

## Schedule 1: Medical Practice<sup>1</sup>

Subject Matter	Brief summary of the privilege or duty	Legislative Provision
Performing Abortions	<p>A Registered Medical Practitioner does not commit an offence under the law relating to abortion if he terminates the pregnancy in circumstances where two Registered Medical Practitioners have formed the opinion, in good faith, that the necessary conditions are satisfied.</p> <p>Where immediate termination is necessary to save life or to prevent grave permanent injury to physical or mental health, the requisite opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner is sufficient.</p>	<a href="#">Abortion Act 1967 (Section 1)</a>
Blood donors	<p>Registered Medical Practitioners have the discretion to decide whether or not to allow blood donations from first time donors over the age of 60 and donations from donors over the age of 65.</p>	<a href="#">Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/50)</a>
Female genital mutilation	<p>A Registered Medical Practitioner who performs a surgical operation on a girl which is necessary for her physical or mental health or a surgical operation on a girl who is in any stage of labour, or has just given birth, for purposes connected with labour or birth does not commit an offence.</p>	<a href="#">Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (Section 1)</a>
Recovery of fees	<p>No person is entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any operation unless he proves that he is fully registered, save for specified exceptions.</p>	<a href="#">Medical Act 1983 (Section 46)</a>
Authority to hold the appointment of	<p>No practitioner who is not fully registered may hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon or other medical officer</p>	<a href="#">Medical Act 1983 (Section 47)</a>

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physician, surgeon or other medical officer	(i) in the armed services; (ii) in any hospital for the reception of persons suffering from mental disorders, or in any other hospital not supported wholly by voluntary contribution; (iii) in any prison; (iv) in any other public establishment, body of institution; or (v) to any friendly or other society providing mutual relief in sickness, infirmity or old age.	
Validity of medical certificates	A certificate required by any enactment from a physician, surgeon, licentiate in medicine and surgery or other medical practitioner will not be valid unless the person signing it is fully registered.	<a href="#">Medical Act 1983 (Section 48)</a>
Medicinal products	Generally, the restrictions as to dealing, manufacturing and importing medicinal products do not apply where the act is done by a Registered Medical Practitioner for the practitioner's patient or at the direction of the practitioner.	<a href="#">Medicines Act 1968 (Sections 9, 13, 23, 55)</a>
Prescriptions	The Secretary of State shall exercise his powers to make regulations to secure that it is not unlawful for Registered Medical Practitioners acting within their capacity, to prescribe, administer, manufacture, compound, or have in their possession controlled drugs.	<a href="#">Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Section 7)</a> , <a href="#">Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/3998)</a>
Medical Performers List	Primary Care Trusts retain a list of medical performers and Registered Medical Practitioners may apply to be on that list.	National Health Service (Performers List) Regulations 2004 (SI 2003/585)
Use of health service facilities for private practice	A Registered Medical Practitioner may apply to the Secretary of State to use any health service facilities for the purpose of providing medical and other services to non-resident private patients.	<a href="#">National Health Service Act 2006 (Section 267)</a> <a href="#">National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 (Section 198)</a>
Service Contract	A Primary Care Trust may enter into a general medical services contract with a Registered Medical Practitioner.	<a href="#">National Health Service Act 2006 (Section 86)</a> <a href="#">National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 (Section 44)</a>
Eye sight tests and fitting contact lenses	A person who is not a Registered Medical Practitioner or a registered optometrist shall not test the sight of another person or fit another person with contact lenses.	Opticians Act 1989 (Sections 24 and 25)
Poisons	The regulations of the sale of poisons as contained within	<a href="#">Poisons Act 1972 (Sections 4 and 9)</a>

	<p>the Poisons Act do not interfere with the sale of an article to a Registered Medical Practitioner for the purpose of his profession, save where the Poison Rules provide otherwise. Further, pursuant to the Poisons Act an inspector is not permitted to enter or inspect the premises, not being a shop, of a Registered Medical Practitioner.</p>	
Treatment involving animals	<p>The restriction on an individual practising or holding himself out as practising veterinary surgery does not apply to Registered Medical Practitioners operating on animals for the purpose of removing organs for the use in the treatment of human beings or where the practitioners perform treatments on, test or operate on animals at the request of a registered veterinary surgeon.</p>	<p><a href="#">Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (Section 19)</a></p>
Non-disconnection of water supply	<p>The water-supply to premises used for the provision of medical services by a Registered Medical Practitioner are not to be disconnected for non-payment of water charges.</p>	<p><a href="#">Water Industry Act 1991</a></p>