



Standard of Practice

Duty to Report Another Member

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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.

1. Examples of situations when a member must report another member to CPSM pursuant to *The Regulated Health Professions Act* or the Code of Ethics include knowledge that another member:
 - 1.1. has made sexual advances to or has violated appropriate physician/patient boundaries, with a patient including having entered into a sexual relationship with a patient;
 - 1.2. has his or her ability to practice medicine safely impaired for any reason, including health conditions or concerns about the member's knowledge, skill and judgment in the practice of medicine;
 - 1.3. repeatedly or consistently behaves in a manner that interferes with the delivery of care to patients or the ability of other members or health care providers to provide care to patients.
2. When a patient discloses information leading a member to believe on reasonable grounds that another member has committed a sexual boundary violation with a patient, the member who receives the disclosure must:
 - 2.1. provide the patient with information about how to file a complaint with CPSM;
 - 2.2. if the patient does not wish to file a complaint personally, offer to file a third person complaint on behalf of the patient;
 - 2.3. in the absence of confirmation that the patient has filed a complaint, document the sexual boundary violation indicating that the patient does not wish to report to CPSM and report the member to CPSM.
3. The member must assess and record in the patient's record whether disclosure of the patient's personal information regarding the sexual boundary violation to CPSM as described in subsection 2 could cause serious imminent mental, physical or emotional harm to the patient.