



College of Homeopaths of Ontario  
163 Queen Street East, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5A 1S1  
TEL 647-749-9366  
www.collegeofhomeopaths.on.ca

## CHO DEFINITIONS As at January 25, 2022

**Sources:** [Competencies](#), [Performance Indicators](#), Standards/Policies/Guidelines, ICRC Manual, Quality Assurance Program, e-Laws Ontario

### **Academic Research**

In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours academic research includes paid and published scholarly or scientific investigation or inquiry.

### **Act**

A bill that is passed by the Legislative Assembly after its Third Reading and that receives Royal Assent is enacted and becomes an Act, i.e. law. The terms “statute” and “Act” are interchangeable.

### **Active Listening**

Active listening aids the homeopath in recording the patient’s words and non-verbal cues. As contrasted with passive listening, the homeopath confirms what he/she has heard by restating or paraphrasing in order to optimize case-taking. This form of communication requires the listener to be compassionate, engaged and objective.

### **Acute Disease**

An illness that is usually brief in duration and self-limiting. It will result in a recovery or death.

### **Adjunct Therapy**

Adjunct therapy is another treatment used together with the primary treatment. Its purpose is to assist the primary treatment. Also called adjunctive therapy.<sup>1</sup>

### **ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)**

Means alternative dispute resolution. This is an informal resolution process.

### **Adverse Effects**

A symptom produced by a drug or therapy that is injurious to the patient.<sup>2</sup>

### **Advertisement**

Any message communicating information about a registrant’s practice and/or the professional services he or she offers, the content of which he or she controls, directly or indirectly, which is expressed in any language and communicated in any medium to anyone with the intent to influence choice, opinion or behaviour.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Centre [www.mdanderson.org/patient-and-cancer-information/cancer-information/glossary-of-cancer-terms/a.html](http://www.mdanderson.org/patient-and-cancer-information/cancer-information/glossary-of-cancer-terms/a.html)

<sup>2</sup> Dorland’s Medical Dictionary

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care Guidelines on Advertising Regulations for Regulated Health Professionals revised October 2012.



**Airborne Infection**

Usually occurs by the respiratory route, with the agent present in aerosols (infectious particles < 5µm in diameter).

**Airborne Precautions**

Additional to standard precautions and are designed to /reduce the transmission of diseases spread by the airborne route.

**Altruistic**

Unbiased, impartial and unselfish concern for the well-being of others.

**Anatomical Waste**

Is a form of bio-hazardous waste which includes human tissues, blood, body fluids but exclude teeth, hair, nails, urine and feces.

**Antimicrobial Agent**

A product that kills or suppresses the growth of micro-organisms.

**Bill**

A proposed Act that is before the Legislative Assembly for consideration. In order for a bill to be enacted and become an Act, it must receive three readings and be passed by the Legislative Assembly and than receive Royal Assent.

**Biochemical Processes**

A process characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms.

**Block Fee**

A block fee is a flat fee charged for a predetermined set of services.

**Board**

Means the Health Professions Appeal and Review Board.

**Body Systems**

A series of interconnected or interdependent parts or entities within the human body that act together toward a common life-sustaining purpose. These include the following: musculoskeletal system; endocrine system; nervous system; cardiovascular system; integumentary system; respiratory system; gastrointestinal system; urinary system; reproductive system; eyes, ears, nose and throat; lymphatic and immune systems.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Gray, 2010



### **Boundary Violation**

A breach in the barrier between a professional and the patient, e.g., a reversal of roles in the relationship between a physician and a patient.

### **Bylaws**

Mean the bylaws of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario, passed under the authority of section 94 of the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991, Schedule 2, Health Professions Procedural Code*.

### **Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)**

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency lifesaving procedure that is done when someone's breathing or heartbeat has stopped. This may happen after an electric shock, heart attack, or drowning. CPR combines rescue breathing and chest compressions and rescue breathing provides oxygen to the person's lungs. Chest compressions keep oxygen-rich blood flowing until the heartbeat and breathing can be restored.<sup>5</sup>

### **Characteristic Symptom**

A symptom of an unusual, striking, rare nature that gives the case a pronounced individuality. These symptoms often point to the best indicated (homeopathic) medicine.

### **Chronic Disease**

An illness that usually develops slowly results in deterioration of health and does not resolve without intervention.

### **Cleaning**

The physical removal of foreign material, e.g., dust, soil, organic material such as blood, secretions, excretions and micro-organisms. Cleaning physically removes rather than kills micro-organisms. It is accomplished with water, detergents and mechanical action. The terms "decontamination" and "sanitation" may be used for this process in certain settings, e.g., central service or dietary department. Cleaning reduces or eliminates the reservoirs of potential pathogenic organisms. Cleaning agents are the most common chemicals used in housekeeping activity.

### **Clinical Practice**

The provision of direct or indirect health care or advice to patients including any component of assessment, analysis of findings or provision of treatment to patients and the assignment of any portion of care to support personnel. This includes roles involving assessment, consultation or provision of treatment in schools, industry, occasional weekend or relief work or short term vacation coverage.<sup>6</sup> Even an interaction with one patient per year falls within this definition.

### **Clinical Practice Hours**

Clinical Practice hours mean providing homeopathic service and treatment to a patient in the form of initial intake visit of a new patient or a new chief complaint from an existing patient requiring a new full

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<sup>5</sup> Medline Plus <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000010.htm>

<sup>6</sup> College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario



case-work assessment, or a follow-up visit of an existing patient. Clinical practice may be done in-person, online, by phone or other real-time live and interactive means.

**Clinical Record**

Clinical Record is anything that contains information (in any media) that has been created or gathered as a result of any professional encounter, aspect of care, or treatment by a Registrant or a person working under the supervision of a homeopath. It may also include information created or gathered by other health care providers.

**Code**

Code means the *Health Professions Procedural Code* which is Schedule 2 of the *Regulated Health Professions Act*

**Collaboration**

Working with one or more member of a health care team, each of whom makes a unique contribution to patient care from within the limits of his or her scope of practice.

**College**

College means the College of Homeopaths of Ontario or CHO.

**Commissioner for taking affidavits**, in Ontario, is a public officer appointed by the Ministry of the Attorney General to take an oath or solemn affirmation on the signing of an affidavit or a statutory declaration. A Commission does not certify that the statements being made in the affidavit or statutory declaration are true, but only certifies that an oath or solemn affirmation has been administered properly.

**Communicating a Homeopathic Assessment**

Explaining why a remedy was chosen.

**Communicating a Medical Diagnosis**

Communicating a diagnosis indicate with a high degree of probability that the patient's symptoms and test results conclude the presence of a specific disease or disorder. The communication of a diagnosis to a patient in the course of health care delivery in Ontario is a controlled act under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*.

**Competencies**

Competencies are the specific knowledge, skills, attributes and abilities required of an entry-to-practice homeopath in order to practise safety and ethically.<sup>7</sup>

**Competent**

Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully.

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<sup>7</sup> The competencies, from the Competency Profile for Entry-to-Practice Homeopaths Practising in Ontario, where adopted by the transitional Council of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario in 2012.



### **Compounding**

Compounding is generally understood as a process whereby a health-care practitioner mixes or prepares health products (natural, medicinal, etc.) to an exact specification tailored to a patient's needs, and in a vehicle desired (cream, lotion, gel, drops, capsules, pellets, etc.). Compounding is generally used to:

1. Provide products unavailable or not readily available in the specifications needed by a practitioner (e.g., strength) to address the specific health concerns, symptoms and needs of a particular patient, and/or to meet the specific requirements of a particular health care practice;
  2. Provide products free of preservatives, dyes and chemical allergens; and
  3. Prepare palatable flavoured dosage forms.
- (Health Canada, Natural Health Products Directorate, October 2006)

### **Comprehensive**

curriculum with sufficient scope to provide the student with the required knowledge, skill, judgment and applied experience to demonstrate relevant clinical skills and abilities which meets all or almost all of the clinically related Entry-to-Practice Competencies Profile of Homeopaths Practising in Ontario.

### **Concurrent Treatment**

The circumstance where more than one health care professional is administering or applying remedies, including medical, surgical or other therapies, to a patient for the same or related disease or injury. The circumstance where a patient may be receiving care from multiple health care professionals for different diseases or injuries is not considered to be concurrent care.

### **Conflict of Interest**

A conflict within a clinical practice setting can be defined as the Homeopath having a relationship as a result of which a reasonable person would conclude that the personal interests of the Registrant improperly influences, or is likely to improperly influence, the Registrant's professional judgment or conflict with the Registrant's duty to act in the best interests of the patient.

### **Consolidated Law**

A statute or regulation into which are incorporated any amendments that have been enacted in the case of a statute, or that have been filed with the Registrar of Regulations in the case of a regulation, as well as any changes made by the Chief Legislative Counsel under the change powers set out in subsection 42 (2) of the *Legislation Act, 2006*.

### **Consolidation Period**

Indicated at the top of each current and historical version of a consolidated statute or regulation on e-Laws, the consolidation period is the period during which that version is an accurate consolidation of the statute or regulation on the day the version is accessed on e-Laws.

### **Contact Precautions**

Additional to standard precautions and designed to reduce the risk of transmission of micro-organisms by direct or indirect contact.



### **Contact Transmission**

Micro-organisms transmitted by direct contact with hands/ equipment or indirect contact between an infected or colonized patient and a susceptible patient.

### **Controlled Act**

Controlled act means any restricted diagnostic or therapeutic activity under the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 that is considered potentially harmful if performed by an unqualified person.”<sup>8</sup>

### **Conventional Diagnosis**

Medical diagnosis by a physician.

### **Courteous**

Polite, considerate in manner and respectful, showing deference, respect and due regard for the feelings, wishes, rights, or traditions of others.

**Credentials:** A general term for a variety of degrees, qualifications or designations, etc. granted by agencies including professional association, academic institutions, and educational bodies.<sup>9</sup>

### **Critical Items**

Instruments and devices that enter sterile tissues, including the vascular system. Critical items present a high risk of infection if the item is contaminated with any micro-organisms, including bacterial spores. Reprocessing critical items involves meticulous cleaning followed by sterilization.

### **Current Consolidated Period**

A database comprising the most recent versions available on e-Laws of every consolidated statute and regulation. (codifications)

### **Custody**

Custody is a judicial sentence, imposing a punishment (and hence the resulting punishment itself) consisting of mandatory custody of the convict, either in prison or house arrest (incarceration) or in some other closed therapeutic and/or (re)educational institution.

### **Decision**

Means a decision by a panel of the Registration Committee in adherence to s. 18(2) and s. 19 of the Health Professions Procedural Code.<sup>10</sup>

### **Decontamination**

The removal of disease-producing micro-organisms to leave an item safe for further handling.

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<sup>8</sup> College of Nurses of Ontario, Practice Standard, Nurse Practitioners, page 14.

<sup>9</sup> College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario

<sup>10</sup> CHO Registration Policy REG043A



### **Delegate**

A formal process by which a regulated health care professional who has the legal authority and competence to perform a procedure under one of the controlled acts transfers that ability to others, under certain conditions. <sup>11</sup>

### **Diagnosis**

See Homeopathic Diagnosis.

### **Differential Diagnosis (homeopathic)**

The differentiation between two or more similar medicines under consideration for a patient. (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Direct Client Contact**

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria direct client contact means a student has the opportunity to interact directly with the patient acting as the primary or secondary case-taker.

In relation to a practicing homeopath, direct patient contact indicates when a Homeopath is acting as the primary case-taker, not as a secondary case-taker or an observer.

### **Directive**

An order for a procedure or series of procedures that may be implemented for a number of patients when specific conditions are met and specific circumstances exist. A directive is always written by a regulated health care professional who has the legislative authority to order—and the ultimate responsibility for—the procedure. <sup>12</sup>

### **Direct Patient Contract**

(also referred to as Direct Client Contact in the *CHO Registration Regulation O.Reg. 18/14*). See definition under Direct Client Contact.

### **Dis-ease**

A lack of ease. This can be an illness or sickness; a disturbance in structure or function of an organ, body system, part of the body or mental state. (Castro, 1996)

### **Disinfection**

The inactivation of disease-producing micro-organisms. Disinfection does not destroy bacterial spores. Disinfectants are used on inanimate objects; antiseptics are used on living tissue. Disinfection usually involves chemicals, heat or ultraviolet light. Levels of chemical disinfection vary with the type of product used.

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<sup>11</sup> College of Nurses of Ontario. Practice Standard, Nurse Practitioners, page 14.

<sup>12</sup> College of Nurses of Ontario, Practice Standards Nurse Practitioner, page 14.



### **Dispensing**

“Dispensing” means to provide medicines or devices for specific treatments. This includes the packaging, labeling and security necessary to safeguard the substances or devices provided. Dispensing includes both technical and cognitive components performed by registrants.

### **Displays**

“Displays” include presentations or other visual material intended for to members of the public, in a place normally frequented by the public, by a person or persons who are physically present when such material is disturbed or presented.

### **Doctor**

Doctor means an education credential associated with PhD. or doctoral programs. The RHPA contains special provisions that govern the use of this education credential in the context of the health care environment.<sup>13</sup>

### **Droplet Precautions**

Additional to standard precautions and are designed to reduce the transmission of infectious spread by the droplet route.

### **Dual Practice**

Dual Practice is the circumstance where a College registrant practises as a Homeopath as well as another regulated or unregulated practitioner.

### **Dynamic Disturbance**

The level at which the causation of the disease originates and disrupts homeostasis.

### **Emergency Situation**

A sudden onset of severe or urgent symptoms that require immediate attention such that a delay in treatment would place the individual at risk of serious harm.<sup>14</sup>

### **Employment Related Administration**

In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours employment related administration means paid employment within a clinic or healthcare setting, in a position such as a clinic director or office type work utilizing skills as a homeopath.

### **Employment Related Teaching**

In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours employment related teaching includes paid teaching within a post-secondary homeopathic academic setting, or at professional workshops and conferences.

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<sup>13</sup> College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario

<sup>14</sup> College of Nurses of Ontario, Practice Standards Nurse Practitioner, page 14.



### **Employment Related Supervision**

In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours employment related supervision is paid supervision of the clinical practice of an employee(s) or acting as a paid a provings supervisor.

### **Ethics**

Ethics is the branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles; especially those principles relating to or affirming a specified group, field, or form of conduct.<sup>15</sup>

### **Evaluated**

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria evaluated means having a systematic method for assessing competency of students to ensure that the learning objectives of the clinical program curriculum have been met.

### **Evidence-Based Research**

Evidence research can encompass proven practices and methodology such as clinical trials.

### **Exemption**

An exemption removes the obligation from an individual to meet a specific requirement as outlined in regulation.

### **Fairness<sup>16</sup>**

A process or decision is considered fair in the regulatory context when all of the following are demonstrated:

- Substantive fairness: ensuring the fairness of the decision itself. The decision itself must be fair, and to be fair it must meet pre-determined and defensible criteria. The decision must be reasonable and the reasoning behind the decision must be understandable to the people affected.
- Procedural fairness: ensuring the fairness of the decision-making process. There is a structure in place to ensure that fairness is embedded in the steps to be followed before, during and after decisions are made. In the context of registration, this structure ensures that the process is timely and that individuals have equal opportunity to participate in the registration process and demonstrate their ability to practise.
- Relational fairness: ensuring that people are treated fairly during the decision-making process by considering and addressing their perception about the process and decision.

### **Finding of Negligence or Malpractice**

These findings occur in civil proceedings or law suits. For example, a finding of professional negligence by a court that a homeopath fell below the accepted standard of practice of the profession and thereby harmed a patient has to be reported. The College may inquire into these findings where appropriate.

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<sup>15</sup> Oxford Dictionary

<sup>16</sup> Adapted from the Ontario Office of the Fairness Commissioner



### **Follow-up Visit (Public definition)**

Subsequent consultations are often shorter in duration and will involve discussing the changes that have occurred, so that the homeopath can understand how the patient has responded to the remedy and what the next step of treatment will be.<sup>17</sup>

### **Follow-up Visit<sup>18</sup>**

Follow-up visit of an existing patient. Visit may be done in-person, online, by phone or other real-time live and interactive, and may include case specific email exchanged resulting in patient case management, remedy recommendation and a homeopathic prescription. In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours a follow-up visit means: One (1) follow-up visit equals one (1) hour of clinical practice time. The following are **not** considered as eligible clinical practice hours: general preparation hours including remedy research and anything outside of patient care; administrative practice hours for the management or promotion of the practice (information sessions); writing patient charts; remedy research; responding to general emails, online inquiries, or phone calls which are not considered a separate appointment; reflection hours; or supervision of staff, interns or junior homeopaths.

### **Formal Professional Development**

In the context of tracking currency of homeopathy practice hours formal professional development applicable to homeopathy practice includes: attendance at profession related conferences, seminars, workshops, training sessions; enrolling in education in post-graduate homeopathy or CHO endorsed regulatory courses; or writing articles for professional publications, published text books or manual, documented provings, etc. related to the subject of homeopathy.

### **Grafting**

Process of medicating blank pellets. (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Guidelines**

Guidelines provide advice, recommendations and guidance to Registrants, and may be applied to both standards and policies. They are informal and "user-friendly" for documents for Registrants.

### **Hand Wash(ing)**

A process for the removal of soil and transient micro-organisms from the hands.

### **Hazardous Non-Anatomical Waste**

A form of bio-hazardous waste which includes needles, blades and sharps that have come into contact with blood or body fluids.

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<sup>17</sup> CHO What is Homeopathy Fact Sheet, June 2010

<sup>18</sup> Registration Policy REG CS04 Full Class / REG CS05 Grandparented Class, Breakdown of 750-Hours, revised August 10, 2015.



### Health Care Professional

A health care professional is recognized in the Province of Ontario through the regulation of his or her profession under the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 (RHPA) and their profession specific act as named under the RHPA.

### Health Information Custodian

#### Health Information Custodian (HIC or Custodian)

A Health Information Custodian (HIC or Custodian) as laid out in the *Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004* as of May 7, 2018 (subject to s. 3 to 11) means a person or organization described in one of the following paragraphs who has custody or control of personal health information as a result of or in connection with performing the person's or organization's powers or duties or the work described in the paragraph, if any:

1. A health care practitioner or a person who operates a group practice of health care practitioners.
2. A service provider within the meaning of the *Home Care and Community Services Act, 1994* who provides a community service to which that Act applies.
3. REPEALED: 2016, c. 30, s. 43 (1).
4. A person who operates one of the following facilities, programs or services:
  - i. A hospital within the meaning of the *Public Hospitals Act*, a private hospital within the meaning of the *Private Hospitals Act*, a psychiatric facility within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act* or an independent health facility within the meaning of the *Independent Health Facilities Act*.

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subparagraph 4 i of subsection 3 (1) of the Act is amended by striking out "a private hospital within the meaning of the *Private Hospitals Act*". (See: 2017, c. 25, Sched. 9, s. 109 (1))

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subparagraph 4 i of subsection 3 (1) of the Act is amended by striking out "an independent health facility within the meaning of the *Independent Health Facilities Act*" at the end and substituting "a community health facility within the meaning of the *Oversight of Health Facilities and Devices Act, 2017*". (See: 2017, c. 25, Sched. 9, s. 109 (2))
  - ii. A long-term care home within the meaning of the *Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007*, a placement co-ordinator described in subsection 40 (1) of that Act, or a care home within the meaning of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*.
    - ii.1 A retirement home within the meaning of the *Retirement Homes Act, 2010*.
  - iii. A pharmacy within the meaning of Part VI of the *Drug and Pharmacies Regulation Act*.
  - iv. A laboratory or a specimen collection centre as defined in section 5 of the *Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act*.



- v. An ambulance service within the meaning of the *Ambulance Act*.
  - vi. A home for special care within the meaning of the *Homes for Special Care Act*.
  - vii. A centre, program or service for community health or mental health whose primary purpose is the provision of health care.
5. An evaluator within the meaning of the *Health Care Consent Act, 1996* or an assessor within the meaning of the *Substitute Decisions Act, 1992*.
  6. A medical officer of health of a board of health within the meaning of the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*.
  7. The Minister, together with the Ministry of the Minister if the context so requires.
  8. Any other person prescribed as a health information custodian if the person has custody or control of personal health information as a result of or in connection with performing prescribed powers, duties or work or any prescribed class of such persons.

#### **Health Profession Corporation**

Health profession corporation means a corporation incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* that holds a valid Certificate of Authorization issued under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991* or the *Health Professions Procedural Code*.

#### **Hearing**

Hearing means the process before a Panel in which the Panel receives evidence and/or submissions regarding an issue for determination in a proceeding, including the merits of the proceeding.

#### **High Level Disinfection**

Level of disinfection required when processing semi-critical items. High level disinfection processes destroy vegetative bacteria, mycobacteria, fungi and enveloped (lipid) and non-enveloped (non lipid) viruses, but not necessarily bacterial spores. High level disinfectant chemicals (also called chemisterilants) must be capable of sterilization when contact time is extended. Items must be thoroughly cleaned prior to high level disinfection.

#### **Homeopath**

“Homeopath” means a registrant of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.

#### **Homeopathic Assessment**

The homeopath collects information about the patient’s mental, emotional, physical and general symptoms. This is done through observation and dialogue, and may include physical examination and the use of laboratory data. The homeopath will match the patient’s symptoms with those of a remedy contained within Medical Medica. This will result in a remedy choice.



### Homeopathic Diagnosis

The process of establishing a meaningful totality from the patient's signs and symptoms directed from mental, emotional and physical signs and symptoms, past and present symptoms, acute and chronic states, physical pathologies and life experience. (Castro, 1996)

### Homeopathic Service

Service is any homeopathic assessment and treatment which may include a pre-consultation, initial consultation, or follow-up visit. Compounding and dispensing is also considered a homeopathic service.

### Homeopathic Technique

Homeopathic technique indicates the steps taken to assess the patient, his or her health status, and arrive at the most appropriate treatment plan to promote, maintain and restore health.

### Homeopathic Treatment

A specific process of case analysis that results in a homeopathic prescription. Treatment may also include lifestyle suggestions or a referral to another healthcare professional.

### Homeostasis

Homeostasis is a balanced state of health.

**HPARB** means the Health Professions Appeal and Review Board.

### Hygiene

Hygiene means the conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.

### ICRC

ICRC means the Inquiries, Complaints and Reports Committee and in this manual includes a panel of the Inquiries, Complaints and Reports Committee.

### Impartiality<sup>19</sup>

A process or decision is impartial if the position from which it is undertaken is neutral. Neutrality occurs when actions or behaviours that may result in subjective assessments or decisions are mitigated. Impartiality may be achieved by ensuring that all sources of bias are identified and that steps are taken to address those biases. In the regulatory context, impartiality encompasses the following:

- Identification: having systems to identify potential sources of bias in the assessment or decision-making process (for example, sources of conflict of interest, preconceived notions, and lack of understanding of issues related to diversity);
- Strategies: having systems to address bias and enable neutrality during the assessment and decision making process (for example, training policies that address conflict of interest,

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<sup>19</sup> From the Ontario Officer of the Fairness Commissioner.



procedures to follow if bias is identified, and using group deliberation and consensus strategies to come to decisions).

### **Incapacitated**

Incapacitated means, “in relation to a member, that the member is suffering from a physical or mental condition or disorder that makes it desirable in the interest of the public that the member’s Certificate of Registration be subject to terms, conditions or limitations, or that the member no longer be permitted to practise”. (*Code*, Subsection 1(1))<sup>20</sup>

### **Incapacity**

Incapacity occurs when a Registrant is suffering from a physical or mental condition or disorder that makes it desirable in the interest of the public that the registrant’s certificate of practice be subject to terms, conditions and/or limitations or that the registrant no longer be permitted to practise.

### **Incompetence**

Incompetence occurs when a professional’s care of a patient displays a lack of knowledge, skill or judgment of a nature or to an extent that demonstrates that the Registrant is unfit to continue to practise or that the registrant’s certificate of registration should be restricted.

Incompetence is defined in ss. 52(1) of the *Code* as follows<sup>21</sup>:

52. (1) A panel shall find a member to be incompetent if the member’s professional care of a patient displayed a lack of knowledge, skill or judgment of a nature or to an extent that demonstrates that the member is unfit to continue to practise or that the member’s practice should be restricted.

### **Independent Legal Counsel**

In the context of the work of the Discipline Committee, independent legal counsel means a lawyer retained to give advice to the Discipline Committee, a Panel and/or Pre-Hearing Conference Chair with respect to proceeding.

### **Information Session**

An information session is an education session by invitation or public access which may be attended by more than one person. The session may be at a trade show, public talk, clinic open house or any other similar event. The session provides the audience with information on homeopathy in a general manner, which may include, but is not limited to, how homeopathy works, what to expect from a homeopathic visit, or the types of conditions homeopathy may help.

### **Informed Consent**

Ensuring that the patient understands and appreciates the nature, anticipated benefits, material risks and side-effects and alternatives, including the likely consequences of not proceeding, of the proposed intervention and agrees to proceed with it. (*Health Care Consent Act*, 1996)

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<sup>20</sup>Health Professions Procedural Code, Schedule 2, Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991

<sup>21</sup> Health Professions Procedural Code, Schedule 2, Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991.



### **Initial Consultation**

At the first consultation a homeopath will spend at least one to two (1 to 2) hours, sometimes longer, asking detailed questions about the health, medical history, and lifestyle. The homeopath is seeking to understand how the patient experiences their symptoms and how they affect the patient's life, so that s/he can assess and prescribe the most appropriate remedy to match the patient's symptoms.<sup>22</sup>

### **Initial Intake Visit (for the purposes of Clinical Education)**

Means providing homeopathic service and treatment to a patient in the form of an initial intake visit of a new patient or a new chief complaint from an existing patient, requiring a new full case-work assessment.

### **Initial Intake Visit (for the purposes of Registration and ongoing currency of hours)**

Initial intake visit of a new patient or a new chief complaint from an existing patient, requiring a new full case-work assessment. The visit may be done in-person, online, by phone or other real-time live and interactive means and may include case specific email exchange resulting in patient case management. In calculation of hours an initial intake visit one (1) initial visit equals two (2) hours of clinical practice time. For the purposes of hours calculation pre-consultations are excluded.

### **Integrative Modalities**

Treatment strategies that combine conventional therapeutic options with traditional healing systems for patient-centred care.

### **Interprofessional**

Providers from different professions working together with interaction as an important goal to collaborate in providing services.<sup>23</sup>

### **Intermediate Level Disinfection**

Level of disinfection required for some semi-critical items. Intermediate level disinfectants kill vegetative bacteria, most viruses and most fungi but not resistant bacterial spores.

### **Intraprofessional**

Providers from [the] same profession working together with interaction as an important goal to collaborate in providing services. (Adapted from the World Health Organization, 1998)

### **Jurisprudence**

The knowledge of the legal and professional principles that apply to the practice of the profession.

### **Jurisprudence Program**

The Jurisprudence program is comprised of a handbook and online multi-media interactive program which tests the applicants' knowledge of the ethical and legal framework within which registered Homeopaths (HOMs) practise in Ontario.

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<sup>22</sup> CHO What is Homeopathy Fact Sheet, June 2010

<sup>23</sup> Adapted from the World Health Organization 1998.



### **Key Competencies**

Key competencies are marked in the Competency Profile for Entry-to-Practice Homeopaths Practising in Ontario document with a “K”. Key Competencies are the knowledge, skills and abilities identified by subject matter experts as those that are most essential to competent practice at entry into the profession.

### **Labour mobility**

Labour mobility allows an individual certified for their occupation in one province/territory to be recognized as qualified for certification in another province/territory without additional material training, experience, examinations or assessments. Encouraging recognition of certification across Canada benefits both workers and employers alike. Workers have a wider range of opportunities and employers have a broader selection of candidates.

### **Law of Similars**

The principle of “like cures like.” This means if a substance can cause symptoms in a healthy person, it can treat a sick person suffering from similar symptoms.

### **Legislation**

This term encompasses both Acts enacted by the Legislature and regulations made by a person or body whose authority to make them is set out in an Act.

### **Lieutenant Governor**

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, or the person administering the Government of Ontario for the time being in Her Majesty’s name.

### **Lieutenant Governor in Council**

The Lieutenant Governor acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Ontario.

### **Low Level Disinfection**

Level of disinfection required when processing non-critical items or some environmental surfaces. Low level disinfectants kill most vegetative bacteria and some fungi as well as enveloped (lipid) viruses (e.g., hepatitis B, C, Hantavirus, and HIV). Low level disinfectants do not kill mycobacteria or bacterial spores. Low level disinfectants-detergents are used to clean environmental surfaces.

### **Mandatory Report**

Mandatory reporting refers to the obligation under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*, (RHPA) and the Health Professions Procedural Code for Registrants, regulated health care professionals, and employers to file written reports to the College in a number of circumstances.

This may include but is not limited to a regulated health professional who, in the course of practising his/ her profession, acquires information leading to reasonable grounds to believe that another regulated health professional abused a patient.



### **Manufacturer**

Manufacturer means a company or person who produces or processes a natural health product for the purpose of sale. This does not include a health care professional who compounds a substance for the purpose of selling to a patient.

### **Materia Medica**

Latin for “material of medicine.” A reference book listing of medicines and their therapeutic actions/indications. This information comes primarily from the provings of the medicines and also clinical observations.

### **Medical Diagnosis**

The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease (such as those identified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* and *International Classification of a Diseases*) or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination and review of laboratory data. A medical diagnosis is also the opinion derived from such an evaluation.<sup>24</sup>

### **Medicine**

Refers to homeopathic medicine, homeopathic remedy, homeopathic preparation and homeopathic drug as per the Evidence for Homeopathic Medicines Guidance Document (Health Canada, 2007) as well as products that the Registrant may compound, dispense or recommend for the individual use of the patient.

### **Member**

Member and Registrant are sometimes used interchangeably. A member is a member of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.

In the context of the Discipline Committee, member means a member of the College who is the subject of a proceeding before the Discipline Committee and includes a former member.

### **Miasms**

A block to health, usually left by a disease. This can be inherited or acquired and is an obstacle to cure. (National Center for Homeopathy, 2011)

### **Moot**

“The doctrine of mootness is an aspect of a general policy or practice that a court may decline to decide a case which raises merely a hypothetical or abstract question. The general principle applies when the decision of the court will not have the effect of resolving some controversy which affects or may affect the rights of the parties. If the decision of the court will have no practical effect on such rights, the court will decline to decide the case” (*Borowski v. Canada (Attorney general)*, [1989] 1 SCR 342).

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<sup>24</sup> <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>



### **Mucous Membrane**

Mucous Membrane is a membrane rich in mucous glands; *specifically* : one that lines body passages and cavities which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior (as the alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts), that functions in protection, support, nutrient absorption, and secretion of mucus, enzymes, and salts, and that consists of a deep vascular connective-tissue stroma which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a thin but definite layer of nonstriated muscle and a superficial epithelium which has an underlying basement membrane and varies in kind and thickness but is always soft and smooth and kept lubricated by the secretions of the cells and numerous glands embedded in the membrane.<sup>25</sup>

### **Naturopath**

A practitioner of a system of medical science comprising many natural healing techniques. (Yasgur, 1998). In the Province of Ontario, a naturopath is someone who is registered with the Board of Directors of Drugless Practitioners – Naturopathy or the College of Naturopaths of Ontario once proclaimed.

### **Non-Clinical Practice Hours**

Non-clinical practice hours must consist of formal professional development, academic research or paid or unpaid employment related administration, supervision or teaching. Hours must not include time spent on general preparation.

### **Non-Critical Items**

Either touch only intact skin but not mucous membranes or do not directly touch the patient. Reprocessing of non-critical items involves cleaning and/or low level disinfection.

### **Notary Public**

Notary public (or notary or public notary) is a public officer constituted by law to serve the public in non-contentious matters for the notarization of documents through the administration of oaths and affirmations, taking affidavits and statutory declarations, and witness and authenticate of documents. In Ontario, a Notary public may be a lawyer or non-lawyer who has made application to the Ontario Ministry of Government Services and who has been appointed as a notary public. Applicants from outside of Ontario shall use an individual with the legal authority within their jurisdiction to notarize the required documents.

### **Objectivity<sup>26</sup>**

A process or decision is objective if it is based on formal systems, such as criteria, tools, and procedures that have been repeatedly tested during their development, administration and review and have been found to be valid and reliable. In the regulatory context, objectivity of systems encompasses the following:

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<sup>25</sup> Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary, online version [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com)

<sup>26</sup> From the Ontario Office of the Fairness Commissioner.



- Reliability: ensuring that the criteria, training, tools and procedures deliver consistent decision outcomes regardless of who makes the decision, when the decision is made, and in whatever context the decision is made.
- Validity: ensuring that the criteria, training, tools and procedures measure what they intend to

### **Obligation**

An act or course of action to which a person is legally bound; a duty or commitment.

### **Obstacle to Cure**

Something that hinders or prevents cure or recovery from an illness or injury. (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Offence**

An offence is a finding by a court that a person has contravened or been in breach of a legislation, which contravention is explicitly described by the legislation as an “offence”. (Administrative tribunal findings do not count). Typically an offence is punishable by a fine or jail; however, the report must be made even if the court imposes a conditional or an absolute discharge. The obvious offences are breaches of the Criminal Code of Canada or of federal drug legislation. However, there are a number of provincial offences as well. (e.g., failing to report a child in need of protection contrary to the *Child and Family Services Act*.)

### **Old Symptoms**

Symptoms associated with the patient’s first departure from good health. These symptoms are associated with chronic disease and are of high value in case management. (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Online**

Online means communication mechanisms such as Skype, Webconferencing with audio and/or video capabilities, and other emerging mechanisms which allow for real-time, live and interactive communication. It does not include email or electronic messaging.

### **O. Reg.**

The abbreviation of Ontario Regulation. Regulations filed with the Registrar of Registrations are assigned a number based on the order in which they are filed in a given year. Using the abbreviation O. Reg., followed by the regulation number, is a way of citing a regulation. For example, the regulation titled “Community Safety Zones”, made under the *Highway Traffic Act*, may be cited as O. Reg. 510/99, signifying that it was the 510<sup>th</sup> regulation filed in 1999.

### **Oral Hearing**

An oral hearing means a hearing in which the parties or their counsel or agents attend before the Discipline Committee in person.

### **Order**

An authorization or instruction for a procedure, treatment or intervention to be provided to, or performed for, a patient. An order is usually written (for example, in the health record, prescription or requisition); however, it can also be verbal (for example, during an emergency situation), or by telephone (for



example, when the health care provider is not physically present). Orders involve the cognitive aspects of assessing and diagnosing patients to determine that the procedure, treatment, medication or intervention is warranted.

### **Organon of the Medical Art**

The philosophical and practical guideline of the medical art and science of homeopathy as written by its founder, Samuel Hahnemann. Note that references throughout the document refer to the 6th edition. However, TC-CHO recognizes that many practitioners may practice using earlier versions of the Organon of the Medical Art.

### **Organization**

Organization includes an individual, a corporation, an association, a partnership, a school or a trade union.

### **Party**

In the context of the Discipline Committee, party means (a) a person specified by the Code as a party to a proceeding or hearing; or (b) a person otherwise entitled by law to be a party to a proceeding or hearing.

### **Patient<sup>27</sup>**

For the purposes of defining sexual abuse of a patient, RHPA, Schedule 2, the Code provides the following definition:

- (6) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (5),  
“patient”, without restricting the ordinary meaning of the term, includes,
- (a) an individual who was a member’s patient within one year or such longer period of time as may be prescribed from the date on which the individual ceased to be the member’s patient, and
  - (b) an individual who is determined to be a patient in accordance with the criteria in any regulations made under clause 43 (1) (o) of the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*; (“patient”)

Further regulation 260/18 provides the following clarification on the definition of patient:

1. An individual is a patient of a member if there is direct interaction between the member and the individual and any of the following conditions are satisfied:
  - i. The member has, in respect of a health care service provided by the member to the individual, charged or received payment from the individual or a third party on behalf of the individual.
  - ii. The member has contributed to a health record or file for the individual.
  - iii. The individual has consented to the health care service recommended by the member.
  - iv. The member prescribed a drug for which a prescription is needed to the individual.
2. Despite paragraph 1, an individual is not a patient of a member if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

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<sup>27</sup> As Defined In O.Reg. 260/18 Patient Criteria Under Subsection 1 (6) Of The Health Professions Procedural Code, Under The Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991



- i. There is, at the time the member provides the health care services, a sexual relationship between the individual and the member.
- ii. The member provided the health care service to the individual in emergency circumstances or in circumstances where the service is minor in nature.
- iii. The member has taken reasonable steps to transfer the care of the individual to another member or there is no reasonable opportunity to transfer care to another member.

### **Patient-Centred Approach**

An approach in which patients are viewed holistically. In addition to delivering services, a patient-centred approach involves advocacy, empowerment and respecting the patient's self-determination.

### **Performance Indicators**

Performance indicators are measurable and observable features that can assist in determining whether performance expectations consistent with the entry-to-practice competencies have been met. In other words, performance indicators support the competencies by providing additional information on effective, observable behaviours associated with a competency. It is important to note that the performance indicators listed in this document do not represent an exhaustive list but rather a portion of all behaviours associated with a competency.

### **Personal Information**

Personal information means information about an identifiable individual but does not include the name, title or business address or telephone number of an individual.

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Includes gloves, gowns, caps, masks – (surgical and N95), and overshoes. These items are used to protect the health care worker from splashes of blood, body fluids, excretions and excretions from droplets or aerosolization of organisms from the respiratory tract. It is the responsibility of the health care worker to put on the appropriate personal protective equipment in any situation that is likely to lead to exposure of blood, body fluids, excretions and secretions.

### **Pharmacotherapy**

Medical treatment by means of drugs including pharmaceutical and natural health products.

### **Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is the “wrongful appropriation” and “stealing and publication” of another author’s “language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions” and the representation of them as one’s own original work.<sup>28</sup>

Plagiarism also includes situations where another permits the wrongful appropriation of their own work.

### **Plain or Non-Antimicrobial Soap**

Detergent-based cleansers in any form (bar, liquid, leaflet, or powder) used for the primary purpose of physical removal of soil and contaminating micro-organisms. Such soaps work principally by

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<sup>28</sup> Wikipedia [www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism)



mechanical action and have weak or no bactericidal activity. Although some soap contains low concentrations of antimicrobial ingredients, these are used as preservatives and have minimal effect on colonizing flora.

### **Position or Policy Statements**

Position or policy statements may be externally or internally focused. Internal policies are procedural in nature. They may aim to help clarify and interpret regulations and existing legal options, or they may be a precursor to future regulation and/or legislation.

External policies generally state the organization's position on a variety of topics. They may present an in-depth understanding of how existing legal options are interpreted thereby increasing compliance and consistency in administration. They can also be the organization's pronouncement or position on issues not currently dealt with in law. A pronouncement may be a precursor to future regulation and/or legislation.

### **Potency**

The level of potentization of a homeopathic medicine. Potency is represented as a number attached to the medicine name (e.g., Aconite 30c or Arnica 6C). (Castro, 1996)

### **Potentization**

The multi-step process of preparing a medicine according to the standards of homeopathic pharmacy.

### **Practice / Service**

These two terms are used interchangeably and refer to the overall organizational and specific goal-directed tasks related to the provision of care including direct patient care, provings, education or office administration.

### **Pre-Consultation**

A brief meeting to introduce homeopathy to an individual patient, and their representative, to assist the patient in deciding if homeopathy is right for them. A pre-consultation does not include an in-depth initial assessment or treatment services. This does not meet the definition of an initial or follow-up visit as defined in the CHO Registration Regulation O.Reg. 18/14.

### **Primary Direct Client Contact Hours**

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria Primary Direct Client Contact Hours means the student has direct contact with the patient and under supervision<sup>29</sup> the student has the primary responsibility to manage the patient's case from initial contact to the conclusion of at least one follow-up visit. The successful completion of Primary Clinical Practice Hours will lead the student to independent practice.

### **Privacy Committee**

In the context of the College's Privacy Code Privacy Committee means the Executive Committee.

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<sup>29</sup> Supervisors shall meet the clinical practice experience supervision criteria set by the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.



**Proceeding**

In the context of the Discipline Committee, proceeding means a process before the committee that commences with the referral of a matter to the Discipline Committee pursuant to the Code, and may include one or more hearings on issues for determination by a Panel, in addition to a hearing on the merits of the referred matter.

**Professional Misconduct**

Professional misconduct is defined in both the *Code* and the College’s regulations.

**Profession Specific Act**

Profession specific act means the *Homeopathy Act, 2007*.

**Proposed Decision**

Proposed decision means a proposed decision by a panel of the Registration Committee and does not include a direction to the Registrar to issue a Certificate of Registration (for Applicants) or an order directing the Registrar to remove or modify any term, condition or limitation imposed on the Registrant’s Certificate of Registration as a result of a registration proceeding.<sup>30</sup>

**Proving**

A controlled clinical trial in which a medicine is administered to healthy volunteers to ascertain what changes (signs and symptoms) the medicine produces on the body and the mind. Participants in a proving record their symptoms, and the symptoms are collated and used as therapeutic indications for prescribing that substance.

**Public Domain**

Public domain means any diagnostic or therapeutic procedure other than the controlled acts listed in section 27(2) of the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 that any regulated health professional may utilize in the course of providing patient care.

**Public Medium**

Any form of communication that, generally speaking, is equally available to anyone who chooses to use it and that is directed to the public, or a specific subsection of the public rather than to an individual person or persons. For example, radio, television, websites (but not individually targeted emails), flyers (provided they are distributed publicly and not individually targeted), and the yellow pages are all examples of public media.

**Random Sampling**

Random sampling means a sampling where groups of Registrants are,  
(a) removed from the pool of Registrants to be sampled, or  
(b) weighted to increase or decrease the likelihood of their being selected.

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<sup>30</sup> CHO Registration Policy REG AD01 Registration Appeals Process and Timelines



### **Record**

A record is an account that contains information intended to document actions, events or facts. Clinical records are a subcomponent of the broader category of records.

As defined by the *Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004* “record” means a record of information in any form or in any medium, whether in written, printed, photographic or electronic form or otherwise, but does not include a computer program or other mechanism that can produce a record.

### **Registrant**

A Registrant is a member of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.

### **Registrant (ICRC Related)**

Registrant means a holder of a certificate of registration with the College of Homeopaths of Ontario. The ICRC has jurisdiction over former registrants in some circumstances.

### **Registrar**

Registrar means the registrar of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.

### **Registrar’s Report**

Registrar’s Report means a written communication made under s. 79 of the *Code* by the Registrar to the ICRC of the results of a formal investigation by an investigator appointed under s. 75 of the *Code*.

### **Regulation**

A law that is made by a person or body whose authority to make the law is set out in an Act. Usually the authority is given to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Sometimes the authority is given to a Minister of the Government or to another person or body. Regulations are considered to be “delegated legislation” because the authority to make them is delegated from the Legislative Assembly. A regulation deals with topics related to the Act under which it is made; the purpose of a regulation is to provide details to give effect to the policy established by the Act. The process for amending a regulation is usually shorter than the process for amending an Act. For Homeopathy related regulations are made under the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*, and/or the *Homeopathy Act, 2007*.

### **Repertorize**

To research rubrics in the repertory in order to determine which remedy (or remedies) is common to the presenting symptoms.

### **Repertory**

An index to the *Materia Medica*: an index of symptoms with a list of remedies indicated for each symptom.

### **Report**

“Report” within ICRC terms means a Registrar’s Report.



“Report” means any kind of report other than a Registrar’s Report.

### **Reprocessing**

Steps that are taken to make an instrument or equipment that has been used (contaminated) ready for reuse again.

### **Responsible**

Having an obligation to do something, or caring for someone, as part of one’s job or role.

### **RHPA**

RHPA means the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*.

### **RHPA Procedural Code**

RHPA Procedural Code or “the Code” means the *Health Professions Procedure Code* (being Schedule 2 of the RHPA).

### **Risk Management Assessment**

Risk management assessment is the consideration of the context of risk, followed by identification, analysis, evaluation, and treatment of risk.

### **Rubric**

An abbreviated symptom listed in a homeopathic repertory. Each rubric is followed by a listing of all the remedies that have either brought out the symptom in a proving (pathogenic) or that have cured the symptom in a patient (clinical). (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Safety Competencies**

Safety Competencies are marked in the Competency Profile for Entry-to-Practice Homeopaths Practising in Ontario document with an “S”. Safety Competencies are the competencies and sub-competencies identified by subject matter experts as those most important to minimizing the risk of harm to the patient.<sup>31</sup>

### **Sanitary**

Sanitary means hygienic; free from or designed to kill or protect against germs, infection, etc.<sup>32</sup>

### **Sanitation**

A process that reduces micro-organisms on an inanimate object to a safe level (e.g., dishes and eating utensils are sanitized).

### **Scope of Practice**

Encompasses the services that its practitioners are educated, competent and authorized to provide. (National Physiotherapy Advisory Group, 2009). In the *Homeopathy Act, 2007* a registrant’s scope of

<sup>31</sup> Based on HPRAC- New Directions: Regulation of Homeopathy and Naturopathy, Ch. 5, p. 163, April 2006.

<sup>32</sup> Canadian Oxford Dictionary, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2004. Oxford University Press.



practice is defined the program of homeopathy as “the assessment of body system disorders and treatment using homeopathic techniques to promote, maintain or restore health.”

### **Secondary Direct Client Contact Hours**

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria Secondary Direct Client Contact Hours means the student has an active role in reviewing and monitoring the patient’s case. It may include direct patient contact within small groups, case work through a combination of observation, analysis and case work-up leading to a remedy selection. The student shall have the opportunity to directly or indirectly pose questions to the patient. Secondary Clinical Practice Hours occur under supervision<sup>33</sup> and demonstrate increased understanding and independence of the student leading to Primary Direct Client Contact Hours. It is expected that the supervisor provides direct feedback to the student.

### **Semi-Critical Items**

Devices that come in contact with non-intact skin or mucous membranes but ordinarily do not penetrate them. Reprocessing semi-critical items involves meticulous cleaning followed preferably by high-level disinfection (level of disinfection required is dependent on the item, see Table 5). Depending on the type of item and its intended use, intermediate level disinfection may be acceptable.

### **Sexual Abuse**

Sexual Abuse of a patient by a Registrant is defined in the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991, Schedule 2 Health Professions Procedural Code* as:

- (3) “sexual abuse” of a patient by a member means,
- a. “sexual intercourse or other forms of physical sexual relations between the member and the patient;
  - b. touching, of a sexual nature, of the patient by the member; or
  - c. behaviour or remarks of a sexual nature by the member towards the patient. 1993, c37. S.4.”

#### **Exception**

- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3),  
“Sexual nature” does not include touching, behaviour or remarks of a clinical nature appropriate to the services provided. 1993, c37. S.4.”<sup>34</sup>

### **Similia Similibus Curantur**

The homeopathic doctrine of similar, in which “likes are cured by likes,” so that a substance producing symptoms in a healthy individual can alleviate similar symptoms originating from illness. <sup>35</sup>

### **Sharps**

Needles, syringes, blades, laboratory glass or other objects capable of causing punctures or cuts.

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<sup>33</sup> Supervisors shall meet the clinical practice experience supervision criteria set by the College of Homeopaths of Ontario.

<sup>34</sup> *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991, Schedule 2 Health Professions Procedural Code*

<sup>35</sup> Jonas: Mosby’s Dictionary of Complementary and Alternative Medicine © 2005, Eisevier.



### Specialty College

A specialty certification program granting a specialty designation requires:

- formal post-graduate training that meets a predefined body of knowledge and competencies;
- an evaluation process that involves an examination; and
- a requirement for periodic recertification<sup>36</sup>.

### Spouse

In accordance with RHPA, Schedule 2, the Code “spouse”, in relation to a member, means,

- (a) a person who is the member’s spouse as defined in section 1 of the *Family Law Act*, or
- (b) a person who has lived with the member in a conjugal relationship outside of marriage continuously for a period of not less than three years. (“conjoint”) 2017, c. 11, Sched. 5, s. 6.

### SPPA

SPPA means the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*, as amended.

### Standards of Practice

Standards of Practice are reflective of legislation. Covering a variety of subjects, Standards of Practice guide Registrants of the profession in the delivery of health care services, are minimum requirements and ensure the quality of the service provided. They also promote continuing competence among Registrants. A Regulatory College has a mechanism for enforcing Standards of Practice because contravening or failing to maintain a standard is an act of professional misconduct. Enforcement may lead to disciplinary action following investigation.

### Statute

The term “statute” and “Act” are interchangeable.

### Sterilization

The destruction of all forms of microbial life including bacteria, viruses, spores and fungi. Items must be cleaned thoroughly before effective sterilization can take place.

### Stratified Random Sampling

Means a sampling where groups of members are,

- (a) removed from the pool of members to be sampled, or
- (b) weighted to increase or decrease the likelihood of their being selected. (O. Reg. 32/13, s. 1.<sup>37</sup>)

### Structured

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria **Structured** means having defined program curriculum, learning objectives, learning plan, modes of instruction, appropriately trained staff and faculty, transparent/objective/fair/impartial methods of evaluation, and access to

<sup>36</sup> College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario.

<sup>37</sup> *Homeopathy Act, 2007, Ontario Regulation 32/12, Quality Assurance Program*



appropriate tools and resources upon which students can gain knowledge, skills and judgment to independently practice the profession.

### **Substances**

Substances may include, but are not limited to, raw materials, ingredients and vehicles, medicinal and non-medicinal, homeopathic mother tinctures, powders, fluid/solid extracts, base creams, salves, and ointments, blank homeopathic pellets, alcohol.

### **Supervised**

In the context of education and clinical practice requirements and criteria **Supervised** means graduated learning, under an individual who meets the clinical practice experience supervision criteria set by the College of Homeopaths of Ontario that leads to independent, competent and safe practice by the student. The level of supervision should be commensurate with each student's abilities.

### **Testimonial**

A testimonial contains a statement about a patient's personal experience with the treatment method. The testimonial is typically written in the first person by the patient.

### **Therapeutic Relationship**

Is an important relationship that develops trust in the patient and creates a safe space for the disclosure of information and a sense of being listened to and understood. (Gray, 2010)

### **Totality of Symptoms**

All signs and symptoms of the disease including mental, emotional and physical. (Yasgur, 1998)

### **Transparency<sup>38</sup>**

A process is transparent if it is conducted in such a way that it is easy to see what actions are being taken to complete the process, why these actions are taken, and what results from these actions. In the regulatory context, transparency of process encompasses the following:

- Openness: having measures and structures in place that make it easy to see how the process operates;
- Access: making information easily available;
- Clarity: ensuring that information used to communicate is complete, accurate and easy to understand.

### **Trustworthy**

Able to be relied on as honest or truthful.

### **Unbiased Care**

To provide care without being influenced by preferences or an inclination that inhibits one's impartial judgment.

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<sup>38</sup> Adapted from the Ontario Office of the Fairness Commissioner



## Definitions College of Homeopaths of Ontario As at January 25, 2022

### **Uniqueness**

Includes, race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability (Ontario Human Rights Code, 1990).

### **Unprejudiced**

Not having or showing a dislike or distrust based on fixed or preconceived ideas.

### **Unauthorized Practice**

Under Ontario law, no person other than a Registrant of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario may hold themselves out to be or call themselves a Homeopath. Any individual who hold him or herself out or calls him or herself a Homeopath without being registered is in contravention of the *Homeopathy Act, 2007*, and is considered to be practicing without authorization.