

# **ZEVA 2017**

## **NATIONAL REPORT SLOVAKIA**

24th SYMPOSIUM OF THE CENTRAL AND  
EASTERN EUROPEAN  
CHAMBERS/ASSOCIATIONS OF PHYSICIANS  
15.-16 SEPTEMBER LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

# Legal Protection of Healthcare Workers

## The Case of Slovakia

- By Act no. 316/2016 Z.z. Act on the Recognition and Enforcement of a Property Decision in Criminal Proceedings in the European Union and on Amendments to Certain Acts
- From 1. January 2017
- The Act no. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal Law was amended

# Enhancement of the number of protected persons

- **§ 139**
- **Protected person**
- (1) Protected person is understood
- (a) a child,
- b) a pregnant woman,
- c) close person,
- (d)
- e) a person of higher age,
- f) the sick person,
- (g) a person enjoying protection under international law,
- (h) a public official or a person performing the duties imposed by law,
- (i) a witness, expert, interpreter or translator, or
- **(j) a health professional in the performance of a health care profession aimed at saving life or protecting health.**
- (2) The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply where the offense has not been committed in relation to the status, state or age of the protected person.

# Enhancement of the number of protected persons

- 12. In Article 139, paragraph 1 is supplemented by letter j), which reads:
- "(J) a medical practitioner in the performance of a health care profession aimed at saving life or protecting health."

# Several types of violence against life and health

- **Assassination**
- **Murder**
- **Killing**
- **Negligent homicide**
- **Damage on health**
- **Deliberately hurting**
- **Negligence causing serious harm**

# Several types of violence against life and health

- **§ 158**
- **Any other person who causes negligence to harm his or her (*health care worker*) health by violating an important duty arising from his employment, occupation, position or function or imposed on him by law shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year.**

# Other Types of Crime

- Duty of personal freedom
- Restriction of personal freedom
- Robbery
- Coarse pressure
- Pressure
- CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST ASSETS
- Theft
- Fraud

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIAN THE CASE OF SLOVAKIA

- **Act no. Act No. 578/2004 Coll. *On Healthcare Providers, Health Workers, Chamber Organizations***
- **Section 29**
- **Restrictions on the right to strike during execution of the medical profession**
- If, due to the strike of healthcare workers (§ 27), who provide health care [§ 3 par. (1) a) and paragraph 3], the immediate threat to the protection of life and human health, the Government of the Slovak Republic **shall decide to end the strike.**<sup>24)</sup>

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIANS

## THE CASE OF SLOVAKIA

- The amendment to the Criminal Code, which also amends the Act on Healthcare Providers, brings several sanctions for healthcare professionals in 2013
- If they refused to go into service or were deliberately avoided in a crisis situation, they would be threatened with up to two years behind bars

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIANS

## THE CASE OF SLOVAKIA

- If a patient had to pay a heavy health or death a medical workers would face imprisonment from **two to five years**.
- When not in service during a crisis situation, they may receive a fine from the Ministry of Health up to **€ 3,300**,

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIANS

## THE CASE OF SLOVAKIA

- Health care workers are threatened to be removed from the register for **10 years**, thereby losing their job and qualifications
- Legislation also tightens the conditions for demonstrating the **integrity** of a health worker.

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIANS THE CASE OF SLOVAKIA

- Another humiliation of health workers is to incorporate the healthcare worker's Code of Conduct into legal form as annexe to Act 578/2004 on healthcare providers, healthcare workers and healthcare workers' chambers.
- **One Code of Ethics for All, Suppressed by Parliament.**

# LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PHYSICIANS

- Paradoxically, Medical Chamber si helpless.  
We cannot investigate a medical practitioner who is not a member of our chamber
- We can only be punished by our own, voluntarily organized members, mostly only when they themselves admit....

# The list of medical specializations

## The case of Slovakia

- At this time there are 53 active medical specialties in Slovakia and 41 sub-specialties
- In dental medicine there are two specializations and two sub-specializations
- Three of the specialists are not in the European recognized list
- hepatology
- special laboratory and diagnostic methods in hematology and transfusiology.
- diabetes, metabolism and nutrition disorders,
- There are 32 so-called certified work activities

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- **Guidance of the Slovak Medical Chamber for the implementation, evaluation and control of Continuous Medical Education (CME)**
- The guideline is based on Act no. 578/2004 Z.z. and Decree of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic no. 366/2005 Z.z. on Criteria and Method of Evaluation of Continuous Education of Health Workers

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- The evaluation of continuous education is carried out by the chamber responsible for keeping the register
- **Criterion of Continuing Education Assessment**
  - **The number of CME credits reached by the physician for the prescribed period**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- The Medical Chamber has defined basic terms for CME
- **CME Credit**
- **CME activity**
- **CME Activity ID**
- **List of Educational Activities Slovak Medical Chamber**
- **Calendar of CME activities**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- **List of organizers of activities CME**
- **CME Register**
- **CME Card**
- **Electronic Credit System of CME**
  
- The Managing Organization is a Joint Stock Company „Physician“ established by the Chamber

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- Granting the Credits
- For a specialization training
- For the certification training

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- The training of a physician to acquire professional competence in specialized work activities and the acquisition of professional competence in these activities shall be counted **towards continuous training under this Guideline.**
- This also applies to cases of acquiring second and other competencies for performing specialized work activities. **Preparing for an attestation in the field is considered to be continuous training under this Guideline.**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- The Slovak Medical Chamber is keeping the CME registry independently or in cooperation with other designated organizations (ie, activities and credits from other organizations are also registered in the register).

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- The scope, components and types of continuous education are determined by the Governmental Decree, distinguishing between:
  - **An indispensable component of continuing education**
  - **A measurable component of continuing education**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- If a physician performs a doctor's profession in more than one field of activity, regardless of the extent of the so- working conditions, the conditions of continuous education are **required to be fulfilled separately for each specialization (he is obliged to prove the full number of credits for each activity).**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- If a physician performs an activity **in more than one discipline**, credits for participating in educational activity can also be **recognized for another related specialization**.
- **The training cycles begin every day thereafter at the end of the previous 5-year cycle.**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- Each physician is required to fill in the CME electronic registry form **annually** as per item 1 in Art. IV of this part of this Guideline for the previous year until 28.02. the following year
- After logging in to his/her CME account, doctor has a complete overview of the credits he/her have credited

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- If a physician does not meet the conditions of continuing education in a particular field in which he / she has an obligation to learn, the Chamber will impose an obligation on the physician in the Protocol on Continuing Education Assessment to **remove the deficiencies identified within six months at the latest.**

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- Credits obtained within the six-month time limit referred to in the previous paragraph shall be added to the completed 5-year cycle.
- If the Doctor does not remove any deficiencies found within the specified six-month period, the Chamber will cancel the doctor's Registry registration

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- **Monitoring the course of educational activities of CME**
- Supervisor, resp. the professional guarantor of the educational activity evaluates the educational activity according to the following criteria:

# CME/CPD

## The Case of Slovakia

- Presentation of all planned lectures - themes
- Chamber's unapproved change of lecture on the same lecture subject
- Keeping event time
- Discussion or interactive form (workshop) within lectures
- Level of lectures
- Benefit activity for practice
- Test - feedback
- Organizational level of the event
- Overall rating of activity

Thank you!

