



Practice Standard: Telemedicine

Applies to Naturopathic Physicians

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 Naturopathic Physicians of BC and will be updated to reflect the amalgamation.

Practice Standard

Telemedicine

Practice Standards set out requirements for specific aspects of a naturopathic doctors' practice. They link with other standards, policies, and bylaws of the College of Naturopathic Physicians of BC, and all legislation relevant to the practice of naturopathic medicine.

The Federation of Medical Regulatory Authorities of Canada (FMRAC) lists the following definitions:

Telemedicine: a medical service provided remotely via information and communication technology.

Remotely: without physical contact and does not necessarily involve long distances.

The role of the College is to regulate naturopathic physicians, not technology. **Registrants who choose to participate in telemedicine must continue to meet all of the same legal, ethical, and professional obligations that they must meet in a more traditional clinical setting.** If a registrant fails to meet the standard of care in treating a patient, it is no defense to say that they saw the patient only by way of audio-visual technology.

Registrants must use their professional judgment to determine whether telemedicine is appropriate in a particular circumstance each and every time its use is contemplated for patient care, consultation, and referrals.

The requirements for treating patients via telemedicine vary by jurisdiction. Naturopathic physicians must be aware of, and comply with, the licensing requirements in British Columbia as well as the province/territory where the patient is located. Some jurisdictions require naturopathic physicians to hold a licence in order to treat a patient located in that jurisdiction.

Registrants should also be aware that practicing telemedicine may affect their insurance coverage. As a result, before practicing telemedicine, registrants must disclose such information to their insurer and confirm that they have appropriate coverage.

Registrants who practice telemedicine must:

1. inform their insurer of their intention to practise telemedicine and confirm that their insurance coverage will meet the minimum standards set out in the College's bylaws;
2. consider the patient's existing health status, specific health care needs and specific circumstances, and only use telemedicine if the risks do not outweigh the potential benefits and it is in the patient's best interest;
3. ensure that the communication technology used and the physical location of both the registrant and the patient are consistent with applicable privacy law and regulations;
4. ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the patient's personal health information;
5. take reasonable steps to confirm that the information and communication technology and physical location used by the patient permits the sharing of the patient's personal health information in a private and secure manner;
6. ensure that the reliability, quality, and timeliness of the patient information obtained through telemedicine is sufficient;
7. ensure that the registrant's identity, location, and registration status is known to the patient and the identity of the patient is confirmed at each consultation;
8. ensure that the identities of all other participants involved in the telemedicine encounter are disclosed to and approved by the patient, and documented in the patient record;
9. inform each patient of the limitations of telemedicine, as well as any heightened potential privacy, confidentiality, and information security risks associated with telemedicine;
10. when necessary, for example where a physical examination is required, refer the patient for an in-person appointment;
11. obtain informed consent in accordance with all ethical and legal requirements;
12. keep adequate records in accordance with professional and legal requirements;
13. communicate with the patient's other healthcare practitioners and provide follow-up care as appropriate;
14. provide an appropriate naturopathic assessment based on the current symptoms or condition, past history, medications, and limited examination possible;
15. prescribe medication only with extreme caution, particularly in the absence of a recent physical examination or laboratory results;

16. avoid the prescription of substances which may be addictive or susceptible to abuse to patients with whom the registrant does not have a long-term naturopathic doctor-patient relationship, unless the registrant is working in conjunction with another healthcare practitioner with whom the patient has such a relationship, and prescribe only in accordance with the College's standard regarding [Prescribing Practices: Countersigning Extra Provincial Prescriptions](#).

Updated March 2020

Disclaimer

In the event of any inconsistency between this standard and any legislation that governs the practice of naturopathic doctors, the legislation shall govern.