

Education Gap Assessment for CATA

Process: The International Arrangement (IA) organizations, in collaboration with International Consultants of Delaware (ICD), participated in an analysis of education and credentialing standards. The IA organizations, via cooperation and collaboration, established minimum educational standards for the IA.

Use: ICD will conduct a credentials evaluation that will assess if an applicant has bridged the identified education gaps through a detailed analysis of academic courses, syllabi, continuing professional education, and other related activities that describe the applicant's cumulative knowledge, abilities, behavior, and expertise.

Summary of Jurisdictional Gaps:

- Gaps may require remediation (to be determined by CATA).
- Key Decision: Education gaps of a jurisdictional nature or required a specific First Responder Course, were deemed present for all International Arrangement organizations.
- Visit the [CATA website](#) for more information about how applicants bridge gaps.

Gap	Gap Found in Comparison to:
Appropriately fit and modify protective equipment to maintain safety standards (for example, CSA).	BASRaT
Collaborate with a physician in the implementation of a return to sport/activity protocol for the patient with a concussion.	BASRaT
Collaborate with physicians to confirm injury diagnoses (for example, using laboratory studies and/or diagnostic imaging).	BASRaT
Conduct business practices in accordance with CATA, local, provincial/territorial, and federal governing laws, policies, and procedures.	BASRaT BOC
Demonstrate effective handovers to pre-hospital and hospital personnel for patient safety and continuity of care.	BASRaT
Describe the role and function of the CATA and all regional chapters and their importance to the athletic therapy profession.	ARTI BASRaT BOC

Gap	Gap Found in Comparison to:
Describe the role of the athletic therapist within the context of the health care system.	BASRaT BOC
Differentiate the responsibilities of the athletic therapist from other pre-hospital and hospital-based care providers, including emergency medical technicians/paramedics; nurses; physician assistants; sport medicine physicians; and orthopedic surgeons.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Document patient health information (in writing and/or electronically) according to organizational standards and provincial/territorial legislation to ensure patient privacy and confidentiality.	BOC
Educate colleagues, students, patients, the public, employers, insurance companies, government entities, and other health care professionals about the roles, responsibilities, academic preparation, and scope of practice of athletic therapists.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Educate health care professionals based on contemporary evidence and innovation related to athletic therapy practice.	BOC
Employ health promotion strategies that align with Occupational Health and Safety standards to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Evaluate, mitigate, and manage risks in athletic therapy practice.	ARTI
Explain the process of obtaining and maintaining national and/or provincial/territorial certification.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Facilitate doping control programs in cooperation with the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) to protect athlete health and to ensure fair play.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Facilitate the use of medications prescribed by physicians and pharmacists to ensure continuity of care.	BASRaT
Follow ethical protocols (i.e., Tri-Council Policy Statement 2 [TCPS 2]) when conducting research.	ARTI BOC
Formulate a clinical impression based on the NMSK evaluation.	BOC
Identify health services, community health agencies, and community-based psychological and social services to support patients through personal health and psychosocial issues.	BASRaT

Gap	Gap Found in Comparison to:
Identify important historical events, milestones, and the influential contributions of leaders in the development of the athletic therapy profession in Canada.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Identify the implications of provincial/territorial health care regulation.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
indigenous studies	ARTI BASRaT
Integrate clinical practice guidelines into athletic therapy practice.	BASRaT
Interpret the findings of a NMSK evaluation using a differential diagnosis strategy.	BASRaT
Maintain certification by accumulating continuing education units (CEUs) and possessing current CPR certification.	BASRaT BOC
Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities, in multidisciplinary settings, with other health care professionals to prevent misunderstandings related to scope of practice, including physicians; physiotherapists; chiropractors; occupational therapists; massage therapists; and others.	BASRaT
Perform professional responsibilities according to ethical, moral, and provincial/territorial legal parameters.	BASRaT
Practice according to the CATA Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, Bylaws, and standards.	ARTI BASRaT BOC
Promote and advocate for the athletic therapy profession.	BASRaT
Promote the value of athletic therapy services.	BASRaT
Share health information (verbally, in writing, and/or electronically) with patients and others on a need-to-know basis according to provincial/territorial legislation to ensure patient privacy and confidentiality.	BOC
Use the appropriate patient care pathway(s) to facilitate interprofessional medical care.	BASRaT
Use an information management system to maintain medical records and ensure compliance with provincial/territorial legislation.	BOC

- Gaps Requiring First Responder Course(s)

Gaps	Gap Found in Comparison to:
Detect life-threatening conditions by performing an effective primary assessment, including a) a scene survey; b) spinal and/or other required stabilization; c) determination of level of responsiveness; and assessment of d) airway; e) breathing; f) circulation; g) deadly bleeds; and h) pulse oximetry.	BASRaT
Obtain relevant information from bystanders and the patient's family for patients with altered levels of responsiveness.	BASRaT
Employ lifesaving techniques in pre-hospital care according to current Canadian Red Cross Professional Responder standards and provincial/territorial legislation.	BASRaT BOC
Remove sports equipment, as necessary, for emergency procedures.	BASRaT
Perform an effective secondary assessment according to the Canadian Red Cross Professional Responder scope of practice, including a) history-taking; b) head to toe assessment/physical exam; c) vitals; d) ongoing monitoring; and e) patient care.	BASRaT BOC
Provide patient assistance with medications according to Canadian Red Cross Professional Responder scope of practice and provincial/territorial legislation.	BASRaT BOC
Provide appropriate patient care for non-immediate life-threatening injuries and conditions according to Canadian Red Cross Professional Responder standards and provincial/territorial legislation.	BOC
Make a secondary transport decision based on the secondary assessment findings.	BASRaT
Prevent, screen, evaluate, manage, and treat concussions.	BASRaT
Develop and continually review a comprehensive emergency action plan.	BASRaT