

# **CERTIFICATE SUPPLEMENT (\*)**



# 1. TITLE OF THE CERTIFICATE (DE).(1)

# **Diplom Medizinische Fachassistenz**

(1) in original language

## 2. TRANSLATED TITLE OF THE CERTIFICATE (EN) (2)

# **Diploma Qualified Medical Assistant**

(2) If applicable. This translation has no legal status.

### 3. Profile of skills and competences.

The professional profile of qualified medical assistants combines two to three of the following professional profiles:

- Disinfection assistant
- Plastering assistant
- Laboratory assistant
- Assistant prosector
- Operating theatre assistant
- Doctor's surgery assistant
- Radiology assistant
- nursing assistance (level 1)
- Medical masseur

The profile of skills and competences results from the qualifications obtained and the relevant professional profiles.

# 4. RANGE OF OCCUPATIONS ACCESSIBLE TO THE HOLDER OF THE CERTIFICATE (3)

Employment by hospitals; employment by other establishments under medical or nursing management or supervision that specialise in the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of diseases or in follow-up care, nursing of persons needing care or in collecting blood or blood components; employment by medical practitioners and group practices; employment by a self-employed biomedical analyst or radiology technologist; employment by public health authorities or research, science, industry and veterinary services.

(3) if applicable

#### (\*) Explanatory note

This document has been developed with a view to providing additional information on individual certificates; it has no legal effect in its own right. These explanatory notes refer to Decision No. 2241/2004/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 15 December 2004 on a single Community framework for the transparency of qualifications and competences (Europass).

Any section of these notes which the issuing authorities consider irrelevant may remain blank.

More information on transparency is available at: http://europass.cedefop.europa.eu or www.europass.at/

5. OFFICIAL BASIS OF THE CERTIFICATE	
Name and status of the body awarding the certificate	Name and status of the national/regional authority
School for medical assistant professions; for the address,	providing accreditation/recognition of the certificate
see the certificate	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and
	Consumer Protection
Level of the certificate (national or international)	Grading scale / Pass requirements
ISCED 353	Rating of the performance at the final exam before the
Certificate pursuant to Article 11 (c) (ii) of	examination commission
Directive 2005/36/EC	"mit ausgezeichnetem Erfolg bestanden" (pass with
	distinction)
	"mit gutem Erfolg bestanden" (good pass)
	"bestanden" (pass)
	"nicht bestanden" (fail)
Access to next level of education/training	International agreements
Access to the vocational matriculation examination	
(Berufsreifeprüfung)	

### Legal basis

Medizinische Assistenzberufe-Gesetz (Act on Medical Assistant Professions), Federal Law Gazette I No. 89/2012 MAB-Ausbildungsverordnung (Ordinance on Education and Training for Medical Assistant Professions), Federal Law Gazette II No. 282/2013

### 6. OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED WAYS OF ACQUIRING THE CERTIFICATE

Training in medical assistance at a school for medical assistant professions under the *MAB-Ausbildungsverordnung* (Ordinance on Education and Training for Medical Assistant Professions)

#### **Additional information**

### **Entry requirements:**

The combination of the following training courses and modules lead up to a qualified medical assistance qualification:

- 1. the basic module on medical assistance.
- 2. a minimum of three advanced modules on medical assistance,
- 3. the thesis module

or

- 1. Education in auxiliary nursing or training for medical masseurs
- 2. a minimum of one advanced module on medical assistance,
- 3. the thesis module

Duration of education: min. 2500 hours Principles of education and training:

### Theoretical instruction:

Orientation to situations and actions in discussing topics, issues and problems in training; learning from examples to give preference to developing and understanding basic principles and fundamental knowledge over frequently superficial knowledge transfer; consideration of the didactic principle "from simple to complex issues"; promotion of key competences as a prerequisite of the situation-specific application of professional competence in the fields of activities, including situational competence for actions in interpersonal relations; work in teams and small groups in order to practice skills and techniques, to reflect on attitudes, opinions, views, behaviours and experiences and to make them useful for further learning processes; consideration of principles of adult education; application of modern teaching, learning and examination methods; integration of theoretical and practical training to permit an optimal theory-practice transfer. In this context, it has to be ensured that within the framework of practical training, skills are only applied in patient care after the theoretical instruction relevant for the subject field in question.

# Practical training:

The course participants/students are integrated in a team in practical training and actively participate in the relevant activities. To ensure an optimal theory-practice transfer, the guidance they receive in the course of traineeships is provided in agreement with and with continuous feedback to the course or school. This required didactic preparation, implementation, follow-up, reflexion and evaluation.

To ensure an optimal theory-practice transfer, the practical guidance they receive from the person in charge of training in the course of dual training in doctor's surgery assistance is provided with continuous feedback to the course management.

The competences acquired during practical training are documented by the course participants or students and signed off by teachers or healthcare professionals or the person responsible for training.

Within the framework of practical training, the course participants or students are only assigned activities that are directly related to their training.

Healthcare professionals may provide guidance to a maximum of three course participants or students at the same time in the course of practical training.

A sufficient number of suitable in-service training places is to be ensured by appropriate arrangements, such as cooperation agreements or other suitable measures. An in-service training place is suitable if the acquisition of the competences planned for the traineeship in question is ensured.

In planning and organising the traineeships, the objective is that practical training is provided at a minimum of two in-service training places.

The suitability of an in-service training place has to be ensured with a view to occupational safety and health.

More information (including a description of the national qualification system) is available at:

http://www.zeugnisinfo.at and http://www.bildungssystem.at

National Europass Centre: europass@oead.at

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