



Practice Standard: Sexual Misconduct

Applies to Traditional Chinese Medicine Professionals & Acupuncturists

The College of Complementary Health Professionals of BC was created on June 28, 2024 through the amalgamation of four health regulatory colleges:

- College of Chiropractors of BC
- College of Massage Therapists of BC
- College of Naturopathic Physicians of BC
- College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of BC

All current requirements for standards of clinical and ethical practice issued by the four colleges remain in place upon amalgamation.

This document was created by the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists of BC and will be updated to reflect the amalgamation.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Effective on May 24, 2008

College bylaws forbid a sexual relationship between a registered practitioner and a patient. There exists an imbalance of power, authority and control in all patient/practitioner relationships. The CTCMA registrant practitioner is responsible for maintaining professional boundaries.

According to College Bylaws s. 5.18 “professional misconduct of a sexual nature” includes:

1. sexual intercourse or other forms of physical sexual relations between the registrant and the patient,
2. touching, of a sexual nature, of the patient by the registrant, or
3. behavior or remarks of a sexual nature by the registrant towards the patient
4. but does not include touching, behavior and remarks by the registrant towards the patient that are of a clinical nature appropriate to the service being provided.

A CTCMA registrant must:

1. maintain a professional relationship when dealing with patients in all circumstances.
2. explain all procedures thoroughly and obtain informed consent.
3. respect the patient’s right to withdraw consent at any time.
4. respect an individual’s sensitivity to personal space, religious and cultural beliefs, values and lifestyles.
5. stop the procedure if the patient demonstrates unease and only proceed if patient consent has been re-established.
6. ensure that there is an ongoing level of understanding and the patient’s continued consent.
7. refrain from entering into a close personal relationship with a former patient unless:
 - a reasonable period of time has elapsed since the patient was discharged from treatment.
 - the practitioner is reasonably satisfied that the power differential inherent in a therapeutic relationship no longer exists.
 - the practitioner reasonably believes the patient is not dependent on him or her.

Additional References

[Where is the Line](#)

“Where is the Line” is a CTCMA publication on professional boundaries in a therapeutic relationship.

College of Health Disciplines (UBC). Division of Health Care Communications at
<http://www.health-disciplines.ubc.ca/DHCC/prof/resources.htm>



Crossing the Boundaries - Committee on Physician Sexual Misconduct. College of Physicians
& Surgeons of BC

For information on informed consent see the Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act at www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96181_01.htm and the Infant's Act at www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/I/96223_01.htm



性失当行为

2008年5月24日起生效

管理局细则禁止注册执业医师和病人之间的性关系。在所有病人/执业医师的关系中存在一个力量、权威和控制的不平衡。中医针灸管理局注册医师有责任保持专业的界限。

根据管理局细则 s.5.18 「涉及性的专业失当」包括：

- (a) 注册医师和病人之间的性交或其他形式的肉体性关系，
- (b) 注册医师对病人带有性色彩的触摸，或
- (c) 注册医师对病人带有性色彩的行为或言论
- (d) 但不包括注册医师对病人所提供的适当的诊疗性服务的接触、行为和言论。

中医针灸管理局的注册医师必须：

1. 对待病人在所有的情况下都保持一种专业的关系。
2. 充分解释所有过程，并取得知情同意。
3. 尊重病人随时撤回同意的权利。
4. 尊重对个人空间、宗教和文化信仰、价值观念和生活方式的个体敏感差异。
5. 如果病人显示不安则停止诊治，只有当病人的同意重新建立后方可继续进行。
6. 确保有一个持续的理解水平和病人的持续同意。
7. 避免进入到与前病人的密切个人关系，除非：
 - 病人结束治疗后，适当的时间段已经过去。
 - 执业医师相当确信固有的治疗关系上的权力差异不再存在。
 - 执业医师相当确信病人已不依赖于他或她。

其他参考

界线在哪里

「Where is the Line」是中医针灸管理局有关治疗关系的专业界限的出版物。

健康科学院（UBC），医护交流系 <http://www.health-disciplines.ubc.ca/DHCC/prof/resources.htm>

穿越界限-医师性失当行为委员会，卑诗省内外科医生管理局

有关知情同意的信息请参阅医疗（同意）及医护设施（入院）法

www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96181_01.htm 和婴幼儿法。 www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/I/96223_01.htm。

**中文翻译，仅供参考。英文版本是唯一的正式版本。

**本中文执业准则的内容如与英文准则的内容有任何差异，概以英文版本为准。



性失當行為

2008年5月24日起生效

管理局細則禁止註冊執業醫師和病人之間的性關係。在所有病人/執業醫師的關係中存在一個力量、權威和控制的不平衡。中醫針灸管理局註冊醫師有責任保持專業的界限。

根據管理局細則 s.5.18 「涉及性的專業失當」包括：

- (a) 註冊醫師和病人之間的性交或其他形式的肉體性關係，
- (b) 註冊醫師對病人帶有性色彩的觸摸, 或
- (c) 註冊醫師對病人帶有性色彩的行為或言論
- (d) 但不包括註冊醫師對病人所提供的適當的診療性服務的接觸、行為和言論。

中醫針灸管理局的註冊醫師必須：

- 1. 對待病人在所有的情況下都保持一種專業的關係。
- 2. 充分解釋所有過程，並取得知情同意。
- 3. 尊重病人隨時撤回同意的權利。
- 4. 尊重對個人空間、宗教和文化信仰、價值觀念和生活方式的個體敏感差異。
- 5. 如果病人顯示不安則停止診治，只有當病人的同意重新建立後方可繼續進行。
- 6. 確保有一個持續的理解水平和病人的持續同意。
- 7. 避免進入到與前病人的密切個人關係, 除非：
 - 病人結束治療後, 適當的時間段已經過去。
 - 執業醫師相當確信固有的治療關係上的權力差異不再存在。
 - 執業醫師相當確信病人已不依賴於他或她。

其他參考

界線在哪裡

「Where is the Line」是中醫針灸管理局有關治療關係的專業界限的出版物。

健康科學院（UBC），醫護交流系 <http://www.health-disciplines.ubc.ca/DHCC/prof/resources.htm>

穿越界限 - 醫師性失當行為委員會，卑詩省內外科醫生管理局

有關知情同意的信息請參閱醫療（同意）及醫護設施（入院）法

www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96181_01.htm 和嬰幼兒法。 www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/I/96223_01.htm。

**中文翻譯，僅供參考。英文版本是唯一的正式版本。

**本中文執業準則的內容如與英文準則的內容有任何差異，概以英文版本為準。

