



ANNUAL CAPACITY BUILDING
WORKSHOP 2023
FEBRUARY 23-25 · NAIROBI

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

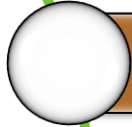
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



Introduction



Assessment/ Examinations before initial registration and other types registration



Types of Licences



Reciprocal Recognition



Non-clinical Registration



INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Protection of the public through establishment of high standards for entry into the profession can be achieved through registration and licensing of practitioners
- ❖ This process ensures that all **medical and dental** licenses holders possess the minimum degree of competency required to ensure the health and safety of their patients.



I. ASSESSMENT/ EXAMINATIONS BEFORE INITIAL REGISTRATION

❖ Here we shall look into two pivotal areas of assessment of doctors, these are:

- 1) Internship
- 2) Pre-registration examination



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A. Internship

- ❖ Internship is an integral part of assessment in the medical profession.
- ❖ This **prescribed period of supervised practical work** for medical and dental graduates ensures that they **acquire professionalism, good attitude and practical skills** that are necessary for effective integration into the world of medical and dental practice.



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A. Internship (cont'd)

- ❖ The duration of training and internship should be sufficient to expose the interns to the full range of each specialty to ensure independent practice after completion of the training.
- ❖ Regulators should ensure that **log books** are kept and that **supervisors** verify completion of the **prescribed internship period** as well as **satisfactory** completion of all rotations.



A. Internship (cont'd)

- ❖ Best practice dictates that interns are issued with an **internship licence, guideline** and **log book**.
- ❖ It should be illegal to undertake internship without an internship licence issued by the regulatory body.



**NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR
INTERNSHIP TRAINING OF MEDICAL
AND DENTAL OFFICER INTERNS**



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A. Internship (cont'd)

An intern will be deemed to have failed internship under the following circumstances:

a) Professional incompetence which includes:

- i. Performance below average in knowledge and skills.
- ii. Failure to undertake most of the key activities prescribed in the log book.



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A. Internship (cont'd)

b) Professional and general misconduct including:

- i. Negligence in management of patients.
- ii. Engaging in inappropriate relationships with patients.
- iii. Lack of responsibility.
- iv. Inappropriate dressing.
- v. Lack for respect for patients, the public and colleagues.
- vi. Indiscipline such as absence from duty without good cause and reporting late to work.
- vii. Substance abuse.



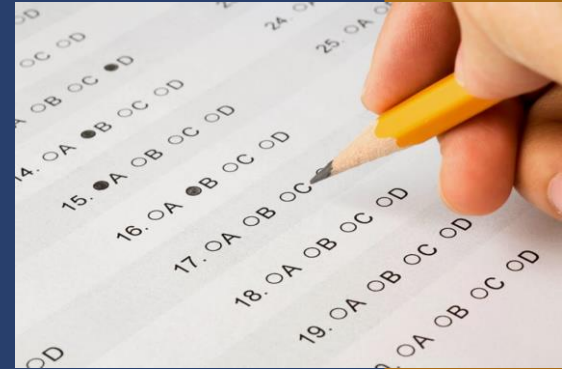
A. Internship (cont'd)

- ❖ In the event that an intern **fails to complete internship** as prescribed. any of the following may apply:
 - i. Extension of internship period.
 - ii. Discontinuation from the program.
 - iii. Being subject to the regulatory bodies disciplinary process.
 - iv. Being subject to the Laws of the Land



B. Pre-registration examination

- ❖ Regulators should conduct pre-registration examination to determine the suitability for registration as a practitioner.
- ❖ This examination is administered to graduates upon completion of their internship training.
- ❖ Candidates who pass this exam will be required to apply for Permanent Registration in the prescribed manner



II. TYPES OF LICENCES

- ❖ The type of license issued to a practitioner is largely determined by the legislation in place.
- ❖ Licensure takes various forms both in structure and content depending on the country.
- ❖ Each licensure type has its own unique considerations to bear in mind.
- ❖ If a practitioner fails to renew his/her medical license, they should not be allowed to offer medical attention to patients.
- ❖ It is illegal to practice medicine without having a medical license



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II. TYPES OF LICENCES (cont'd)

Some types of licenses may include but are not limited to:

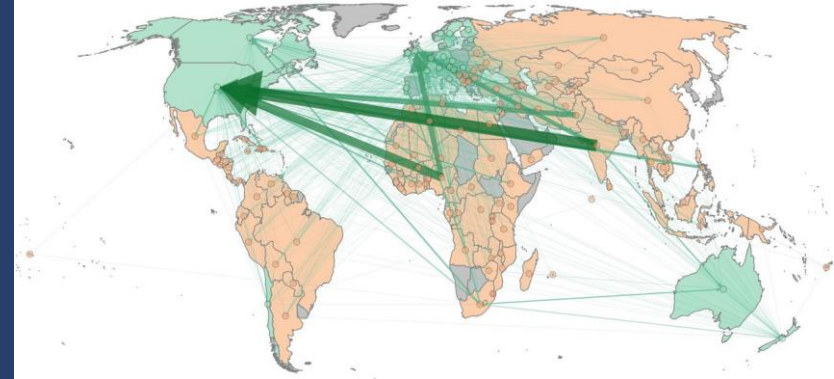
- i. General practice
- ii. Specialist practice
- iii. Temporary
- iv. Non-clinical
- v. Internship
- vi. Student



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III. RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION

- ❖ Allows a practitioner who is already registered and licensed in one jurisdiction to apply for licensure to practise in another jurisdiction.



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III. RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION (cont'd)

- ❖ To enable reciprocal recognition the following should be considered:
 - i. A **legal** framework to guide the process
 - ii. **Harmonization** of training content, intake, faculty composition, practicum sites and libraries
 - iii. A **uniform examination** for the region after the internship period
 - iv. National and regional **inspection** of training institutions
 - v. Internship-qualifying **examinations** remain for the foreign trained doctors.



IV. NON-CLINICAL REGISTRATION

- ❖ The primary difference between clinical and non-clinical roles has to do with whether a practitioner has direct contact with the patients or not.
- ❖ A large number of medical and dental practitioners engage in non-clinical roles. Consequently, it is important for regulators to maintain a register for non-clinical practitioners.
- ❖ This is critical in showing staffing levels and consequently accurate doctor/dentists to population ratios



Thank You!

Questions?

Comments?

Suggestions?



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