

Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for HLTAYV007 Diagnose conditions within an Ayurvedic framework

Release: 1

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Release	Comments
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.
	Some content also in HLTAYV006. Significant changes to the elements and performance criteria. New evidence requirements for assessment, including volume and frequency requirements. Significant change to knowledge evidence. Minimum clinic hours added. Additional assessor requirements.

Modification History

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:

- performed the activities outlined in the performance criteria of this unit during a period of at least 400 hours of Ayurvedic client consultation work
- prepared for and managed at least 40 client sessions. Clients must include males and females from different stages of life with varied presentations
- analysed all cases following Ayurvedic principle of panch nidan:
 - prioritised information appropriately
 - · assessed mental, emotional and physical health and vikruti
 - completed sound critical analysis of cases based on Ayurvedic principles and correct interpretation of medical information
 - · developed evidence based diagnosis according to Ayurvedic principles
 - used all 21 health assessments to conclude diagnosis
 - · clearly and sensitively communicated diagnosis to the client

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:

- legal and ethical considerations (national and state/territory) for Ayurvedic assessment/diagnosis:
 - codes of conduct
 - duty of care
 - informed consent
 - mandatory reporting
 - practitioner/client boundaries
 - privacy, confidentiality and disclosure
 - records management
 - work role boundaries
 - working within scope of practice
 - presenting symptoms that require referral to a medical practitioner
 - work health and safety
- scope of Ayurvedic practice:
 - when treatment is not appropriate and needs to be referred
 - when Ayurvedic treatments may be combined with other treatments
 - presenting phase of disease and whether Ayurveda treatment is acceptable by client (with all its cleanses, diets, regimens, medicines, therapies, yoga, meditations)
- established Ayurvedic methodology, including panch nidan
 - nidan (etiology)
 - purva rupa (pre-symptoms)
 - rupa (cardinal symptoms)
 - samprapti (pathogenesis)
 - upashya (therapeutic guidelines and solutions)
- Ayurvedic disease process:
 - sanchaya (accumulation)
 - prakopa (aggravation)
 - prasara (overflow)
 - sthan sanshreya (localisation)
 - vyakti (re-location)
 - bheda (differential diagnosis)
- Ayurvedic anatomy and physiology including:
 - agni
 - ama
 - dhatus (Ayurvedic tissues)
 - prakruti (constitutions)
 - malas
 - srotas
 - prana, ojas, tejas (subtle life force)
 - pancha niahabhutas (the five prime elements)

- tridosha
- triguna
- srotarodha
- disease states in the channel system:
 - pranavaha including respiratory but not limited to asthma, cough, hay fever and sinusitis
 - annavaha including digestive but not limited to anorexia, hyperacidity, indigestion, dyspepsia and vomiting
 - · ambuvaha including fluids but not limited to thirst, oedema and ascites
 - rasavaha including lymphatic but not limited to fever, fatigue, chronic fatigue syndrome
 - raktavaha including circulatory but not limited to hypertension, gout, anaemia and piles
 - mamsavaha including muscular but not limited to myomas, muscle atrophy, emaciation
 - medovaha including adipose but not limited to obesity and lipomas
 - asthivaha including skeletal but not limited to scoliosis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and cervical spondylitis
 - majjavaha including nervous but not limited to attention deficit disorder (ADD)/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), stress, anxiety and depression
 - sukravaha & arthavaha & stanyavaha reproductive, including but not limited to impotency, menstruation, premenstrual syndrome (PMS), leucorrhoea, lactation but not limited to mastitis, excessive and insufficient lactation
 - mutravaha including urinary but not limited to polyuria, diabetes and dysuria
 - purushivaha including excretory/stool but not limited to constipation irritable bowel, dysentery and diarrhoea
 - · swedovaha including integumentary but not limited to psoriasis, eczema and acne
 - manovaha including mental but not limited to poor concentration, negative thinking and memory loss
- symptomology and pathology according to Ayurvedic practice
- the state and quality of the tridoshas and trigunas
- physical signs and symptoms of disease
- various stages of disease, the clients strength and ability to go through cleansing, remedial and yoga therapies, diet and nutrition supplementation and regular health assessments.
- further testing and assessment options and procedures for different types of condition
- charaka samhita, with particular reference to sutra sthana, nidana sthana, vimana sthana and indriya sthana

Assessment Conditions

Skills must have been demonstrated in the workplace or in a simulated clinical environment that reflects workplace conditions. The following conditions must be met for this unit:

• use of suitable facilities, equipment and resources, including:

- client information case notes, health record
- private consultation area
- modelling of industry operating conditions, including provision of services to the general public
- clinic supervision by a person who meets the assessor requirements outlined below

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

In addition, assessors must:

- have at least 5 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