

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT 56 OF 1974

REGULATIONS DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE PROFESSION OF CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY

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The Minister of National Health has, in terms of [section 33](#) (1) of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), on the recommendation of the South African Medical and Dental Council, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations “the Act”, shall mean the Medical Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning, unless the context otherwise indicates.
2. The following acts are hereby specified as acts that shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be acts pertaining to the profession of clinical technology, which acts shall be performed as an auxiliary service to medicine:
 - (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 and therapeutic procedures in collaboration with a medical practitioner.
 - (b) 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 of or to identify a specific cardiac disease.
 - (c) Cardiovascular perfusion: The usage of extra-corporeal apparatus to support or take over the patients' circulatory and respiratory function temporarily.
 - (d) Critical care: The support of the medical practitioner in the handling of life-support equipment in critical care situations.
 - (e) Nephrology: The performance of extra-corporeal procedures in the field of nephrology, as well as apheresis with the appropriate apparatus.

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