



Standard of Practice Definitions

Initial Approval:

Effective Date: January 1, 2019

Standards of Practice of Medicine set out the requirements related to specific aspects for the quality of the practice of medicine. Standards of Practice of Medicine provide more detailed information than contained in the *Regulated Health Professions Act*, Regulations, and Bylaws. All members must comply with Standards of Practice of Medicine, per section 86 of the *Regulated Health Professions Act*.

This Standard of Practice of Medicine is made under the authority of section 82 of the *Regulated Health Professions Act* and section 15 of the CPSM Standards of Practice Regulation.

The following definitions apply in the standards of practice of medicine:

“Act” means *The Regulated Health Professions Act*.

“college or CPSM” means the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba.

“health care professional” means a person who engages in health care as a practising member of a health profession regulated under an act of the legislature.

“institutional setting” means

- (a) a facility that is designated as a hospital under *The Health Services Insurance Act*; or
- (b) a hospital or health care facility operated by the government, the government of Canada, a municipal government, a regional health authority or CancerCare Manitoba.

“medical care” means any health care that a member provides in the course of his or her practice as a member.

“member” means a member or associate member of CPSM.

“Regulation” means the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba Standards of Practice Regulation.

“representative” means a person referred to in section 60 of *The Personal Health Information Act*.

“non-traditional therapy” means complementary and alternative medicine that is not considered to be part of prevailing medical practice and that is not supported by empirical evidence.

“virtual medicine” means the provision of medical care by means of electronic communication where the patient and the member are at different locations, including but not limited to treating, advising, interviewing and examining the patient.