

The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists Privileges in Anaesthesia

HKCA-P6-v3 SEP 2018 Page 1 of 4

Privileges in Anaesthesia

Version	Effective Date	
1	FEB 1993	
	(reviewed Feb 2002)	
2	JUL2013	
3	SEP 2018	

Document Number	HKCA-P6-v3	
Prepared by	College Guidelines Committee	
Endorsed by	HKCA Council	
Next review date	2023	



Table of Content

		Page
1.	General Comment	3
2.	Privileges	3
3.	The Determination of Privileges	3
4.	References	4



1. GENERAL COMMENT

It is the College's position that anaesthesia should be administered by:

1.1. A specialist anaesthesiologist* or

1.2. A trainee anaesthesiologist supervised in an approved training institute or

1.3. Exceptionally, a medical practitioner who has undergone approved training in anaesthesia but does not hold a higher qualification in anaesthesia. This medical practitioner must be supervised by a specialist.

2. PRIVILEGES

2.1 In allowing someone to practice anaesthesia in the premises, the person in-charge of that health institute has implicitly granted that particular person the privilege in anaesthesia in that specific location.

2.2 It is the position of the college that the process of privilege granting should be fair, transparent and legally robust. The process and requirements for obtaining the privilege should be determined prospectively by each health institute with consultation of at least a member of HKCA fellow of good standing

2.3 Irrespective of eligibility, the privileges should be:

2.3.1 Unique and specific to the institution which granted such privilege,

2.3.2 Non-transferable,

2.3.3 Subject to review at regular intervals of not more than three years,

2.3.4 Limitations, if any, regarding specific subspecialties, should be clearly defined.

3. THE DETERMINATION OF PRIVILEGES

3.1 Where it is perceived that patient safety may be jeopardized by mental or physical deterioration of the anaesthesiologist, there should be a mechanism for review of privileges.



3.2 The criteria by which privileges are granted, renewed or withdrawn should include the applicant's:

3.2.1 Credential, clinical competence, practice pattern and professional suitability as assessed by the Chief of Anaesthesiology and/ or by peer review

3.2.2 Compliance in CME/CPD requirement.

3.2.3 Disclosure of record of fraud, felony and disciplinary actions.

3.2.4 Evidence of valid Medical and/ or Specialist registration with the Medical Council of Hong Kong.

3.2.5 Mental and physical health

3.2.6 Personal Declaration:

e.g. an organization may request its applicants to sign a declaration "I am not in any conditions that could impair my ability to provide quality patient care, such as physical or mental limitation, drug or alcohol abuse. I agree to abide by the code of professional conduct published by the Medical Council of Hong Kong".

*A Specialist Anaesthesiologist is one who is registered in the Anaesthesiology list (S01) under the Specialist Registration of Medical Council of Hong Kong; or one who is FHKCA holder in Anaesthesiology or equivalent.

4. **REFERENCE**

Statement on credentialing and defining the scope of clinical practice in anaesthesia. ANZCA PS2 2006.

Guidelines for delineation of clinical privileges in anesthesiology, ASA 2008