



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for HLTAYV001 Develop Ayurvedic practice

Release: 2

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Modification History

| Release | Comments |
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| Release 2 | This version was released in <i>HLT Health Training Package release 3.0</i> . Update to mapping and metadata. Equivalent competency outcome. |
| Release 1 | This version was released in <i>HLT Health Training Package release 2.0</i> and meets the requirements of the 2012 Standards for Training Packages. Supersedes HLTAYV414D. Significant changes to the elements and performance criteria. New evidence requirements for assessment, including volume and frequency requirements. Significant change to knowledge evidence. |

Performance Evidence

The candidate must show evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the job role. There must be evidence that the candidate has:

- used critical thinking skills to:
 - review and reflect on information from a range of sources about Ayurveda
 - evaluate and articulate requirements for sustainable Ayurvedic practice
- communicated about the Ayurveda framework to meet the information needs of at least 3 different individuals or groups
- established a personal health strategy that reflects the values and philosophies of Ayurveda
- developed goals for own practice that reflect the values, philosophies and principles of Ayurveda
- developed a set of actions to support professional practice goals

Knowledge Evidence

The candidate must be able to demonstrate essential knowledge required to effectively complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the work role. This includes knowledge of:

- philosophies and principles of Ayurveda, what they mean and how they are applied in practice:
 - history of Ayurveda and its development from inception
 - dynamic interchange between the physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, social, environmental and landscape
 - shad darshanas (the six philosophies)
 - pancha mahabhutas (five great elements)
 - trigunna (the three gunas)
 - prana (primordial life supporting energy)
 - indriyas (sense organs)
 - tridosha - vata, pitta and kapha, the ayurvedic concept of the three principal energies with intelligence found in the living body and throughout nature
 - agni (13 type)
 - ama
 - sapta dhatu
 - malas (bodily wastes)
 - prapaka and vipaka
 - deepana, pachana, anulomana
 - ojas
 - prakrti, vikrti
 - ahara, vihara and aushadh
 - maand, peya, yavagoo,yush, krishara
 - virudha ahara
 - abhyanga
 - shad upkarmas
 - snehna - self abhyanga, abhyanga, shiroabhyanga, shirodhara, katti basti, uro basti, ubtans
 - atyayik chikitsa
 - sat karma - cleanses neti, nasya, kunjala, baghi, basti
 - srtoas, srotarodha
 - rasayna and vajikarana
 - chikitsa
 - dosha vrudhi and kashaya
 - shath rasa
 - dinacharya, ratricharya, rtucharya
 - tribidha chikitsa
 - ashtvidh achikitsa
 - dashvidha pariksha
 - yoga chikitsa
 - simran (meditation, daily practices for the mind, body, emotions and the soul)

- historic significance, basic purpose, use and structure of the following reference texts:
 - ashtanga hridaya samhita
 - charaka samhita
 - sushruta samhita
- key features of other complementary therapies used in conjunction with Ayurveda
- place of Ayurveda in the national health care system in Australia
- professional networks and industry bodies
- different models of Ayurvedic practice and their key features:
 - Ayurvedic practitioners at different levels
 - sole practitioners, joint practices, multi-disciplinary practices
 - employment, further study, research and industry opportunities
 - limitations of Ayurveda practices in Australia
- components of sustainable practice:
 - economic opportunities and viability, planning, management and marketing
 - environmental
 - human – personal health, professional development
 - social responsibility
- legal and ethical considerations (national and state/territory) and how these are applied in individual practice:
 - children in the workplace
 - codes of conduct
 - continuing professional education
 - discrimination
 - dignity of risk
 - duty of care
 - human rights
 - infection control
 - informed consent
 - insurance requirements
 - mandatory reporting
 - practitioner/client boundaries
 - privacy, confidentiality and disclosure
 - records management
 - Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and its regulatory roles
 - work role boundaries – responsibilities and limitations
 - Ayurvedic moral, civil, spiritual codes of conduct for all Ayurveda Practitioners including the need for mentorship and respect for the system during study and in clinical practice after graduation

Assessment Conditions

Skills must have been demonstrated in the workplace or in a simulated environment that reflects workplace conditions. Where simulation is used, it must reflect real working conditions by modelling industry operating conditions and contingencies, as well as using suitable facilities, equipment and resources.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) 2015/AQTF mandatory competency requirements for assessors.

In addition, assessors must:

- have at least three years current clinical experience working as an Ayurvedic practitioner providing services to the general public
- hold practising membership of an Australian professional body that represents Ayurvedic practitioners
- fulfil the continuing professional development requirements of the professional body to which they belong

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=ced1390f-48d9-4ab0-bd50-b015e5485705>