Transnational Skill Standards
Radiology Technician (India)

Reference ID: TOS/HSS Q 0201

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Mapping for Dental Assistant (HSS/Q2401) with UK Qualification Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4.

Link to Indian Qualification Pack:
http://www.nsdcindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Radiology-Technician.pdf

How to Read this Document

Thisdocumenthastwo sections - Section I and Section II. Section I: Compares the NOS listing in the Indian QP – Radiology Technician (HSS/Q 0201)
with Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4.

Section II: Compares the competencies described in each of the Indian NOS with those of UK.

The language of the compared competencies of the two countries differs. However, the competency pointers of the described competency can be mapped. Wherever the competency pointer maps it is reported as 'None' under the column 'Gap in Indian NOS'. Wherever the competency pointers do not map, it is identified as a gap and the corresponding UKcompetency isnoted under the column 'GapinIndian NOS'.

Usage of Benchmarked Transnational Standards

There will be two typesof users of these benchmarkedstandards. One type will be of those individuals who are already trained and are certified on the corresponding Indian QP. This set of individuals will have to undergo a bridge course comprising of the identified gaps only. Thereafter, they will be assessed under the aegis of a UK Awarding body through the Indian SSC on the competency portions acquired via the bridge course. All qualifying individuals will be awarded a co-branded certificate comprising of logo of Skill India, Indian SSC and UK Awarding Body.

Those individuals who wish to be certified afresh will have to undergo training on both the Indian QP and the gaps in the Indian NOS with regard to UK competencies.
Thereafter, they will be assessed under the aegis of a UK Awarding body through the Indian SSC and they will obtain a co-branded certificate comprising of logo of Skill India, Indian SSC and UK Awarding Body.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Section I: NOS Mapping of DentalAssistant QP(HSS/Q2401) withthe Assistant Practitioner,DiagnosticRadiologyLevel 4

NOS Mapping: A Summary				
Indian NOS Code	Indian NOS	UK NOS Code	UK NOS	Remarks, if any
HSS/ N 0201	Followradiological diagnosticneedsof patients	C1.A	Produce plain radiographic images for diagnostic purposes	
HSS/ N 0202	Prepare the patient and the room for the procedure	C1.A	Produce plain radiographic images for diagnostic purposes	
HSS/ N 0202	Prepare the patient and the room for the procedure	CHS6	Move and position individuals	
HSS/ N 0203	Operate and oversee operation of radiologic equipment	GEN7	Monitor and manage the environment and resources during and after clinical/therapeutic activities	
HSS/ N 0204	Process radiographic images	GEN73	Prepare and reproduce permanent radiographic images	
HSS/ N 0205	Prepare and document reports	GEN73	Prepare and reproduce permanent radiographic images	
HSS/ N 9601	Collate and Communicate Health Information	GEN97	Communicate effectively in a healthcare environment	

NOS Mapping: A Summary				
Indian NOS	UK NOS Code	UK NOS	Remarks, if any	
HSS/N9602	Ensure availabilityof medical and diagnostic supplies	GEN6	Manageenvironments and resources for use during healthcare activities	
HSS/ N 9602	Ensure availability of medical and diagnostic supplies	GEN7	Monitor and manage the environment and resources during and after clinical/therapeutic activities	
HSS/ N 9603	Act within the limits of one's competence and authority	GEN63	Act within the limits of your competence and authority	
HSS/ N 9606	Maintain a safe, healthy, and secure working environment	CFAMLE5	Ensure your own actions reduce risks to health and safety	
HSS/ N 9608	Follow radiation safety guidelines	HCS3	Ensure the safety of	

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			individuals exposed to radiation within healthcare	
HSS/ N 9608	Follow radiation safety guidelines	HCS4	Measure an individual's healthcare radiation exposure to minimise risk	
HSS/ N 9609	Follow biomedical waste disposal protocols	CHS212	Disposalof clinical and non-clinical waste within healthcare	
HSS/ N 9510	Follow infection control policies and procedures	IPC1	Minimise the risk of spreading infection by cleaning, disinfecting and maintaining environments	
HSS/ N 9510	Follow infection control policies and procedures	IPC4	Minimise the risk of spreading infection by cleaning, disinfection and storing care equipment	
HSS/ N 9611	Monitor and assure quality	GEN23	Monitor your own work practices	

Section II: Compares the competencies in Indian NOS with those of UK NOS.

NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow radiological diagnostic needs of patients	UK NOS	Produce plain radiographic images for diagnostic purposes
Indian NOS	HSS/ N 0201	UK NOS	C1.A

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Code		Code	
Scope	Reading requests or instructions from physicians/ health service providers , Taking medical history of the patient, Determining x-ray, CT scan or MRI scan needs of patient	Overview	This standard is concerned with the use of x-rays to produce radiographic images for diagnostic purposes.

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Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Explain the subdivisions of anatomy, terms of location and position, fundamental planes, vertebrate structure of man, organisation of the body cells and tissues including: a.The basics of the cardio vascular system (structure and functions of various parts of the heart, arterial and venous system, brief account on common cardiovascular disorders) b.The basics of the respiratory system (various parts of respiratory system and their functions, physiology of respiration) c.The basics of the digestive system (names and various parts of digestive system-liver, spleen, gall bladder, pancreas, buccal cavity, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, intestine etc.- physiology of digestion and absorption) d.The basics of the urinary system (various parts of urinary system and its function-structure and function of kidneys- physiology of urine formation - pathophysiology of renal disease and oedema) e.The basics of the reproductive system (physiology and anatomy of male & female reproductive system-prostate & uterus & ovaries etc.) f.The basics of the	P6.align the correct tube and image receptor according to the appropriate examination technique, with anatomical legends correctly placed	None

musculoskeletal system (classification of bones & joints, structure of skeleton –structure of skeletal muscle – physiology of muscle contraction) g.The basics of the nervous system (various parts of nervous system- brain and its parts, functions of nervous system - spinal cord & nerves) h.The basics of the ear, nose, throat and eye (elementary knowledge of structure and functions of organs of taste, smell, hearing, vision) i.The basics of the endocrine system (endocrine glands , hormones and functions-thyroid, parathyroid, suprarenal, pituitary, pituitary and thymus) j.The basics of the haemopoietic and lymphatic system (name of the blood vessels & lymph gland locations) k.The basics of the surface anatomy & surface markings of human body l.Common cancers and special radiological techniques for diagnosis and management of these e.g. Mammography for breast cancer		
PC2. Explain the pathology of various systems: cardiovascular system, respiratory system, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system, GIT, GUT and reproductive system	P7.apply, check and adjust appropriate exposure factors, collimation and radiation protection devices to minimise patient exposure whilst optimising diagnostic image quality	None

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PC3. Explain the pathology of radiation injury and malignancies	P11.process the image, correctly labelled and identified and inspect it for satisfactory technical and diagnostic quality according to local guidelines and criteria	None
PC4. Understand specific requests of physicians with respect to the scans required	P12.make a decision with regard to the need to repeat any images, take additional images or undertake image post-processing to enhance the examination, in accordance with local policy and procedures	None
PC5. Take medical history of the patient and document it as required	P13.refer to the referring clinician if an abnormality is observed on the image which is likely to require further investigation or treatment, following departmental protocols	None
PC6. Understand and interpret instructions and requirements documented by the physician in the patient's prescription		
PC7. Determine the radiological diagnostic tests required for the patient based on the physician's prescription and the medical history		
		P1. apply standard precautions for infection control and other appropriate health and safety measures
		P2.receive the patient and check his/her identification details in accordance with local protocols

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		P3.check females of child-bearing age for pregnancy or potential pregnancy, if appropriate to the examination, and take action in accordance with local protocols
		P4.confirm the status of carers before the examination and, where their presence is required, adhere to local guidelines and rules
		P5.position the patient and adjust their clothing according to the protocols for the examination to be performed in a manner which allows an optimal outcome to be achieved while: a.recognising the patient's need to retain their dignity and self respect b.ensuring his/her comfort as far as possible c.preventing the appearance of artefacts
		8.check the room prior to making the exposure to ensure that only essential, protected persons remain with the patient and that all local rules have been adhered to and take appropriate action if this does not occur
		P9.seek confirmation that the patient is ready before

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		the exposure is made and maintain communication with the patient/carer to facilitate their understanding and co- operation throughout the examination P10.observe the patient's
		condition and well-being at all times and take appropriate action P14.inform the patient/carer
		of the results procedure and answer or refer any questions appropriately P15.check the identification
		of the images against associated documents P16.record, collate and
		prepare appropriate patient documentation and images for transfer or storage according to local protocols P17.recognise where
		help/advice is required and seek it from appropriate sources
Knowledge & Understanding; Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	P7.gross anatomy of the human skeleton	None
KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	P8.anatomical landmarks on the body that are relevant to radiographic imaging e.g. centring points including	None

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	detailed knowledge of those relevant to the skull	
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	P9.the joints in the body and their movements	None
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment		None
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment		None
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment		None
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans		None
KA8. How to order new supplies		None
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports		None
KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients		None

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KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. Essentials of the subdivisions of anatomy, terms of location and position, fundamental planes, vertebrate structure of man, organisation of the body cells and tissues including: a.The cardio vascular system b.The respiratory system c.The digestive system d.The urinary system e.The reproductive system f.The nervous system g. The ear, nose, throat and eye h.The endocrine system i.The haemopoietic and lymphatic system j.The surface anatomy & surface markings of human body	K7.gross anatomy of the human skeleton	None
KB2. The pathology of various systems: cardiovascular system, respiratory system, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system, gastro-intestinal tract and reproductive system	k8.anatomical landmarks on the body that are relevant to radiographic imaging e.g. centring points including detailed knowledge of those relevant to the skull	None
KB3. Basic principles and practical aspects of x-ray machines	k9.the joints in the body and their movements	None
KB4. Basics of CT machines (basics of plain studies, contrast studies, special procedures)		
KB5. Basics of MRI machines (basic principles, imaging methods, plain & contrast studies, image contrast, factors		

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affecting image quality)		
KB6. How to take medical history of the patient and document it as required		
KB7. How to interpret instructions and requirements documented by the physician in the patient's prescription		
KB8. How to determine the radiological diagnostic tests required for the patient based on the physician's prescription and the medical history		
		K1.the current European and national legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols which affect your work practice in relation to the use of ionising radiation, including: a.health and safety at work b.safe working methods c.control of infection d.use of hazardous materials (COSHH) e.waste disposal f.use of medical devices and product liability g.security within the workplace h.consent to radiological examinations i.patient identification j.data entry, utilisation, recording and transfer
		K2.your responsibilities and accountability under the current European and national legislation and local policies and protocols

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		K3.the limitations of your own knowledge and experience and the importance of not operating beyond this
		K4.the roles and responsibilities of other team members
		K5.clinical justification of the examination request
		K6.the information that should be given to patients: a.before commencing the examination b.during the examination c.on completion of the examination
		K10.the main abdominal organs, their position and relationship to each other and their normal gas shadows and soft tissue as seen on plain films
		K11.the gross anatomy and physiology of the heart and lungs
		K12.the gross anatomy of the spinal cord and its relationship with the spinal column
		K13.the common relevant pathologies and normal variants
		K14.medical terminology relevant to the examination including abbreviations
		K15.positioning terminology including abbreviations 16.when additional views are required to aid diagnosis and to enhance the examination

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		K17.manifestations of patients' physical and emotional status
		K18.production, interactions and properties of x-rays
		K19.the process involved in the formation of radiographic images
		K20.the harmful effects of radiation to the human body
		k21.ways in which images can be captured, processed and permanently stored relevant to the local department
		K22.the inter-relationship between kVp and mAs
		k23.variables affecting exposure factors
		k24.automatic exposure controls
		K25.the technical and diagnostic quality requirements of the image
		K26.the recognition of artefacts and their impact
		k27.factors which influence the decision to repeat films or take additional views
		28.the importance of timely equipment fault recognition and local procedures for reporting these
		K30.types of x-ray equipment, films, film/screen combinations and receptor systems that are suitable for imaging the different parts of the body
		k31.the patient's positioning relevant to the examination

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		32.patient orientation and aKppropriate use of anatomical legends
		K33.local procedures and procedures pertaining to recording, collating and preparing appropriate patient documentation and images for transfer or storage according to local protocols

NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Prepare the patient and the room for the procedure	UK NOS	Produce plain radiographic images for diagnostic purposes
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 0202	UK NOS Code	C1.A
Scope	Setting up the equipment to be used , Ensuring safety precautions are taken to protect self, patients, staff and others from exposure to radiation , Positioning the patient correctly	Overview	This standard is concerned with the use of x-rays to produce radiographic images for diagnostic purposes.

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Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Prepare the room, apparatus and instruments for an x-ray, CT scan or MRI scan	P6.align the correct tube and image receptor according to the appropriate examination technique, with anatomical legends correctly placed	None
PC2. Set up the X-ray machine, MRI machine or CT scan machine for the procedure	P7.apply, check and adjust appropriate exposure factors, collimation and radiation protection devices to minimise patient exposure whilst optimising diagnostic image quality	None
PC3. Position the patient correctly for an x-ray in the following positions: a. Erect b.Sitting c. Supine d.Prone e. Lateral f.Oblique g.Decubitus	P8.check the room prior to making the exposure to ensure that only essential, protected persons remain with the patient and that all local rules have been adhered to and take appropriate action if this does not occur	None
PC4. Explain relative positions of x-ray tube and patient and the relevant exposure factors related to these		
PC5. Explain the use of accessories such as Radiographic cones, grid and positioning aids		

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PC6. Explain the anatomic and physiological basis of the procedure to be undertaken		
PC7. Explain the radiographic appearances of both normal and common abnormal conditions where elementary knowledge of the pathology involved would ensure application of the appropriate radiographic technique		
PC8. Position the patient correctly for a Computed Tomography scan		
PC9. Position the patient correctly for an MRI scan		
PC10. Apply modifications in positioning technique for various disabilities and types of subject		
PC11. Explain the use of contrast materials for a CT scan and how to administer them under supervision of a radiologist		
PC12. Explain the use of MRI Contrast agents and how to administer them under supervision of a radiologist		
PC13. Manage a patient with contrast reaction		
PC14. Explain the principles of radiation physics detection and measurement		
PC15. Explain the biological effects of radiation		

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PC16. Explain the principles of radiation protection: a.Maximum permissible exposure concept b.Annual dose equivalent limits (ADEL) ALARA concept c. International recommendations and current code of practice for the protection of persons against ionising radiation from medical and dental use		
PC17. Explain the use of protective materials: a. Lead b.Lead – impregnated substances c.Building materials d.Concept of barriers e.Lead equivalents and variations f.Design of x-ray tubes related to protection. g.Structural shielding design (work-load, use factor, occupancy factor, distance		
PC18. Explain the instruments of radiation protection, use of gonad shield and practical methods for reducing radiation dose to the patient		
PC19. Ensure protection of self, patients, departmental staff and public from radiation through use of protection instruments and monitoring personnel and the work area		

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		P1. apply standard precautions for infection control and other appropriate health and safety measures P2.receive the patient and check his/her identification details in accordance with local protocols P3.check females of child-bearing age for pregnancy or potential pregnancy, if appropriate to the examination, and take action in accordance with local protocols P4.confirm the status of carers before the examination and, where their presence is required, adhere to local guidelines and rules P5.position the patient and adjust their clothing according to the protocols for the examination to be performed in a manner which allows an optimal outcome to be achieved while: a.recognising the patient's need to retain their dignity and self respect b.ensuring his/her comfort as far as possible c.preventing the appearance of artefacts P9.seek confirmation that the patient is ready before the exposure is made and

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		maintain communication with the patient/carer to facilitate their understanding and co-operation throughout the examination
		P10.observe the patient's condition and well-being at all times and take appropriate action
		P11.process the image, correctly labelled and identified and inspect it for satisfactory technical and diagnostic quality according to local guidelines and criteria
		P12.make a decision with regard to the need to repeat any images, take additional images or undertake image post-processing to enhance the examination, in accordance with local policy and procedures
		P13.refer to the referring clinician if an abnormality is observed on the image which is likely to require further investigation or treatment, following departmental protocols
		P14.inform the patient/carer of the results procedure and answer or refer any questions appropriately

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		P15.check the identification of the images against associated documents
		P16.record, collate and prepare appropriate patient documentation and images for transfer or storage according to local protocols
		P17.recognise where help/advice is required and seek it from appropriate sources
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K2.your responsibilities and accountability under the current European and national legislation and local policies and protocols	None
KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	K6.align the correct tube and image receptor according to the appropriate examination technique, with anatomical legends correctly placed	None
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	K7.apply, check and adjust appropriate exposure factors, collimation and radiation protection devices to minimise patient exposure whilst optimising diagnostic image quality	None
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment	K8.check the room prior to making the exposure to ensure that only essential, protected	None

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	persons remain with the patient and that all local rules have been adhered to and take appropriate action if this does not occur	
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment		
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment		
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans		
KA8. How to order new supplies		
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports		
KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients		
KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. The various positioning techniques for taking X-ray scans: a.Erect b.Sitting c. Supine d.Prone		

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e. Lateral f.Oblique g.Decubitus etc.		
KB2. How to position a patient for taking a CT or MRI scan based on the prescription of the physician		
KB3. The supplies and materials required for taking an X-ray, CT scan or MRI scan		
KB4. How to operate apparatus required for taking an X-ray, CT scan or MRI scan		
KB5. The various contrast agents used for CT or MRI scans such as: a.Barium swallow b.Barium meal c.Barium enema (single and double contrast)		
KB6. Classification of radiological contrast media		
KB7. The need for radiological contrast media		
KB8. Various methods of administration of contrast media and dosage		
KB9. Symptoms of reactions to contrast media		
KB10. Role of the Radiology Technician in management of patient with contrast reaction		

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KB11. How to manage a patient with contrast reaction		
KB12. How to protect self, patients, departmental staff and public from radiation exposure through use of protection instruments and monitoring personnel and the work area		
		K1. apply standard precautions for infection control and other appropriate health and safety measures K2.receive the patient and
		check his/her identification details in accordance with local protocols K3.check females of child-
		bearing age for pregnancy or potential pregnancy, if appropriate to the examination, and take action in accordance with local protocols K4.confirm the status of
		carers before the examination and, where their presence is required, adhere to local guidelines and rules K5.position the patient and
		adjust their clothing according to the protocols for the examination to be performed in a manner which allows an optimal outcome to be achieved

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		while: a.recognising the patient's need to retain their dignity and self respect b.ensuring his/her comfort as far as possible c.preventing the appearance of artefacts
		K9.seek confirmation that the patient is ready before the exposure is made and maintain communication with the patient/carer to facilitate their understanding and co-operation throughout the examination
		K10.observe the patient's condition and well-being at all times and take appropriate action
		K11.process the image, correctly labelled and identified and inspect it for satisfactory technical and diagnostic quality according to local guidelines and criteria
		K12.make a decision with regard to the need to repeat any images, take additional images or undertake image post-processing to enhance the examination, in accordance with local policy and procedures

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		K13.refer to the referring clinician if an abnormality is observed on the image which is likely to require further investigation or treatment, following departmental protocols
		K14.inform the patient/carer of the results procedure and answer or refer any questions appropriately
		K15.check the identification of the images against associated documents
		K16.record, collate and prepare appropriate patient documentation and images for transfer or storage according to local protocols
		K17.recognise where help/advice is required and seek it from appropriate sources
		K1.the current European and national legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols which affect your work practice in relation to the use of ionising radiation, including: a.health and safety at work b.safe working methods c.control of infection d.use of hazardous materials (COSHH)

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		e.waste disposal f.use of medical devices and product liability g.security within the workplace h.consent to radiological examinations i.patient identification j.data entry, utilisation, recording and transfer
		K3.the limitations of your own knowledge and experience and the importance of not operating beyond this
		K4.the roles and responsibilities of other team members
		K5.clinical justification of the examination request
		K6.the information that should be given to patients: a.before commencing the examination b.during the examination c.on completion of the examination
		K7.gross anatomy of the human skeleton
		K8.anatomical landmarks on the body that are relevant to radiographic imaging e.g. centring points including

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		detailed knowledge of those relevant to the skull
		K9.the joints in the body and their movements
		K10.the main abdominal organs, their position and relationship to each other and their normal gas shadows and soft tissue as seen on plain films
		K11.the gross anatomy and physiology of the heart and lungs
		K12.the gross anatomy of the spinal cord and its relationship with the spinal column
		K13.the common relevant pathologies and normal variants
		K14.medical terminology relevant to the examination including abbreviations
		K15.positioning terminology including abbreviations
		K16.when additional views are required to aid diagnosis and to enhance the examination
		K17.manifestations of patients' physical and emotional status
		18.production, interactions and properties of x-rays

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		K19.the process involved in the formation of radiographic images
		K20.the harmful effects of radiation to the human body
		K21.ways in which images can be captured, processed and permanently stored relevant to the local department
		K22.the inter-relationship between kVp and mAs
		K23.variables affecting exposure factors
		K24.automatic exposure controls
		K25.the technical and diagnostic quality requirements of the image
		K26.the recognition of artefacts and their impact
		K27.factors which influence the decision to repeat films or take additional views
		K28.the importance of timely equipment fault recognition and local procedures for reporting these
		K29.equipment capabilities, limitations and routine maintenance including the quality control processes required by the operator

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		K30.types of x-ray equipment, films, film/screen combinations and receptor systems that are suitable for imaging the different parts of the body
		K31.the patient's positioning relevant to the examination
		K32.patient orientation and appropriate use of anatomical legends
		K33.local procedures and procedures pertaining to recording, collating and preparing appropriate patient documentation and images for transfer or storage according to local protocols

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NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Setting up the equipment to be used , Ensuring safety precautions are taken to protect self, patients, staff and others from exposure to radiation , Positioning the patient correctly	UK NOS	Move and position individuals
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 0202	UK NOS Code	CHS6
Scope	Assist in performing coronal polish , Assist in applying topical fluorides , Assist in applying pit and fissure sealant	Overview	This standard covers the moving and positioning of individuals as part of their care plan according to their specific needs. This includes moving individuals from one place to another and re-positioning individuals within their immediate environment..

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Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Prepare the room, apparatus and instruments for an x-ray, CT scan or MRI scan	P1.the current European and National legislation, national guidelines, organisational policies and protocols in accordance with any Clinical/Corporate Governance which affect your work practice in relation to moving and positioning individuals	None
PC2. Set up the X-ray machine, MRI machine or CT scan machine for the procedure	P2.your responsibilities and accountability in relation to the current European and National legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols and any Clinical/Corporate Governance	None
PC3. Position the patient correctly for an x-ray in the following positions: a. Erect b.Sitting c. Supine d.Prone e. Lateral f.Oblique g.Decubitus	P3.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your employer	None
PC4. Explain relative positions of x-ray tube and patient and the relevant exposure factors related to these	P4.the importance of working within your own sphere of competence and seeking advice when faced with situations outside your sphere	None

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	of competence	
PC5. Explain the use of accessories such as Radiographic cones, grid and positioning aids	P5.the importance of applying standard precautions to moving and positioning individuals and the potential consequences of poor practice	None
PC6. Explain the anatomic and physiological basis of the procedure to be undertaken		None
PC7. Explain the radiographic appearances of both normal and common abnormal conditions where elementary knowledge of the pathology involved would ensure application of the appropriate radiographic technique		None
PC8. Position the patient correctly for a Computed Tomography scan		None
PC9. Position the patient correctly for an MRI scan		None
PC10. Apply modifications in positioning technique for various disabilities and types of subject		None
PC11. Explain the use of contrast materials for a CT scan and how to administer them under supervision of a radiologist		None
PC12. Explain the use of MRI Contrast agents and how to administer them under supervision of a radiologist		None

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PC13. Manage a patient with contrast reaction		None
PC14. Explain the principles of radiation physics detection and measurement		None
PC15. Explain the biological effects of radiation		
PC16. Explain the principles of radiation protection: a.Maximum permissible exposure concept b.Annual dose equivalent limits (ADEL) ALARA concept c. International recommendations and current code of practice for the protection of persons against ionising radiation from medical and dental use		
PC17. Explain the use of protective materials: a. Lead b.Lead – impregnated substances c.Building materials d.Concept of barriers e.Lead equivalents and variations f.Design of x-ray tubes related to protection. g.Structural shielding design (work-load, use factor, occupancy factor, distance		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC18. Explain the instruments of radiation protection, use of gonad shield and practical methods for reducing radiation dose to the patient		
PC19. Ensure protection of self, patients, departmental staff and public from radiation through use of protection instruments and monitoring personnel and the work area		
		P6.how to access up-to-date copies of organisational risk assessments for moving ,handling and positioning specific individuals
		P7.the importance of effective communication and co-ordinating actions between yourself and: a.the individual b.the team involved in the activity c.the wider health care team
		P8.the potential hazards associated with moving and positioning for the individual, yourself and others involved in the activity
		P9.the importance of moving, handling and positioning the individual according to the care plan and their presenting condition(s) and the potential consequences of poor practice
		P10.the action to take when the individual's wishes

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		conflict with their plan of care in relation to health and safety issues and their risk assessment
		P11.the normal: a.skeleton and muscle attachments b.range of movement in joints c.in relation to the importance of correct movement and positioning
		P12.common physical conditions of individuals in your work area, the effect they have upon normal movement, in relation to the importance of correct movement and positioning
		P13.the importance of offering effective verbal and non-verbal support and reassurance to individuals during preparation for moving and positioning activities
		P14.the effect that the individual's personal beliefs and preferences may have on their preferences for moving, handling and positioning
		P15.reasons why the individual's preferences affect how they are moved, handled and positioned
		P16.how to promote active participation and the individual's rights, choices and wellbeing when preparing to move, handle and position individuals

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P17.how individuals may be able to contribute to the moving/handing/positioning process and factors which limit their contribution
		P18.reasons for moving and positioning individuals according to the care plan and their presenting condition(s)
		P19.potential key changes in the conditions and circumstances of individuals that you are moving, handling and positioning, and actions to take in these circumstances
		P20.the aids and equipment you may use for moving, handling and positioning
		21.safety factors that need to be taken account of when preparing moving, handling and positioning equipment/machinery
		P22.the importance of preparing the environment for moving and handling prior to attempting to move and handle individuals
		P23.the importance of keeping the environment clear during moving, handling and positioning activities
		P24.why it is vital to follow the care plan
		P25.sources of further help for moving, handling and positioning individuals in different health and care settings

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P26.the importance of restoring the environment after moving, handling and positioning activities
		P27.the importance of keeping accurate and up to date records
		P28.the importance of immediately reporting any issues which are outside your own sphere of competence without delay to the relevant member of staff
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K1.the current European and National legislation, national guidelines, organisational policies and protocols in accordance with any Clinical/Corporate Governance which affect your work practice in relation to moving and positioning individuals	None
KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	K2.your responsibilities and accountability in relation to the current European and National legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols and any Clinical/Corporate Governance	None
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	K3.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	employer	
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment	K4.the importance of working within your own sphere of competence and seeking advice when faced with situations outside your sphere of competence	None
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment	K5.the importance of applying standard precautions to moving and positioning individuals and the potential consequences of poor practice	None
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment		
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans		
KA8. How to order new supplies		
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports		
KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice		
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. The various positioning techniques for taking X-ray scans: a.Erect b.Sitting c. Supine d.Prone e. Lateral f.Oblique g.Decubitus etc.		None
KB2. How to position a patient for taking a CT or MRI scan based on the prescription of the physician		
KB3. The supplies and materials required for taking an X-ray, CT scan or MRI scan		
KB4. How to operate apparatus required for taking an X-ray, CT scan or MRI scan		
KB5. The various contrast agents used for CT or MRI scans such as: a.Barium swallow b.Barium meal		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

c.Barium enema (single and double contrast)		
KB6. Classification of radiological contrast media		
KB7. The need for radiological contrast media		
KB8. Various methods of administration of contrast media and dosage		
KB9. Symptoms of reactions to contrast media		
KB10. Role of the Radiology Technician in management of patient with contrast reaction		
KB11. How to manage a patient with contrast reaction		
KB12. How to protect self, patients, departmental staff and public from radiation exposure through use of protection instruments and monitoring personnel and the work area		
		K6.how to access up-to-date copies of organisational risk assessments for moving

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		,handling and positioning specific individuals
		K7.the importance of effective communication and co-ordinating actions between yourself and: a.the individual b.the team involved in the activity c.the wider health care team
		K8.the potential hazards associated with moving and positioning for the individual, yourself and others involved in the activity
		K9.the importance of moving, handling and positioning the individual according to the care plan and their presenting condition(s) and the potential consequences of poor practice
		K10.the action to take when the individual's wishes conflict with their plan of care in relation to health and safety issues and their risk assessment
		K11.the normal: a.skeleton and muscle attachments b.range of movement in

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		joints c.in relation to the importance of correct movement and positioning
		K12.common physical conditions of individuals in your work area, the effect they have upon normal movement, in relation to the importance of correct movement and positioning
		K13.the importance of offering effective verbal and non-verbal support and reassurance to individuals during preparation for moving and positioning activities
		K14.the effect that the individual's personal beliefs and preferences may have on their preferences for moving, handling and positioning K15.reasons why the
		individual's preferences affect how they are moved, handled and positioned K16.how to promote active
		participation and the individual's rights, choices and wellbeing when preparing to move, handle and position individuals K17.how individuals may be
		able to contribute to the moving/handing/positioning

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		process and factors which limit their contribution
		K18.reasons for moving and positioning individuals according to the care plan and their presenting condition(s)
		K19.potential key changes in the conditions and circumstances of individuals that you are moving, handling and positioning, and actions to take in these circumstances
		K20.the aids and equipment you may use for moving, handling and positioning
		K21.safety factors that need to be taken account of when preparing moving, handling and positioning equipment/machinery
		K22.the importance of preparing the environment for moving and handling prior to attempting to move and handle individuals
		K23.the importance of keeping the environment clear during moving, handling and positioning activities
		K24.why it is vital to follow the care plan
		K25.sources of further help for moving, handling and

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		positioning individuals in different health and care settings
		K26.the importance of restoring the environment after moving, handling and positioning activities
		K27.the importance of keeping accurate and up to date records
		K28.the importance of immediately reporting any issues which are outside your own sphere of competence without delay to the relevant member of staff

NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian NOS	Operate and oversee operation of radiologic equipment	UK NOS Code	Monitor and manage the environment and resources during and after clinical/therapeutic activities
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 0203	UK NOS Code	GEN7
Scope	Selecting and performing basic views (projections) and conventional contrast studies using appropriate radiographic parameters and equipment ,Carrying out routine procedures for troubleshooting and maintenance of imaging and processing systems	Overview	This standard covers the management of the immediate environment and resources used during clinical/therapeutic activities that either you perform yourself or are led by a registered practitioner. You will be responsible for managing the environment and resources so that they are kept in an effective state while the procedure is taking place, and reinstating the resources after the event.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Describe the construction and operation of general radiographic equipment	P2.operate equipment: a.correctly for the procedure concerned b.safely and in a manner that is consistent with manufacturers' instructions and local procedures P3.handle all resources in a safe manner, consistent with infection control techniques and other statutory requirements appropriate to the procedure and setting P4.regularly monitor environmental conditions and maintain them at the correct levels to ensure individual comfort and as required by the procedure P5.monitor the operation of equipment regularly and confirm it is in good working order P6.where faults or breakdowns occur in equipment during use, take appropriate action to remedy or minimise damage to resources and ensure the safety of the individual	None
PC2. Describe the construction and operation of advanced imaging equipment including CT and MRI		None
PC3. Reliably perform all non-contrast plain Radiography, conventional contrast studies and non-contrast plain radiography in special situations		None
PC4. Apply quality control procedures for all radiologic equipment		None
PC5. Control and manipulate parameters associated with exposure and processing to produce a required image of desirable quality		None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC6. Practise the procedures employed in producing a radiographic image	P8.clean fixed items effectively after use with the appropriate materials	None
PC7. Describe methods of measuring exposure and doses of radiographic beams	P10.clean re-useable items effectively after use and make them safe prior to storage	None
PC8. Help in administration of correct contrast dosage	P12.deal promptly safely and effectively with any problems that are within your scope of practice	None
PC9. Discuss and apply radiation protection principles and codes of practice		
PC10. Demonstrate an understanding of processing of images in digital form and be familiar with recent advances in imaging		
PC11. Set up the X-ray machine, MRI machine or CT scan machine for the procedure		
PC12. Carry out routine procedures associated with maintenance of imaging and processing systems		
PC13. Ensure protection of patients, departmental staff and public from radiation through use of protection instruments and monitoring personnel and the work area		
		P1.apply standard precautions for infection control and take other appropriate health and safety measures

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P7.monitor consumable materials used in the clinical activity correctly and safely, and replenish and replace in accordance with protocols
		P9.return un-opened unused and surplus resources to the correct location for storage
		P11.handle and dispose of wastes and by-products in a safe manner using the correct, designated waste routes
		P13.report any problems with resources or the environment that you cannot solve to the relevant person to deal with them
		P14.produce accurate, legible and complete records of maintenance activities
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K1 the structure and function of teeth and periodontium including the number of roots	None
KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	K2 regional anatomy of the head and neck and dental anatomy	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	K3 the options available for replacing missing teeth and the relative benefits of each, including: K3.1 fixed prostheses K3.2 removable prostheses K3.3 implants	None
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment	K4 the purpose of crown, bridge, inlay and veneer preparation techniques	None
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment	K5 the purpose of temporary crowns and bridges and their construction	None
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment	K6 recognised forms of valid consent and their application before any treatment is undertaken	None
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans	K7 the equipment and instruments used in preparing teeth for fixed prostheses	None
KA8. How to order new supplies	K8 the equipment, instruments and materials for gingival retraction before impression taking	None
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports		
KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients		
KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. The basic principles essential for operation of an X-ray machine: a.X-Ray and related equipment b.Main electric supply and distribution c.Diagnostic X-Ray circuits/Exposure timers/AEC etc. d.Specialized X-Ray generators - high frequency/shared e. Cassettes/construction/types/care f. Grid/construction/types/uses g. Intensifying screens/construction/type/care/uses h. Film/construction/type i.Diagnostic X-Ray tubes (past/present/future) j.Tube rating and tube supports k.X-Ray tables/bucky/bucky stands l.X-Ray films and film processing m.Image characteristics n.Quality assurance o.Presentation and viewing of	4.The policies and guidance which clarify your scope of practice and the relationship between yourself and the practitioner in terms of delegation and supervision	None

radiographs		
KB2. The factors essential for operation of a CT machine: a.Various generations of scanners b.Advancement in CT technology (helical/spiral and multi slice) c.Ultra-fast scanners d.Computerised Tomography equipment e.System components f.CT performance parameters g.Basic requirements and controls, attachments h.Types of movements and applications i.Effect on image of variation in focus object distance j.Object film distance, exposure angle, tube movement pattern k.Image quality and methods of image reconstruction l.Radiation dose measurements m.Technical aspects of quality assurance	K7.The operational characteristics of equipment and materials used and how to recognise when these are not of the required quality	None
KB3. The factors essential for operation of an MRI machine: a.Advantage over other imaging modalities b.Equipment terminology	K8.The essential resources required for the activity	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

c.Physical principles d.NMR signals e.Pulse sequences f.Spectroscopy parameters g.Hardware h.Site selection and safety i.Image formation and devsictoesra ge		
KB4. The pathology of various systems: cardiovascular system, respiratory system, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system, gastro-intestinal tract and reproductive system	K9.The procedures to be performed and the equipment and materials to be used that relate to these	None
KB5. Basic principles and practical aspects of x-ray machines	K10.The importance of ensuring consumables of the correct quality and quantity are available throughout the activity	None
KB6. Basics of CT machines (basics of plain studies, contrast studies, special procedures)		
KB7. Basics of MRI machines (basic principles, imaging methods, plain & contrast studies, image contrast, factors affecting image quality)		
		K1.The current European and national legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols which affect your work practice in relation to: a.health and safety and infection control

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		b.the handling of equipment and other resources c.accountability and responsibility for monitoring and managing equipment and other resources, including vicarious liability
		K2.Your responsibilities under the current European and national legislation and local policies and protocols on your actions within the health care environment
		K3.The importance of wearing protective clothing when dealing with hazardous substances, the type of personal protective equipment which should be used and how to use it effectively
		K5.The different types of waste and by-products generated by the activity and the appropriate methods of handling and disposal for each
		K6.Why it is necessary for actions to be taken relating to the control of infection
		K11.The procedure to be followed and the environmental conditions and resources which it

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		requires
		K12.Possible sources of infection
		K13.What actions you should take during and after a procedure to control the risks of infection
		K14.What procedures you are permitted to undertake when problems arise with equipment or resources and when you must refer the problem to others
		K15.The relevant person to whom you should refer problems with the environment and/or resources
		16.How to confirm that equipment (including electrical) is safe for use - and the extent of the worker's responsibility for this, in line with local health and safety guidelines
		K17.Methods of controlling infection
		K18.Methods for safely handling instruments, equipment and materials
		K19.How the correct level of cleanliness may be maintained

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K20.The correct way to store instruments and equipment used in the procedure
		K21.The procedures for packing used instruments
		K22.Methods used to replenish, maintain and clean equipment and why it is important to regularly replenish and replace supplies
		K23.The optimum frequencies at which monitoring of resources should take place

NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Process radiographic images	UK NOS	Prepare and reproduce permanent radiographic images
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 0204	UK NOS Code	GEN73
Scope	Processing radiographic images , Carrying out quality control tests on images obtained	Overview	This standard is intended for those who provide close support during the extraction of erupted teeth, the extraction of unerupted

			teeth or roots, and bone removal. You will need to ensure that the patient is properly prepared for the procedure and monitor them at all stages of the treatment, reporting any problems or concerns to the operator. You will also need to anticipate the operator's requirements to ensure that there is no unnecessary delay during the procedure. Managing the prevention and control of infection is also a key requirement.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Explain the principles of radiographic imaging	P1. confirm that the equipment is in good working order and fully operational prior to use	None
PC2. Apply knowledge of radiographic imaging to the production of radiographs and the assessment of image quality	P2.operate and handle equipment, materials or systems safely and consistent with their purpose in a manner which will not damage them or increase the risk of defects in permanent radiographic images P3.correctly select image	None
PC3. Understand the construction and operation of image processing equipment	production and reproduction processes and materials or systems according to the modality by which the image was acquired, the type of permanent radiographic image required and the materials or systems on which it is to be produced or stored	None
PC4. Control and manipulate parameters associated with exposure and processing to produce a required image of desirable quality	P4.monitor and maintain heating, lighting, ventilation and humidity at correct levels for the process and the materials being used	None
PC5. Perform X-ray film / image processing techniques (including dark room techniques)	P5.identify and take immediate attention to remedy faults or minimise	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	damage to equipment and materials where faults or breakdowns occur in equipment during use, and inform the appropriate person promptly	
PC6. Explain and implement the fundamentals, concepts and applications of processing of images in digital form using computer based systems	P6.confirm the quality of permanent radiographic images produces as meeting optimal standards	None
PC7. Carry out quality control for automatic film processing, evaluate and act on results	P7.investigate and record the reasons where the quality of permanent radiographic images does not meet optimal standards and take appropriate remedial action	None
	P8.clearly and accurately label images where they are not automatically identified	None
	P9.validate automatically generated labels against the individual's details	None
	P10.prepare radiographic images correctly for distribution and sent promptly to the correct location	
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K9.why the quality of processing equipment and procedures must be regularly monitored	None
KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	K3.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your employer	None
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	K4.the purpose of quality assurance monitoring	
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment	K5.the types of faults which may appear in radiographic images during processing, the likely causes and remedial action which should be taken when poor images are produced	
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment	K7.the types and amounts of materials to use with different processors and how these should be prepared and used	
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment	K8.the appropriate equipment, materials and systems to use for different radiographic image production and reproduction processes and requirements, including different types and sizes of films and digital systems	
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used	K10.different image presentation and storage formats and when and how	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

in scans	these should be used	
KA8. How to order new supplies	K17.methods used to package radiographic images for distribution	
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports	K11.the correct conditions such as light and ventilation for using and handling different image production and reproduction equipment and materials	
KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients	K12.the way in which different radiographic images react to light, the safe-light conditions for different films and how this relates to film emulsions	
KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice	K13.the purpose of different radiographic image processing methods and circumstances in which the should be used	
	K14.the different stages of film processing and preparation	
	K15.procedures associated with using different radiographic image production and reproduction equipment and materials	
	K16.how to identify faults/breakdowns and the appropriate action to take	
		K1.the current European and National legislation, national

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		guidelines, organisational policies and protocols in accordance with Clinical/Corporate Governance which affect your work practice in relation to preparing and reproducing permanent images
		K2.your responsibilities and accountability in relation to the current European and National legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols and Clinical/Corporate Governance
		K3.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your employer
		K4.the purpose of quality assurance monitoring
		K5.the types of faults which may appear in radiographic images during processing, the likely causes and remedial action which should be taken when poor images are produced
		K6.why images and other materials must be handled carefully and why images must be correctly identified and labelled
		K7.the types and amounts of materials to use with different processors and how these should be prepared and used

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K8.the appropriate equipment, materials and systems to use for different radiographic image production and reproduction processes and requirements, including different types and sizes of films and digital systems
		K10.different image presentation and storage formats and when and how these should be used
		K11.the correct conditions such as light and ventilation for using and handling different image production and reproduction equipment and materials
		K12.the way in which different radiographic images react to light, the safe-light conditions for different films and how this relates to film emulsions
		K13.the purpose of different radiographic image processing methods and circumstances in which the should be used
		K14.the different stages of film processing and preparation
		K15.procedures associated with using different radiographic image production and reproduction equipment and materials

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K17.methods used to package radiographic images for distribution
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. The equipment for processing X-ray images: a.X-ray Films and X-ray cassettes b.Intensifying screens c.X-ray films types structure & quality – choosing films for different studies d.Dry & wet processing e.film processing methods - manual and automatic processing of conventional & modern images f.types & maintenance of processing rooms and image processing equipment g.systems advantages & disadvantages of day light systems h.Typical processing faults i.Production of best quality images in glossy prints and paper prints etc. j.Uses of intensifying screen, fluorescence and structure of intensifying screens	K9 the purpose of removing roots and unerupted teeth, the different forms which this may take and its relationship to other forms of dental treatment	None
	K10 the purpose and reasons for raising mucoperiosteal flaps and your role in providing chairside support for this	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	procedure	
KB2. Functions of equipment used for film processing: a.Functions of various components b.Film roller transport - transport time, film feed system, c.Importance and relation to temp, fixed and variable time cycles. d.Care and maintenance (cleaning routine and methods of cleaning)	K11 the purpose and reason for tooth sectioning or bone removal and your role in providing chairside support for this procedure	None
KB3. Functions and fundamentals of a Dark Room a.Setting up the processing area b.Dark room design, construction, illumination, entrance safe lighting - types c.Storage, shelving of films d.Cleaning and maintenance	K12 the potential risks and complications that may arise during and after extractions including nerve damage, haemorrhage, oro-antral fistulas	None
KB4. Techniques and principles of Film Processing a.Principles of Acidity, alkalinity, pH, the processing cycle, development, developer solution b.Principles of Fixing, fixer solution, washing, drying replenishment, checking and adjusting	K13 health and safety regulations and national policies and procedures	None

c.Replenishment rates, manual and automatic processing d.Silver recovery e. Auto and manual chemicals		
KB5. Fundamentals of X-Ray film and Image processing a.Composition of single and double coated radiographic films, structure of emulsion, film characteristics (speed, base + fog, gamma, latitude) b.effect of grain size on film response to exposure, interpretation of characteristics curve c.Latent image formation ; process of film developing (composition of fixer, developer and other processing solution) d.common errors and faults while processing (densitometry), automatic processing (processing cycle), developer replenishment, silver recovery and economics e.Image intensifiers and cassettes (structure and function) f.types of image intensifiers and relative advantage g.loading and unloading of cassettes and their care/maintenance h.effects of kV and mA on variation of emitted radiation intensity, determination of	K14 standard precautions and quality standards of infection prevention and control, including personal protective equipment and your role in maintaining them	None

relative speeds, film contrast, film screen contact i.Film storage, handling		
KB6. Factors affecting Image Quality a.Meaning of radiographic image contrast, density, resolution, sharpness, magnification and distortion of image, noise and blur b.Radiographic illuminators and viewing conditions, visual acuity and resolution c.Quality assurance of the related equipment and its benefits with respect to visual assessment	K15 what is and is not a sterile field and how the correct level of cleanliness may be maintained for the patient's condition, the treatment and the setting	None
	K16 the ergonomics of dental practice including seating, positioning of the patient and team, instrument passing, suction tip placement	
	K17 methods of working which will complement the work of the operator and the reason for this. K18 the reasons for continually observing the operator during the procedure	
	K19 methods of protecting and retracting the soft tissues K20 methods of aspirating during treatment	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	K21 your role in assisting haemostasis, including assisting the placement and cutting of sutures, preparing packs	
	K22 the legal and organisational policies relating to the disposal of waste and spillage from clinical treatments and investigations	
	K23 how to monitor, support and reassure the patient throughout treatment including identifying anxiety	
	K24 how to recognise and respond to actual or potential emergencies	
	K25 why the patient should be confirmed as fit prior to leaving the surgery	
	K26 methods of communicating information clearly and effectively	
	K27 how to modify information and communication methods for individuals, including patients with special needs, patients from diverse social and ethnic backgrounds, children and the elderly and where necessary, provide representation for them K28 the different types of records used in the organisation including medical history, personal details,	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	dental charts, radiographs/photographs and study models for assessment and treatment planning and their purpose	
	K29 the importance of keeping full contemporaneous records and the legislation and guidelines relating to patients' records and confidentiality	
	K30 methods of effective team working in oral health care	
		K4 the purpose and correct methods of preparing and handling the range of equipment, instruments, materials and medicaments K12 the potential risks and complications that may arise during and after extractions including nerve damage, haemorrhage, oro-antral fistulas K20 methods of aspirating during treatment
		K5 the use of equipment, instruments, materials and medicaments for the different procedures and the order in which they are likely to be required
		K6 recognised forms of valid consent and their application before any treatment is undertaken
		K7 the different forms of pain and anxiety control that are available in dentistry

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K8 the reasons why the extraction of teeth may be necessary
		K9 the purpose of removing roots and unerupted teeth, the different forms which this may take and its relationship to other forms of dental treatment
		K10 the purpose and reasons for raising mucoperiosteal flaps and your role in providing chairside support for this procedure
		K11 the purpose and reason for tooth sectioning or bone removal and your role in providing chairside support for this procedure

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

NOS Mapping Descriptions			
Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 2401	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Prepare and document reports	UK NOS	Prepare and reproduce permanent radiographic images
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 0205	UK NOS Code	GEN73
Scope	Taking the advice of a radiologist on the scans performed , Documenting diagnosis and comments of the radiologist in a report for the patient Performance	Overview	This standard covers your role in relation to processing radiographic images, post-processing activities and quality assurance in relation to processing equipment and procedures. It includes the production and reproduction of original and duplicate images (such as copies, slides and miniatures) for all radiographic imaging modalities. This standard is designed to be applicable in all settings where permanent radiographic images are produced.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Correctly identify anatomical features on the radiographs and identity some major pathological and traumatic conditions	P6.confirm the quality of permanent radiographic images produces as meeting optimal standards	None
PC2. Seek the advice of the Radiologist on conditions identified	P8.clearly and accurately label images where they are not automatically identified	None
PC3. Document the comments and diagnosis of the Radiologist in a report for the patient	P9.validate automatically generated labels against the individual's details	None
PC4. Explain the diagnosis and comments in the report to the patient if required	P10.prepare radiographic images correctly for distribution and sent promptly to the correct location	None
		P1.confirm that the equipment is in good working order and fully operational prior to use
		P2.operate and handle equipment, materials or systems safely and consistent with their purpose in a manner which will not damage them or increase the risk of defects in permanent radiographic images

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P3.correctly select image production and reproduction processes and materials or systems according to the modality by which the image was acquired, the type of permanent radiographic image required and the materials or systems on which it is to be produced or stored
		P4.monitor and maintain heating, lighting, ventilation and humidity at correct levels for the process and the materials being used
		P5.identify and take immediate attention to remedy faults or minimise damage to equipment and materials where faults or breakdowns occur in equipment during use, and inform the appropriate person promptly
		P7.investigate and record the reasons where the quality of permanent radiographic images does not meet optimal standards and take appropriate remedial action
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K4.the purpose of quality assurance monitoring	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment		
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures		
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment		
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment		
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment		
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans		
KA8. How to order new supplies		
KA9. Documentation required of medical history of patient, procedures undertaken and reports		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA10. Medico-legal considerations for Radiology Technicians including clinical and ethical responsibilities, definitions of misconduct and malpractice and handling female patients		
KA11. Penalties for misconduct and malpractice		
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. The anatomical features on the radiographs		
KB2. How to identity major pathological and traumatic conditions		
KB3. How to seek the opinion of the radiologist on the scan images/ radiographs produced		
KB4. How to document the comments and diagnosis of the radiologist in a report		
KB5. How to adhere to standards and formats prescribed for reports		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB6. How to explain the report contents to the patient if required		
		K1.the current European and National legislation, national guidelines, organisational policies and protocols in accordance with Clinical/Corporate Governance which affect your work practice in relation to preparing and reproducing permanent images
		K2.your responsibilities and accountability in relation to the current European and National legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols and Clinical/Corporate Governance
		K3.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your employer
		K5.the types of faults which may appear in radiographic images during processing, the likely causes and remedial action which should be taken when poor images are produced
		K6.why images and other materials must be handled carefully and why images must be correctly identified and labelled

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K7.the types and amounts of materials to use with different processors and how these should be prepared and used
		K8.the appropriate equipment, materials and systems to use for different radiographic image production and reproduction processes and requirements, including different types and sizes of films and digital systems
		K9.why the quality of processing equipment and procedures must be regularly monitored
		K10.different image presentation and storage formats and when and how these should be used
		K11.the correct conditions such as light and ventilation for using and handling different image production and reproduction equipment and materials
		K12.the way in which different radiographic images react to light, the safe-light conditions for different films and how this relates to film emulsions
		K13.the purpose of different radiographic image processing methods and circumstances in which the should be used
		K14.the different stages of film processing and preparation

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K15.procedures associated with using different radiographic image production and reproduction equipment and materials
		K16.how to identify faults/breakdowns and the appropriate action to take
		K17.methods used to package radiographic images for distribution

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ N 0206	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Recognise contrast induced adverse reactions	UK NOS	Administer contrast media to increase information provided by diagnostic imaging CHS108
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 2408	UK NOS Code	
Scope	Taking precautionary measures to avoid the reactions ,Recognising the contrast induced reaction	Overview	This standard relates to the administration of contrast media as part of a diagnostic process that involves the use of imaging equipment. It covers the use of a range of administration devices and will be relevant to all imaging modalities that involve use of contrast media. Individuals will work within the limits of their authority and competence in respect of type of patient, use of contrast media and imaging modality.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Know the patient's medical history	P1.confirm patient consent, assess risks and determine contra-indications associated with planned procedure prior to commencement	None
PC2. Select proper agent to be used	P4.select and prepare suitable contrast media in line with local protocols and guidelines and manufacturer's instructions and check with colleague to ensure safety of use	None
PC3. Promptly recognise and assess the reactions	P8.select appropriate parameters for administration of contrast media	None
PC4. Ensure immediate availability of necessary equipment and drugs in case of reaction	P9.confirm correct placement and suitability of required cannulation or IV access point	None
PC5. Know the correct medications and other treatment options	P10.administer contrast media using suitable method and equipment	None
PC6. Know the different types of adverse reactions	P11.monitor changes in the patient's condition and identify signs of discomfort or contrast reaction	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC7. Recognise the contraindications of allergic reactions	P12.in the event of adverse reaction, record details and take action to protect patient safety in line with adverse reaction protocol	None
		P2.confirm status and requirement for presence of carers where appropriate
		P3.explain the procedure, requirements for compliance and possible side effects to the patient, and confirm their understanding
		P5.record details of contrast media used in patient records, including type, dose, expiry, batch and administrator
		P6.apply correct aseptic techniques to control infection
		P7.ensure that carers remaining in the imaging room have completed the relevant safety questionnaire and have been informed of risks
		13.dispose of sharps and clinical waste safely
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Internal procedures and policies with respect to radiological equipment and scans	K1. The range of contrast media, their application and purpose	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA2. Internal procedures and policies on safety precautions to be taken when operating radiological equipment	K2.The contra-indications associated with the use of contrast media and the implications of proceeding with due consideration of related risks	None
KA3. Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures	K10.Appropriate emergency procedures	None
KA4. Mandatory regulations on safety and risk mitigation when operating radiological equipment	K13.How and from whom to obtain additional information to assist with decisions regarding procedures	None
KA5. Routine basic maintenance procedures for radiological equipment	K19.The contra-indications and potential reactions associated with the relevant imaging modality	None
KA6. How to contact vendors and suppliers for maintenance and repair of radiological equipment	K20.Complications with administration and use of contrast media	None
KA7. Inventory policy of the organisation with regard to radiological supplies, contrast agents and other materials used in scans		
Technical Knowledge		
KB7. The different types of reaction based on severity and adverse effects		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB8. When and how to seek the opinion of doctor or radiologist depending on reaction		
KB9. The different symptoms of adverse reactions		
KB10. How to take necessary precautions with patient who are suspected to have some prior reaction history		
		K3.Requirements and procedures for patient identification and consent
		K4.Your responsibilities and accountability under national legislation and regulations, current European, International and local guidelines, Professional standards, Codes of Practice and regulations this includes: a.Health and safety at work and safe working methods b.Control of infection, including aseptic techniques c.Use of hazardous materials (COSHH) d.Waste disposal e.Use of medical devices and product liability f.Security within the workplace g.Consent to examinations h.Patient identification i.Data entry, utilisation,

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		recording and transfer and confidentiality
		K5.Information that should be given to patients a.Prior to commencing the investigation b.During the investigation c.On completion of the investigation
		K6.Controlled areas and safety requirements in the imaging environment
		K7.Records required for drug administration
		K8.The local policy for administration of contrast media
		K9.Legislation relevant to the prescribing, supply and administration of medicines –Amendments to the Medicines Act regarding supplementary prescribing, Patient Group Directives
		K11.The correct and safe use of the range of equipment associated with use of contrast media
		K12.Problems associated with use of intravenous cannulation

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS Code	Collate and Communicate Health Information	UK NOS	Communicate effectively in a healthcare environment
Indian NOS	HSS/ N 9601	UK NOS Code	GEN97
Scope	Communicating with individuals, patients, their family and others about health issues	Overview	This standard is about communicating effectively with individuals in a healthcare environment. You will be expected to communicate effectively with a number of people in a variety of situations. You will be expected to use your initiative and follow organisational procedures in times of crisis.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Respond to queries and information needs of all individuals	P1.acknowledge and respond to communication promptly	None
PC2. Communicate effectively with all individuals regardless of age, caste, gender, community or other characteristics	P2.communicate clearly and coherently taking into account the needs of individuals	None
PC3. Communicate with individuals at a pace and level fitting their understanding, without using terminology unfamiliar to them PC4. Utilise	P3.select the most appropriate method of communication for the individuals	None
all training and information at one's disposal to provide relevant information to the individual	P5.adapt your communication style to suit the situation	None
PC5. Confirm that the needs of the individual have been met	P6.identify any communication barriers with the individuals and take the appropriate action	None
PC6. Adhere to guidelines provided by one's organisation or regulatory body relating to confidentiality	P7.clarify points and check that you and others understand what is being communicated	None
PC7. Respect the individual's need for privacy	P8.actively listen and respond appropriately to any questions and concerns raised during communications	None
PC8. Maintain any records required at the end of the interaction	P10.maintain confidentiality of information where appropriate to do so	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P4.ensure that the environment for communication is as conducive as possible for effective communication
		P9.establish lines of communication which enable you to communicate with individuals in other locations in times of need or emergency
Knowledge & Understanding Organisational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Guidelines on communicating with individuals	K6.the principles of confidentiality, security and sharing of information for the environment in which you work	None
KA2. Guidelines on maintaining confidentiality and respecting need for privacy	K8.how your communication skills reflects on you, your organisation and/or workplace	None
KA3. Guidelines of the organisation/ health provider on communicating with individuals and patients		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. How to communicate effectively		
KB2. When to ask for assistance when situations are beyond one's competence and authority		
KB3. How to maintain confidentiality and to respect an individual's need for privacy		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB4. How to ensure that all information provided to individuals is from reliable sources		
KB5. How to handle stressful or risky situations when communicating with individuals		
KB6. Difficulties that can occur when communicating with individuals and family members in stressful situations and how to manage these		
		K1.the importance of responding promptly and appropriately
		K2.the importance of: a.focusing on the individual b.space and positioning when communicating c.body language and eye contact when communicating d.giving individuals sufficient time to communicate e.using the individual's preferred means of communication and language f.checking that you and the individuals understand each other g.adapting your communications to aid understanding

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		h.active listening
		K3.the difficulties that can arise as a result of specific situations in your area of work and how and where to seek advice when faced with situations outside your sphere of competence
		K4.methods of working with, and resolving conflicts or barriers that you are likely to encounter when communicating with individuals
		K5.methods and ways of communicating that: a.support equality and diversity b.support the rights of people to communicate in their preferred method, media and language c.are effective when dealing with, and challenging discrimination when communicating with individuals
		K7.the most effective and efficient way to communicate with others in times of need or emergency

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Ensure availability of medical and diagnostic supplies	UK NOS	Manage environments and resources for use during healthcare activities
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9602	UK NOS Code	GEN6
Scope	Anticipating demand and ensuring availability of adequate medical and diagnostic supplies	Overview	This standard is about the management of clinical environments for healthcare activities. This includes preparing for an individual's healthcare intervention, treatment or therapy and ensuring that the clinical environment is appropriately cleaned, cleared and ready for its next inte.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Maintain adequate supplies of medical and diagnostic supplies	P3.ensure all essential resources are available in advance of planned healthcare activities and report any shortfalls	None
PC2. Arrive at actual demand as accurately as possible	P7.handle resources in a safe and correct manner in accordance with health and safety and infection prevention and control, local and national policies and guidelines	None
PC3. Anticipate future demand based on internal, external and other contributing factors as accurately as possible		
PC4. Handle situations of stock-outs or unavailability of stocks without compromising health needs of patients/ individuals		
		P1work within your level of competence, responsibility and accountability throughout all clinical activities and respond in a timely manner to meet individual's needs
		P2.ensure effective infection prevention and control at all times

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P4.check and confirm that all resources are in a suitable, safe condition for the activity to be carried out
		P5.check that relevant equipment and medical devices are functioning within required parameters prior to use
		P6.take appropriate action, where faults or breakdowns occur in equipment and medical devices
		P8.prepare resources in the appropriate manner and time for the activity to be carried out in accordance with any clinical governance
		P9.make sure that environmental conditions within the immediate environment are set to appropriate levels to maintain individual comfort throughout the activity
		P10.promptly investigate any problems with the environment and resources and report any which you cannot solve to the relevant person to deal with them
		P11.clean re-useable items in accordance with national and local policies after use and make them safe prior to storage

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P12.dispose of any used, damaged or out of date items in an appropriate safe place in accordance with local procedures
		P13.return un-opened, unused and surplus resources to the correct location for storage
		P14.monitor available levels of consumable materials used in clinical activities and replenish and replace in accordance with protocols P15.ensure you record all information accurately and timely in accordance with information governance
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Centres for restocking supplies	K6.the importance of selecting, preparing and setting out essential resources safely, efficiently and in accordance with relevant protocols and local/national guidelines	None
KA2. Guidelines on anticipating demand for medical and diagnostic supplies		None
KA3. Contents of all diagnostic and medical kits		None
KA4. Guidelines on procurement and storage of medical and		None

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diagnostic kits		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. How to arrive at actual demand for medical and diagnostic supplies		
KB2. How to anticipate demand		
KB3. How to maintain/ safely store existing supplies		
KB4. How to maintain records of available supplies		
KB5. How to request additional supplies		
		K1. your own level of competence, authority and knowledge in relation to managing clinical environments and resources
		K2.the importance of applying standard precautions to the preparing of environments and the potential consequences of poor practice
		K3.what is and is not a sterile field and how the correct level of cleanliness may be achieved for the healthcare activity, the client

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		and the setting
		K4.the roles and responsibilities of other team members in relation to both the preparation and management of the clinical environment
		K5.the range of associated medical equipment, devices and resources, their purpose and correct use and how to check if they are functioning correctly or in a suitable state for use, in line with local health and safety guidelines
		K7.the types of essential resources which are sensitive to environmental changes and how this affects their storage and use
		K8.the environmental conditions appropriate for the type of healthcare activity to be undertaken and how to make appropriate adjustments to meet requirements
		K9.the procedures and techniques associated with the preparation, maintenance and cleaning of the environment and resources used for specified healthcare activity
		K10.the importance of handling resources safely and correctly and how to do so

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		K11.what activities you are permitted to undertake when problems arise with equipment or resources and when you must refer the problem to others K12.the
		relevant person to whom you should refer problems with the environment and/or resources and the correct procedure for doing so K13.the types of records and
		documentation required for management of clinical environments and associated healthcare activities and how they should be completed K14.the importance of
		ensuring that clinical environments are sterile and fit for next use K15.key factors that influence the
		readiness of clinical environments for use in healthcare activities K16.your responsibilities under
		national legislation and regulations, current European, International and local guidelines, Codes of Practice and Professional standards K17.the duty to report any acts or omissions in care that could be
		detrimental to yourself, other individuals or your employer K18.the policies and guidance that clarify your scope of practice,
		accountabilities and the

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		working relationship between yourself and others in relation to emergency procedures

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Ensure availability of medical and diagnostic supplies	UK NOS	Monitor and manage the environment and resources during and after clinical/therapeutic activities
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9602	UK NOS Code	GEN7
Scope	Anticipating demand and ensuring availability of adequate medical and diagnostic supplies	Overview	This standard covers the management of the immediate environment and resources used during clinical/therapeutic activities that either you perform yourself or are led by a registered practitioner. You will be responsible for managing the environment and resources so that they are kept in an effective state while the procedure is taking place, and reinstating the resources after the event.

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Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Maintain adequate supplies of medical and diagnostic supplies	P3.handle all resources in a safe manner, consistent with infection control techniques and other statutory requirements appropriate to the procedure and setting	None
PC2. Arrive at actual demand as accurately as possible	P7.monitor consumable materials used in the clinical activity correctly and safely, and replenish and replace in accordance with protocols	None
PC3. Anticipate future demand based on internal, external and other contributing factors as accurately as possible	P9.return un-opened unused and surplus resources to the correct location for storage	None
PC4. Handle situations of stock-outs or unavailability of stocks without compromising health needs of patients/ individuals		
		P1.apply standard precautions for infection control and take other appropriate health and safety measures
		P2.operate equipment: a.correctly for the procedure concerned b.safely and in a manner that is consistent with manufacturers' instructions and local

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		procedures
		P4.regularly monitor environmental conditions and maintain them at the correct levels to ensure individual comfort and as required by the procedure
		P5.monitor the operation of equipment regularly and confirm it is in good working order
		P6.where faults or breakdowns occur in equipment during use, take appropriate action to remedy or minimise damage to resources and ensure the safety of the individual
		P8.clean fixed items effectively after use with the appropriate materials
		P10.clean re-useable items effectively after use and make them safe prior to storage
		P11.handle and dispose of wastes and by-products in a safe manner using the correct, designated waste routes
		P12.deal promptly safely and effectively with any problems

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		that are within your scope of practice
		P13.report any problems with resources or the environment that you cannot solve to the relevant person to deal with them
		P14.produce accurate, legible and complete records of maintenance activities
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding:	
KA1. Centres for restocking supplies	K8.The essential resources required for the activity	None
KA2. Guidelines on anticipating demand for medical and diagnostic supplies		
KA3. Contents of all diagnostic and medical kits		
KA4. Guidelines on procurement and storage of medical and diagnostic kits		
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. How to arrive at actual demand for medical and diagnostic supplies		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB2. How to anticipate demand		
KB3. How to maintain/ safely store existing supplies		
KB4. How to maintain records of available supplies		
KB5. How to request additional supplies		
		K1.The current European and national legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols which affect your work practice in relation to: a.health and safety and infection control b.the handling of equipment and other resources c.accountability and responsibility for monitoring and managing equipment and other resources, including vicarious liability K2.Your
		responsibilities under the current European and national legislation and local policies and protocols on your actions within the health care environment

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K3.The importance of wearing protective clothing when dealing with hazardous substances, the type of personal protective equipment which should be used and how to use it effectively
		K4.The policies and guidance which clarify your scope of practice and the relationship between yourself and the practitioner in terms of delegation and supervision
		K5.The different types of waste and by-products generated by the activity and the appropriate methods of handling and disposal for each
		K6.Why it is necessary for actions to be taken relating to the control of infection
		K7.The operational characteristics of equipment and materials used and how to recognise when these are not of the required quality
		K9.The procedures to be performed and the equipment and materials to be used

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		that relate to these
		K10.The importance of ensuring consumables of the correct quality and quantity are available throughout the activity
		K11.The procedure to be followed and the environmental conditions and resources which it requires 12.Possible sources of infection
		K13.What actions you should take during and after a procedure to control the risks of infection
		K14.What procedures you are permitted to undertake when problems arise with equipment or resources and when you must refer the problem to others
		K15.The relevant person to whom you should refer problems with the environment and/or resources
		K16.How to confirm that equipment (including electrical) is

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		safe for use - and the extent of the worker's responsibility for this, in line with local health and safety guidelines
		K17.Methods of controlling infection
		K18.Methods for safely handling instruments, equipment and materials
		K19.How the correct level of cleanliness may be maintained
		K20.The correct way to store instruments and equipment used in the procedure
		K21.The procedures for packing used instruments
		K22.Methods used to replenish, maintain and clean equipment and why it is important to regularly replenish and replace supplies
		K23.The optimum frequencies at which monitoring of resources should take place

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		K24.The types of information that must be recorded within maintenance documentation and the importance of completing it as near as contemporaneously as possible
		K25.The importance of immediately reporting any issues which are outside your own sphere of competence without delay to the relevant member of staff

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4.
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Act within the limits of one's competence and authority	UK NOS	Act within the limits of your competence and authority
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9603	UK NOS Code	GEN63
Scope	Acting within the limit of one's competence and authority; -Knowing one's job role o Knowing one's job responsibility -Recognising the job role and responsibilities of co workers Reference: 'This National Occupational Standard is from the UK Skills for Health suite [SFHGEN63, Act within the limits of your competence and authority] It has been tailored to apply to healthcare in India and has been reproduced with their permission'.	Overview	This standard covers recognising the boundaries of your role and responsibilities and working within your level of competence in accordance with legislation, protocols and guidelines. It is applicable for all staff.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Adhere to legislation, protocols and guidelines relevant to one's role and field of practice	P1. adhere to legislation, protocols and guidelines relevant to your role and field of practice	None
PC2. Work within organisational systems and requirements as appropriate to one's role	P2.work within organisational systems and requirements as appropriate to your role	None
PC3. Recognise the boundary of one's role and responsibility and seek supervision when situations are beyond one's competence and authority	P3.recognise the boundary of your role and responsibility and seek supervision when situations are beyond your competence and authority	None
PC4. Maintain competence within one's role and field of practice	P4.maintain competence within your role and field of practice	None
PC5. Use relevant research based protocols and guidelines as evidence to inform one's practice	P5.use relevant research based protocols and guidelines as evidence to inform your practice	None
PC6. Promote and demonstrate good practice as an individual and as a team member at all times	P6.promote and demonstrate good practice as an individual and as a team member at all times	None
PC7. Identify and manage potential and actual risks to the quality and safety of practice	P7.identify and manage potential and actual risks to the quality and safety of practice	None
PC8. Evaluate and reflect on the quality of one's work and make continuing improvement	P8.evaluate and reflect on the quality of your work and make continuing improvements	None
Knowledge & Understanding	Knowledge & Understanding	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Organizational Context		
KA1. The relevant legislation, standards, policies, and procedures followed in the organisation	KA1. The relevant legislation, standards, policies, and procedures followed in the organisation	None
KA2. The medical procedures and functioning of required medical equipment	KA2. The medical procedures and functioning of required medical equipment	None
KA3. Role and importance of assisting other healthcare providers in delivering care	KA3. Role and importance of assisting other healthcare providers in delivering care	None
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. The boundaries of one's role and responsibilities and other team members	KB1. The boundaries of one's role and responsibilities and other team members	None
KB2. The reasons for working within the limits of one's competence and authority	KB2. The reasons for working within the limits of one's competence and authority	None
KB3. The importance of personally promoting and demonstrating good practice	KB3. The importance of personally promoting and demonstrating good practice	None
KB4. The legislation, protocols and guidelines effecting one's work	KB4. The legislation, protocols and guidelines effecting one's work	None
KB5. The organisational systems and requirements relevant to one's role	KB5. The organisational systems and requirements relevant to one's role	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB6. The sources of information that can be accessed to maintain an awareness of research and developments in one's area of work	KB6. The sources of information that can be accessed to maintain an awareness of research and developments in one's area of work	None
KB7. The difference between direct and indirect supervision and autonomous practice, and which combination is most applicable in different circumstances	KB7. The difference between direct and indirect supervision and autonomous practice, and which combination is most applicable in different circumstances	
KB8. The risks to quality and safety arising from: -Working outside the boundaries of competence and authority -Not keeping up to date with best practice -Poor communication -Insufficient support -Lack of resources	KB8. The risks to quality and safety arising from: -Working outside the boundaries of competence and authority -Not keeping up to date with best practice -Poor communication -Insufficient support -Lack of resources	
KB9. The importance of individual or team compliance with legislation, protocols, and guidelines and organisational systems and requirements	KB9. The importance of individual or team compliance with legislation, protocols, and guidelines and organisational systems and requirements	
KB10. How to Report and minimise risks	KB10. How to Report and minimise risks	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB11. The principle of meeting the organisation's needs, and how this should enable one to recognise one's own limitations and when one should seek support from others	KB11. The principle of meeting the organisation's needs, and how this should enable one to recognise one's own limitations and when one should seek support from others	
KB12. The processes by which improvements to protocols/guidelines and organisational systems/requirements should be reported	KB12. The processes by which improvements to protocols/guidelines and organisational systems/requirements should be reported	
KB13. The procedure for accessing training, learning and development needs for oneself and/or others within one's organisation	KB13. The procedure for accessing training, learning and development needs for oneself and/or others within one's organisation	
KB14. The actions that can be taken to ensure a current, clear and accurate understanding of roles and responsibilities is maintained, and how this affects the way one work as an individual or part of a team	KB14. The actions that can be taken to ensure a current, clear and accurate understanding of roles and responsibilities is maintained, and how this affects the way one work as an individual or part of a team	

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Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Maintain a safe, healthy, and secure working environment	UK NOS	Ensure your own actions reduce risks to health and safety
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9606	UK NOS Code	CFAMLE5
Scope	Complying the health, safety and security requirements and procedures for workplace ,Handling any hazardous situation with safely, competently and within the limits of authority , Reporting any hazardous situation and breach in procedures to ensure a safe, healthy, secure working environment	Overview	This unit is for people with a role which involves: 1.reviewing the workplace, activities and organisation to identify and evaluate the health and safety hazards to employees, other people who may be affected, and physical resources 2.assessing the nature and extent of the hazards of the workplace, activities and organisation to determine the health and safety risks to employees, other people who may be affected, and physical resources 3.determining relevant risk control measures and safe systems of work 4.prioritising risks 5.implementing risk control measures 6.making sure that the risk control measures meet

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			health and safety statutory requirements and industry best practice

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Identify individual responsibilities in relation to maintaining workplace health safety and security requirements	P1 inspect the workplace to identify and evaluate the hazards to the safety of the employees, other people who may be affected, and physical resources	None
PC2. Comply with health, safety and security procedures for the workplace	P2 observe work activities to identify and evaluate the hazards to the safety of the employees, other people who may be affected, and physical resources	None
PC3. Report any identified breaches in health, safety, and security procedures to the designated person	P3 examine proposed and new workplaces, equipment, processes or activities in order to identify and evaluate the hazards to the safety of the employees, other people who may be affected and physical resources	None
PC4. Identify potential hazards and breaches of safe work practices	P4 inspect the workplace to identify and evaluate the hazards to the health of the employees and other people who may be affected	None
PC5. Correct any hazards that individual can deal with safely, competently and within the limits of authority	P5 observe work activities to identify and evaluate the hazards to the health of the employees and other people who may be affected	None
PC6. Promptly and accurately report the hazards that individual is not allowed to deal with, to the relevant person and	P6 examine proposed and new workplaces, equipment, processes and activities in order to identify and evaluate the	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

warn other people who may get affected	hazards to the health of the employees and other people who may be affected	
PC7. Follow the organisation's emergency procedures promptly, calmly, and efficiently	P7 select and use appropriate measuring equipment	None
PC8. Identify and recommend opportunities for improving health, safety, and security to the designated person	P8 keep appropriate records of the hazards	None
PC9. Complete any health and safety records legibly and accurately	P9 determine risks to safety in the workplace to employees, other people who may be affected, and physical resources	
	P10 determine risks to health in the workplace to employees and other people who may be affected, taking into account existing control measures, the population at risk, the nature of the harm and the likelihood of the occurrence	
	P11 select and use suitable techniques to determine and analyse risks	
	P12 decide the tolerability and/or acceptability of risk	
	P14 keep appropriate records of the risks	
	P15 identify and evaluate the existing risk control measures and current systems of work in your organisation	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	P16 recognise your own limits and, where necessary, bring in specialist or other assistance	
	P17 identify any additional or improved risk control measures that may be needed in your organisation	
	P18 identify and take into consideration the risk control measures required by health and safety statutory requirements relevant to your organisation and industry best practice	
	P21 assist in the implementation of risk control measures in your organisation	
		P13 select and use appropriate instruments and survey techniques to determine the exposure of employees and other people who may be affected
		P19 involve managers, employee representatives and/or employees in consultation about the risk controls
		P20 identify the resources needed, and cost-effectiveness, of the risk control measures needed
		P22 make sure that all those people affected receive the necessary

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		training to gain the competence required for the implementation of risk control measures
		P23 keep appropriate records of risk control measures
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. The importance of health, safety, and security in the workplace	K1 health and safety hazards	
KA2. The basic requirements of the health and safety and other legislations and regulations that apply to the workplace	K2 risk assessment techniques	
KA3. The person(s) responsible for maintaining healthy, safe, and secure workplace	K5 the analysis techniques suitable for determining risks	
KA4. The relevant up-to-date information on health, safety, and security that applies to the workplace	K5 the analysis techniques suitable for determining risks	
KA5. How to report the hazard	K7 tolerability/acceptability of risk	
KA6. The responsibilities of individual to maintain safe, healthy and secure workplace		
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. Requirements of health, safety and security in workplace		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB2. How to create safety records and maintaining them		
KB3. The importance of being alert to health, safety, and security hazards in the work environment		
KB4. The common health, safety, and security hazards that affect people working in an administrative role		
KB4. The legislation, protocols and guidelines effecting one's work		
KB5. How to identify health, safety, and security hazards		
KB6. The importance of warning others about hazards and how to do so until the hazard is dealt with skills		
		K3 physical resources
		K4 instruments and survey techniques which may be used to determine the exposure of people who maybe affected
		K6 health and safety statutory requirements
		K8 quality management requirements for documentation
		K9 risk control measures, including safe systems of

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		work
		K10 risk control hierarchies
		K11 the risk control measures required by health and safety legislation and industry best practice

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow radiation safety guidelines	UK NOS	Measure an individual's healthcare radiation exposure to minimise risk
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9608	UK NOS Code	HCS4
Scope	Following and complying with radiation safety guidelines Reference : 'The content of this National Occupational Standard is drawn from the UK Skills for Health NOS [SFHHCS3 Ensure the safety of individuals exposed to radiation within healthcare and SFHHCS4 Measure an individual's healthcare radiation exposure to minimise risk]'	Overview	This standard relates to the use of a range of methods to measure and record radiation exposure to individuals to minimise the risks. These individuals include staff, and individuals receiving radiation during diagnostic or therapeutic activities.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS		Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Confirm sources of radiation and likely type of exposure for all individuals within the work area	P1. work within your level of competence, responsibility and accountability	None
PC2. Apply appropriate assessment methodology suitable for source, type of exposure, dose, level of risk and the recipients' exposure time	P2. confirm sources of radiation and likely type of exposure for all individuals within the controlled radiation environments P5. apply appropriate	None
PC3. Confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are compliant with current and relevant legislation requirements	health and safety measures and standard precautions for infection prevention and control during the measurement process	None
PC4. Determine and assess the appropriateness of the projected radiation dose over a suitable period of time for an individual or key staff and other personnel	P6. use relevant methodologies to measure radiation sources applied to recipients suitable to the source, type of exposure, dose and level of risk	None
PC5. Record the results of the assessment accurately and in correct format, referencing any monitoring measurements taken to accepted published values to	P7. where appropriate to work practice, ensure radiation activity is below safety guidance limits before recipients of radiation	None

indicate conformance within accepted safety guidance limits for the procedures undertaken within the work practice	are discharged or released from controlled areas	
PC6. Communicate and provide information, advice and guidance effectively in the appropriate medium to meet the individuals needs and preferences	P9. undertake appropriate measurements within the controlled environments and surrounding environment to ensure radiation exposure safety limits are not exceeded	None
PC7. Report actual and potential risks from radiation, in context, to other healthcare professionals and where appropriate seek assistance and advice	P10. determine and assess the appropriateness of the projected radiation exposure over a suitable period of time for an individual and/or the controlled area and surrounding environment	None
PC8. Maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, policies and protocols	P11. record the results of measurements accurately and in correct format, referencing the measurements to accepted published values to indicate the controlled area is operating within accepted parameters in line with current legislation and	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	organisational requirements	
PC9. Confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are current and compliant with relevant legislation	P12. report actual and potential risks from radiation, in context, to other healthcare professionals and where appropriate seek assistance and advice	None
PC10. Maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols	P13. maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location inline with current legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols	None
		P3. confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are current and compliant with relevant legislation
		P4. ensure measurement devices are operating at the required performance level to give an accurate and traceable measure of radiation
		P8. check individuals and/or relevant others understand the possible side effects from radiation exposure
Knowledge & Understanding: Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding:	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA5. Basic requirements of the health and safety and other legislations and regulations that apply to the organisation	K1. your own level of competence, authority and specialist knowledge base	None
KA6. Person(s) responsible for health, safety, and security in the organisation	K11. the importance and requirements for personal safety measurements applicable to the work practice activities	None
KA7. Relevant up-to-date information on health, safety, and security that applies to the organisation	K16. the current legislation, national guidelines, organisational policies and protocols, clinical and information governance related to radiation that affect your work practice	None
KA8. Organisation's emergency procedures and responsibilities for handling hazardous situations	K17. the policies and guidance that clarify your scope of practice, accountabilities and the working relationship between yourself and others	None
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. How to communicate effectively in the appropriate medium to meet all recipients' needs in relation to radiation safety		
KB2. The safety principles for radiation physics including therapy and diagnostic procedures		
KB3. The range, type and nature of radiation and associated		

equipment and/or medical devices used within the relevant specialist areas and their work practices		
KB4. The importance of quality assuring the facilities, equipment and other resources for operational safety and monitoring each operational procedure for radiation safety in accordance with legislation and organisational requirements		
KB5. The range of permissible exposure limits applicable to diagnostic investigations or therapeutic interventions with radiation and/or radioactive substances within the organisation		
KB6. The importance and appropriate methodologies for radiation safety assessments within the organisation		
KB7. The importance and requirements for radiation safety requirements		
KB8. The importance of environmental monitoring to minimise the risk of accidental exposure to radiation and to identify if an adverse event occurs		
KB9. How to communicate and provide advice, guidance and information effectively in the		

appropriate medium to meet individuals needs and preferences for the measurement of radiation exposure		
KB10. The range, type and dose of radiation used within diagnostic or therapeutic activities		
KB11. The factors and circumstances of the working environment that contribute to radiation exposure and the importance of environmental monitoring		
KB12. How to undertake environmental monitoring of controlled work areas and the surrounding area, the acceptable limits and the implications and consequences of adverse results and who to inform		
		K2. the range of stakeholders involved and their information needs related to measuring the range of radiation within controlled designated radiation workplace areas and where, when and how to seek advice and support
		K3. the requirements for classification of workers and the acceptable exposure dose limits in line with current legislation and

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		organisational requirements
		K4. how to communicate and provide advice, guidance and information effectively in the appropriate medium to meet individuals needs and preferences for the measurement of radiation exposure
		K5. the range, type and dose of radiation used within diagnostic or therapeutic activities within the work area
		K6. the range of acceptable exposure limits to recipients and the occupational exposure limits for staff within your work practice in line with current legislation and organisational requirements
		K7. the appropriate methodologies for the estimation of dose and exposure over time for both staff and recipients
		K8. the implications of incorrect or incomplete measurements of radiation exposure dose and times and the consequences of this for the recipient and/or staff
		K9. where appropriate to work practice, how to calculate an individuals dose requirement to balance minimising risks of exposure

		against planned intervention objectives and the required procedures of the dosimetry calibration
		K10. where appropriate to work practice, the importance of ensuring the recipients and their relevant others understand the effects of radiation exposure
		K12. the range, type and operation of suitable measurement devices available and their limitations for personal occupational monitoring and monitoring recipients following radiation exposure
		K13. how to ensure key stakeholders understand how to check their personal monitoring devices and the significance and implications of reaching maximum exposure measurements within unexpected timeframes
		K14. the factors and circumstances of the working environment that contribute to radiation exposure and the importance of environmental monitoring
		K15. how to undertake environmental monitoring of controlled work areas and the surrounding area, the acceptable limits and the implications and

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		consequences of adverse results and who to inform

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 2401	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow radiation safety guidelines	UK NOS	Ensure the safety of individuals exposed to radiation within healthcare
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9608	UK NOS Code	HCS3
Scope	Following and complying with radiation safety guidelines Reference : 'The content of this National Occupational Standard is drawn from the UK Skills for Health NOS [SFHHCS3 Ensure the safety of individuals exposed to radiation within healthcare and SFHHCS4 Measure an individual's healthcare radiation exposure to minimise risk]'	Overview	This standard relates to the range of methods to assess the safety of radiation exposure to individuals. These individuals include staff working with or involved with the disposal of radiation and radioactive substances within their work practices, individuals undergoing treatment or diagnostic procedures, their relevant others exposed during and after the radiation exposure and the public. Radiation exposure occurs with X-rays and radioactive materials and/or accidental exposure.

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Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Confirm sources of radiation and likely type of exposure for all individuals within the work area	P1. work within your level of competence, responsibility and accountability	None
PC2. Apply appropriate assessment methodology suitable for source, type of exposure, dose, level of risk and the recipients' exposure time	P3. confirm sources of radiation and likely type of exposure for all individuals within the work area	None
PC3. Confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are compliant with current and relevant legislation requirements	P4. apply health and safety measures and standard precautions for infection prevention and control when undertaking radiation safety assessments	None
PC4. Determine and assess the appropriateness of the projected radiation dose over a suitable period of time for an individual or key staff and other personnel	P5. apply appropriate assessment methodology suitable for source, type of exposure, dose, level of risk and the recipients' exposure time	None
PC5. Record the results of the assessment accurately and in correct format, referencing any monitoring measurements taken to accepted published values to indicate conformance within accepted safety guidance limits	P6. confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are compliant with current and relevant legislation	

for the procedures undertaken within the work practice	requirements	
PC6. Communicate and provide information, advice and guidance effectively in the appropriate medium to meet the individuals needs and preferences	P7. determine and assess the appropriateness of the projected radiation dose over a suitable period of time for an individual or key staff and other personnel	
PC7. Report actual and potential risks from radiation, in context, to other healthcare professionals and where appropriate seek assistance and advice	P8. record the results of the assessment accurately and in correct format, referencing any monitoring measurements taken to accepted published values to indicate conformance within accepted safety guidance limits for the procedures undertaken within the work practice	
PC8. Maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, policies and protocols	P9. communicate and provide information, advice and guidance effectively in the appropriate medium to meet the individuals and relevant others needs and preferences	
PC9. Confirm that all required procedures and associated safety measures are current and	P10. report actual and potential risks from radiation, in context, to	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

compliant with relevant legislation	other healthcare professionals and where appropriate seek assistance and advice	
PC10. Maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols	P11. maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, policies and protocol	
		P2. liaise with key stakeholders and gain their involvement in radiation safety monitoring and assessments to ensure safety of all individuals in controlled environments
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA5. Basic requirements of the health and safety and other legislations and regulations that apply to the organisation	K1. your own level of competence, authority and specialist knowledge base in radiation safety	None
KA6. Person(s) responsible for health, safety, and security in the organisation	K18. the current legislation, national guidelines, organisational and local policies and protocols which affect your work practice in relation to radiation safety	None
KA7. Relevant up-to-date information on health, safety, and security that applies to the organisation	K19. the policies and guidance that clarify your scope of practice, accountabilities and the working relationship	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	between yourself and others	
KA8. Organisation's emergency procedures and responsibilities for handling hazardous situations Technical Knowledge		
KB1. How to communicate effectively in the appropriate medium to meet all recipients' needs in relation to radiation safety KB3. The range, type and nature of radiation and associated equipment and/or medical devices used within the relevant specialist areas and their work practices KB4. The importance of quality assuring the facilities, equipment and other resources for operational safety and monitoring each operational procedure for radiation safety in accordance with legislation and organisational requirements KB5. The range of permissible exposure limits applicable to diagnostic investigations or therapeutic interventions with radiation and/or radioactive substances within the organisation KB6. The importance and appropriate methodologies for radiation safety assessments within the organisation KB7. The importance and requirements for radiation safety requirements		

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KB8. The importance of environmental monitoring to minimise the risk of accidental exposure to radiation and to identify if an adverse event occurs		
KB9. How to communicate and provide advice, guidance and information effectively in the appropriate medium to meet individuals needs and preferences for the measurement of radiation exposure		
KB10. The range, type and dose of radiation used within diagnostic or therapeutic activities		
KB11. The factors and circumstances of the working environment that contribute to radiation exposure and the importance of environmental monitoring		
KB12. How to undertake environmental monitoring of controlled work areas and the surrounding area, the acceptable limits and the implications and consequences of adverse results and who to inform		
		K2. the range of individuals working with or exposed to radiation or radioactive materials within their work practices and individuals

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		undergoing diagnostic or therapeutic investigations
		K3. how to communicate effectively in the appropriate medium to meet all recipients' needs in relation to radiation safety
		K4. the importance of liaising and involving key stakeholders in monitoring radiation safety within their work practice
		K5. the safety principles for radiation physics including physical and biological half-life and for radionuclide therapy and diagnostic procedures
		K6. the range, type and nature of radiation and associated equipment and/or medical devices used within the relevant specialist areas and their work practices
		K7. the importance of quality assuring the facilities, equipment and other resources for operational safety and monitoring each operational procedure for radiation safety in accordance with legislation and organisational requirements
		K8. the range of permissible exposure limits applicable to diagnostic investigations or therapeutic interventions

		with radiation and/or radioactive substances within the work practice
		K9. the likely and possible effects of direct and indirect radiation exposure effects on individuals, their relevant others and key specialist staff and visitors
		K10. the importance of risk analysis, risk assessments for the use and disposal of radiation and the requirements for radiation protection in accordance with current legislation, guidelines, local policies, protocols and procedures
		K11. the importance and how to apply the appropriate methodologies for radiation safety assessments within the work practice
		K12. the implications and required actions for ineffective or non-compliant radiation protection methods
		K13. the importance of what constitutes an adverse event and the relevant emergency protocols
		K14. the importance and requirements for personal radiation safety requirements and for recipient individuals within the work practice

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		K15. the importance of environmental monitoring to minimise the risk of accidental exposure to radiation and to identify if an adverse event occurs
		K16. why it is important to control the level of access and occupancy of areas in the proximity of radiation to which individuals, staff and members of the public may have access
		K17. the requirements for maintaining information and providing advice and guidance on the classification of radiation used by key workers in their work activities and for individual's diagnostic or therapeutic activities in accordance with current legislation, organisational policies, protocols and procedures

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow biomedical waste disposal protocols	UK NOS	Disposal of clinical and non-clinical waste within healthcare
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9609	UK NOS Code	CHS212
Scope	Classification of the Waste Generated, Segregation of Biomedical Waste , Proper collection and storage of Waste	Overview	This standard relates to the safe handling and disposal of health care waste. It has a broad application and it is relevant for all methods of disposal. This standard covers equipment, medical devices, radioactive, chemical, biological, environmental, clinical and non clinical materials and confidential waste.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Follow the appropriate procedures, policies and protocols for the method of collection and containment level according to the waste type	P1. work within your level of competence, responsibility and accountability	
PC2. Apply appropriate health and safety measures and standard precautions for infection prevention and control and personal protective equipment relevant to the type and category of waste	P2. follow the appropriate procedures, policies and protocols for the method of collection and containment level according to the waste type	
PC3. Segregate the waste material from work areas in line with current legislation and organisational requirements	P3. apply appropriate health and safety measures and standard precautions for infection prevention and control and personal protective equipment relevant to the type and category of waste	
PC4. Segregation should happen at source with proper containment, by using different colour coded bins for different categories of waste	P5. segregate the waste material from your work areas in line with current legislation and organisational requirements	
PC5. Check the accuracy of the labelling that identifies the type and content of waste	P6. check the accuracy of the labelling that identifies the type and content of waste for transfer	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC6. Confirm suitability of containers for any required course of action appropriate to the type of waste disposal	P7. confirm suitability of containers for any required course of action appropriate to the type of waste disposal	
PC7. Check the waste has undergone the required processes to make it safe for transport and disposal	P8. check the waste has undergone the required processes to make it safe for transport and disposal	
PC8. Transport the waste to the disposal site, taking into consideration its associated risks	P9. transport the waste to the disposal site, taking into consideration its associated risks	
PC9. Report and deal with spillages and contamination in accordance with current legislation and procedures	P11. report and deal with spillages and contamination in accordance with current legislation and procedures	
PC10. Maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocol	P12. maintain full, accurate and legible records of information and store in correct location in line with current legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols	
		P4. where appropriate, consult with other users to identify the types, quantities and physical form of waste being generated P10. where direct
		measures are not possible, use alternative accepted methodologies for removal of waste

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Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Basic requirements of the health and safety and other legislations and regulations that apply to the organisation	K3. the categories of waste according to national and local guidelines and the importance of this	
KA2. Person(s) responsible for health, safety, and security in the organisation	K4. the appropriate approved disposal routes for your waste permitted under authorisation and relevant legislation	
KA3. Relevant up-to-date information on health, safety, and security that applies to the organisation	K5. the appropriate containment or dismantling requirements for waste and how to make the waste safe for disposal within your work practice	
KA4. Organisation's emergency procedures and responsibilities for handling hazardous situations	K6. why it is important to adhere to the organisational and national waste management principles and procedures for your waste and the implications of not doing so	
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. How to categorise waste according to national, local and organisational guidelines	K7. the hazards and risks associated with the disposal and the importance of risk assessments and how to	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	provide these	
KB2. The appropriate approved disposal routes for waste	K8. the personal protective equipment required appropriate to the different types of waste generated by work activities under your responsibility	
KB3. The appropriate containment or dismantling requirements for waste and how to make the waste safe for disposal	K9. the importance of working in a safe manner when carrying out procedures for disposal in line with local and national policies and legislation	
KB4. The importance to adhere to the organisational and national waste management principles and procedures	K11. the required actions and reporting procedures for any accidents, spillages and contamination involving waste	
KB5. The hazards and risks associated with the disposal and the importance of risk assessments and how to provide these	K12. the requirements of the relevant external agencies involved in the transport and receipt of your waste	
KB6. The personal protective equipment required to manage the different types of waste generated by different work activities	K14. the safe methods of storage and maintaining security of your waste and the permitted accumulation times	
KB7. The importance of working in a safe manner when carrying out procedures for biomedical waste management in line with local and national policies and	K15. the methods for transporting and monitoring your waste disposal and the appropriateness of each	

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

legislation	method to a given scenario	
KB8. The required actions and reporting procedures for any accidents, spillages and contamination involving waste	K16. why it is important to report any problems or delays in waste collection and where to seek advice and guidance	
KB9. The requirements of the relevant external agencies involved in the transport and receipt of your waste	K18. the importance of the organisation monitoring and obtaining an assessment of the impact the waste has on the environment	
KB10. The importance of segregating different types of waste and how to do this	K19. the current national legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols which affect your work practice	
KB11. The safe methods of storage and maintaining security of waste and the permitted accumulation times	K20. the policies and guidance that clarify your scope of practice, accountabilities and the working relationship between yourself and others	
KB12. The methods for transporting and monitoring waste disposal and the appropriateness of each method to a given scenario		
KB13. How to report any problems or delays in waste collection and where to seek advice and guidance		
KB14. The importance of the organisation monitoring and obtaining an assessment of the		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

impact the waste has on the environment KB15. The current national legislation, guidelines, local policies and protocols which affect work practice		
KB16. The policies and guidance that clarify your scope of practice, accountabilities and the working relationship between yourself and others Skills		
		K1. your own level of competence, authority and specialist knowledge base
		K2. the range of stakeholders involved, their information needs, roles and responsibilities with regard to waste management
		K10. the waste streams for disposal available to the organisation and their applicability to the range of waste generated by your work activities
		K13. why it is important to segregate different types of waste and how to do this
		17.the importance of keeping adequate records pertaining to your waste materials and the consequences of not doing so

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow infection control policies and procedures	UK NOS	Minimise the risk of spreading infection by cleaning, disinfection and storing care equipment
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9610	UK NOS Code	IPC4
Scope	Complying with an effective infection control strategy with an effective infection control strategy that ensures the safety of the patient (or end-user of health-related products/services) Maintaining personal protection and preventing the transmission of infections from person to person	Overview	This standard concerns the routine cleaning, disinfection and storage of re-usable non-invasive care equipment to minimise the risk of spreading infection. All staff in health and social care environments should receive training in cleaning, with or without disinfection of the care equipment they use but it should be clear who is responsible for this within each area or care setting. Cleaning and disinfecting are the terms that are used in this standard however in some areas the term 'decontamination' is used. 'Decontamination' is an umbrella term which incorporates cleaning, disinfecting and sterilising as appropriate. This standard covers activity in all health and social care environments, including community and domiciliary

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			settings, and ambulance vehicles/stations, but excluding specialised settings, such as laboratories, pharmacies, or operating theatres, where more specialised methods may be required.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Preform the standard precautions to prevent the spread of infection in accordance with organisation requirements	P2.undertake cleaning, with or without disinfection, in accordance with local and national policies/procedures	None
PC2. Preform the additional precautions when standard precautions alone may not be sufficient to prevent transmission of infection	P3.perform effective hand hygiene before and on completion of the activity in accordance with local and national policy/procedures	None
PC3. Minimise contamination of materials, equipment and instruments by aerosols and splatter	P4.inspect the care equipment before use, and ensure it is clean	None
PC4. Identify infection risks and implement an appropriate response within own role and responsibility	P5.assess what cleaning, with or without disinfection, is required, and choose the appropriate agent and equipment	None
PC5. Document and report activities and tasks that put patients and/or other workers at risk	P6.gather the cleaning, and if required disinfection, agent and equipment and put on the appropriate personal protective equipment	None

	before commencing	
PC6. Respond appropriately to situations that pose an infection risk in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization	P7.clean, with or without disinfection, the care equipment according to the type of equipment, manufacturer's instructions, and local policy/procedures	None
PC7. Follow procedures for risk control and risk containment for specific risks		
PC8. Follow protocols for care following exposure to blood or other body fluids as required		
PC9. Place appropriate signs when and where appropriate		
PC10. Remove spills in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization		
PC11. Maintain hand hygiene by washing hands before and after patient contact and/or after any activity likely to cause contamination		
PC12. Follow hand washing procedures		

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PC13. Implement hand care procedures		
PC14. Cover cuts and abrasions with water-proof dressings and change as necessary		
PC15. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment that complies with Indian Standards, and is appropriate for the intended use		
PC16. Change protective clothing and gowns/aprons daily, more frequently if soiled and where appropriate, after each patient contact		
PC17. Demarcate and maintain clean and contaminated zones in all aspects of health care work		
PC18. Confine records, materials and medicaments to a well-designated clean zone		
PC19. Confine contaminated instruments and equipment to a well-designated contaminated zone		

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PC20. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment in accordance with occupational health and safety policies and procedures when handling waste		
PC21. Separate waste at the point where it has been generated and dispose of into waste containers that are colour coded and identified		
PC22. Store clinical or related waste in an area that is accessible only to authorised persons		
PC23. Handle, package, label, store, transport and dispose of waste appropriately to minimise potential for contact with the waste and to reduce the risk to the environment from accidental release		
PC24. Dispose of waste safely in accordance with policies and procedures of the organisation and legislative requirements		
PC25. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment during cleaning procedures		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC26. Remove all dust, dirt and physical debris from work surfaces		
PC27. Clean all work surfaces with a neutral detergent and warm water solution before and after each session or when visibly soiled		
PC28. Decontaminate equipment requiring special processing in accordance with quality management systems to ensure full compliance with cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation protocols		
PC29. Dry all work surfaces before and after use		
PC30. Replace surface covers where applicable		
PC31. Maintain and store cleaning equipment Knowledge		
		P1.apply appropriate working practices to maintain a tidy, clutter free environment to limit opportunities for microorganisms to spread and contaminate equipment

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		P8.assess the state of repair of care equipment during cleaning and disinfection, remove any equipment immediately that is not fit for use in accordance with local policy, and report and replace any item that is damaged P9.ensure care equipment is
		stored in a clean, designated place in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local and national policies/procedures P10.discard single use, and
		single-patient use equipment and personal protective equipment in accordance with local policy P11.return cleaning and disinfection agents to safe storage,
		following regulations and guidance concerning hazardous substances, health and safety guidance and the manufacturer's instructions P12.ensure your cleaning and disinfection equipment is
		clean, fit for purpose, appropriately colour coded, in a good state of repair, and is stored in a clean, dry, designated place
		P13.discard disposable equipment in accordance with local policy
		P14.should you encounter problems with the facilities and supplies for cleaning and disinfection equipment, that you are unable to remedy,

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		inform the person responsible for them and ask them to take action
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. The organisation's infection control policies and procedures	K1.relevant standard infection prevention and control precautions, national legislation/guidance and local policies/procedures	None
KA2. Organisation requirements relating to immunisation, where applicable	K2.health and safety regulations covering your area of work	None
KA3. Standard precautions	K5.how to access facilities for hand hygiene	None
KA4. Good personal hygiene practice including hand care	K6.effective techniques for maintaining hand hygiene	None
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. Additional precautions		
KB2. Aspects of infectious diseases including: - opportunistic organisms - pathogens		
KB3. Basic microbiology including: -bacteria and bacterial spores -fungi		

-viruses		
KB4. How to clean and sterile techniques		
KB5. The path of disease transmission: -paths of transmission including direct contact and penetrating injuries -risk of acquisition -sources of infecting microorganisms including persons who are carriers, in the incubation phase of the disease or those who are acutely ill		
KB6. Effective hand hygiene: - procedures for routine hand wash - procedures for surgical hand wash - when hands must be washed		
KB7. Good personal hygiene practice including hand care		
KB8. Identification and management of infectious risks in the workplace		
KB9. How to use personal protective equipment such as: - guidelines for glove use - guidelines for wearing gowns and waterproof aprons - guidelines for wearing masks as required - guidelines for wearing protective glasses		
KB10. Susceptible hosts including persons who are immune		

suppressed, have chronic diseases such as diabetes and the very young or very old		
KB11. Surface cleaning: - cleaning procedures at the start and end of the day -managing a blood or body fluid spill - routine surface cleaning		
KB12. Sharps handling and disposal techniques		
KB13. The following: -Follow infection control guidelines - Identify and respond to infection risks - Maintain personal hygiene -Use personal protective equipment -Limit contamination -Handle, package, label, store transport and dispose of clinical and other waste -Clean environmental surfaces		
		K3.regulations and guidance concerning hazardous substances
		K4.the chain of infection
		K7.the appropriate personal protective equipment to use when cleaning, with or without disinfecting, equipment

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		K8.how to safely put on, remove and dispose of personal protective equipment K9.who is
		responsible for cleaning, with or without disinfecting, equipment K10.equipment
		cleaning schedules and other occasions when cleaning, with or without disinfection, should be carried out
		K11.the uses, dilutions, methods of application, storage and disposal of cleaning, and disinfectant products
		K12.how to distinguish between single-use, single-patient use and reusable equipment and/or personal protective equipment and how to dispose, launder, clean, disinfect and store them safely
		K13.your individual role and responsibilities and the responsibilities of others
		K14.how to complete the records required in your area of activity
		K15.how and when to report issues that are within and outside your scope of practice

Indian QP	Radiology Technician	UK	Assistant Practitioner,

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Title		Qualification	Diagnostic Radiology Level 4.
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Follow infection control policies and procedures	UK NOS	Minimise the risk of spreading infection by cleaning, disinfecting and maintaining environments IPC1
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9610	UK NOS Code	
Scope	Complying with an effective infection control strategy with an effective infection control strategy that ensures the safety of the patient (or end-user of health-related products/services) Maintaining personal protection and preventing the transmission of infections from person to person	Overview	This standard concerns minimising the risk of spreading infection by cleaning, disinfecting and maintaining environments in health and social care settings, including community and domiciliary settings, and ambulance care settings, but not including specialised settings, such as laboratories, pharmacies, or operating theatres, where more specialised methods may be required. Cleaning and disinfecting are the terms that are used in this standard however in some areas the term 'decontamination' is used. 'Decontamination' is an umbrella term which incorporates cleaning, disinfecting and sterilising as appropriate. The standard focuses

			specifically on activities for preventing and controlling infection and it should be used alongside relevant health and safety legislation, including national and local policies/procedures and other relevant standards. Health and social care environments contain a diversity of microorganisms. Areas can become contaminated with blood, other body fluids and dust during care delivery and can become reservoirs for microorganisms that are harmful to individuals, particularly those who are susceptible to infection.

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Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Preform the standard precautions to prevent the spread of infection in accordance with organisation requirements	P1. carry out cleaning, with or without disinfection: a.on a routine, scheduled basis, following national and local policies/procedures b.when the environment is visibly dirty, or as required c.immediately following a spillage of blood or body fluids	None
PC2. Preform the additional precautions when standard precautions alone may not be sufficient to prevent transmission of infection	P2.consider the potential risk of exposure of yourself and others to infectious microorganisms, before and during each activity you undertake	None
PC3. Minimise contamination of materials, equipment and instruments by aerosols and splatter	P3.use appropriate personal protective equipment for the activity, and carry out effective hand hygiene before and after the activity	None

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PC4. Identify infection risks and implement an appropriate response within own role and responsibility	P4.use cleaning and disinfection agents recommended by local and national policies and follow the manufacturers' instructions for use	None
PC5. Document and report activities and tasks that put patients and/or other workers at risk	P6.ensure all areas are dust free and thoroughly cleaned, paying particular attention to a.those areas that are frequently touched or used b.all upward-facing surfaces c.sanitary areas	None
PC6. Respond appropriately to situations that pose an infection risk in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization	P7.dispose of spent or unused cleaning and disinfectant solutions safely in a designated area in accordance with local policies/procedures	None
PC7. Follow procedures for risk control and risk containment for specific risks	P8.remove and dispose of, where appropriate, personal protective equipment effectively in accordance with local policies/procedures and perform hand hygiene following removal/disposal	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC8. Follow protocols for care following exposure to blood or other body fluids as required	P9.adhere to local and national policies when cleaning with or without disinfecting environments where specific infections or microorganisms are known to be present or where an adverse incident or outbreak of infection has occurred	None
PC9. Place appropriate signs when and where appropriate		
PC10. Remove spills in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization		
PC11. Maintain hand hygiene by washing hands before and after patient contact and/or after any activity likely to cause contamination		
PC12. Follow hand washing procedures		
PC13. Implement hand care procedures		
PC14. Cover cuts and abrasions with water-proof dressings and change as necessary		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC15. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment that complies with Indian Standards, and is appropriate for the intended use		
PC16. Change protective clothing and gowns/aprons daily, more frequently if soiled and where appropriate, after each patient contact		
PC17. Demarcate and maintain clean and contaminated zones in all aspects of health care work		
PC18. Confine records, materials and medicaments to a well-designated clean zone		
PC19. Confine contaminated instruments and equipment to a well-designated contaminated zone		
PC20. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment in accordance with occupational health and safety policies and procedures when handling waste		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC21. Separate waste at the point where it has been generated and dispose of into waste containers that are colour coded and identified		
PC22. Store clinical or related waste in an area that is accessible only to authorised persons		
PC23. Handle, package, label, store, transport and dispose of waste appropriately to minimise potential for contact with the waste and to reduce the risk to the environment from accidental release		
PC24. Dispose of waste safely in accordance with policies and procedures of the organisation and legislative requirements		
PC25. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment during cleaning procedures		
PC26. Remove all dust, dirt and physical debris from work surfaces		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

PC27. Clean all work surfaces with a neutral detergent and warm water solution before and after each session or when visibly soiled		
PC28. Decontaminate equipment requiring special processing in accordance with quality management systems to ensure full compliance with cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation protocols		
PC29. Dry all work surfaces before and after use		
PC30. Replace surface covers where applicable		
PC31. Maintain and store cleaning equipment Knowledge		
		P1d.whenever a patient/service user is discharged or transferred from their care environment, to ensure the environment is safe to receive the next patient/service user
		P5.ensure your cleaning and disinfection equipment is clean, fit for purpose, appropriately colour coded, in a good state of repair, and is stored in a clean, dry, designated place

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		Pd.areas that are hard to reach and may be overlooked in routine cleaning
		P10.report to an appropriate manager any issues arising in relation to a.any problems with facilities or supplies b.infection risks or hazards that are beyond your responsibility to handle c.chairs, mattresses or furnishings that are split, torn or damaged in order for them to be removed, repaired or replaced
		P11.complete cleaning and disinfecting records and schedules accurately and promptly as required by local policies/procedures
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. The organisation's infection control policies and procedures	K1.relevant standard infection prevention and control precautions, national legislation/guidance and local policies/procedures	None
KA2. Organisation requirements relating to immunisation, where applicable	K2.health and safety regulations covering your area of work	None
KA3. Standard precautions	K3.regulations and guidance concerning hazardous substances	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA4. Good personal hygiene practice including hand care	K5.how to access facilities for hand hygiene	None
	K6.effective techniques for maintaining hand hygiene	
Technical Knowledge	Knowledge & Understanding	
KB1. Additional precautions	K8.how to safely put on, remove and dispose of personal protective equipment	None
KB2. Aspects of infectious diseases including: - opportunistic organisms - pathogens	K9.cleaning schedules and other occasions when cleaning, with or without disinfecting should be carried out	None
KB3. Basic microbiology including: -bacteria and bacterial spores -fungi -viruses	K10.cleaning, with or without disinfecting machinery and equipment	None
KB4. How to clean and sterile techniques	K11.how to distinguish between single-use, single-patient use, and reusable equipment and/or personal protective equipment and how to dispose, launder, clean, disinfect or store	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

	them, safely	
KB5. The path of disease transmission: -paths of transmission including direct contact and penetrating injuries -risk of acquisition -sources of infecting microorganisms including persons who are carriers, in the incubation phase of the disease or those who are acutely ill	K13.how to segregate different categories of waste	None
KB6. Effective hand hygiene: - procedures for routine hand wash - procedures for surgical hand wash - when hands must be washed	K15.your own role and responsibilities, and the responsibilities of others	None
KB7. Good personal hygiene practice including hand care	K17.how and when to report any issues, adverse events, accidents or incidents	None
KB8. Identification and management of infectious risks in the workplace		
KB9. How to use personal protective equipment such as: - guidelines for glove use - guidelines for wearing gowns and waterproof aprons - guidelines for wearing masks as required - guidelines for wearing protective glasses		
KB10. Susceptible hosts including persons who are immune suppressed, have chronic		

diseases such as diabetes and the very young or very old		
KB11. Surface cleaning: - cleaning procedures at the start and end of the day -managing a blood or body fluid spill - routine surface cleaning		
KB12. Sharps handling and disposal techniques		
KB13. The following: -Follow infection control guidelines - Identify and respond to infection risks - Maintain personal hygiene -Use personal protective equipment -Limit contamination -Handle, package, label, store transport and dispose of clinical and other waste -Clean environmental surfaces		
		K7.the appropriate personal protective equipment to use when cleaning, with or without disinfecting, different spillages or working in different environments
		K8.how to safely put on, remove and dispose of personal protective equipment
		K9.cleaning schedules and other occasions when cleaning, with or without

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		disinfecting should be carried out
		K10.cleaning, with or without disinfecting machinery and equipment
		K11.how to distinguish between single-use, single-patient use, and reusable equipment and/or personal protective equipment and how to dispose, launder, clean, disinfect or store them, safely
		K12.the uses, dilutions, methods of application, contact time, storage, transportation and safe disposal of products used to deal with spillages
		K13.how to segregate different categories of waste
		K14.the different colour-coded bags, waste receptacles and equipment available and the correct use of each
		K15.your own role and responsibilities, and the responsibilities of others
		K16.how to complete the records required in your area of activity
		K17.how and when to report any issues, adverse events, accidents or incidents

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Indian QP Title	Radiology Technician	UK Qualification	Assistant Practitioner, Diagnostic Radiology Level 4
Indian QP Code	HSS/ Q 0201	UK Qualification Code	G87T 15
Indian NOS	Monitor and assure quality	UK NOS	Monitor your own work practices
Indian NOS Code	HSS/ N 9611	UK NOS Code	GEN23
Scope	Monitor treatment process/outcomes , Identify problems in treatment process/outcomes,Solve treatment process/outcome problems , Attend class/read publications to continue industry education, identify needs and expectations of patient/health care professionals	Overview	This standard is about carrying out a review of your own practice. It involves monitoring and evaluating the quality of your work activities and outcomes and taking appropriate actions to support continuous improvement. Monitoring and audit may be required for national, regional or local purposes. You need to show that you can apply relevant quality standards and procedures to your working practice and identify any deviations from these. You need to use a range of sources of information to support your monitoring activity including feedback from service users and work colleagues. You will report cases of non-compliance with quality standards and identify and use opportunities for quality

			improvement.

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Competency Mapping

Performance Criteria - Indian NOS	Performance Criteria - UK NOS	Gaps in Indian NOS
PC1. Conduct appropriate research and analysis	P8.correctly identify any non-compliance or variance in work activities and outcomes against relevant quality indicators	None
PC2. Evaluate potential solutions thoroughly	P9.report instances of non-compliance or variance with quality standards accurately and promptly to relevant people	None
PC3. Participate in education programs which include current techniques, technology and trends pertaining to the dental industry		None
PC4. Read Dental hygiene, dental and medical publications related to quality consistently and thoroughly		None
PC5. Report any identified breaches in health, safety, and security procedures to the designated person		None
PC6. Identify and correct any hazards that he/she can deal with safely, competently and within the limits of his/her authority		None

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PC7. Promptly and accurately report any hazards that he/she is not allowed to deal with to the relevant person and warn other people who may be affected PC8. Follow the organisation's emergency procedures promptly, calmly, and efficiently		None
PC9. Identify and recommend opportunities for improving health, safety, and security to the designated person		
PC10. Complete any health and safety records legibly and accurately		
		P1.work within your level of competence, responsibility and accountability
		P2.allocate monitoring activities within your work at regular intervals consistent with legal, professional and organisational requirements
		P3.adjust the frequency of monitoring where necessary to ensure compliance with quality systems and whenever risks are identified
		P4.monitor your work activities and outcomes against the relevant quality indicators and standards
		P5.access information from appropriate sources as relevant to the monitoring activity

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		P6.carry out all monitoring checks correctly and accurately
		P7.obtain the correct and complete data relevant to the monitoring activity
		P10.use the monitoring results to improve your working practices and outcomes
		P11.access appropriate support to improve your practice where required
		P12.act on any recommendations to improve performance and quality outcomes
		P13.review any changes to working practices as required to confirm and sustain improvements
		P14.maintain clear, accurate and complete records of your monitoring activities and outcomes in line with current legislation, guidelines, local policy and protocols
Knowledge & Understanding Organizational Context	Knowledge & Understanding	
KA1. Basic requirements of the health and safety and other legislations and regulations that apply to the organisation	K1. Your own level of competence, authority and knowledge base and your role and responsibilities within your work area	None

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KA2. Person(s) responsible for health, safety, and security in the organisation	K3.The statutory and professional standards and codes of practice for your area of work and how to interpret and apply these	None
KA3. Relevant up-to-date information on health, safety, and security that applies to the organisation	K8.Sources of information to support monitoring and evaluation of your work activities and outcomes and how to access these	None
KA4. Organisation's emergency procedures and responsibilities for handling hazardous situations		
Technical Knowledge		
KB1. Evaluate treatment goals, process and outcomes		
KB2. Identify problems/deficiencies in dental hygiene treatment goals, processes and outcomes		
KB3. Accurately identify problems in dental hygiene care		
KB4. Conduct research		
KB5. Select and implement proper hygiene interventions		
KB6. Obtain informed consent		
KB7. Conduct an honest self-evaluation to identify personal and professional strengths and weaknesses		
KB8. Access and interpret medical, and scientific literature		
KB9. Apply human needs/motivational theory		

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

KB10. Provide thorough and efficient individualised care		
KB11. Employ methods to measure satisfaction		
		K1. Your own level of competence, authority and knowledge base and your role and responsibilities within your work area
		K2.The purpose, method and requirements for monitoring your work activities and outcomes within your scope of practice
		K3.The statutory and professional standards and codes of practice for your area of work and how to interpret and apply these
		K4.The range of quality standards and procedures for your area of work and organisational policies and procedures for quality monitoring
		K5.The range of internal and external quality assurance systems relevant to your area of work and the expectations of your contributions to these
		K8.Sources of information to support monitoring and evaluation of your work activities and outcomes and how to access these
		K9.The range of data relevant to the monitoring activity to be undertaken
		K10.How to identify and evaluate variances in

TRANSNATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

		working practice and outcomes
		K11.Actions you must take and timescales for doing this in cases of non-compliance or variance with quality standards how to access advice and support for quality improvement
		K12.The importance of recording information clearly, accurately and in a systematic manner
		K13.The information that is required for recording and reporting the results of monitoring activities

*General Note: In the HSSC NOS, Range statement is not separated out. It is integrated holistically into the PCs and technical knowledge within the QPs.