

Standard Area 1.0

Service Delivery



1.6 Concurrent Practice

Standard

A **regulated member** of ACSLPA participates in **concurrent practice** only in situations in which the benefits outweigh the risks.

Indicators

To demonstrate this standard, the regulated member will:

- Inquire whether **clients** are receiving concurrent **interventions**.
- Ensure clients are informed of the risks and benefits of concurrent practice and document appropriately.
- With the clients' permission, **collaborate** and communicate with the other regulated member(s) involved in the care of the same client(s) to ensure that goals and interventions are **complementary**.
- Monitor the efficacy and appropriateness of concurrent practice and discontinue if it is determined that the benefits do not outweigh the risks.

Expected Outcomes

Clients can expect that they are informed of the risks and benefits of concurrent practice and that due diligence has been carried out when making decisions regarding concurrent services.

Resources

All ACSLPA documents and relevant Alberta Government legislation can be accessed from the ACSLPA website at www.acslpa.ca.

- ACSLPA. (2017). *Code of Ethics*. Edmonton: Author.
- ACSLPA. (2011). *Clinical Documentation and Record Keeping Guideline*. Edmonton: Author.
- ACSLPA. (2015). *Concurrent Practice Guideline*. Edmonton: Author.
- Alberta Health Services Health Professions Strategy and Practice. (2014). *Guide to Concurrent Practice*. Edmonton: Author.

Client refers to “an individual, family, substitute decision maker, group, agency, government, employer, employee, business, organization or community who is the direct or indirect recipient(s) of the regulated member’s expertise”.

Collaboration refers to “an approach that enables health care providers to deliver high quality, safe, person centered services to achieve the best possible individual health outcomes. Collaborative practice is not the goal in and of itself; rather, it is a means to move the system to a higher level of quality and safety while maintaining a focus on the needs of the individual seeking health services”.

Complementary refers to “combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasize the qualities of each other or another”.

Concurrent practice refers to “the independent provision of interventions to a client for the same or related concerns by two or more service providers. The provision of interventions can be face-to-face or via telepractice and may involve SLPs or audiologists within the province, may involve situations where some of the clinicians involved are located outside of the province, and/or may also involve regulated members of ACSLPA and professionals from other health care disciplines”.

Intervention/intervention strategy refers to “an activity or set of activities aimed at modifying a process, course of action or sequence of events in order to change one or several of their characteristics, such as performance or expected outcome.” In speech-language pathology and audiology, intervention is a term used to describe the various services provided to clients, including but not limited to individual and group treatment, counselling, home programming, caregiver training, devices, discharge planning, etc.

Regulated member refers to “an individual who is registered with ACSLPA in any of the categories of membership prescribed in Regulation and in the ACSLPA Bylaws”.