



Policy Advisory Committee
8 June 2017
Draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance

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| Classification | Public |
| Purpose | For discussion |
| Issue | This paper invites members of the PAC to consider the draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance. The changes proposed will further enhance transparency and consistency in decision making of the Professional Conduct Committee whilst ensuring any sanction imposed by a Committee is both targeted and proportionate. |
| Recommendation | To consider the draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance and to recommend it to Council for consultation. |
| Financial and resourcing implications | Within existing budget. |
| Equality and diversity implications | Equality and diversity implications will be considered as part of the formal consultation on the revised hearings and sanctions guidance. |
| Communications implications | <p>As part of our pre-consultation engagement plan, we have sought input from the GOsC Fitness to Practise Forum (which includes the views of experienced regulatory lawyers) including the Professional Conduct Committee Chairs and members and GOsC legal assessors.</p> <p>We then undertook a short six week period of consultation from 21 March – 1 May 2017 with interested parties.</p> <p>An external consultation will also be required to be undertaken.</p> |
| Annex | Draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance |
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Background

1. In our Corporate Strategy 2016-19 we state that we will continue to seek to identify improvements in our fitness to practise processes.
2. As part of our programme for 2016-17, we are continuing to explore options and implement reforms which we consider could improve and modernise our fitness to practise processes, and improve patient protection, but which do not require a change to our primary legislation, the Osteopaths Act. The purpose of these changes is to further enhance transparency and consistency in decision-making while ensuring any sanction imposed by a Committee is both targeted and proportionate.
3. The third edition of the Indicative Sanctions Guidance (ISG) was approved by Council in October 2013 and, for reference, can be found at: <http://www.osteopathy.org.uk/news-and-resources/document-library/fitness-to-practise/indicative-sanctions-guidance/>. The ISG is used by Professional Conduct Committees (and Health Committees) at the sanction stage of a fitness to practise hearing. As a publicly available document the ISG enhances the accountability and transparency of the Committees decision making and is used by all the parties to a hearing including registrants and their representatives.
4. Since the publication of the current ISG there have been numerous developments in healthcare regulation and the regulatory landscape generally, which required a review of the ISG.
5. In January 2014, Council considered a paper which set out a range of actions that the GOsC was taking in response to the recommendations of the Francis Inquiry and the Government's response to that report published in November 2013. This included a commitment from regulators to agree consistent approaches to candour and a review of standards and guidance to panels taking decisions on professional misconduct. The GOsC Action Plan set out a number of actions across broad themes. The first theme, pertaining to openness and candour, stipulated that a review of the indicative sanctions guidance would be undertaken to take account of duties relating to candour.

Discussion

6. As part of the review of the ISG we wanted to explore in advance a range of topics relevant to Unacceptable Professional Conduct (UPC) and sanction. We wanted to use the discussions arising from this public discussion to inform our views on updating the ISG, and to reflect upon whether there are any additional areas we need to consider.
7. We identified a number of issues about which we think it would be helpful to obtain preliminary feedback prior to further work taking place on the revised ISG.
8. These encompassed:

- a. the degree to which a practitioner's insight and remediation can be taken into consideration at the UPC stage of a hearing.
 - b. how any period of suspension served prior to sanction should be taken into account.
 - c. whether specific guidance is needed in cases of sexual misconduct.
 - d. whether the Committee should offer advice where no finding of UPC has been made.
9. The revised hearings and sanctions guidance at the Annex includes guidance in relation to paragraph 9 (b) – (d) above in addition to also including guidance on dishonesty. We decided not to take the proposal at paragraph 9(a) forward. This is in light of the majority of responses we received to the effect that the concept of UPC, unlike current impairment, is a backward looking concept which does not enable a panel, as part of its decision making process, to undertake a distinct consideration of two issues (or steps), namely, 'misconduct' and 'impairment'. The fundamental distinction between the two is most simply expressed as follows: misconduct is about what happened in the past whereas impairment is an assessment addressed to the future, albeit it is made in the context of the past misconduct. Consequently, despite the obvious shortcomings of this approach in practice, UPC most closely equates with serious misconduct used by other healthcare regulators. We will however keep this matter under review.
10. Building on other work undertaken by the GOsC in relation to the duty of candour, including the review of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards*, the revised hearings and sanctions guidance includes detailed expectations of registrants on the seriousness of failures in the professional duty of candour. This also includes failures by osteopaths to raise concerns about both themselves and others.
11. We have also taken the opportunity to include several additions to the current guidance including providing detailed guidance on the meaning of UPC and professional incompetence.
12. The purpose of these changes is to further enhance transparency and consistency in decision making whilst ensuring any sanction imposed by a Committee is both targeted and proportionate. Importantly, the revised guidance will also help ensure that in the most serious cases, appropriate sanctions are imposed that takes account of the confidence of the public.
13. While Committee members should take all evidence and their findings into account as part of their decision making and in the exercise of their judgement, it is important that the approach they take is consistent, and adequately addresses any risk to patient and public safety and the wider public interest.
14. The Hearings and Sanctions guidance is key to maintaining a link between the GOsC's *Osteopathic Practice Standards* and its fitness to practise functions. We

have therefore sought to more closely align the draft guidance with the Standards.

Engagement

15. As part of our pre-consultation engagement plan, we have sought input from the GOsC FtP forum (which includes the views of experienced regulatory lawyers) including the Professional Conduct Committee Chairs and members and GOsC legal assessors.
16. We then undertook a short six week period of consultation from 21 March – 1 May 2017 with interested parties. During the consultation period the consultation page had 203 views and the paper was downloaded 55 times. In total, we received over 20 separate written responses to the discussion paper. All feedback we received was carefully reviewed.

Recommendation: to consider the draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance and to recommend it to Council for consultation.



General
Osteopathic
Council

Draft Hearings and Sanctions Guidance

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Introduction

The General Osteopathic Council (GOsC) is the statutory regulator for the osteopathic profession in the United Kingdom.

This guidance relates to the GOsC's fitness to practise function and in particular the work of its Professional Conduct Committee (PCC). It is aimed at everyone who is involved in a fitness to practise hearing, including the PCC, osteopaths and their legal representatives, professional bodies and members of the public.

The guidance is intended to provide a framework within which the PCC will make decisions about sanctions. It is not exhaustive, nor is it intended to restrict the PCC from exercising its own judgement. The PCC will judge each case on its particular merits and set sanctions accordingly.

The guidance is intended to be a 'living document' and will be amended from time to time, to take into account developments in the case law and feedback from stakeholders, including the Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care (PSA).

Equality and Diversity Statement

The GOsC is committed to ensuring that processes for dealing with concerns about osteopaths are just and fair. All those involved in our processes are required to be aware of and observe equality and human rights legislation. Decision making of the Committee should be consistent and impartial, and comply with the aims of the public sector equality duty.

Hearings

Professional Conduct Committee

The procedures adopted by the PCC are governed primarily by the Osteopaths Act (the Act) and the GOsC (Professional Conduct Committee) (Procedure) Rules 2000 (the Rules). Both the Human Rights Act 1998 and developments in case law also impact on the way the PCC operates.

Each hearing of the Professional Conduct Committee takes place before a panel comprising three members of the Committee. There will be at least one osteopath member and one lay member. The Chair must be a lay member.

Hearings are usually held in public, unless there is a reason why some or all of it has to be held in private. This means that members of the public, including the press, are able to attend.

The PCC¹ considers an allegation against an osteopath which falls under the following categories:

- Unacceptable Professional Conduct
- Professional Incompetence
- Conviction (that has material relevance)
- The Registrant has been included in a barred list or
- The Registrant has been included in the children's or adult's list.

Overview of the PCC decision-making process

The decision-making process is in three stages:

Findings of fact

Where some or all of the facts alleged against the osteopath are in dispute, the PCC will need to first consider whether they find those facts proved. The GOsC bears the burden of proof. The standard of proof which applies is called the 'balance of probabilities'. This means that the panel will only find the alleged fact 'proved' if it considers that it is more likely than not that it happened.

The Legal Assessor may provide the PCC with legal advice and the PCC will go into private session to consider their findings of fact. If the PCC does not find any of the facts proved, it will ask parties to return to the hearing room and formally announce

¹ Health allegations are considered by a Health Committee and not the Professional Conduct Committee

the decision and the case will be concluded. Where the PCC finds some or all of the facts proved, they will ask parties to return to the hearing room so that the Chair can formally announce the decision and reasons and the hearing will then progress to Stage 2.

Finding on allegation

Once the PCC's findings of fact have been announced, the GOsC's Case Presenter and the Registrant will be invited to make submissions on unacceptable professional conduct or professional incompetence or whether a criminal conviction is material to the practice of osteopathy. This is a matter for the PCC's judgement and is not a matter of proof.

The Legal Assessor may provide the PCC with legal advice and the PCC will then retire in private to consider their finding. After the PCC has reached a decision, parties will be invited into the hearing room and the Chair of the PCC will announce their decision.

Finding on sanction

if the PCC find that the facts amount to unacceptable professional conduct or professional incompetence or that a criminal conviction is material to the practice of osteopathy, it will then hear it will hear any additional circumstances leading up to the allegations and as to the character and previous history of the osteopath from the GOsC's Case Presenter together with any mitigation from the osteopath's representative. It will also take account of submissions made by each party on the sanction to impose.

The Legal Assessor will then provide the PCC with legal advice, before the PCC deliberate in private as to the appropriate sanction to impose. The PCC's assessment will depend upon the individual facts and circumstances of each case. The PCC will then announce the sanction in public.

If the PCC finds an allegation against an osteopath is well-founded, they must impose one of four sanctions on the osteopath:

- Admonishment
- imposition of conditions on the osteopath's practice
- suspension from the Register
- removal from the Register

The Osteopathic Practice Standards

The *Osteopathic Practice Standards (OPS)* contains all the standards of conduct and competence required of osteopaths. The guidance sets out the principles of good practice. It comprises both the Standard of Proficiency and the Code of Practice required by the Osteopaths Act.

The OPS covers the fundamental aspects of an osteopath's role required for the safe, competent and ethical practice of osteopathy. The PCC must ensure that they are familiar with this guidance when determining unacceptable professional conduct and/or professional incompetence and sanction, so they make appropriate, proportionate and fair decisions. However, a failure to follow the OPS does not automatically mean action will be taken against an osteopath.

Findings available to the PCC

Unacceptable Professional Conduct

Unacceptable professional conduct is described in the Act as 'conduct which falls short of the standard required of a registered osteopath'. When exercising its judgement as to whether the facts found proved amount to unacceptable professional conduct, the PCC should have regard to the guidance of Irwin J in *Spencer v General Osteopathic Council*² namely whether, to an ordinary intelligent citizen, such facts would convey an implication of moral blameworthiness and a degree of opprobrium.

The concept of unacceptable professional conduct has been further explored in *Shaw v General Osteopathic Council*.³ In the course of his judgment, Mr Justice Kerr said the court should approach the concept of unacceptable professional conduct in the same way as the court did in *Spencer* to the effect that the notion of moral blameworthiness is not an unnecessary gloss on the statutory language but, rather, flows directly from the meaning of the word 'conduct'. Accordingly, the failings identified by the PCC must convey a degree (albeit not a high degree) of moral opprobrium.

In addressing the threshold to be reached for conduct to be 'serious', Kerr J noted that although the word does not appear in the current statutory scheme relating to doctors, it formerly appeared in the legislation. While this does not lower the threshold required for misconduct, the conduct in question, to be unacceptable professional conduct, does not need to be of such gravity that an admonishment would be too lenient.

² [2012] EWHC 3147 (Admin)

³ [2015] EWHC 2721 (Admin)

Professional Incompetence

While professional incompetence is not defined in the Act, the PCC should have regard to the OPS when deciding whether the osteopath fell below the standards of proficiency that is required for the competent and safe practise of osteopathy.

Professional incompetence is a potentially wide concept (and there is considerable overlap with unacceptable professional conduct) and extends to such matters as poor record keeping and poor maintenance of professional obligations. However, one isolated error would be unlikely to be serious enough to amount to professional incompetence.

It is unnecessary for the PCC to decide whether each individual particular found proved amounts to professional incompetence. What they should do is consider whether all the particulars found proved cumulatively amount to professional incompetence.⁴

Additionally, the following principles derived from case law in comparable professional regulatory statutory schemes may assist the PCC in determining whether the particulars found proved amount to professional incompetence:

- it is conceptually different to unacceptable professional conduct and negligence and connotes a standard of professional performance which is unacceptably low and which (save in exceptional circumstances) has been demonstrated by reference to a fair sample of the osteopath's work
- a single instance of negligent treatment, unless serious indeed, would be unlikely to constitute professional incompetence
- it is not necessary or appropriate to extend the interpretation of professional incompetence in order to encompass matters which constitute unacceptable professional conduct.⁵

Criminal Offence

'Convicted of a Criminal Offence in the United Kingdom (UK)' refers to a determination by a criminal court in the UK. The PCC is able to consider any conviction that is referred to it, even if the offence did not relate to the osteopath's practice.

The purpose of considering a conviction is not to punish the osteopath for a second time. The PCC is concerned with protecting the public interest. However, it may find that the criminal offence in question has no material relevance to the fitness of the osteopath concerned to practise osteopathy.

⁴ Vranicki v Architects Registration Board [2007]

⁵ Calhaem v General Medical Council [2008]

Cautions for criminal offences

A Caution for a criminal offence may lead to an allegation that the registrant has been guilty of Unacceptable Professional Conduct.

Referral to the Health Committee

If it appears to the PCC that an osteopath's ability to practise osteopathy may be seriously impaired by reason of his physical or mental condition, it may refer the case to the Health Committee for determination, whether or not the allegation has been proven or sanction applied.

In exercising its discretion, the PCC should take into account all the circumstances of the case, including the scope of powers available to the Health Committee; and whether or not the case may call for a sanction of removal from the register.

Public interest

The Health and Social Care (Safety and Quality) Act 2015 has amended the statutory functions of the GOsC to the effect that GOsC has acquired an overarching objective of protection of the public. This involves the pursuit of a number of objectives including maintaining public confidence in the profession of osteopathy and promoting and maintaining proper professional standards and conduct for members of the profession.⁶

The PCC is required to act in accordance with the public interest, which includes:

- a. the protection of patients, colleagues and the wider public from the risk of harm
- b. maintaining public confidence in the osteopathic profession
- c. declaring and upholding appropriate standards of conduct and competence among osteopathic professionals.

Proportionality

In deciding what sanction to impose, the PCC must apply the principle of proportionality, weighing the interests of the public with those of the osteopath. The PCC should consider the sanctions available starting with admonishment and choose the least severe sanction that will adequately deal with the issues in the particular case, including the pattern, nature and severity of the facts found proved.

The public interest also requires:

- a. the osteopath to receive a fair and impartial hearing and

⁶ Practice note: 2015/1 The duty to act in the public interest

- b. in appropriate cases, to be given the opportunity to return to safe and competent practise.

Mitigation

The PCC will need to consider any mitigation put forward by the registrant and the extent to which this should influence the PCC's judgment on the sanction to be imposed, which is dependent on the individual circumstances in each case. For example: the PCC will be less able to take mitigating factors into account when the concern is about patient safety, or is of a more serious nature, than if the concern is about public confidence in the profession.

Mitigation may include:

- a. evidence of the circumstances leading up to the incidents in question
- b. evidence of good conduct following the incident in question, particularly any remedial action
- c. evidence of the osteopath's previous good character
- d. evidence of remorse shown/insight/apology given
- e. time elapsed since the incident and absence of any subsequent allegation or
- f. evidence of steps taken to avoid a repetition.

References and testimonials

Often an osteopath will present references and testimonials to support their standing in the community and/or osteopathic profession. The weight to be given to such testimonials is a matter for the PCC. The absence of such references or testimonials should not count against the osteopath. When considering such references, the PCC should consider factors such as how recent they are and whether the writers were aware of the allegations against the osteopath and that their letters would be put to the PCC in mitigation.

Time spent under an interim suspension order

The general principle is that time spent by a registrant subject to an interim order is not analogous to time spent remanded in custody.⁷ However, a PCC may take into account the time spent by a registrant suspended under an ISO as a relevant factor when considering what is the appropriate and proportionate sanction⁸. For example, if the appropriate sanction is a short period of suspension, the fact there has been an interim period of suspension over the registrant's registration may be relevant

⁷ See for example: *Adul-Razzak v General Pharmaceutical Council* [2016]

⁸ *Kamberova v Nursing and Midwifery Council* [2016]

factor. However, the PCC should be mindful that, in an interim order hearing, the PCC is primarily concerned with assessment of the risk posed by the osteopath. This differs from the factors the PCC has regard to when deciding on the appropriate sanction to impose following its findings on the allegation.

In any event, where the PCC determines that the appropriate sanction is removal, then the fact that there has been an interim suspension order in place is less relevant.

Reasons for decisions

The PCC is required to give reasons for its decisions at all the stages in its decision making and should make clear what issues are being determined at each stage. The determination should function as a stand alone document. Good determinations should be accessible as this is central to ensuring that justice is seen to be done, thereby maintaining confidence in the regulation of the profession of osteopathy. To improve both the quality and consistency of the Committee's decision-making the GOsC has produced guidance on drafting determinations which the PCC should have regard to when drafting the written reasons for their decision⁹.

⁹ Guidance for the Professional Conduct Committee on Drafting Determinations, February 2017

Circumstances where more serious action is indicated

Duty of candour

Acting with openness and honesty when things go wrong sits at the heart of osteopathic practice and health care. The joint statement on candour issued by the statutory regulators of healthcare professionals clearly sets out the importance of this issue.

The *Osteopathic Practice Standards* provides that where something goes wrong with a patient's care which causes, or has the potential to cause harm or distress, then an osteopath must tell the patient, offer an explanation as to what happened and the effects of this together with an apology in appropriate circumstances.

The PCC should therefore regard a registrant's sincere explanations and apology as positive steps before, and during, a hearing as a mitigating factor. This is because it can demonstrate evidence of insight into what has gone wrong, what can be done to deal with any harm caused to the patient and what will be done to prevent matters going wrong for someone else in the future therefore contributing to safer patient care in the future.

The PCC should note, for the purposes of the hearing, an apology made by registrant in itself, will not be treated as an admission of guilt.

However, where it has been determined that a registrant has taken deliberate steps to avoid being candid with a patient, or with anyone involved in a patient's care, or to prevent someone else from being candid. This should be considered as an aggravating feature by the PCC because the patient interests are not being put first.

Raising concerns

It is vital that there is an environment and culture within osteopathy where individuals are supported in raising concerns and take appropriate action where there are concerns about standards of care and risks to patient safety. An osteopath's duty to raise concerns are set out in Standard C4 of the revised *Osteopathic Practice Standards* which states 'You must take action to keep patients from harm.' All osteopaths have a responsibility to ensure that they and individuals in their practice are enabled to raise concerns openly and safely. A failure to raise concerns can cause or present a significant risk to patients.

A breach of this standard should be taken very seriously by the PCC and should be considered as an aggravating factor by the PCC.

Dishonesty

D15 of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards* requires osteopaths to be honest and trustworthy. A lack of honesty in a registrant's practice can adversely affect patient care.

Although it may not result in direct harm to patients, dishonesty related to matters outside the registrant's clinical practice can be particularly serious as this can undermine the trust the public place in the osteopathic profession.

Examples of dishonesty may include:

- Deliberately withholding a necessary investigation, treatment or referral
- Prolonging treatment unnecessarily for financial gain
- Practising as an osteopath without appropriate professional indemnity insurance
- Accepting referral fees
- Putting pressure on a patient to obtain other professional advice or to purchase a product
- Recommending a professional service or product solely for financial gain
- Borrowing money from patients, or accepting any other benefit that brings financial gain in financial dealings, whether personal or professional.

The PCC should take all evidence into consideration in individual cases when exercising its judgement and making a decision that is appropriate and sufficient. However, where dishonesty is persistent and/or covered up, this will bring the profession into disrepute and the appropriate sanction in this situation is likely to be removal from the register.

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct covers a wide range of conduct spanning criminal convictions, sexual misconduct with patients, colleagues and others to breaching professional boundaries through non-consensual physical examination of patients. It is an abuse of the special position of trust that a healthcare professional occupies. It seriously undermines public trust in the profession of osteopathy and can present a risk to patient safety.

D16 of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards* provides that the failure to establish and maintain sexual boundaries may, in particular, have a profoundly damaging effect on patients. Where sexual misconduct is proven, especially in circumstances where there has been a breach of professional boundaries involving a particularly

vulnerable patient and even where there is no conviction, this should be regarded as very serious by the PCC in that removal from the register should be the appropriate sanction.

Sanctions

The purpose of sanctions is not to be punitive, although they may have that effect. Rather, their purpose is to protect patients and the wider public interest, which includes the protecting of members of the public, maintaining public confidence in the profession and declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct and competence.

The PCC must impose a sanction when it finds unacceptable professional conduct, professional incompetence or that a criminal conviction is material to the registrant's practice of osteopathy.

The sanction must be proportionate and address the particular deficiencies highlighted by the case. For example, while an admonishment might address certain unacceptable professional conduct, where the osteopath has shown insight and is unlikely to repeat it, it is unlikely to address a finding of professional incompetence.

When determining an appropriate sanction, the PCC should consider each sanction in turn, in ascending order of seriousness, namely, admonishment, conditions of practice order, suspension, and removal from the Register.

The least severe sanction that deals adequately with the identified issues and concerns should be chosen.

Issuing Advice where a finding of Unacceptable Professional Conduct is not found

In *Spencer v General Osteopathic Council* Mr Justice Irwin, in concluding that a finding of UPC did not imply a lower threshold than exists for misconduct in medical and dental legislation, considered there was 'nothing to prevent the PCC from giving advice' to a registrant where allegations have been made out which constitute a breach of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards* but where neither professional incompetence nor unacceptable professional conduct is made out. Justice Irwin also observed that, had Parliament intended to give formal powers of warning or admonition to the GOsC in circumstances where a registrant had breached the Standards but had not been guilty of UPC, it 'would have been very simple to do so'.

Although a failure to comply with a provision of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards* does not in itself constitute unacceptable professional conduct, it might be proportionate for a PCC to issue advice to the registrant where it has concluded that the threshold of unacceptable professional conduct has not been reached in a particular case. It is envisaged that any advice given would address specific areas of the registrant's future conduct or performance.

Issuing advice in appropriate cases where the conduct alleged falls just short of the threshold for unacceptable professional conduct would be consistent with the GOsC's

overarching objective and would assist in maintaining confidence in the osteopathic profession whilst promoting and maintaining proper professional standards.

If the PCC decide advice is appropriate it must clearly set out what that advice should be with reference to the *Osteopathic Practice Standards*. Any advice must be relevant to the allegations found proved by the PCC.

Note: any advice issued will not be recorded on the Register of Osteopaths as it is not a formal sanction nor would any restrictions be placed on the osteopath's registration.

Admonishment

An admonishment is the lowest sanction that can be applied and may be appropriate where the failing or conduct is at the lower end of the spectrum. An admonishment has no direct effect on an osteopath's practice and should only be taken if the osteopath is fit to continue practising without any restrictions. An admonishment is publicised and will remain on the osteopath's fitness to practise record.

An admonishment may be appropriate when most of the following factors are present (this list is not exhaustive):

- a. There is no evidence to suggest that the osteopath poses any danger to the public.
- b. The osteopath has shown insight into their failings.
- c. The behaviour was an isolated incident.
- d. The behaviour was not deliberate.
- e. There has been no repetition of the behaviour since the incident was complained about.
- f. The osteopath had acted under duress.
- g. The osteopath has genuinely expressed remorse.
- h. There is evidence that the osteopath has taken rehabilitative/corrective steps.
- i. The osteopath has previous good history.

The decision to admonish an osteopath will take effect in 28 days, beginning with the date on which notification of the decision is served on the osteopath, unless there is an appeal against the decision.

Conditions of Practice Order

A Conditions of Practice Order (the Order) allows the osteopath to continue practising whilst providing protection for the public and patients. This sanction will affect the osteopath's practice and may be appropriate when most of the following factors are apparent (this list is not exhaustive):

- a. It is possible to identify discrete aspects of the osteopath's practice that are problematic.
- b. Any incompetence found is not to such a degree that patients will be put at risk directly or indirectly as a result of continued registration with conditions.
- c. There is no evidence of harmful, deep-seated personality or attitudinal problems.
- d. The osteopath has shown insight into their failings and there is evidence of a willingness to respond positively to conditions.
- e. The osteopath has shown willingness to be open and honest with patients if things go wrong.
- f. The conditions will protect the public during the period they are in force.
- g. It is possible to formulate appropriate and practical conditions that can be easily verified and monitored.

The conditions may prevent the osteopath from practising in a certain way or on a particular category of patient. The osteopath may be required to undergo additional training on specific areas of his practice and possibly be required to pass an independent and objective test of competence. When formulating conditions, the PCC should have regard to the *Guidance for the Professional Conduct Committee on formulating Conditions of Practice Orders*.

The objectives of the conditions should be made sufficiently clear for the osteopath. The PCC should identify each of the shortcomings in turn and explain how the conditions are intended to address them. The PCC should also explain any proposals for future review hearings. The conditions should be:

- a. necessary in order to protect the public
- b. relevant to the shortcomings
- c. proportionate to the shortcomings
- d. workable
- e. measurable
- f. capable of being monitored and
- g. should be addressed to the osteopath and not a third party.

The PCC must specify the period for which the Order is to have effect and/or specify that a test of competence must be taken by the registrant. Any set period should be the minimum that the PCC considers necessary for the protection of the public and it should not exceed three years.

An Order will take effect in 28 days, beginning with the date on which notification of the decision is served on the osteopath, unless there is an appeal against the decision.

At any time while an Order is in force, the PCC may:

- a. extend the period for which the Order has effect
- b. revoke or vary any of the conditions
- c. require the osteopath to pass a test of competence
- d. reduce the period for which the order has effect
- e. revoke the order.

Suspend the osteopath's registration

A Suspension Order will prevent the osteopath from practising as an osteopath for the duration of the Order. This sanction is appropriate for more serious offences and when some or all of the following factors are apparent (this list is not exhaustive):

- a. There has been a serious breach of the *Osteopathic Practice Standards*.
- b. Complete removal of the osteopath from the Register would not be in the public interest, but any sanction lower than a suspension would not be sufficient to protect the public interest.

- c. There is a risk to patient safety if the osteopath's registration were not suspended.
- d. The osteopath has demonstrated the potential for remediation or retraining.
- e. The osteopath has shown insufficient insight to merit the imposition of conditions or conditions would be unworkable.
- f. There has been failure to engage with the fitness to practise process.

The PCC should specify the duration of the Order, which cannot exceed three years.

At any time while a Suspension Order is in force, the PCC may:

- a. extend, or further extend, the period of suspension or
- b. make a Conditions of Practice Order with which the osteopath must comply if they resume the practice of osteopathy after the end of their period of suspension.

A Suspension Order will take effect in 28 days, beginning with the date on which notification of the decision is served on the osteopath, unless there is an appeal. The PCC should, therefore, consider whether, in order to protect patients and members of the public, it is also necessary to impose an interim suspension order.

Removing the osteopath's name from the Register

A Removal is the most severe sanction that can be applied and should be used where there is no other means of protecting the public and/or maintaining confidence in the osteopathic profession. This sanction is likely to be appropriate when the behaviour is fundamentally incompatible with registration with the GOsC as an osteopath and involves any of the following (this list is not exhaustive):

- a. A reckless disregard for the principles set out in the *Osteopathic Practice Standards* and for patient safety.
- b. A serious departure from the relevant professional standards outlined in the *Osteopathic Practice Standards*.
- c. The osteopath poses a risk of harm to others (patients or otherwise), either deliberately or through incompetence and particularly where there is a continuing risk to patients.

- d. Serious abuse of position/trust (particularly involving vulnerable patients) or serious violation of the rights of patients.
- e. Convictions or cautions for sexual offences, including involvement in any form of child pornography, or findings of sexual misconduct.
- f. A serious level of dishonesty (especially where persistent or covered up).
- g. Persistent lack of insight into seriousness of actions or consequences.
- h. A serious lack of competence and no evidence of improvement following a period of continuous suspension or conditions of practice.
- i. A failure to engage in the fitness to practise process.

An order to remove an osteopath's name from the Register will take effect in 28 days, beginning with the date on which notification of the decision is served on the osteopath, unless there is an appeal. The PCC should, therefore, consider whether, in order to protect patients and members of the public, it is also necessary to impose an interim suspension order.

An osteopath may apply for restoration to the Register (Restoration) after a period of 10 months from the date of removal of their name from the Register. When determining an application for Restoration, the PCC will need to be satisfied that the applicant:

- a. has paid the prescribed fee
- b. is in good health, both physically and mentally
- c. is of good character, and
- d. having regard to the circumstances which led to the Removal, is a fit and proper person to practise the profession of osteopathy.

On granting an application for Restoration, the PCC may make a Conditions of Practice Order.