



Republic of Namibia  
Annotated Statutes

**REGULATIONS**

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REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF

**Allied Health Professions Act 7 of 2004**  
section 55(1)(n)

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**Regulations relating to Scope of Practice for  
the Profession of Emergency Care**

Government Notice 196 of 2018

(GG 6690)

came into force on date of publication: 29 August 2018

The Government Notice which publishes these regulations notes that they were made on the recommendation of the Allied Health Professions Council of Namibia.

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ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions
2. Scope of practice for profession of emergency care

ANNEXURE

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**Definitions**

1. In these regulations, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning and unless the context indicates otherwise -

“emergency” means a perilous situation that arises suddenly and threatens the life or welfare of a person or group of people;

“emergency care” means the rescue, evaluation, treatment and care of an ill or injured person in an emergency and the continuation of treatment and care during the transportation of that person to, in or between any hospital or health facility;

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“health facility” means a health facility as defined in section 1 of the Hospitals and Health Facilities Act, 1994 (Act No. 36 of 1994);

“hospital” means a hospital as defined in section 1 of the Hospitals and Health Facilities Act, 1994 (Act No. 36 of 1994);

“medicine” means a medicine as defined in the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003 (Act No. 13 of 2003);

“patient” means an ill or injured person receiving emergency care;

“profession of emergency care” includes a person registered under the profession of emergency care as a paramedic (advanced life support), an emergency care technician, an emergency practitioner assistant, an emergency care practitioner (intermediate) or an emergency care practitioner (basic);

“scheduled substance” means a scheduled substance as defined in the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003 (Act No. 13 of 2003); and

“the Act” means the Allied Health Professions Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004).

**Scope of practice for profession of emergency care**

2. (1) A person registered under the profession of emergency care is responsible for the rescue, evaluation, treatment and care of an ill or injured person in an emergency.

(2) The following acts and skills as well as the procedures set out in the Annexure are regarded as acts which fall within the scope of practice of the profession of emergency care -

- (a) identifying the emergency care needs of a patient in an emergency;
  - (b) evaluating the critical needs of a patient referred to in paragraph (a);
  - (c) rescuing of a patient in an emergency or from a potential emergency;
  - (d) providing necessary emergency care by performing the indicated skills and procedures as per level of qualification;
  - (e) administering the necessary medicine and scheduled substances as provided for in the Annexure;
  - (f) preventing of further injuries and the combating of possible complications of an injury or illness of a patient in an emergency;
  - (g) transporting of a patient to, in or between a hospital or health facility; or
  - (h) assisting patients seeking medical assistance or consultation.
- (3) A person registered in the profession of emergency care may not -
- (a) perform a professional act or exercise any other act than those acts set out in the Annexure;

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- (b) hand over the responsibility for the treatment of a patient to a person who is less qualified or less experienced than himself or herself; or
  - (c) perform skills and procedures and administer medications that fall within skills and procedures for advanced life support or advanced life support specialist scope, unless such person is a holder of a bachelor of honours in emergency medical care.
- (4) A registered student in the profession of emergency care may only perform -
- (a) professional acts under the direct supervision of a registered emergency care practitioner (intermediate) or higher; and
  - (b) acts directly related to his or her training in the fields of emergency care.

**ANNEXURE**

**PROFESSION OF EMERGENCY CARE SKILLS, PROCEDURES AND MEDICATIONS  
FOR THE PROFESSION OF EMERGENCY CARE PROVIDERS**

**ACRONYMS USED**

- 1. ECP-B : Emergency Care Practitioner (Basic)
- 2. ECP-I : Emergency Care Practitioner (Intermediate)
- 3. EPA : Emergency Practitioner Assistant
- 4. ECT : Emergency Care Technician
- 5. ALS : Paramedic (Advanced Life Support)
- 6. ALS-SP : Paramedic (Advanced Life Support – Specialist Practitioner)
- 7. RSI : Rapid Sequence Intubation

[Minor formatting errors corrected in the Table have been corrected.]

<b>CAPABILITIES</b>	<b>ECP-B</b>	<b>ECP-I</b>	<b>EPA</b>	<b>ECT</b>	<b>Paramedic (ALS)</b>	<b>Paramedic (ALS)-SP</b>
<b>Airway Management</b>						
Airway obstruction removal techniques	√	√	√	√	√	√
Airway suctioning	√	√	√	√	√	√
Blind nasotracheal intubation					√	√
Cricoid pressure		√	√	√	√	√
Digital endotracheal intubation					√	√
Finger sweep	√	√	√	√	√	√
Head-tilt-chin-lift	√	√	√	√	√	√
Jaw-thrust	√	√	√	√	√	√
Nasogastric tube insertion				√	√	√
Nasopharyngeal tube insertion	√	√	√	√	√	√
Nasotracheal intubation					√	√
Needle cricothyroidotomy		√	√	√	√	√
Orogastric tube insertion				√	√	√
Oropharyngeal airway insertion	√	√	√	√	√	√

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Orotracheal intubation					√	√
Rapid sequence intubation with capnography and ventilator					√*	√
Retrograde intubation					√	√
Supraglottic/extra glottic airway devices insertion			√	√	√	√
Use of Magill's forceps				√	√	√
<b>Oxygenation and Ventilation</b>						
Bag valve mask ventilation	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bag valve tube ventilation	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mechanical ventilation					√	√
Nebulization (medicated)		√	√	√	√	√
Needle thoracentesis		√	√	√	√	√
Oxygen therapy	√	√	√	√	√	√
Use of capnography			√	√	√	√
Use of PEEP			√	√	√	√
Use of pulse oximetry	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Circulatory Management</b>						
Blood pressure measurement	√	√	√	√	√	√
12 Lead ECG monitoring					√	√
3 Lead ECG monitoring		√	√	√	√	√
Automated external defibrillation	√	√	√	√	√	√
Central line management					√	√
Drug infusions and use of infusion devices				√	√	√
Endotracheal tube drug administration					√	√
External hemorrhage control including tourniquet	√	√	√	√	√	√
External jugular vein cannulation				√	√	√
Femoral vein cannulation					√	√
Fibrinolysis						√
Fluid administration		√	√	√	√	√
Intramuscular drug administration			√	√	√	√
Intra-osseous insertion			√	√	√	√
Intraosseous drug administration			√	√	√	√
Intravenous drug administration		√	√	√	√	√
Manual defibrillation (asynchronous)		√	√	√	√	√
Peripheral intravenous cannulation - > 8-year-old patients only		√	√	√	√	√
Peripheral intravenous cannulation - all ages				√	√	√
Subcutaneous drug administration			√	√	√	√
Synchronised cardioversion					√	√
Transcutaneous cardiac pacing					√	√
Umbilical vein cannulation				√	√	√

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Use of non-invasive blood pressure monitors	√	√	√	√	√	√
Use of syringe drivers				√	√	√
Vagal maneuvers					√	√
<b>ECG Rhythm Analysis</b>						
All other emergency cardiac dysrhythmias					√	√
Asystole/PEA		√	√	√	√	√
Normal sinus rhythm		√	√	√	√	√
Sinus bradycardia		√	√	√	√	√
Sinus tachycardia		√	√	√	√	√
Ventricular fibrillation	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ventricular tachycardia	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Obstetric Management</b>						
Bimanual compression					√	√
Breech delivery management (scope specific)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fundal massage	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mal presentations management (scope specific)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Normal vaginal delivery	√	√	√	√	√	√
Obstructed labour management (scope specific)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Preterm labour management (scope specific)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Prolapsed cord management	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tocolysis					√	√
<b>General</b>						
Application of cervical collar	√	√	√	√	√	√
Application of head blocks	√	√	√	√	√	√
Application of spider harness	√	√	√	√	√	√
Application of splints including traction splints	√	√	√	√	√	√
Application of vacuum mattress	√	√	√	√	√	√
Basic wound care and application of dressings	√	√	√	√	√	√
Cervical spinal clearance				√	√	√
CPR (adult/child/infant and neonate)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Declaration of death: withdrawing of resuscitation		√	√	√	√	√
Declaration of death: withholding resuscitation	√	√	√	√	√	√
Finger prick and blood glucose measurement	√	√	√	√	√	√
General patient inter-facility transfer	√	√	√	√	√	√
Intensive care transfer				√	√	√
Neonatal intensive care transfer					√	√

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Neonatal transfer (non-intubated patient)		√	√	√	√	√
Patient clinical assessment	√	√	√	√	√	√
Spinal immobilisation using an extrication device	√	√	√	√	√	√
Spinal immobilisation using scoop stretcher and long spine board	√	√	√	√	√	√
Suturing (supervised practice)			√	√	√	√
Urinary catheterization				√	√	√
Use of stretchers	√	√	√	√	√	√
Vital sign assessment	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Medications</b>						
Acetyl Salicylic Acid - Aspirin	√	√	√	√	√	√
Activated charcoal	√	√	√	√	√	√
Adenosine					√	√
Adrenaline			√	√	√	√
Amiodarone hydrochloride				√	√	√
Atropine sulphate				√	√	√
Beta 2 adrenergic stimulants		√	√	√	√	√
Calcium chloride 10%					√	√
Corticosteroids			√	√	√	√
Dextrose 50%		√	√	√	√	√
Oral glucose powder/gel	√	√	√	√	√	√
Diazepam				√	√	√
Etomidate					√*	√
Fentanyl					√*	√
Flumazenil				√	√	√
Furosemide					√	√
Glucagon				√	√	√
Glycerol trinitrate				√	√	√
Hyoscine butyl bromide (Buscopan)				√	√	√
Ipratropium bromide		√	√	√	√	√
Ketamine hydrochloride					√*	√
Lignocaine hydrochloride (Lidocaine) (Systemic)					√	√
Lignocaine hydrochloride /Lidocaine (Local anaesthetic)				√	√	√
Lorazepam					√	√
Magnesium sulphate				√	√	√
Medical oxygen	√	√	√	√	√	√
Metoclopramide monohydrochloride				√	√	√
Midazolam					√	√
Morphine sulphate				√	√	√
Naloxone hydrochloride				√	√	√
Ondansetron					√	√
Entonox (Nitrous oxide oxygen)	√	√	√	√	√	√

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Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)			√	√	√	√
Prochlorperazine (Stemetil)				√	√	√
Promethazine				√	√	√
Rocuronium					√*	√
Sodium bicarbonate 8.5%					√	√
Suxamethonium chloride					√*	√
Thiamine hydrochloride				√	√	√
Tranexamic acid					√	√
Vecuronium bromide					√*	√

\*only ALS with RSI speciality