medicine physician	To be advised
Specialist respiratory and sleep medicine physician	For Sleep Medicine SoCP, the RACP Sleep Medicine Training Certificate (or equivalent recognition such as ASA/TSANZ Sleep Certificate Level 1) is required
Specialist rheumatologist	No additional requirements
Specialist psychiatrist	No additional requirements
Specialist public health physician	No additional requirements
Specialist radiation oncologist	NSW EPA Radiation Licenses: License S3 Use radioactive substances for radiation oncology; and License IA3 Use radiation apparatus for radiation oncology
Specialist radiologist	To be advised
Specialist in nuclear medicine	To be advised
Specialist rehabilitation physician	No additional requirements

Specialist sexual health physician	No additional requirements
Specialist sport and exercise physician	No additional requirements
Specialist cardio-thoracic surgeon	No additional requirements
Specialist general surgeon	To be advised
Specialist neurosurgeon	To be advised
Specialist orthopaedic surgeon	To be advised
Specialist otolaryngologist – head and neck surgeon	No additional requirements
Specialist oral and maxillofacial surgeon	No additional requirements
Specialist paediatric surgeon	No additional requirements
Specialist plastic surgeon	May require Radiation License IA22: Use radiation apparatus for medical fluoroscopy – specialists other than Radiologists.
Specialist urologist	To be advised
Specialist vascular surgeon	No additional requirements

### Dental Specialties:

Specialist dento-maxillofacial radiologist	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>
Specialist endodontist	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>

Specialist forensic odontologist	No additional requirements
Specialist oral and maxillofacial surgeon	No additional requirements
Specialist oral and maxillofacial pathologist	No additional requirements
Specialist in oral medicine	To be advised
Specialist oral surgeon	To be advised
Specialist orthodontist	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>
Specialist in paediatric dentistry	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>
Specialist periodontist	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>
Specialist prosthodontist	To be advised

<p>Specialist in public health dentistry</p>	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>
<p>Specialist in special needs dentistry</p>	<p>Radiation User License IA20 <i>Use radiation apparatus for general dental radiography</i> required if the dentist is using orthopantomogram (OPG) apparatus for extra-oral dental radiography. (Registered Dentists are exempt from the requirement to hold a radiation user licence in relation to the use, for dental diagnostic purposes, of extra-oral x-ray apparatus used with intra-oral image receptors.)</p> <p>Radiation User License IA24 <i>Use cone beam computed tomography for dental radiography</i> required if operating this apparatus.</p>

**Note:** There may be additional licenses and other requirements for items that are listed under ‘specific credentialing’ - see each individual Model SoCP **specific** credentialing requirements.