



Standards of Practice for Licensed Practical Nurses on Restricted Activities, Advanced Practice, and Supervision

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College of Licensed Practical Nurses and Health Care Aides of Alberta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Standards of Practice and the HPA	3
Purpose	3
Understanding Restricted Activities	3
Understanding the LPN Scope of Practice for Performing Restricted Activities	4
Understanding Advanced Authorization	5
Understanding LPN Advanced Practice	6
Students	7
Provisional LPNS	8
Approved Advanced Training	8
Health Care Aides (HCAS)	9
Common Standards for All Restricted Activities and Areas of Advanced Practice	10
STANDARD 1: Common Education Standards	10
STANDARD 2: Common Practice Standards	10
Standards for Specific Restricted Activities	12
STANDARD 3: Inserting Or Removing Instruments, Devices, Fingers, Or Hands	12
STANDARD 4: Administering Fluids Or Medication Via Invasive Procedure: Intravenous (Iv), Intradermal (Id), Intramuscular (Im), And Subcutaneous (Sc) Routes.....	13
STANDARD 5: Administering Vaccines To Immunize Clients Five Years Of Age Or Older..	14
STANDARD 6: Administering Blood Or Blood Product By Transfusion Or Infusion	15
STANDARD 7: Administering Medications Containing Blood Products	15
Drug Schedule	16
STANDARD 8: Dispensing Medications	16
STANDARD 9: Applying Ultrasound Imaging To Perform Point-Of-Care Nursing Assessments	18
STANDARD 10: Assisting An Authorized Practitioner Performing A Clinical Procedure Using Ultrasound Imaging	18
Supervision Requirement:.....	19
STANDARD 11: Applying Non-Ionizing Radiation In Ultrasound Imaging To A Fetus For The Purpose Of Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring	19

Supervision Requirement:	20
STANDARD 12: Inserting Liquid Into The Ear Canal Under Pressure To Remove Earwax (Ear Syringing)	20
STANDARD 13: Administering Diagnostic Imaging Contrast Agents	21
STANDARD 15: Performing A Psychosocial Intervention With An Expectation Of Treating A Substantial Disorder Of Thought, Mood, Perception, Orientation Or Memory	23
Restricted Activities and Advanced Practice Requiring Advanced Authorization	24
STANDARD 16: Inserting Or Removing Instruments, Devices, Fingers, Or Hands Into An Artificial Opening Into The Body For The Purposes Of Performing Hemodialysis	25
STANDARD 17: Administering Medication By CVC, PICC, Or IVAD	26
STANDARD 18: Administering Parenteral Nutrition	27
STANDARD 19: Cutting A Body Tissue, Administering Anything By An Invasive Procedure On Body Tissue, Or Performing Surgical Or Other Invasive Procedures On Body Tissue Below The Dermis For The Purposes Of Removing A Corn Or Callus As Part Of The Provision Of Foot Care	28
STANDARD 20: Advanced Practice Foot Care	29
STANDARD 21: Cutting A Body Tissue, Administering Anything By An Invasive Procedure On Body Tissue Or Performing Surgical Or Other Invasive Procedures On Body Tissue Below The Dermis Under Direction Of An Authorized Practitioner Who Is Performing Surgery	30
STANDARD 22: Advanced Practice Perioperative Nursing	31
STANDARD 23: Setting Or Resetting A Fracture Of A Bone For The Purposes Of Inserting And Removing Orthopedic Devices And Applying Casts	31
STANDARD 24: Advanced Practice Orthopedic Nursing	32
Definitions	33
Appendix A – Overview Tables for Standards of Practice for Licensed Practical Nurses On Restricted Activities, Advanced Practice, and Supervision	35
Appendix B – Health Professions Restricted Activity Regulation, AR 22/2023 (abridged)	39

INTRODUCTION

The College of Licensed Practical Nurses and Health Care Aides of Alberta (CLHA) has the authority under the *Health Professions Act* (HPA) to carry out its activities and govern **Licensed Practical Nurses** (LPNs)* in a manner that protects and serves the public interest.

Standards of Practice and the HPA

Under the HPA, LPNs must follow their profession's **standards of practice**. Standards of practice set out the minimum level of behaviour that LPNs are expected to meet in their professional practice. Standards of practice are enforced under the HPA. Any action or behaviour that does not follow these standards of practice could be considered **unprofessional conduct** and may result in disciplinary action by the CLHA.

Terms found in the definitions section are **bolded** where they appear for the first time in this document.

PURPOSE

The purpose of these *Standards of Practice for Licensed Practical Nurses on Restricted Activities, Advanced Practice, and Supervision* is to outline the minimum expectations that every LPN must meet when performing **restricted activities** or engaging in **advanced practice**. These standards of practice apply to LPNs in all practice settings when working in their role as an LPN. Additionally, this document includes the minimum **supervision** requirements for LPNs performing restricted activities or supervising other individuals performing those activities.

UNDERSTANDING RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

In accordance with section 1.6(1)(b) of the HPA, the CLHA must adopt standards of practice that explain:

- a) what restricted activities may be performed by
 - (i) an LPN without supervision,
 - (ii) an LPN under supervision,
 - (iii) a person other than an LPN, including unregulated persons, under the supervision of an LPN; and
- b) the minimum requirements of an LPN
 - (i) performing restricted activities,
 - (ii) supervising a person who performs restricted activities.

* In this document, "LPN(s)" has the same meaning as "regulated member(s)" in the *Health Professions Act*.

Legal Authorization to Perform Restricted Activities

A **regulated health professional** can only be authorized to perform a restricted activity by the **Health Professions Restricted Activity Regulation** (HPRAR). An LPN is authorized to perform the restricted activities outlined in sections 20-23 of the HPRAR and must perform them in accordance with the requirements set out in this standard of practice.

UNDERSTANDING THE LPN SCOPE OF PRACTICE FOR PERFORMING RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

The practice of LPNs may include:[†]

- a) applying nursing knowledge, skills, and judgment to assess the needs of clients;
- b) providing nursing care for clients and families;
- c) teaching, managing, or conducting research in the science, techniques, and practice of nursing; and/or
- d) performing restricted activities authorized by the HPRAR.

The **practice of licensed practical nursing** includes restricted activities listed in the HPRAR. There are minimum requirements an LPN must follow when performing or supervising a restricted activity. For more information about the requirements for a specific restricted activity, please see the appropriate standard(s) in this document.

Performing A Restricted Activity

An LPN may be authorized under the HPRAR to perform a specific restricted activity. However, the LPN must ensure they have the knowledge, skill, training, judgement, and **competence** to perform the restricted activity in a specific situation and environment. If the LPN does not, they are responsible for seeking assistance to ensure the client receives the required care. The requirements for supervision of restricted activities in the practice of licensed practical nursing are outlined in this document, where necessary.

Prior to performing any restricted activity, an LPN must ensure:

- a) the restricted activity is an activity that the LPN is authorized to perform under the HPRAR;
- b) the LPN has an active practice permit and is in compliance with any conditions on the permit;
- c) the LPN has the competence necessary to perform the restricted activity;
- d) the LPN ensures that consent is obtained from the client or a legally authorized representative prior to performing the restricted activity;
- e) the restricted activity is appropriate within the context of the practice of licensed practical nursing, including that the restricted activity is appropriate

[†] See schedule 10, section (3) of the HPA.

- (i) to the area of practice of the LPN, and
 - (ii) for the procedure being performed;
- f) the restricted activity is performed in accordance with all CLHA standards of practice, including this standard of practice;
- g) where performance of the restricted activity requires supervision, the supervision level provided
 - (i) is determined by the authorized supervising health professional;
 - (ii) meets the minimum level of supervision required under this standard of practice and is appropriate to the skill of the person being supervised.
- h) where performance of the restricted activity requires **approved advanced training**, the LPN
 - (i) has completed the required training, and
 - (ii) has been authorized by the Registrar to perform that specific restricted activity,
- i) the LPN's employer supports the LPN performing the restricted activity;
- j) any other required supports and resources are available to perform the restricted activity safely in that specific practice setting; and
- k) the LPN is demonstrating evidence-informed **clinical judgment** and decision-making.

Understanding Advanced Authorization

Certain restricted activities require approved advanced training and specific authorization by the Registrar prior to the LPN performing them.

An LPN must receive **advanced authorization** by the Registrar prior to performing any of the following restricted activities:

- a) To administer **medication** by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering medication into a central venous catheter (CVC), a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC), or an implanted venous access device (IVAD).
- b) Insert or remove instruments, devices, fingers, or hands into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of performing dialysis (hemodialysis);
- c) Administering parenteral nutrition;
- d) Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care;
- e) Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below

- the dermis for the purpose of performing activities **under the direction** of an **authorized practitioner**[‡] who is performing surgery; and
- f) Setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts if the regulated member has direction from an authorized practitioner and the authorized practitioner is on site and available to provide assistance.

Understanding LPN Advanced Practice

Areas of advanced practice require advanced training or education and specific authorization by the Registrar to perform. An LPN is only required to take advanced training or education if they are going to perform any area of advanced practice. An LPN must receive advanced authorization by the Registrar prior to practicing in the following areas of advanced practice:

- advanced practice foot care,
- advanced practice perioperative nursing, and
- advanced practice orthopedic nursing.

Learning And Supervising A Restricted Activity

In accordance with standards of practice, an LPN may be authorized to either:

- a) perform a restricted activity under the supervision of another LPN or an authorized practitioner; or
- b) supervise the performance of another person performing a restricted activity, including LPN students, Health Care Aide (HCA) students, students of other professions, and unregulated healthcare providers.

Supervision is the consultation, guidance, and oversight by an authorized practitioner or other authorized **supervising health professional** in a practice setting. Supervision may be direct, indirect, or remote.

- *Direct supervision:* the supervising health professional is physically present at the **point of care**.
- *Indirect supervision:* the supervising health professional is available for consultation and guidance but is not required to be physically present at the point of care. The person providing indirect supervision is readily available on-site and can provide assistance when needed.
- *Remote supervision:* the supervising health professional is available for consultation and guidance but is not required to be physically present at the point of care. The supervisor can be easily contacted through technology, i.e., by phone or video conference, when assistance is needed.

[‡] In this document, authorized practitioner has the same meaning as authorized professional.

Some restricted activities must always be performed under the direction of an **authorized health professional** who provides supervision. These restricted activities are listed below.

Supervised Restricted Activities

The restricted activities listed below require an LPN to be supervised by an authorized health professional.

- Standard 10: Assisting an authorized practitioner while the practitioner is performing a clinical procedure using ultrasound imaging
- Standard 12: Inserting liquid into the ear canal under pressure to remove earwax (ear syringing)
- Standard 13: Administering diagnostic imaging contrast agents
- Standard 14: Administering nitrous oxide for anesthesia or sedation
- Standard 15: Performing a psychosocial intervention with an expectation of treating a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory
- Standard 23: Setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts

The minimum supervision requirements for an LPN authorized to perform that restricted activity under supervision are provided in each of those standards. An LPN may have additional supervision conditions on their practice permit that they must follow.

Advanced Practice Under The Direction Of An Authorized Practitioner

Activities that may be performed by an LPN but must always be performed under the direction of an authorized health professional include the performance of the activities in the following standards:

- Standard 21: Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery
- Standard 22: Advanced practice perioperative nursing
- Standard 24: Advanced practice orthopedic nursing

STUDENTS

This section addresses the performance and supervision expectations of LPNs who are supervising nursing students, HCA students, and students from other health services programs.

Performance Expectations

An LPN who assigns or supervises a restricted activity to nursing students, HCA students, and students from other health services programs must:

- a) identify any gaps in the student's knowledge or skill and ensure the student receives the necessary education, training, or assistance before the restricted activity is performed.
- b) ensure the student has the training, skills, and competence to use any equipment or technology required to perform the restricted activity safely.
- c) ensure the student understands the purpose of the restricted activity, the observations or follow-ups they must do (as applicable), and the expected outcomes.
- d) provide or arrange client-specific education or direction when a client has unique care needs, preferences, or circumstances before assigning the restricted activity.
- e) assign only those restricted activities for which the student is competent to perform.
- f) have communicated consent to supervise the student performing that restricted activity.
- g) have determined the appropriate level of supervision (direct or indirect) the student needs.
- h) Must ensure the student receives indirect supervision at minimum.

PROVISIONAL LPNS

A provisional LPN must not perform any restricted activity unless the provisional LPN is being supervised by an authorized supervising health professional who is competent and consents to providing the necessary supervision. The supervision of a provisional LPN must follow the CLHA Policy on *Provisional Registration*, which describes supervision requirements beyond the expectations for performing restricted activities outlined in this document.

APPROVED ADVANCED TRAINING

An LPN who is receiving training or education in providing a restricted activity may perform the restricted activity under the supervision of a competent and authorized health professional who:

- a) has specifically authorized the LPN to perform the restricted activity,
- b) provides the LPN with a minimum of indirect supervision, and
- c) consents to supervise the LPN performing the advanced practice restricted activity.

HEALTH CARE AIDES (HCAS)

An LPN may supervise an HCA performing the restricted activities of inserting and removing instruments, devices, fingers, or hands beyond the opening of the labia majora or anal verge provided the LPN complies with the requirements for assigning and supervising the restricted activity under the *Standards of Practice for Health Care Aides on Restricted Activities and Supervision Requirements*.

The determination of whether a task or intervention is a restricted activity or an activity of daily living is based on the assessment and critical judgment of the LPN. The supervising LPN retains responsibility for assigning client care appropriately to the HCA and for ongoing evaluation of the client and nursing care.

LPN Supervision of HCAs Performing Restricted Activities

An LPN who assigns or supervises a restricted activity performed by an HCA must ensure the HCA possesses the knowledge, skills, training, judgment, and competence required to safely assign and supervise that restricted activity.

Performance Expectations of the LPN

An LPN who assigns or supervises a restricted activity performed by an HCA must:

- a) identify any gaps in the HCA's knowledge or skill and ensure the HCA receives the necessary education, training, or assistance before the restricted activity is performed.
- b) ensure the HCA has the training, skills and competence to use any equipment or technology required to perform the restricted activity safely.
- c) ensure the HCA understands the purpose of the restricted activity, the observations they must make, and the expected outcomes as indicated in the care plan.
- d) provide or arrange client-specific education or direction when a client has unique care needs, preferences, or circumstances before assigning the restricted activity to the HCA.
- e) assign only those restricted activities for which the HCA is competent and confirm that the HCA does not perform a restricted activity unless competent to do so.
- f) have communicated consent to supervise the HCA performing that restricted activity.
- g) have determined the appropriate level of supervision (direct, indirect, or remote) the HCA needs.

The LPN is responsible for the overall assessment, monitoring, and evaluation of the client, and the assignment and supervision of care to the HCA. For additional information, please refer to HCA ADL guideline.

COMMON STANDARDS FOR ALL RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES AND AREAS OF ADVANCED PRACTICE

An LPN must follow all standards of practice that apply to the specific restricted activity they are performing. Below are education and practice standards that are common across all restricted activities and areas of advanced practice.

Appendix B contains the Overview Table for *Standards of Practice for Licensed Practical Nurses on Restricted Activities, Advanced Practice, and Supervision*. LPNs are required to know all information contained within these standards of practice, but the table provides a quick reference guide on requirements and where to find all pertinent information in this document.

STANDARD 1: Common Education Standards

- 1.0. Prior to performing any restricted activity or area of advanced practice, an LPN must:
 - 1.1. have education or training to perform the restricted activity attained through:
 - 1.1.1. a CLHA Council approved practical nurse entry-level education program or equivalent entry-level training that includes education for the restricted activity they are performing; or
 - 1.1.2. post entry-level training or education for the restricted activity they are performing;
 - 1.2. possess and maintain the competencies required for the specific restricted activity; and
 - 1.3. have the knowledge and competence to perform the restricted activity safely, including the competence to use the specific equipment and technology required to perform the restricted activity.

STANDARD 2: Common Practice Standards

- 2.0. When performing any restricted activity or area of advanced practice, an LPN must:
 - 2.1. be authorized to perform the specific restricted activity under the HPRAR section 20-23 and follow the requirements in accordance with these standards of practice;
 - 2.2. have the required authorization from, and supervision by, an authorized supervising health professional for any restricted activity that the LPN requires supervision to perform;
 - 2.3. only perform procedures and restricted activities that are appropriate to the LPN's area of practice and in the best interest of the client;
 - 2.4. identify and respond to risks, indications, contraindications, and required precautions prior to performing the specific restricted activity;

- 2.5. follow employer requirements and best practices related to performing the specific restricted activity;
- 2.6. inform and educate the client regarding the nature, purpose, and expected outcomes, including any required follow-up care;
- 2.7. obtain informed consent from the client or legally authorized representative (as appropriate) prior to performing the specific restricted activity;
 - 2.7.1. In rare or emergent situations, it may not be possible to obtain consent prior to the LPN performing the restricted activity.
- 2.8. apply infection prevention and control best practices in accordance with legislative requirements, CLHA standards, and employer requirements;
- 2.9. document care and evaluate the client's response to the restricted activity;
- 2.10. competently respond to any adverse event and ensure it is communicated to the appropriate healthcare professional in a timely manner;
- 2.11. report and document any relevant information related to the restricted activity performed according to legislation, employer requirements, and CLHA documents;
- 2.12. be responsible and accountable in ensuring safe, ethical, and competent care; and
- 2.13. adhere to all CLHA standards of practice and the Code of Ethics for Licensed Practical Nurses.

STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

An LPN obtains the required competencies to perform many authorized restricted activities through the entry-level practical nurse diploma program or equivalent entry-level training.

The HPRAR section number is noted at the beginning of each specific restricted activity.

Note: Some of the following restricted activities may require additional training or education. CLHA modules are available.

Practice Overview:

Section 20(1)(a): Inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers or hands:

- beyond the point in the nasal passages where they normally narrow;
- beyond the pharynx;
- beyond the opening of the urethra;
- beyond the labia majora;
- beyond the anal verge; or
- into an artificial opening into the body

The insertion or removal of instruments, devices, fingers, or hands is part of many areas of LPN practice. Some examples of these activities include urinary catheterization; ostomy care; endotracheal suctioning; enema administration; and insertion of a rectal or vaginal suppository, an otoscope, or a nasogastric tube.

Note: Please refer to Standard 16 for expectations for the insertion of instruments, devices, fingers, or hands related to hemodialysis. This standard does not apply to peritoneal dialysis. Peritoneal dialysis is a restricted activity that does not need advanced authorization.

STANDARD 3: Inserting Or Removing Instruments, Devices, Fingers, Or Hands

- 3.0 When an LPN performs a nursing intervention that involves the insertion or removal of instruments, devices, fingers, or hands beyond the body parts indicated above, the LPN must:
- 3.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2).

Section 20(1)(b): Administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering injections or for starting a peripheral intravenous line

Practice Overview:

An LPN prepares, initiates, administers, monitors, titrates, and discontinues the delivery of fluids and medications via invasive routes (e.g., injections and infusions). Invasive routes include intravenous, intradermal, intramuscular, and subcutaneous. Administration of medications by non-invasive routes such as oral, topical, and transdermal is not a restricted activity.

Note: Please refer to Standard 17 on administering medication by central venous line (CVC), peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC), or an implanted venous access device (IVAD).

STANDARD 4: Administering Fluids Or Medication Via Invasive Procedure: Intravenous (Iv), Intradermal (Id), Intramuscular (Im), And Subcutaneous (Sc) Routes

- 4.0. When an LPN administers fluids or medications by invasive procedure, the LPN must:
 - 4.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 4.2. follow an **authorized prescriber** order or medically approved protocol prior to fluid or medication administration; and
 - 4.3. adhere to all rights and checks of medication administration in the CLHA *Medication Management* policy.

Section 20(1)(c): Administering vaccines for the purpose of providing immunizations where the recipient of the vaccine is five years of age or older

Practice Overview:

An LPN is authorized to administer vaccines for immunization to clients five years of age and older. An LPN must ensure that they have the knowledge, skill, judgment, and competencies related to the concepts and principles of immunity, communicable disease control, immunization, as well as meet all legislative and reporting requirements.

STANDARD 5: Administering Vaccines To Immunize Clients Five Years Of Age Or Older

- 5.0. When administering a vaccine to a client (five years or older), an LPN must:
 - 5.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 5.2. have working knowledge of CLHA immunization-related policy documents;
 - 5.3. ensure the client is five years of age or older;
 - 5.4. ensure there is a complete client specific order from an authorized prescriber or follow the recommended immunization schedule;
 - 5.5. if the order is incomplete or the immunization history is unclear, vaccines must not be administered until it is clarified;
 - 5.6. restrict themselves to administering vaccines that are appropriate to the LPN's area of practice;
 - 5.7. refer the client to another regulated health professional if they are unable to provide the immunization for any reason;
 - 5.8. provide assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post immunization;
 - 5.9. manage and report any adverse events or refusal of vaccination as defined in the regulation;
 - 5.10. adhere to legislative and regulatory requirements related to the storage, handling, and transporting of vaccines (e.g., cold chain); and
 - 5.11. follow legislated reporting requirements, including but not limited to documentation, unreported immunizations, and adverse events.

Section 20(1)(d): Administering blood or blood products

Practice Overview:

An LPN is able to perform all aspects of blood and blood product (blood component) administration to clients of any age. This includes but is not limited to setting up the infusion line, picking up blood from the blood bank, and checking, initiating, titrating, monitoring, assessing, and managing client response throughout the infusion.

STANDARD 6: Administering Blood Or Blood Product By Transfusion Or Infusion

- 6.0. When an LPN administers a blood or blood product by transfusion or infusion, the LPN must:
 - 6.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 6.2. follow an authorized prescriber order or medically approved protocol prior to blood or blood product administration;
 - 6.3. ensure written informed consent has been obtained from the client;
 - 6.4. adhere to the rights and checks of administration and discontinuation of blood and blood products;
 - 6.5. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client, as per employer requirements, prior to, during, and post administration of blood or blood products; and
 - 6.6. immediately advise the authorized prescriber of any adverse events or side effects.

STANDARD 7: Administering Medications Containing Blood Products

- 7.0. When an LPN administers a medication containing a blood product, the LPN must:
 - 7.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 7.2. ensure the administration of the specific medication containing a blood product is within the LPN authorization;
 - 7.3. follow an authorized prescriber order or medically approved protocol;
 - 7.4. adhere to the rights and checks of administration and discontinuation of specific medication containing a blood or blood product;
 - 7.5. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client, as per employer requirements, prior to, during, and post administration of medication containing blood or blood product; and
 - 7.6. immediately advise the authorized prescriber of any adverse events or side effects.

Sections 20(1)(e) and 20(2): Dispensing a Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 drug (medication) if it is permitted in this Standards of Practice document

Practice Overview:

Generally, the legal authority to **dispense** a medication falls within the responsibility of pharmacy (pharmacist or pharmacy technician). An LPN is authorized to dispense medications incidental to the practice of licensed practical nursing, according to this standard of practice and any listed exemptions. When pharmacy personnel is not available to dispense the drug and immediate dispensing of the medication is required to meet the needs of the client, there must be a client-specific order in place from an authorized prescriber.

Examples of when an LPN may dispense medications include:

1. providing a client specific prescribed **pass medication** for the client to take while on a facility pass;
2. providing a client with a small amount of **bridge medication** until the client can fill the prescription at a pharmacy; and
3. providing a client with specific prescribed medication as part of outpatient treatment programs.

An LPN is only authorized to dispense controlled drugs or substances listed in the drug schedule below.

DRUG SCHEDULE

In accordance with sections 20(2) of the HPRAR, LPNs are authorized to dispense the following schedules of drugs if the dispensing of a specific drug is incidental to the practice of licensed practical nursing outlined in Standard 8:

LPNs may dispense Schedule I and Schedule II controlled drugs or substances as listed in the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-38.8/>).

STANDARD 8: Dispensing Medications

- 8.0. When an LPN dispenses a medication, the LPN must:
- 8.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 8.2. only dispense Schedule I or Schedule II controlled drugs or substances;
 - 8.3. have determined that pharmacy personnel is not available to dispense the medication;
 - 8.4. be knowledgeable about the CLHA policy documents related to medication management;

- 8.5. ensure there is a complete client-specific medication order or protocol from an authorized prescriber;
- 8.6. if the order is incomplete, medications must not be dispensed until the medication order is clarified;
- 8.7. have a comprehensive understanding of preparation and dispensing as it relates to the practice of licensed practical nursing and the care setting;
- 8.8. not charge the client a fee, nor receive a specific payment, for the preparation and dispensing of medication;
- 8.9. adhere to best practices and employer requirements in dispensing medication (i.e., rights and checks) to reduce the risk of medication error and ensure client safety;
- 8.10. inform and educate the client about the medications they are dispensing;
- 8.11. dispense the minimum amount of medication necessary to ensure the health, safety, and ongoing treatment requirements of the client (per prescriber's order and/or employer requirements);
- 8.12. dispense the medication in appropriate packaging with consideration to any need to protect against light, need for child resistant containers, or any other indications specific to the medication that must be considered; and
- 8.13. have a label affixed to the drug container or packaging that is legible and identifies the following:
 - the name, address, and telephone number of the facility and unit from which the drug is dispensed;
 - the name of the client;
 - the name of the prescriber;
 - medication name, strength, and dosage;
 - instructions for use, time, and route of administration;
 - the date the drug was dispensed;
 - the quantity dispensed;
 - the drug identification number, if appropriate;
 - any information regarding storage and handling;
 - the expiry date; and
 - any additional information as required by the employer.

Section 20(1)(f): Applying non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging

Practice Overview:

The LPN role in performing ultrasound imaging focuses on performing point of care nursing assessments and carrying out nursing care pursuant to an authorized practitioner order or an employer approved medical direction.

An LPN applies ultrasound, which may or may not create an image (a form of non-ionizing radiation) in three areas of LPN practice:

1. performing point of care nursing assessments that may or may not help guide procedures;
2. assisting the authorized practitioner at point of care while the practitioner is performing a clinical procedure in imaging not otherwise considered to be a bedside nursing assessment; and
3. obtaining a fetal heart rate or performing fetal heart rate monitoring.

STANDARD 9: Applying Ultrasound Imaging To Perform Point-Of-Care Nursing Assessments

- 9.0. When an LPN applies ultrasound in point of care nursing assessments, the LPN must:
 - 9.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 9.2. understand which equipment uses non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging; and
 - 9.3. report the results to the authorized practitioner and perform any additional care that may be required.

STANDARD 10: Assisting An Authorized Practitioner Performing A Clinical Procedure Using Ultrasound Imaging

- 10.0. When an LPN applies ultrasound imaging while assisting an authorized practitioner who is performing a clinical procedure, the LPN must:
 - 10.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2); and
 - 10.2. apply the ultrasound imaging under the direct supervision of the authorized supervising health professional.

Sections 20(3): Applying non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging to a fetus for the purpose of fetal heart rate monitoring

Practice Overview:

The LPN role in applying ultrasound to a fetus focuses on performing point of care nursing assessments and carrying out nursing care pursuant to an authorized practitioner order or an employer approved medical direction.

Specific to fetal heart rate monitoring, the LPN scope of practice includes manual fetal auscultation and applying an external fetal heart monitoring device to the obstetrical client for fetal heart rate monitoring. Note, manual fetal auscultation is not a restricted activity.

Supervision Requirement:

The LPN's role in applying non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound to a fetus for the purpose of fetal heart rate monitoring is to collaborate with the healthcare practitioner who is responsible for the care of the client for interpretation. LPNs require supervision (direct, indirect, or remote) to perform this restricted activity as determined by the authorized supervising health professional.

STANDARD 11: Applying Non-Ionizing Radiation In Ultrasound Imaging To A Fetus For The Purpose Of Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring

- 11.0. When an LPN applies non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound to a fetus for the purpose of fetal heart rate monitoring, the LPN must:
 - 11.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 11.2. possess and maintain the competencies related to performing electronic fetal heart rate monitoring, including understanding the technology being used;
 - 11.3. ensure there is an authorized practitioner order or an employer-approved protocol for performing electronic fetal heart rate monitoring;
 - 11.4. have the ability to identify the risks and precautions, manage any adverse events, and provide ongoing assessment of the client and monitoring of the client and the fetus while performing electronic fetal heart rate monitoring;
 - 11.5. perform fetal heart rate monitoring as part of a healthcare team;
 - 11.6. engage in ongoing consultation with the authorized practitioner who is responsible for the care of the client at that time; and
 - 11.7. provide the fetal heart rate monitor readings for interpretation and management of the results to the authorized practitioner who is responsible for the care of the client.

Section 21(2)(a)(i): Inserting liquid under pressure, into the ear canal, for the purpose of removing wax from ears

Practice Overview:

An LPN with a client specific order from an authorized practitioner may perform the activity of inserting liquid under pressure into the ear canal, for the purpose of wax removal. This is commonly referred to as ear syringing. Prior to and following ear syringing, an LPN may use an otoscope as part of their assessment.

Supervision Requirement:

An LPN is authorized to perform ear syringing under indirect supervision at a minimum. An LPN must ensure that an authorized supervising health professional is on site and available to provide assistance.

STANDARD 12: Inserting Liquid Into The Ear Canal Under Pressure To Remove Earwax (Ear Syringing)

- 12.0. When an LPN performs ear syringing, the LPN must:
 - 12.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 12.2. ensure that an authorized supervising health professional is available to provide a minimum of indirect supervision; and
 - 12.3. ensure that there is an order or employer protocol in place.

Section 21(2)(a)(ii): Administering diagnostic imaging contrast agents with direction from an authorized practitioner

Practice Overview:

An LPN, as part of a healthcare team, may administer diagnostic imaging contrast agents in preparation for diagnostic imaging. Contrast agents are administered by oral, rectal, and intravenous (IV) routes. In some cases, IV routes of these agents may cause severe or life-threatening reactions that require immediate response and management.

Supervision Requirement:

An LPN is authorized to administer oral, rectal, or IV diagnostic imaging contrast agents with direction from an authorized supervising health professional under indirect supervision at a minimum. An LPN must ensure that an authorized practitioner is on site and available to provide assistance.

STANDARD 13: Administering Diagnostic Imaging Contrast Agents

- 13.0. When an LPN administers diagnostic imaging contrast agents, the LPN must:
 - 13.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 13.2. adhere to the rights and checks of medication preparation and discontinuation of diagnostic imaging contrast agents to ensure client safety;
 - 13.3. ensure that an authorized supervising health professional is available to provide a minimum of indirect supervision;
 - 13.4. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post administration of diagnostic imaging contrast agents; and
 - 13.5. monitor the administration of diagnostic imaging contrast agents as per employer requirements and immediately advise the authorized practitioner of any adverse events or side effects.

Section 21(2)(b): Administering nitrous oxide for the purposes of anesthesia or sedation

Practice Overview:

The role of the LPN in administering nitrous oxide includes assisting the client to self-administer following a prescriber's order and administering nitrous oxide when an authorized practitioner is available to provide supervision and immediate assistance. The level of supervision required (direct, indirect, or remote) is determined by the authorized supervising health professional.

Additional Requirement:

An LPN is authorized to administer nitrous oxide for the purposes of anesthesia or sedation when an authorized practitioner is on site and available to provide immediate assistance. The LPN requires direct supervision for this restricted activity. STANDARD 14: ADMINISTERING NITROUS OXIDE FOR ANESTHESIA OR SEDATION

- 14.0. When an LPN administers nitrous oxide for anesthesia or sedation, the LPN must:
 - 14.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 14.2. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post administration of nitrous oxide;
 - 14.3. adhere to the rights and checks of medication administration and discontinuation of nitrous oxide;
 - 14.4. ensure that an authorized practitioner is available to provide a minimum of direct supervision; and
 - 14.5. administer nitrous oxide, as per employer requirements, and immediately advise the authorized practitioner of any adverse reaction or side effects.

Section 22: Performing a psychosocial intervention with an expectation of treating a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life as a member of a multi-disciplinary team and while under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is available for consultation.

Practice Overview:

Activities such as nursing assessment, client monitoring, and providing advice, support, and information on lifestyle choices etc. are not restricted activities and can be performed independently by the LPN. However, treating a client who has a substantial disorder using interventions such as psychotherapy or cognitive behavior therapy that alters thoughts or moods is a restricted activity.

Supervision Requirement:

An LPN is authorized to perform a psychosocial intervention as a member of a multi-disciplinary team with a minimum of remote supervision of an authorized supervising health professional who is available for consultation.

STANDARD 15: Performing A Psychosocial Intervention With An Expectation Of Treating A Substantial Disorder Of Thought, Mood, Perception, Orientation Or Memory

- 15.0. When an LPN provides psychosocial intervention as a member of a multi-disciplinary team, the LPN must:
 - 15.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 15.2. collaborate with and perform the intervention as a member of a multi-disciplinary team;
 - 15.3. ensure that the authorized supervising health professional is available to provide remote supervision at a minimum; and
 - 15.4. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client.

RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES AND ADVANCED PRACTICE REQUIRING ADVANCED AUTHORIZATION

The following restricted activities and LPN advanced practice areas require advanced training approved by either the Registrar or CLHA Council. These are separated below by type of CLHA approved education.

Advanced Training Approved by The Registrar for Performing Restricted Activities

- Medication administration via a central venous line (CVC, PICC, or IVAD);
- Inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers or hands into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of hemodialysis; and
- Administering parenteral nutrition.

Advanced Training Approved for Performing Restricted Activities

- Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care;
- Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of performing activities under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery; and
- Setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts under the direction of an authorized practitioner.

Restricted Activities for LPNs Requiring Advanced Training and Specific Authorization

- advanced practice foot care;
- advanced practice perioperative nursing; and
- advanced practice orthopedic nursing.

It is required that an LPN completes approved advanced training and has authorization from the Registrar *prior* to performing the restricted activity or practicing in these areas of advanced practice.

The HPRAR section number is noted at the beginning of each specific restricted activity.

Section 23(1)(a): Inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers or hands into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of performing dialysis.

Practice Overview:

Hemodialysis is the process of removing blood from the body, filtering it through a machine for the purpose of dialysis, and returning it to the body. Hemodialysis involves inserting or removing an instrument or device into an artificial opening, and therefore, is a restricted activity.

An LPN who has completed advanced training or education and has been authorized by the Registrar may perform hemodialysis.

Note: Peritoneal dialysis is a restricted activity, but not a restricted activity requiring advanced authorization. Peritoneal dialysis has been part of LPN practice prior to and since coming under the HPA in 2003. The related competencies to performing peritoneal dialysis are included in practical nurse entry-level education.

STANDARD 16: Inserting Or Removing Instruments, Devices, Fingers, Or Hands Into An Artificial Opening Into The Body For The Purposes Of Performing Hemodialysis.

- 16.0. When an LPN performs hemodialysis involving inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers, or hands into an artificial opening into the body, the LPN must:
 - 16.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 16.2. have completed advanced training or education in hemodialysis as approved by the Registrar;
 - 16.3. have received advanced authorization by the Registrar to perform hemodialysis; and
 - 16.4. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post hemodialysis.

Section 23(1)(b): Administering medication by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering medication into a central venous line (CVC), peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC), or an implanted venous access device (IVAD)

Practice Overview:

An LPN administers medications and fluids via central venous lines (CVC, PICC, and IVAD) to all ages, in a variety of practice areas. Central venous lines may also be referred to as central venous access devices (CVADs). An LPN requires CLHA approved advanced training or education prior to administering medication by an invasive procedure by CVC, PICC, or IVAD. An LPN who has completed advanced training or education and has been authorized by the Registrar may perform medication administration via CVC, PICC, or IVAD without supervision.

STANDARD 17: Administering Medication By CVC, PICC, Or IVAD

- 17.0. When an LPN administers medication by CVC, PICC, or IVAD, the LPN must:
 - 17.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 17.2. have education or training to perform medication administration by CVC, PICC, or IVAD attained through the CLHA post-entry level training or education approved by the Registrar;
 - 17.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar to administer medication by CVC, PICC, or IVAD;
 - 17.4. adhere to all employer requirements and best practices for central venous line care and management;
 - 17.5. adhere to the rights and checks of medication administration for central venous lines;
 - 17.6. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post medication administration via CVC, PICC, or IVAD; and
 - 17.7. immediately advise the most responsible healthcare provider of any adverse events or side effects.

Section 23(1)(c): Administering parenteral nutrition

Practice Overview:

Parenteral nutrition is administered to clients of all ages. LPNs play an important role in the care of these clients by providing nursing care such as assessment, monitoring, documenting, and recording. Administering or initiating the flow of parenteral nutrition requires additional knowledge and skills.

Caring for clients who are receiving parenteral nutrition is not a restricted activity requiring advanced authorization. However, an LPN who wishes to initiate or administer parenteral nutrition to their clients must ensure they have the appropriate CLHA approved advanced training or education and authorization by the Registrar.

STANDARD 18: Administering Parenteral Nutrition

- 18.0. An LPN who administers parenteral nutrition must:
- 18.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 18.2. have education or training to perform administration of parenteral nutrition attained through the CLHA post entry-level training or education approved by the Registrar;
 - 18.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar to administer parenteral nutrition;
 - 18.4. adhere to the rights and checks of medication administration and discontinuation of parenteral nutrition;
 - 18.5. provide ongoing assessment and monitoring of the client prior to, during, and post parenteral nutrition administration; and
 - 18.6. immediately advise the authorized prescriber of any adverse events or side effects.

Section 23(2)(a): cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purposes of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care only.

Practice Overview:

An LPN requires advanced training approved by Council and authorization by the Registrar to provide advanced practice foot care. After receiving advanced authorization, the LPN may:

- cut a body tissue, administer anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or perform surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purposes of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care only; and
- perform advanced practice foot care.

An LPN does not have full authorization for the cutting of tissue on the foot like that of a physician or a podiatrist. An LPN only removes a corn or callus.

An LPN who has completed advanced training or education and has been authorized by the Registrar may remove a corn or callus without supervision as part of the provision of advanced practice foot care.

Standard 19 refers to the specific restricted activity of removing a corn or callus.

Standard 20 refers to advanced practice foot care.

STANDARD 19: Cutting A Body Tissue, Administering Anything By An Invasive Procedure On Body Tissue, Or Performing Surgical Or Other Invasive Procedures On Body Tissue Below The Dermis For The Purposes Of Removing A Corn Or Callus as Part Of The Provision Of Foot Care

- 19.0. When an LPN cuts a body tissue, administers anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performs surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purposes of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care, the LPN must:
- 19.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 19.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 19.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar;
 - 19.4. adhere to policy and best practices in infection prevention and control as required by the Alberta Reusable & Single-Use Medical Devices Standards and related legislation;

- 19.5. assess all clients and refer those clients whose condition requires further treatment by another regulated health professional; and
- 19.6. meet CLHA requirements related to self-employed practice when removing a corn or callus as part of their self-employed practice.

STANDARD 20: Advanced Practice Foot Care

- 20.0. When an LPN performs advanced practice foot care the LPN must:
 - 20.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 20.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 20.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar;
 - 20.4. meet best practices in infection prevention and control as required by the Alberta Reusable & Single-Use Medical Devices Standards and related legislation;
 - 20.5. adhere to policy and best practices regarding advanced practice foot care including, but not limited to, infection prevention and control, the safe operation of tools and devices used in advanced practice foot care, and CLHA requirements for preparing and sanitizing reusable medical devices;
 - 20.6. assess all clients and refer those clients whose condition requires further treatment by another regulated health professional; and
 - 20.7. meet CLHA requirements related to self-employed practice when providing advanced practice foot care as part of their self-employed practice.

Section 23(2)(b): cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery

Practice Overview:

An LPN requires advanced training approved by Council and authorization by the Registrar to become an advanced practice perioperative LPN. After receiving advanced authorization, the LPN may:

- engage in cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under the direction of an authorized supervising health professional who is performing surgery; and
- perform advanced practice perioperative nursing.

Perioperative LPNs provide preoperative, intraoperative, and immediate post-operative client care.

Standard 21 refers to the specific restricted activity of cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery.

Standard 22 refers to advanced practice perioperative nursing.

STANDARD 21: Cutting A Body Tissue, Administering Anything By An Invasive Procedure On Body Tissue Or Performing Surgical Or Other Invasive Procedures On Body Tissue Below The Dermis Under Direction Of An Authorized Practitioner Who Is Performing Surgery

- 21.0. When an LPN engages in cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery, the LPN must:
- 21.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 21.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 21.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar; and
 - 21.4. perform activities under the direction of the authorized supervising health professional performing surgery.

STANDARD 22: Advanced Practice Perioperative Nursing

- 22.0. When an LPN engages in advanced practice perioperative nursing, the LPN must:
- 22.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 22.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 22.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar;
 - 22.4. meet the competency requirements for advanced practice perioperative; and
 - 22.5. perform activities, other than standard 21, under the direction of an authorized supervising health professional performing surgery.

Sections 23(3): Setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts

Practice Overview:

An LPN requires advanced training approved by Council and authorization by the Registrar to become an advanced practice orthopedic LPN. After receiving advanced authorization, the LPN may:

- set or reset a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts under the direction of (including verbal and written direction) an authorized supervising health professional provided the authorized professional is onsite and available to provide assistance; and
- perform advanced practice orthopedic nursing
- ensure an authorized supervising health professional is available to provide indirect supervision at a minimum.

Standard 23 refers to the specific restricted activity of setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts.

Standard 24 refers to advanced practice orthopedic nursing.

STANDARD 23: Setting Or Resetting A Fracture Of A Bone For The Purposes Of Inserting And Removing Orthopedic Devices And Applying Casts

- 23.0. When an LPN engages in the practice of setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts, the LPN must:
- 23.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 23.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 23.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar;

- 23.4. have a verbal or written order from an authorized practitioner prior to initiating procedures related to setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts; and
- 23.5. have indirect supervision at a minimum as determined by the authorized supervising health professional.

Note: To set or reset a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts “with direction” from an authorized practitioner, the LPN must receive a written or verbal order before performing the restricted activity.

STANDARD 24: Advanced Practice Orthopedic Nursing

- 24.0. When an LPN engages in advanced practice orthopedic nursing, the LPN must:
 - 24.1. adhere to common education and practice standards (Standards 1 and 2);
 - 24.2. complete advanced training or education approved by Council;
 - 24.3. receive advanced authorization by the Registrar; and
 - 24.4. perform activities, other than standard 23, under the direction of an authorized supervising health professional.

DEFINITIONS

Advanced authorization: certain restricted activities require advanced training and specific authorization by the Registrar prior to the LPN performing them.

Advanced practice: an area of practice that requires advanced training and advanced authorization by the Registrar for an LPN to perform.

Approved advanced training: educational modules, courses, or programs approved by the Registrar or by Council.

Authorized practitioner: a regulated health professional who is authorized to perform a restricted activity without supervision under the *Health Professions Restricted Activity Regulation*.

Authorized prescriber: regulated health provider permitted by the law, their regulatory college, employer, and practice setting (where applicable) to prescribe medications.

Authorized health professional: a health professional who is authorized to perform a restricted activity without supervision under the HPRAR and their standards of practice. Authorized health professionals have the education, training, and approval through regulations to perform a particular high-risk professional service.

Bridge medication: medications that may be dispensed to clients on discharge when the client does not have adequate and timely access to a pharmacy to have the prescription filled.

Client: an individual who receives a professional service from the LPN. The term client is interchangeable with patient and resident, depending on the work setting.

Clinical judgment: processes that rely on critical inquiry to reflect the complex, intuitive and conscious thinking strategies that guide nursing decisions.

Competence: the ability to apply the knowledge, skills, behaviours, judgments, and personal attributes required to practice safely and ethically. Personal attributes include attitudes, values, and beliefs.

Dispense: with respect to drugs, to provide a drug pursuant to a prescription for a person but does not include the administration of a drug to a person (see Appendix A for a list of medications LPNs are authorized to dispense under specific circumstances).

Health Professions Restricted Activities Regulation: the legislation that provides overall authorization for LPNs to perform restricted activities.

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN): a person registered, as a LPN, on one of the register categories at the CLHA outlined in the *Licensed Practical Nurses and Health Care Aides Profession Regulation*.

Medication: a drug as defined in the *Pharmacy and Drug Act*.

Pass medication: medication dispensed when a client is temporarily leaving the hospital, clinical unit, or facility and is scheduled to take ordered medications while away on pass.

Point of care: the point of time and setting in which nursing care is provided directly to the client.

Practice of licensed practical nursing: the scope of practice of LPNs (as described in Section 3 of Schedule 10 of the HPA, see the section above entitled “Understanding the LPN Scope of Practice for Restricted Activities”).

Regulated health professional: any individual who is a regulated member of a regulatory college.

Restricted activity: health services that can only be performed by authorized persons because of the risks associated with the performance of these activities and the need to ensure that professionals possess the necessary competencies.

Schedule 1 drugs: drugs that require a prescription as a condition of sale, within the class of Schedule 1 drugs established in the *Pharmacy and Drug Act* and the *Scheduled Drugs Regulation*

Schedule 2 drugs: fall within the class of Schedule 2 drugs established in the *Pharmacy and Drug Act* and the *Scheduled Drugs Regulation* which may be sold by a pharmacist on a non-prescription basis, and which must be retained within the professional service area of the pharmacy where there is no public access and no opportunity for patient self-selection. *Scheduled Drugs Regulation*

Standards of practice: the minimum standard of professional behaviour and practice to which an LPN is held accountable.

Supervising health professional:

- a regulated health professional (other than an LPN) who assigns an activity to the LPN and is responsible for providing supervision to the LPN for that activity.
- an authorized and competent LPN who assigns an activity and is responsible for the supervision of another regulated health professional who is performing a restricted activity that requires supervision.

Supervision: the process by which an experienced healthcare professional guides and supports the learning and professional development of another healthcare professional or provider, with the aim of ensuring that care provided to clients remains safe, effective, and of high quality.

Under the direction: performing a nursing intervention under the instruction or order of an authorized practitioner.

Unprofessional conduct: according to the HPA, unprofessional conduct includes displaying a lack of knowledge, skill, or judgment in the provision of professional services; contravening the HPA, code of ethics, or standards of practice; engaging in conduct that harms the integrity of the profession; or any other behaviour that is defined as unprofessional conduct under section 1(1)(pp) of the HPA.

Appendix A – Overview Tables for Standards of Practice for Licensed Practical Nurses On Restricted Activities, Advanced Practice, and Supervision

Important: LPNs are responsible to ensure they have any required education or training and the individual competence prior to performing these restricted activities.

Additional Education is only needed if the LPN is going to be performing the restricted activity.

Definitions:

Restricted Activity: a high-risk health service listed in section 1.3 of the HPA.

Advanced Authorization: activities and areas of advanced practice that require the LPN to have advanced training or education and authorization by the Registrar.



Key





= CLHA module available, but not required



= CLHA module required for advanced authorization

Restricted Activity	Standard	Advanced Authorization	Supervision (at minimum)	Additional Education
Inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers, or hands during client care	3	No	N/A	N/A
Administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering injections or for starting a peripheral intravenous line	4	No	N/A	 Possible
Administering vaccines for the purpose of providing immunizations where the recipient of the vaccine is five years of age or older	5	No	N/A	 Yes

Restricted Activity	Standard	Advanced Authorization	Supervision (at minimum)	Additional Education
Administering blood or blood products	6 & 7	No	N/A	 Yes
Dispensing a Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 drug (medication) including “pass” and “bridge” medications	8	No	N/A	 Yes
Applying non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging (general)	9	No	N/A	 Yes
	10	No	Yes – Direct	 Yes
Applying non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging to a fetus for the purpose of fetal heart rate monitoring	11	No	Yes – Remote	 Yes
Inserting liquid under pressure, into the ear canal, for the purpose of removing wax from ears	12	No	Yes – Indirect	 Possible
Administering diagnostic imaging contrast agents with direction from an authorized prescriber	13	No	Yes – Indirect	 Yes
Administering nitrous oxide for the purposes of anesthesia or sedation	14	No	Yes – Direct	 Possible
Performing a psychosocial intervention	15	No	Yes – Remote	 Possible

Restricted Activity	Standard	Advanced Authorization	Supervision (at minimum)	Additional Education
Inserting or removing instruments, devices, fingers, or hands into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of performing hemodialysis	16	Yes	N/A	Yes (Registrar approved)
Administering medication by CVC, PICC, or IVAD	17	Yes	N/A	Yes (Registrar approved) 
Administering parenteral nutrition	18	Yes	N/A	Yes (Registrar approved) 
Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue, or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purposes of removing a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care	19	Yes	N/A	Yes (Council approved)
Cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis under direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery	21	Yes	Under the direction of the authorized practitioner	Yes (Council approved)

Restricted Activity	Standard	Advanced Authorization	Supervision (at minimum)	Additional Education
Setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopedic devices and applying casts	23	Yes	Yes – Indirect	Yes (Council approved)
Advanced practice foot care	20	Yes	N/A	Yes (Council approved)
Advanced practice perioperative nursing	22	Yes	Under the direction of the authorized practitioner	Yes (Council approved)
Advanced practice orthopedic nursing	24	Yes	N/A	Yes (Council approved)

Appendix B – Health Professions Restricted Activity Regulation, AR 22/2023 (abridged)

Definitions

1 In this Regulation,

- (a) “Act” means the Health Professions Act;
- (b) “Schedule 1 drug” means a Schedule 1 drug within the meaning of Part 4 of the *Pharmacy and Drug Act*;
- (c) “Schedule 2 drug” means a Schedule 2 drug within the meaning of Part 4 of the *Pharmacy and Drug Act*.

General

2(1) For the purposes of Part 0.1 and section 134(1)(f.1) of the Act, regulated members of each health profession may perform the restricted activities within the practice of the respective profession as set out in this Regulation.

(2) Regulated members must perform only those restricted activities that the regulated members are authorized and competent to perform and that are appropriate to the practice of the respective profession under the Act and this Regulation.

(3) Regulated members must perform the restricted activities in accordance with standards of practice and must meet the requirements for demonstrating competence as established by the council under the Act and this Regulation.

[...]

Licensed Practical Nurses

Restricted activities for licensed practical nurses

20(1) For the purposes of section 1.3 and Schedule 10 to the Act, a regulated member on the general register, provisional register, or courtesy register, in the practice of licensed practical nursing, may perform in accordance with standards of practice the following restricted activities:

- (a) to insert or remove instruments, devices, fingers or hands, except into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of performing dialysis,
 - (i) beyond the point in the nasal passages where they normally narrow,
 - (ii) beyond the pharynx,
 - (iii) beyond the opening of the urethra,
 - (iv) beyond the labia majora,
 - (v) beyond the anal verge, or

- (vi) into an artificial opening into the body;
 - (b) to administer anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering injections or for starting a peripheral intravenous line, except for the purpose of administering medication into a central venous line, a peripherally inserted central catheter or an implanted venous access device;
 - (c) to administer vaccines for the purpose of providing immunizations where the recipient of the immunization is 5 years of age or older;
 - (d) to administer blood or blood products;
 - (e) subject to subsection (2), to dispense a Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 drug when incidental to the practice of licensed practical nursing;
 - (f) subject to subsection (3), to apply non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging.
- (2) A regulated member referred to in subsection (1) shall not dispense a Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 drug if that drug is set out in a Schedule to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (Canada), unless that drug has been specifically exempted for the purpose of this section in the standards of practice.
- (3) A regulated member referred to in subsection (1) shall only apply non-ionizing radiation in ultrasound imaging to a fetus for the purpose of fetal heart rate monitoring.

Restricted activities for licensed practical nurses with supervision

21(1) For the purposes of this section and sections 22 and 23, “authorized practitioner” means a person who performs a restricted activity under the Act and this Regulation but who is not a regulated member referred to in section 20.

(2) A regulated member in the practice of licensed practical nursing may perform in accordance with standards of practice the following restricted activities:

- (a) if an authorized practitioner is on-site and available to provide assistance
 - (i) where it is specifically authorized by an authorized practitioner, to insert into the ear canal, under pressure, liquid for the purpose of removing wax from ears, and
 - (ii) to administer diagnostic imaging contrast agents with direction from an authorized practitioner;
- (b) if an authorized practitioner is on-site and available to provide immediate assistance, to administer nitrous oxide for the purposes of anaesthesia or sedation.

Psychosocial intervention

22(1) Subject to subsection (2), a regulated member in the practice of licensed practical nursing, as a member of a multi-disciplinary team, may perform in accordance with standards of practice a psychosocial intervention with an expectation of treating a

substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs

- (a) judgment,
- (b) behaviour,
- (c) capacity to recognize reality, or
- (d) ability to meet the ordinary demands of life.

(2) A regulated member shall only perform a psychosocial intervention under this section with direction from an authorized practitioner who is available for consultation.

Restricted activities for licensed practical nurses requiring advanced training and specific authorization

23(1) A regulated member in the practice of licensed practical nursing who has completed advanced training approved by the registrar and has been specifically authorized by the registrar on the basis of that training may perform the following restricted activities in accordance with standards of practice:

- (a) to insert or remove instruments, devices, fingers or hands into an artificial opening into the body for the purposes of performing dialysis;
- (b) to administer medication by an invasive procedure on body tissue below the dermis for the purpose of administering medication into a central venous line, a peripherally inserted central catheter or an implanted venous access device;
- (c) to administer parenteral nutrition.

(2) A regulated member in the practice of licensed practical nursing who has completed advanced training approved by the council and has been specifically authorized by the registrar on the basis of that training may perform in accordance with standards of practice the restricted activity of cutting a body tissue, administering anything by an invasive procedure on body tissue or performing surgical or other invasive procedures on body tissue below the dermis for the purposes of performing the following activities:

- (a) to remove a corn or callus as part of the provision of foot care;
- (b) to perform activities under the direction of an authorized practitioner who is performing surgery.

(3) A regulated member in the practice of licensed practical nursing who has completed advanced training approved by the council and has been specifically authorized by the registrar on the basis of that training may perform in accordance with standards of practice the restricted activity of setting or resetting a fracture of a bone for the purposes of inserting and removing orthopaedic devices and applying casts, if

- (a) the regulated member has direction from an authorized practitioner, and
- (b) an authorized practitioner is on-site and available to provide assistance.