# CODES OF GOOD PRACTICE: HEALTHCARE PROVIDER'S PERSPECTIVE

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### INTRODUCTION



- Mankind was never created to rule over each other.
- Unfortunately, we have more consumers than producers.
- Consumers always look at the world through the lens of what they can get from it, instead of what they can give to it.
- Producers always look at the world through the lens of what they can give to it, instead of what they can get from it: they strive to make something valuable to others...including themselves



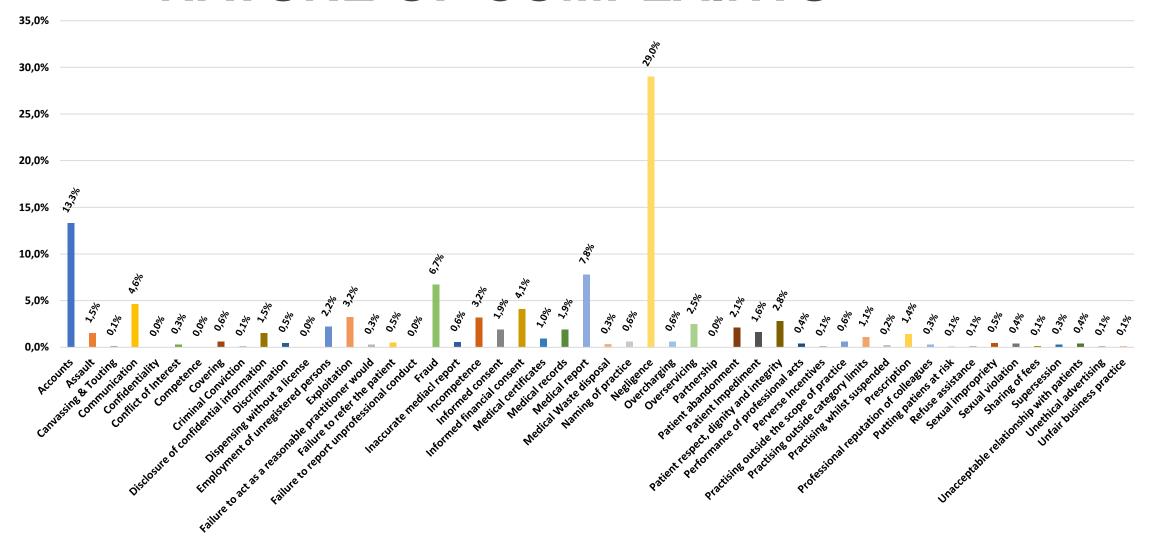


# HPCSA COMPLAINTS STATISTICS



### NATURE OF COMPLAINTS

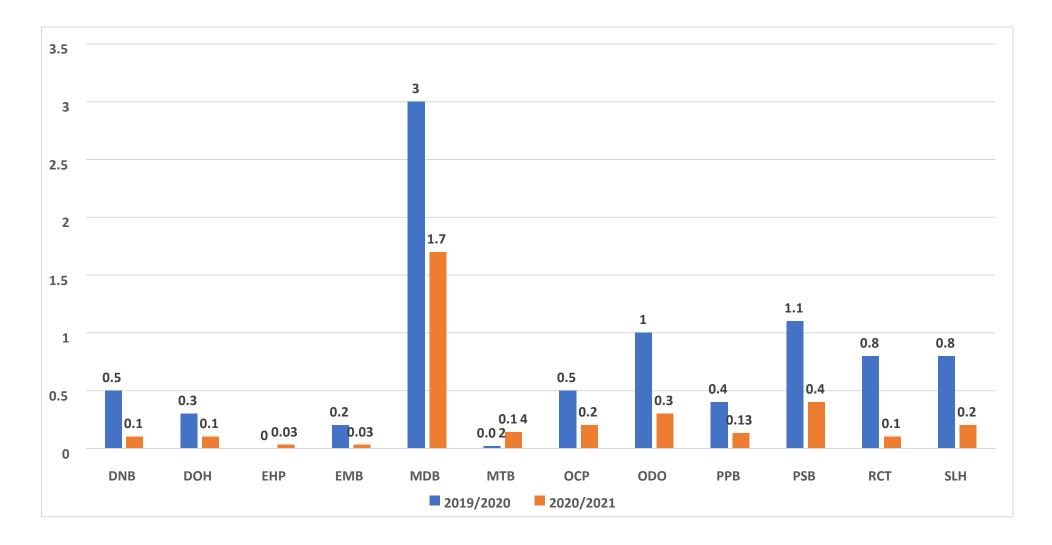






#### PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS PER BOARD







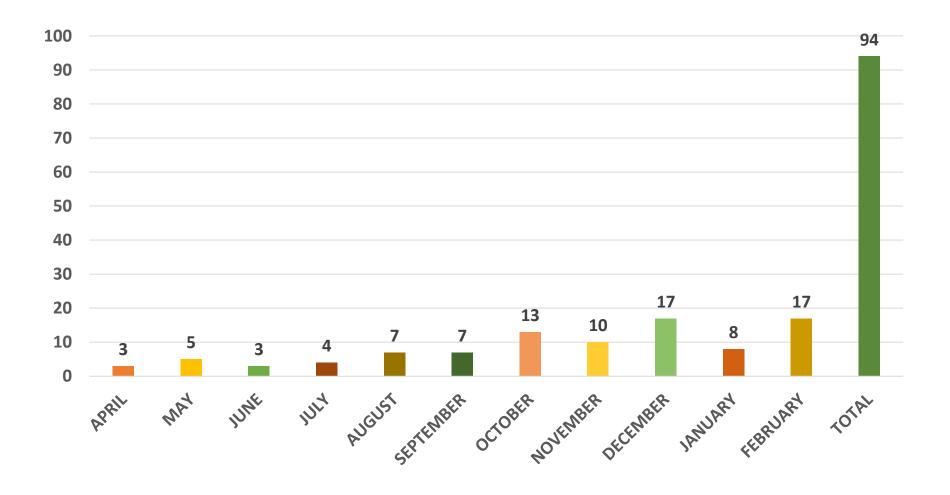


# FRAUD RELATED COMPLAINTS: APRIL 2020 - FEBRUARY 2021



#### # OF FRAUD CASES RECEIVED

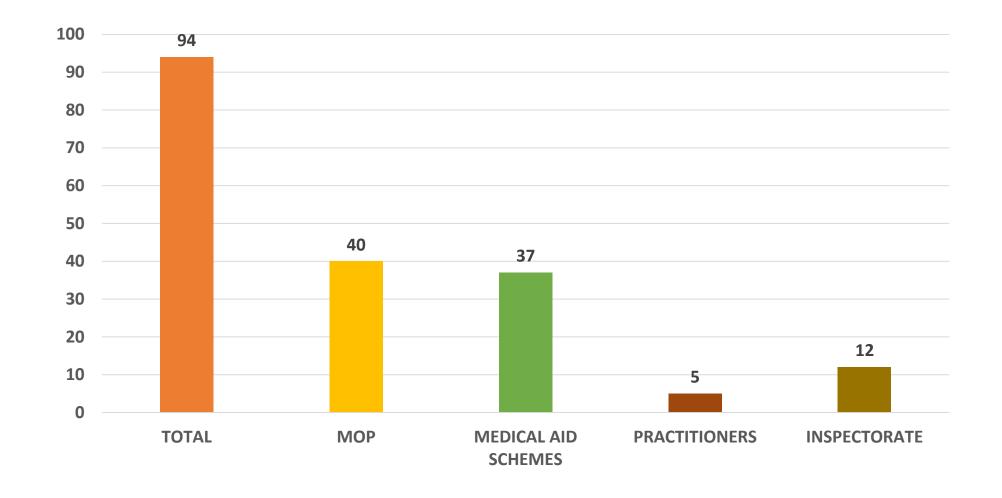






# # OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PER COMPLAINT SOURCE

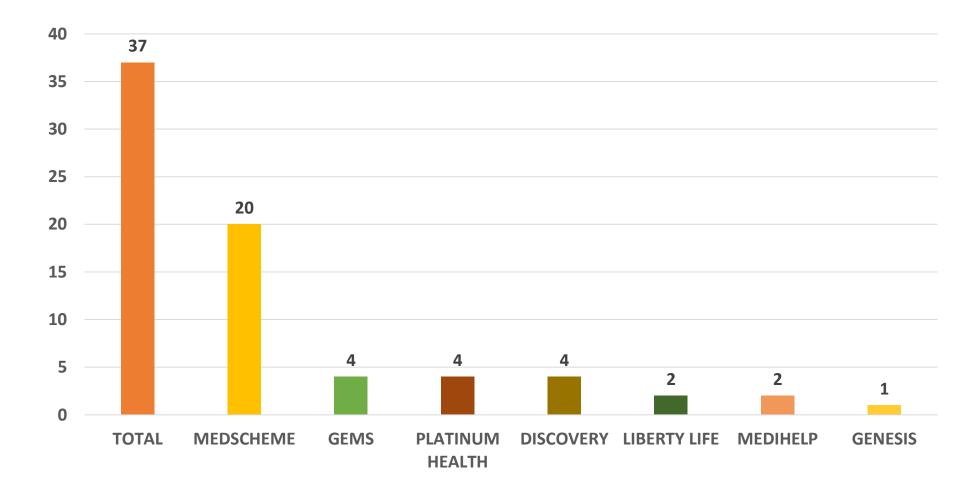






# DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD CASES PER MEDICAL AID SCHEME

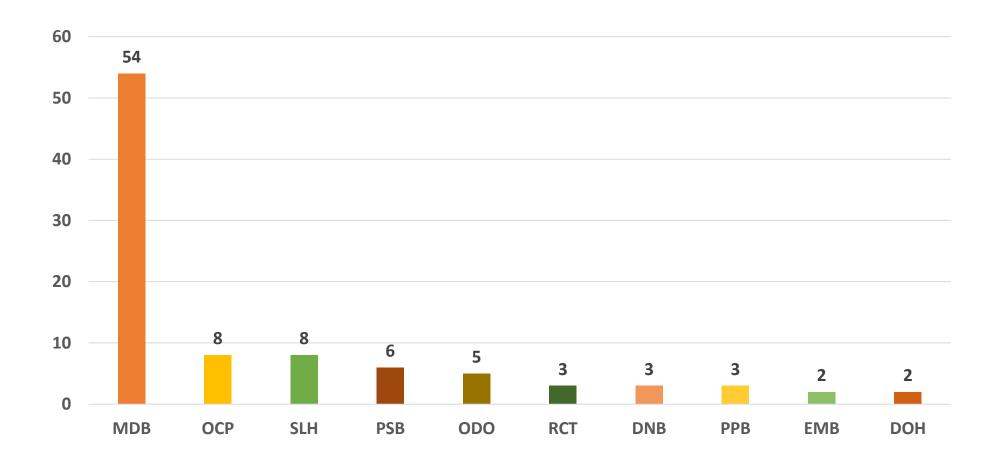






#### DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD CASES PER BOARD

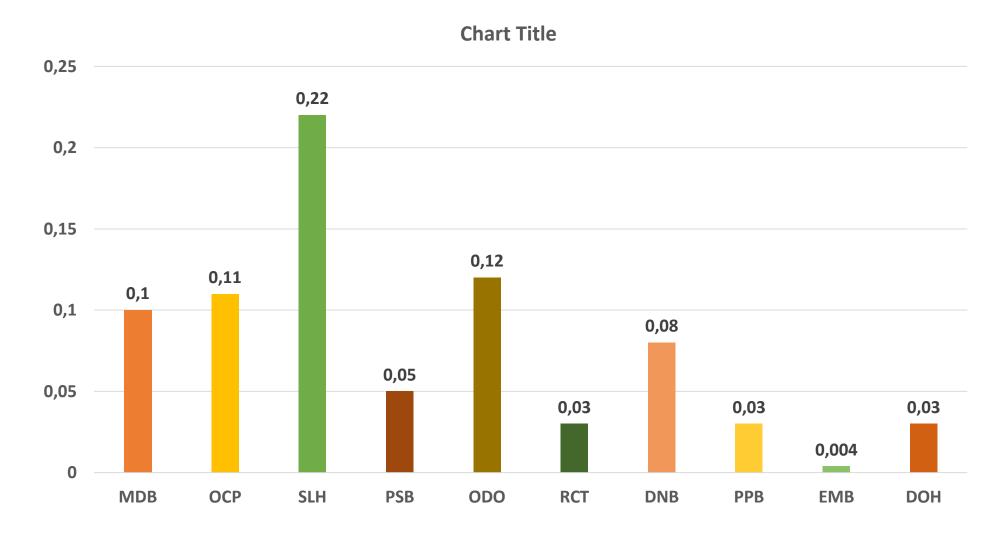






# PROPORTION OF FRAUD CASES PER BOARD DISTRIBUTION







## **CODES OF GOOD PRACTICE**



- The first booklet on general ethical guidelines contains value-oriented principles and express **the most honorable ideals** to which members of the health profession should subscribe in terms of their conduct.
- Hence the Health Professions Act defines "unprofessional conduct" as improper or disgraceful or dishonourable or unworthy conduct or conduct which, when regard is had to the profession of a person who is registered in terms of this Act, is improper or disgraceful or dishonourable or unworthy
- Everything ethically required of a professional to maintain good professional practice is grounded in core ethical values and standards
- The core ethical values and standards include the following: Respect for persons, Beneficence, Non-Maleficence, Integrity, truthfulness, compassion, justice, etc.



### INTEGRITY



- In terms of ethical rule 27A(c) of the ethical and professional rules, a practitioner shall at all times maintain the highest standards of personal conduct and integrity.
- Integrity includes:
- Attributes such as honesty, truthfulness, straightforwardness
- >Absence of lying, cheating, theft
- Holding oneself to consistent moral and ethical standards.



### MANAGING POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS(Clause 5.8)



Health care practitioners should:

- Always seek to give priority to the investigation and treatment of patients solely on the basis of clinical need
- Avoid over-servicing: they should recommend or refer patients for necessary investigations and treatment only, and should prescribe only treatment, drugs or appliances that serve the needs of their patients
- Declare to their patients verbally and by a displayed notice any financial interest they may have in institutions, diagnostic equipment, or the like to which they make referrals.
- Refrain from coercing patients or their family members to provide them with gifts or any other undue benefit



# **OVERSERVICING**



Health care practitioners shall not:

- Provide a service or perform or direct certain procedures to be performed on a patient that are neither indicated nor scientific or have been shown to be ineffective, harmful or inappropriate through evidencebased review
- Refer a patient to another health care practitioner for a service or a procedure that is neither indicated nor scientific or have been shown to be ineffective, harmful or inappropriate through evidence-based review

Overservicing by ordering or providing more tests, procedures or care than is strictly necessary, is a common problem in modern healthcare and health care practitioners must therefore not engage in any act that would constitute overservicing of patients



### CONCLUSION



#### "DO UNTO OTHERS WHAT YOU LIKE THEM DO UNTO YOU"



### THE END



#### THANK YOU

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