

**SOCIETY OF
OSTEOPATHS
OF CANADA**

CODE

OF

ETHICS

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Regulations SOC

Chapter 1: General Provisions

- 1.01 In this Regulation, unless the context indicates otherwise, mean:
- a) "Association: Society of Osteopaths of Canada (SOC).
 - b) "Osteopath" means a professional specialized in osteopathy who is a member of the SOC.
 - c) "Patient" means a person, group, organization or body seeking intervention.
 - d) "Subject" means a person, group, organization or body which is the subject of an intervention that has not itself sought.
 - e) "Resource" means a person, group, organization or body which has received the cooperation to facilitate the settlement of a situation.
 - f) "Proceeding" judicial or administrative authority has a real and a power of intervention.
- 1.02 The Interpretation Act (RSQ c.. 1-16) applies to this Regulation.

Chapter 2: Framework of the profession

- 2.01 This Code of Conduct has been designed by SOC, nonprofit corporation, which serves for Professional Osteopaths Canada, in the absence of status under the Professional Code.
- 2.02 The standards of this Code relating to advertising, professional inspection, the keeping of records and consulting firms, and account reconciliation apply if the existence of specific mechanisms provided conditions of jobs held by osteopaths.

All acts that would violate the standards set in subsequent chapters of this Code shall be considered acts derogatory to the dignity of the profession of osteopaths and subject to impeachment and removal.

Chapter 3: Obligations to the Public**Section 1: General Provisions**

- 3.01.01 The osteopath shall, except for valid reasons, support any measure likely to improve the quality and availability of professional services in the field of practice, especially in the workplace.
- 3.01.02 The osteopath refrain from making omissions or acts contrary to current professional standards or present scientific data in osteopathic medicine.
- 3.01.03 The osteopath can advise or encourage a patient or a subject to do something illegal or fraudulent.
- 3.01.04 In the exercise of his profession, the osteopath must take into account all foreseeable consequences of having his research and work on the association.
- 3.01.05 The osteopath must promote measures of education and information in the field of practice. Except for good cause, it must also, in the exercise of his profession, perform the necessary acts to ensure such education and information.
- 3.01.06 The osteopath can communicate with a complainant without the prior written permission of the head of the Disciplinary Committee, when informed of an investigation into his conduct or professional competence or when he served a complaint against him.
- 3.01.07 The osteopath practicing his profession under a name other than his own must indicate on his stationery, his interior signs and in telephone directories name, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this chapter.

Section 2: Advertising

- 3.02.01 Any member in good standing of SOC participant must have a specific advertising to its practice of pairing osteopath and all advertising other than its function as an osteopath is strictly prohibited. If a participating member in good standing or practice alternative medicine or another specialty, he has to use another separate advertising to avoid any overlap between different approaches.
- 3.02.02 Any advertising should be presented to the Board of Directors of the SOC for approval.
- 3.02.03 Any form of advertising (maps, leaflets, posters, etc.) Used by an osteopath to advertise its services must be sober.
- 3.02.04 The entries contained in advertising is limited to the logo, on behalf of the osteopath, the appropriate degree, certification status SOC at the address, telephone numbers and fax numbers, website and email address. They can also report briefly the main areas of practice.

Any misuse of the title is strictly prohibited.

- 3.02.05 The osteopath or agency may use brochures or other document to advertise professional services that are clinical, but these brochures or other documents must be content to describe, without evaluating the services offered. They can be sent to professionals, schools, commercial establishments, government agencies and similar organizations.
- 3.02.06 An osteopath can not urge anyone pressingly or repeatedly to retain his professional services.

Section 3: Professional inspection

- 3.03.01 The Professional Affairs Committee shall supervise the practice of the profession and to this end, shall assess the competence of members of the SOC.
- 3.03.02 At the request of the Executive or on his own initiative, the Board conducts a special inquiry into the competence of an osteopath or for that purpose, appoint an investigator.
- 3.03.03 At least fifteen (15) days before the date of the assessment of the competence of an osteopath by an investigator, the Committee sent the osteopath concerned a written notice.
- 3.03.04 The investigator prepares an evaluation report that provides the Committee within fifteen (15) days of the end of the evaluation.
- 3.03.05 The Committee may make recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning the osteopath who has been the subject of an investigation.

Section 4: Public Statements

- 3.04.01 In public statements dealing with osteopathic medicine, the osteopath avoid the use of exaggeration and any assertion of a purely sensational.
- 3.04.02 In any business professional consultant to the public through public lectures or demonstrations, newspaper articles or magazines, radio or television, or text messages sent by mail, the osteopath must take pains to emphasize the relative value of the information or advice given on this occasion when this happens.
- 3.04.03 The osteopath expressed his views, while attempting to maintain its solidarity to the group and members of his profession.

The osteopath should avoid discrediting the public methods in osteopathic medicine traditional or new, different from those he employs when they meet generally accepted scientific principles in osteopathic medicine.

- 3.04.04 The osteopath who gave information to the public on methods, techniques and methods of intervention in osteopathic medicine, must clearly indicate the limitations, if any, that apply to the use of these procedures and these techniques.

Section 5: Research

- 3.05.01 The osteopath and researcher must conduct its research in osteopathic medicine in a spirit of respect for the dignity, rights and well-being of his subjects.
- 3.05.02 The osteopath should seriously consider the possibility of harmful effects following and he avoids or eliminates them as soon as possible under the terms of the experience.
- 3.05.03 Before beginning a search, other than technical documentation, the osteopath must assess the consequences for participants. Specifically:
- a) must consult any person likely to assist in its decision to undertake research or adopting specific measures to eliminate risks to participants;
 - b) it must ensure that all those who collaborate with him on the project share their concern for full compliance of participants;
 - c) it must obtain the written consent of participants or persons legally responsible after informing them of significant risks, special or unusual in the research and other aspects that could help them make the decision to participate;
 - d) it is a documentary type research, the researcher must ensure that it complies, where applicable, the rules of Canada law of access to information.
- 3.05.04 The osteopath must preserve the anonymity of research participants when using information obtained from it for teaching or scientific.
- 3.05.05 The osteopath should ensure that the results of his studies:
- a) cast an honest, frank and complete;
 - b) widespread enough so that they become accessible to all groups or individuals.

Section 6: Publications

- 3.06.01 Mention must be made to all those who contributed to a publication, and in proportion to their contribution.
- a) In the case of significant contributions of a professional nature made by several contributors to a project, all must be listed as sponsors. To identify

the investigator or author who has carried the main responsibility for research or writing, he was appointed the first.

- b) When it comes to recognizing or smaller contributions of a professional nature or assistance greater but non-professional (clerical, etc.), or finally any other contribution of secondary importance, we must be in footnotes or in an introductory paragraph.
- c) Mention must be made specific references to published or unpublished sources that have directly influenced the research or writing.
- d) The osteopath who compiles and publishes communications colleagues is required to submit the book or report or as a joint publication under the name of the committee or symposium, with its own name among those of other participants or the representative, as appropriate, as president or publisher.
- e) Teachers osteopaths should never use the students' work without their consent, or without them being mentioned as a reference source or as sponsors.

3.06.02 The osteopath respects the rights and reputation of the institution or agency to which it is associated.

- a) Data collected by the osteopath as part of their normal duties or under the express direction of the institution remain the property of that institution. The use of these data by the osteopath for publication or other purposes must comply with the procedure established by the institution regarding the authorization to obtain an indication of the authors or contributors, and all other related matters.
- b) When an osteopath publishes indirectly from any given activity sponsored by an institution, but he has the right to take personal responsibility, it must do so by taking care of completely absolve the responsibility of that institution.

3.06.03 a) All testing must be accompanied by either a manual or a guide to employment, or any other suitable text, which describes the method development and calibration of the test, and who summarizes the validation studies.

- b) The manual should specify the population for which the test was developed and the purposes for which it is recommended. He must also report the limits of loyalty test and aspects of validity that have not yet been studied at all or have been studies that are incomplete. The manual points out the danger of particular interpretations not yet supported by research.
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Chapter 4: Obligations to the patient's request for intervention itself**Section 1: General Provisions**

- 4.01.01 The osteopath should promote, in the exercise of his profession, respect for life, dignity and freedom of the human person.
- 4.01.02 The osteopath should seek to establish a relationship of mutual trust between himself and his patient. To this end, the osteopath must include:
- a) exercise his profession in a personalized way;
 - b) conduct his interviews so as to respect the scale of values and personal convictions of his patient when the latter informs.
- 4.01.03 The osteopath should refrain from practicing in states likely to compromise the quality of its services.
- 4.01.04 Before accepting a mandate, the osteopath must take into account the limits of his skills, knowledge and the means at his disposal. It should not, in particular, undertake treatment for which he is insufficiently prepared without obtaining the necessary assistance.
- 4.01.05 The osteopath must at all times respect his patient's right to consult another osteopath, another professional or someone else.

Section 2: Integrity, Objectivity

- 4.02.01 The osteopath must discharge his professional duties with integrity, objectivity and moderation.
- 4.02.02 The osteopath shall, in exercising his profession, having a clean driving toward his patient, whether on the physical, mental, emotional, spiritual or moral.
- 4.02.03 The osteopath offers professional services that is expected of him in accordance with professional standards, objectives and philosophy of the department, institution, agency or company that requires his services, but without causing affect any of the principles cited in this code of ethics.
- 4.02.04 In the practice of his profession, the osteopath must respect the social code, the moral, social and personal environment in which he works..
- 4.02.05 The osteopath respects the integrity and protects the interest of the patient with whom he works.
- 4.02.06 When an osteopath asks a patient to reveal confidential information or when he allows such information be given to him, he must ensure that the patient is fully

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- aware of the purpose of the interview and the various uses that can be made of such information.
- 4.02.07 The osteopath the prospective patient information on important aspects of their future relationship, may influence the patient's decision to enter such a relationship.
- a) One aspect of this relationship may influence the patient's decision, we must mention the recording of the meeting, the use of interview material for teaching purposes, and observation of the encounter of others.
 - b) When the patient is unable to assess the situation (as in the case of a child), the person responsible for the patient must be made aware of circumstances that might influence this relationship
 - c) Generally, the osteopath avoid contracting professional ties with members of his own family, close friends, partners, immediate, or any other person whose welfare may be compromised by the situation of dual relationship that would result.
- 4.02.08 The osteopath must explain to the patient a complete and objective manner the nature and scope of the problem that in his opinion clear from all the facts have been brought to its attention.
- 4.02.09 The osteopath shall, as soon as possible, inform his patient of the extent and terms of office that he wants to give him and obtain his agreement in this respect.
- 4.02.10 The osteopath engaged in clinical work recognizes that its success depends largely on its ability to maintain healthy interpersonal relationships and as temporary or longer-lasting deviations from his own personality can affect the ability or distort the judgments that it relates to others. Therefore, the osteopath avoid engaging in any activity where personal boundaries are likely to harm his patient.
- 4.02.11 The osteopath should refrain from expressing opinions or giving contradictory or incomplete advice. To this end, he must try to have a thorough knowledge of the facts before giving an opinion or advice.
- 4.02.12 The osteopath should avoid performing or multiplying without sufficient reason professional acts in the exercise of their profession and shall refrain from doing anything inappropriate or disproportionate to the needs of the patient..
- 4.02.13 The osteopath should refrain from guaranteeing, directly or indirectly, expressly or implicitly, the effectiveness and success of aid in osteopathic medicine.
- 4.02.14 The osteopath can, except for a just and reasonable grounds, discontinue his services to a patient. Are, inter alia, just and reasonable grounds:
- a) loss of confidence of the patient;
 - b) the fact that the patient any further benefit from the services of osteopathy;

- c) that the osteopath is a conflict of interest or in a context that jeopardizes his relationship with the patient;
- d) encouraging the patient to perform illegal, unfair or fraudulent.

4.02.15 The osteopath should not use confidential information prejudicial to a patient or to obtain direct or indirect benefit for himself or others.

Section 3: Availability, diligence

4.03.01 The osteopath must demonstrate availability and diligence with respect to his patient. When he can not respond to a request within a reasonable time, he must notify the patient when it becomes available.

4.03.02 When an osteopath has reason to believe that a patient has a conduct likely to cause serious consequences unless immediate attention, he must help him and provide the best care possible.

4.03.03 In addition to opinions and advice, the osteopath must give his patient the explanations necessary to understand and appreciate the services rendered.

4.03.04 The osteopath should work with the patient or his relatives or any other person, in the legitimate interest of the latter.

4.03.05 Should a transfer case, the osteopath's responsibility vis-à-vis the patient's welfare, continues until it is assumed by the professional to whom the patient is referred, or until the patient's relationship with the osteopath who referred the case had ended by mutual agreement. If it happens that a transfer of cases, consultation or other changes in the course of treatment should be given and the patient refuses the transfer, the osteopath will carefully evaluate the disadvantages that continuing the relationship could lead to the patient, for himself and for his profession.

Section 4: Independence and impartiality

4.04.01 Except for his fees, the osteopath must establish with the patient no economic link may affect the quality of his speech.

4.04.02 The osteopath should generally act in the same case as one of the parties involved. If his professional duties require that he act otherwise, the osteopath must specify the nature of its responsibilities and must keep all stakeholders informed he will cease to act if the situation becomes irreconcilable with his duty of impartiality.

4.04.03 The osteopath should not receive, in addition to the remuneration to which he is entitled, any benefit, rebate or commission related to the exercise of his

profession. Similarly, it does not pay, offer to pay or agree to pay any such benefit, rebate or commission.

- 4.04.04 The osteopath should avoid any method or attitude liable to give his work a commercial purpose.
- 4.04.05 The osteopath must subordinate his personal interest, or where appropriate, that of his employer or colleagues working in the interest of the patient.
- 4.04.06 The osteopath must at all times safeguard his professional independence and avoid any situation where it would be a conflict of interest. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, an osteopath:
- a) conflicts of interest when the interests are such that he might tend to favor some of them over those of his patient or his trial and his loyalty towards the latter may be adversely affected;
 - b) is not independent as a consultant for a given act if he finds a personal advantage, direct or indirect, present or future.
- 4.04.07 When he finds he is in a conflict of interest, the osteopath must notify the patient and ask his authorization to continue his mandate, if necessary.

Section 5: Liability

- 4.05.01 The osteopath shall, in the exercise of his profession, fully commit his personal civil liability. He is thus prohibited from inserting in a contract for professional services a clause excluding, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, that responsibility.

Section 6: Confidentiality

- 4.06.01 The osteopath must respect the confidentiality of any confidential information obtained in the exercise of his profession.
- 4.06.02 The osteopath can be released from professional secrecy only with the authorization of his patient or under the terms of section 5.02.02 when ordered by law.
- 4.06.03 The osteopath does not disclose that a person has requested his services unless the nature of the case requires.
- 4.06.04 The osteopath must take all reasonable steps to prevent its shareholders, employees or other persons retained by it shall not divulge the confidences of his patient.

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- 4.06.05 The osteopath should inform those involved in a group session can be revealed that some aspect of privacy of either of them and shall invite them to respect the confidentiality of information they may collect during the meeting.
- 4.06.06 When the osteopath practicing his profession with a couple or a family, the right to professional secrecy of each member of the couple or family must be safeguarded.
- 4.06.07 The osteopath called to give an expert evaluation before a court must inform the person of his term he is to examine this effect.
- His report and his testimony before the court should be limited to information relevant to the cause.
- 4.06.08 The osteopath should respect the right of his patient to examine documents concerning him in any record made in his regard and to obtain a copy of these documents.
- 4.06.09 Any information received may be disclosed to the defense of the charges against osteopath proteas in place of it by a patient.

Section 7: Keeping of consulting offices and records

Subsection 1: Consulting firms

- 4.07.01.01 The consulting an osteopath should be arranged so that the identity and conversations of the people there can not be perceived outside that office.
- The consulting firm does not include the place referred to in Article 4.07.01.02, nor the work room osteopath or employees of the osteopath.
- 4.07.01.02 Near the consulting room of an osteopath should be arranged a place to receive the persons to whom he renders professional services.
- 4.07.01.03 An osteopath has put in public view in the place described in Article 4.07.01.02 copies of the code of ethics for osteopaths and, in the case of an osteopath charging fees to patients, the regulation conciliation and arbitration of accounts of osteopaths.
- 4.07.01.04 Subject to section 4.07.01.03, an osteopath, in addition to decorative or utilitarian objects, may display in his consulting room and other spaces connected to the practice of his profession only the diplomas relevant to the exercise of his profession osteopath.
- 4.07.01.05 An osteopath who is absent from his consulting office for more than five (5) consecutive working days must take the necessary measures to inform people trying to reach the length of his absence and the procedure emergency.

Subsection 2: Hot Year

- 4.07.02.01 An osteopath recorded the SOC must hold, subject to section 4.07.02.07, the place where he practices his profession a record for each patient.
- 4.07.02.02 An osteopath must record in each record the following data:
- a) the date the file was opened;
 - b) when the patient is an individual, the full name of the patient at birth, sex, date of birth, address and telephone number;
 - c) when the patient is a group, company or organization name or the name of the client, the address of his place of business, telephone number, as well as the full name and title the function of an authorized representative;
 - d) a brief description of the reasons for consultation and a summary of the assessment and means of intervention envisaged by the osteopath;
 - e) a description of professional services provided and their date;
 - f) a summary of results and, where appropriate, recommendations made to the patient;
 - g) annotations, correspondence and other documents relating to professional services provided;
 - h) where applicable, the reports of other professionals obtained with the patient's authorization;
 - i) identification of the osteopath on the notes and reports he has written and placed on file.
- 4.07.02.03 An osteopath shall maintain each record until he ceases to render professional services to patients affected by this issue.
- 4.07.02.04 An osteopath must keep each record for at least two (2) years from the date of the last professional service provided.
- 4.07.02.05 The osteopath must keep his records in a room or cabinet to which the public does not readily accessible and can be locked or otherwise.
- 4.07.02.06 When a patient removes a paper record which relates to the application or osteopath to transmit to a third person information contained in the record, the osteopath must insert in that record a note to that effect, signed by the patient and dated.
- 4.07.02.07 When osteopath is a member or employee of a company or is employed by a natural or legal person may, if it thinks fit, make the records of such partnership or employer all or part of this material or information mentioned in Article

4.07.02.02 respect of patients to whom it provides services. If these items or information are not well versed in the records of such partnership or that employer must keep a record for each patient.

The osteopath must sign or initial each entry or report he brought in a record of this company or this employer.

Subsection 3: Focus on cessation of exercise

4.07.03.01 When an osteopath ceases to exercise his profession, he must, not later than fifteen (15) days before the date fixed for the cessation of exercise:

- a) it has found a transferee, notify the Professional Affairs Committee, by registered mail that he ceases to exercise his profession on account of such date and to indicate the name, address and telephone number the transferee, or
- b) he has not found a transferee, inform the Professional Affairs Committee, by registered mail and advise him he will give custody of his records on the date fixed for the cessation of exercise

Section 8: Fees

4.08.01 The osteopath must charge and accept fair and reasonable fees that are justified by the circumstances and commensurate with services rendered.

It must take into account the following factors when fixing his fees:

- a) his experience;
- b) time spent in performing the professional service;
- c) the difficulty and importance of the service;
- d) the provision of unusual services or services requiring exceptional competence or speed.
- e) Insurance receipts:
 - Your full name in capital letters followed by **D.O.** and bold, followed **SOC** bold and in brackets, then your specialty "osteopath", for example: Name Surname, **D.O. (SOC)** osteopath;
 - The address of your office;
 - Telephone number;
 - Your member number of SOC;
 - The name of the Society of Osteopaths of Canada in full;
 - The date or dates of treatment and/or consultation;
 - The name of the patient (and not the payer);

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- The reason for the consultation;
 - The amount paid by the patient for each treatment or consultation.
- 4.08.02 In establishing the rate of professional fees, the osteopath must carefully consider the prevailing rates in similar services.
- 4.08.03 The osteopath must notify his patient of the approximate anticipated cost of its professional services.
- 4.08.04 The osteopath must provide his patient with all the explanations necessary to understand his statement of fees and payment terms.
- 4.08.05 For a given service, the osteopath must accept fees from one source, unless there is written agreement between the parties specifies otherwise. He shall accept payment of his fees only from his patient or the person who is legally responsible.
- 4.08.06 The osteopath may share his fees with another person only to the extent that such sharing corresponds to a distribution of services and responsibilities.
- 4.08.07 The osteopath can:
- a) provide a receipt or other document falsely indicating that services were provided;
 - b) claiming fees for professional acts not rendered or falsely described.
- 4.08.08 The osteopath may charge interest on overdue accounts only after having duly notified sounds patient. The interest thus charged must be a reasonable rate.
- 4.08.09 When an osteopath appoints another person to collect his fees, he must, to the extent possible, ensure that it proceeds with tact and moderation.
- 4.08.10 Before resorting to legal proceedings, the osteopath must have exhausted all other means at his disposal to obtain payment of his fees.

Section 9: Reconciliation of accounts

- 4.09.01 An application for conciliation must be made before the day of service to the patient a legal claim from the osteopath on the disputed account.
- 4.09.02 Within ten (10) days from the date it receives the application for conciliation, the Professional Affairs Committee to send an osteopath copy of this request by registered or certified mail.
- 4.09.03 The Professional Affairs Committee proceeded to conciliation in the manner it deems most appropriate.

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- 4.09.04 Within the shortest possible time, which may not exceed thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the request for conciliation, the Professional Affairs Committee to send two (2) the parties a report of conciliation.
- 4.09.05 Where the conciliation does not lead to an agreement between the parties, the patient may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the report of the Professional Affairs Committee or, in the absence of such a report, within forty-five (45) days of receipt by the Professional Affairs Committee of his application for conciliation, arbitration by the Discipline Committee under sections 4.09.06 to 4.09.11.
- 4.09.06 The Disciplinary Committee shall fix the date, time and place of hearing and notify, in writing, the parties at least ten (10) days before that date.
- 4.09.07 The Disciplinary Committee shall convene the parties, hear them, receive their evidence or, where appropriate, record their default.
- 4.09.08 The Disciplinary Committee shall, in all diligence, to hear the dispute in accordance with the procedure and mode of evidence it deems appropriate.
- 4.09.09 The Disciplinary Committee shall render its decision within thirty (30) days of the end of the hearing unless the parties agree in writing to extend that deadline.
- 4.09.10 The discipline committee makes the decision it considers appropriate.
- 4.09.11 The decision by the Disciplinary Committee must be reasoned and signed by him and forwarded to the parties without delay.

Section 10: Clinical Activities

- 4.10.01 The osteopath should use any means in order to force a person to make privacy policies.
- 4.10.02 The osteopath should interpret the clinical material with caution.
- 4.10.03 The case material for clinical or other can be used in teaching oral or written unless the identity of persons involved is adequately disguised to ensure confidentiality.

Chapter 5: to the patient who requests a service for someone else

Section 1: Request from a person, group or organization and located outside a context of authority

- 5.01.01 The osteopath should strive to involve the subject and the patient in the direction of management responsible for resolving the problem raised.
- 5.01.02 The osteopath must specify the mandate assigned to it.

- 5.01.03 The osteopath should warn the patient that he will not use coercive means and it will focus more on action or preventive educational nature unless the situation requires a reference to a judicial proceeding.

Section 2: Request from a body

- 5.02.01 The osteopath should lead, after verifying all the information brought to its notice and relevant to decision making, respecting the rules of neutrality and professionalism.
- 5.02.02 The osteopath should inform the authorities when the subject's behavior has a serious and imminent danger to the association (or a person or specific group) or seriously violates rules adopted by the agency or institution which has responsibility.
- 5.02.03 In the case of expertise, the osteopath must first describe the tools used. The diagnosis must conform to the usual process and must be cautious in the use of terms. Finally, it must be rigorous and objective in describing the facts and avoiding misinterpretations.

Chapter 6: Obligations to the topic (this type of intervention ranging in context of authority)

- 6.01 These obligations to the subject in addition to those already made in Chapter 4 on the patient's request for intervention itself.
- 6.02 Osteopath must inform the subject:
- a) the legal framework of the intervention;
 - b) the mandate and the role it has as a speaker;
 - c) his right to assistance;
 - d) the right to confidentiality if it is non-existent, the osteopath must be clearly indicated;
 - e) timely, any recommendations or decisions of any measures against him, and the reasons underlying these three types of information.
- 6.03 The osteopath should stick to its mandate and limit their intervention to:
- a) to comply, if applicable, the rights of the subject in general and in particular their rights to liberty, the presumption of innocence and confidentiality;
 - b) avoid abusing his authority role;

- c) attempt to bring his subject to take care of themselves responsibly address its problems or issues raised and that, taking into account the age and circumstances of the subject.

Chapter 7: Bonds for a resource

- 7.01 The osteopath should always use a resource with caution, taking care to meet its needs, demands, rights and limitations.
- 7.02 The osteopath must explain clearly to the resource's expectations of it, the real meaning of commitment and the kind of obligations that it incurs if it agrees to get involved.
- 7.03 The osteopath should give him the information necessary for it to fulfill its function efficiently and he must explain the risks inherent in its involvement.
- 7.04 In the case of a patient:
 - a) The osteopath must provide necessary support, listening and refer to appropriate agencies for specialist support.
 - b) Her collaboration measures or conciliation should be free and voluntary.
 - c) The osteopath must obtain acceptance and full consent of it before proposing or putting into operation a measure aimed at repairing the harm caused to him.

Chapter 8: Obligations to the Profession

Section 1: Advancing the profession

- 8.01.01 The osteopath shall, to the extent of its possibilities and its needs, assist in the development of his profession by sharing his knowledge and experience with his colleagues and students, as well as participate in lectures, courses Healing and other activities and this, in a lifelong learning perspective.
- 8.01.02 8.01.02 When used on a permanent, temporary or contract workers, and even when the agreement with the employer does not pay (voluntary work), the osteopath shall, to the extent possible, the employer of the principles and rules that guide the professional conduct of registered osteopaths in the code of ethics.

Section 2: Relations with colleagues

- 8.02.01 The osteopath will collaborate with a colleague must maintain his professional independence. If he is given a task contrary to his conscience or his principles, he may ask to be excused.
- 8.02.02 In cases of emergency, the osteopath has the duty to assist his colleague in the exercise of his profession, when it so requests.
- 8.02.03 The osteopath consulted by a colleague must give the latter his opinion and recommendations within the shortest possible time.
- 8.02.04 Each osteopath practicing in a group has an obligation to see to what is given to those among them who left the group at its request, a copy of the osteopathic medicine subjects or patients who have consulted.
- 8.02.05 The osteopath should not betray the good faith of a colleague or be guilty of it a breach of trust or disloyal practices. It should not, in particular, take credit for work done by a colleague.
- 8.02.06 In case of conflict between professionals, osteopath first looks at the good of the patient or subject concerned, whatever, and takes second place in the interest of his own professional group.

Section 3: Relations with the Society of Osteopaths of Canada (SOC)

- 8.03.01 The osteopath shall, as soon as possible after application of the Internal Affairs Committee of the SOC, communicate to it the information required for making the directory.
- 8.03.02 The osteopath shall answer promptly to any correspondence from the Professional Affairs Committee of the Association, investigators, or members of the Professional Inspection Committee.
- 8.03.03 The osteopath who requested the Association to attend a board of arbitration of accounts, a disciplinary committee or professional inspection committee shall accept that duty, to months of exceptional grounds.



PRESIDENT Pierre Coallier