

This publication does not itself alter or determine compliance responsibilities, which are set forth in OSHA standards themselves and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Moreover, because interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements, the reader should consult current and administrative interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the Courts.

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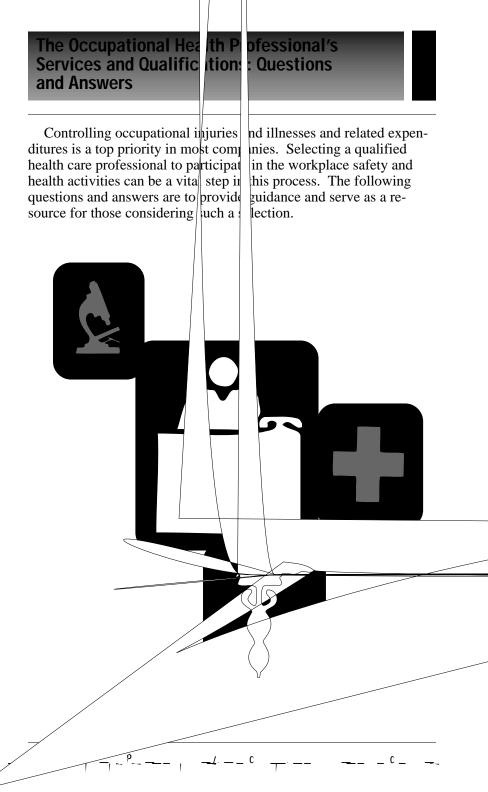
Questions and Answers

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA 3160 1999 (Revised)

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A variety of health care professionals are available to employers. Selecting an appropriate provider for the worksite depends on a number of factors, including:

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) screening and surveillance requirements for specific substances or hazards associated with the worksite;
- The number, diversity, size, and seriousness of the hazards involved at the worksite(s); and

What *Unique* Contributions Can an Occupational Health Care Professional Make to Workplace Safety and Health?

Health care professionals are uniquely qualified to assess and treat illnesses and injuries. Health care professionals must have the appropriate licensure, registration, or certification. Additionally, they should have occupational health experience and expertise in management and be available on a full- or part-time basis, depending on the nature and size of worksite(s).

They may be a permanent employee or hired on a contractual basis.

In addition to working collaboratively with other safety and health professionals, a qualified health care professional may be selected to:

- Provide screening related to specific chemicals or exposures, including preplacement (post-offer) physical examinations, job placement assessments, periodic examinations, and maintenance of confidential employee health records, including individual screening results.
- Manage and/or treat work-related illnesses and injuries, with emphasis on early recognition and intervention; make recommendations about work restrictions or removal; and follow up and monitor workers as they return to work.
- Develop and implement health promotion programs.
- Provide guidance for case management of employees who have prolonged or complex illnesses and injuries.

For small employers, or those with limited resources, one of several models for delivering occupational health care at the work-place can be considered. This might involve sharing the services of health care professionals within a business or industrial park, or contracting with a larger firm whose occupational health service includes an occupational health care professional as part of its total safety and health program. (See **References**: B. Burgel *Innovation at the Worksite*.)

Health care providers such as licensed practical nurses (LPNs) and emergency medical technicians/paramedics (EMTs) can augment the services of the physicians or registered nurse. Physician assistants (PAs) also contribute valuable services.

Whatever health care professional is chosen, the employer should ensure that the provider has expertise or experience in occupational health and safety as well as an understanding of occupational illnesses and injuries.

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Health care professionals qualified to design, manage, supervise, and deliver health care in occupational settings include a variety of practitioners. It is imperative, however, that the legal "scope of practice" unique to each state be considered prior to hiring or contracting for services.

The "scope of practice" refers to the credentials, responsibilities, and legally authorized practice of health care professionals.

Physicians, physician assistants, and registered nurses, including nurse practitioners, receive standardized educations with core curricula (individualized to their profession) necessary to pass national or state boards and to be licensed in a particular state. Physicians and registered nurses are then eligible to become certified in a specialty practice, such as occupational medicine (physicians and physician assistants) or occupational health nursing (registered nurses and nurse practitioners), through a combination of additional specific education and experience. The additional educational training in occupational health typically includes course work in epidemiology, toxicology, industrial hygiene, recognition and management of occupational illnesses and injuries, research, and general management of a comprehensive occupational health program.

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Medical Feal (Physicians)mf 11 0 6 11 545xpend onse3on8o5.28 2./gnslet passed the National Medical Board Exam or equivalent examinations and have a license to practice within a given state(s).

Doctors of Osteopathy (DOs) graduate from college and an osteopathic school approved by the American Osteopathic Association. They must pass a state board examination to qualify for a license to practice within a given state(s).

Occupational Medicine Physicians are medical doctors or

doctors of osteopathy who have completed additional occupational medicine training or acquired on-site experience. Completion of additional residency training and further practice in occupational medicine enables physicians to pursue certification in occupational medicine after meeting rigorous qualifying standards and successfully completing an examination in occupational medicine given by the American Board of Preventive Medicine (ABPM).

Registered Nurses

Registered Nurses (RNs) receive training and education at the college level and graduate from a state-approved school of nursing. They pass a state board examination and are granted a license to practice within a given state(s).

Nurse Practitioners (NPs) are registered nurses who are licensed in their state and have completed formal advanced education, usually at the master's level. NPs practice under their state Nurse Practice Act. Some NPs are certified in occupational health as a specialty area. NPs independently perform many health evaluation and care activities—including physical exams, common diagnostic and laboratory tests—and diagnose and treat employees who are ill or injured. They also can prescribe medications in most states. Additionally, NPs work collaboratively with physicians.

Occupational Health Nurses (OHNs) are registered nurses and nurse practitioners with experience and additional education in occupational health. Certified occupational health nurses (COHN or COHN-S) obtain certification from the American Board for Occupational Health Nurses after meeting rigorous qualifying educational and experience standards and successfully passing an occupational health nursing examination.

Physician Assistants

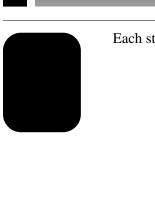
Physician Assistants (PAs) provide services with the supervision of a doctor of medicine or osteopathy. PAs may perform physical examinations, diagnose and treat illnesses, order and interpret tests, prescribe medications in most states, and plan and implement therapeutic interventions. PAs must graduate from an accredited physician assistant's program, pass a national certification exam, and be licensed by the state. Some PAs specialize in occupational medicine.

Other Health Care Providers

Other health care providers include licensed practical or vocational nurses and emergency medical technicians. Traditionally, these individuals are **not** licensed to practice independently. They have specific training and are usually certified or licensed by the educational institution where they received the training. Sometimes the state licenses or certifies these providers and usually the state's scope of practice outlines the specific work restrictions for these individuals. For example, usually these providers are required to work under the supervision of, or implement orders given by, licensed health care professionals such as MDs, DOs, RNs, PAs, and NPs, except when delivering first aid.

Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurses (LPN/LVNs) graduate from a program of practical nursing and must pass the state board examination. They are licensed by the state to perform certain specific health care activities, under the direct supervision of a physician or registered nurse.

Emergency Medical Technicians/Paramedics (EMTs) are prehospital providers trained to provide specific and limited emergency to wor94ome EMduor ecedvanc, unduthoriondrtainspecif092ls. Fojuric



Each state has a unique legal description of the

Physician Assistant

All states except Mississippi license physician assistants. PAs are licensed by the state medical board or by a separate licensing board. PAs are certified by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA) [(770) 734-4500].

Emergency Medical Technician

The scope of practice for emergency medical technicians (EMTs) also varies from state to state. There are several practice levels of EMTs each determined by the number of hours of training and the range of procedures authorized. Each state has a director of EMTs listed in the telephone directory under State Government. The appropriate office may be contacted under the telephone directory subheading listed as either the Department of Health, Department of Public Health, or Department of Emergency Medical Services.

Licensed Vocational/Practical Nurse

The state board of nursing in each state is listed in the telephone directory and defines the scope of practice issues for licensed vocational or practical nurses LVNs/LPNs.

An occupational health care professional evaluates the interactions between employees' work and health in the workplace. To do this effectively, the occupational health care professional should possess the following skills and competencies:

- General knowledge of the work environment, including worksite operations; familiarity with the toxic properties of materials used by employees as well as the potential hazards and stressors of work processes and jobs or tasks.
- Ability to determine an employee's physical and emotional fitness for work.
- Ability to recognize, evaluate, treat, and/or refer occupational illnesses and injuries.

During the interview process, the following kinds of questions and issues are appropriate to evaluate prospective occupational health care professionals:

You should expect the candidate to ask you about the following:

- Facilities (type, location)
- Number of employees
- Work processes
- Known or potential hazards
- Application of standards and/or regulations
- Current method of providing occupational health care services
- Other health care providers involved in providing services
- Existence and specifics of a safety and health program
- Medical surveillance programs
- Collective bargaining contracts
- Previous OSHA citations
- References from current/previous employers or educational institutions should be requested.

What Is the Difference Between Occupational Health Care Professionals and Other Occupational Safety and Health Professionals?



All occupational health and safety professionals are educated to have a proactive, preventive orientation, with the health and well-being of the employee as their primary focus. As mandated by each individual state, however, only health care professionals, within the scope of their practice, can assess and treat illness and injury beyond first aid.

Additionally, health care professionals, based upon their education and training, can provide high-quality preventive health care information and programs.

The following descriptions highlight the overall skills and areas of competency of other occupational safety and health professionals who might be part of an effective safety and health program at your work site.

Industrial Hygienists

Industrial hygiene focuses on the identification and control of occupational health hazards arising as a result of or during work. The industrial hygienist focuses on the recognition, evaluation, and control of chemical, biological, or physical factors or stressors arising from the workplace, that may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort and inefficiency among workers or in the community. Professional industrial hygienists possess either a baccalaureate or master's degree in engineering, chemistry, biology, physics, or industrial hygiene.

The industrial hygienist monitors and uses analytical methods to detect the extent of occupational chemical, biological, or physical exposure and implements engineering controls and work practices to correct, reduce, or eliminate workplace hazards. Industrial hygienists can give expert opinion as to the magnitude of chemical, biological, or physical exposure, and the degree of associated risk. Certified industrial hygienists have passed a rigorous qualifying examination.

Industrial Engineers

Industrial engineering is the design, installation, and improvement

Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response	1910.120
Lead	1910.1025
Methylene Chloride	1910.1052
Methyl Chloromethyl Ether	1910.1006
Methylenedianiline	1910.1050
4-Nitrobiphenyl	1910.1003
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	1910.1016
Occupational Exposure	1910.1456
to Hazardous Chemicals	
in Laboratories	
Respirators	1910.134
Vinyl Chloride	1910.1017

Some OSHA Standards that Require Occupational Health Services

Access to Employee Exposure	1910.1020
and Medical Records	
Confined Space	1910.146
Fire Protection	1910.156
Labor Camps	1910.142
Medical Services/First Aid	1910.151
Noise	1910.95
Pulpwood Logging	1910.266
Telecommunications	1910.268
Textiles	1910.262
Welding	1910.152

Resources

The following resources may be useful for additional information on occupational health care professionals in your area. The associations are typically the professional organizations for members of the profession. They work to increase awareness of the profession, as well as offer educational, service, and placement benefits for the members. Most have local, state, and/or regional chapters. Boards are generally the certification bodies for occupational health professionals and determine eligibility requirements. They also administer the certification exam and maintain directories of all certified professionals in a particular specialty. All telephone and fax numbers are accurate as of the date of printing; however, changes can be verified by local telephone directory assistance.

Medical Doctors

American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

55 West Seegers Road Arlington Heights, IL 60005 Phone (708) 228-6850 Fax (708) 228-1856 www.acoem.org

American Board of Preventive Medicine, Inc.

9950 West Lawrence Avenue, Suite 106 Schiller Park, IL 60176 Phone (847) 671-1750 Fax (847) 671-1751 www.abpremed.org

Osteopathic Doctors

American Osteopathic Association

142 E. Ontario Street Chicago, IL 60611 Phone (312) 202-8000 Fax (312) 280-5893 www.aoa-net.org/affiliatedorg/state.htm

Occupational Health Nurses

American Association of Occupational Health Nurses

2920 Brandywine Road Suite 100 Atlanta, GA 30341 Phone (770) 455-7757 Fax (770) 455-7271 www.aaohn.org

American Board for Occupational Health Nurses, Inc.

201 East Ogden Road Suite 114 Hinsdale, IL 60521-3652 Phone (630) 789-5799 Fax (630) 789-8901 www.abohn.org

Nurse Practitioners

American Academy of Nurse Practitioners

P.O. Box 12846 Austin, TX 78711 Phone (512) 442-4262 Fax (512) 442-6469 www.aanp.org

Registered Nurses

American Nurses Association

600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Suite 100 Washington, DC 20024 Phone (202) 651-7000 Fax (202) 651-7001 www.ana.org

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Physician Assistants		

Industrial Hygienists

American Board of Industrial Hygiene 4600 W. Saginaw Street Suite 101 Lansing, MI 48917 Phone (517) 321-2638 www.aiha.org

Safety Professionals

Board of Certified Safety Professionals of America 208 Burwash Avenue Savory, II 61874-9510 Phone (217) 359 9263

Phone (217) 359-9263 Fax (217) 359-0055

References

American Association of Occupational Health Nurses, Inc. (AAOHN). Occupational Health Nursing: The Answer to Health Care Cost Containment. Atlanta, GA: AAOHN. 1991.

American Academy of Nurse Practitioners (AANP). *Scope of Practice for Nurse Practitioners*. Austin, TX: AANP. 1993 (Revised).

American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA). *Physician Assistants: State Laws & Regulations*. 7th ed., Alexandria, VA:AAPA, 1998.

______. "Various government and professional practice issue briefs." Alexandria, VA:AAPA, 1999. Online at http://www.aapa.org/.

American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. "Scope of Occupational and Environmental Health Programs and Practices," *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 34(4): 436-440, April 1992.

American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. "Code of Ethical Conduct," *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 36(1): 27-30, January, 1994.

Burgel, B. *Innovation at the Worksite*. American Nurses Publishing, 600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20024, 1993.

U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. *OSHA Handbook for Small Businesses (OSHA 2209)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996 (Revised). Order Number 029-016-00176-0. \$7.00

______. "Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines; Issuance of Voluntary Guidelines Notice." *Federal Register* 54(16):3904-3916, January 26, 1989.

Related OSHA Publications

Single, free copies of the following and other publications can be obtained from OSHA field offices or the OSHA Publications Office, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N3101, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 693-1888, (202) 693-2498 (Fax).

All About OSHA - OSHA 2056 Access to Medical and Exposure Records - OSHA 3110 Asbestos Standards for General Industry - OSHA 3095 Chemical Hazard Communication - OSHA 3084

States with Approved Plans

States administering their own occupational safety and health programs through plans approved under section 18(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 must adopt standards and enforce requirements that are at least as effective as Federal requirements. There are currently 25 state plans: 23 cover private and public (State and local government) sectors and 2 cover the public sector only (Connecticut and New York).

COMMISSIONER

Alaska Department of Labor 1111 West 8th Street P.O. Box 21149 Room 306 Juneau, AK 99802-1149 (907) 465-2700

DIRECTOR

Industrial Commissioner of Arizona 800 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-5795

DIRECTOR

California Department of Industrial Relations 455 Golden Gate Avenue 10th Floor San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 703-5050

COMMISSIONER

Connecticut Department of Labor 200 Folly Brooke Boulevard Wethersfield, CT 06109 (860) 566-2211

DIRECTOR

Connecticut Department of Labor 38 Wolcott Hill Road Wethersfield, CT 06109 (860) 566-4550

DIRECTOR

Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations 830 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813 (808) 586-8844

COMMISSIONER

Indiana Department of Labor State Office Building 402 West Washington Street Room W195 Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-2378

COMMISSIONER

Iowa Division of Labor Services 1000 E. Grand Avenue Des Moines, IA 50319 (515) 281-3447

SECRETARY

Kentucky Labor Cabinet 1047 U.S. Highway, 127 South, Suite 2 Frankfort, KY 40601 (502) 564-3070

COMMISSIONER

Maryland Division of Labor and Industry Department of Licensing and Regulation 1100 N. Eutaw Street Room 613 Baltimore, MD 21201-2206 (410) 767-2215

DIRECTOR

Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services 4th Floor, Law Building P.O. Box 30004 Lansing, MI 48909 (517) 373-7230

COMMISSIONER

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry 443 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155 (612) 296-2342

ADMINISTRATOR

Nevada Division of Industrial Relations 400 West King Street Carson City, NV 89703 (702) 687-3032

SECRETARY

New Mexico Environment Department 1190 St. Francis Drive P.O. Box 26110 Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505) 827-2850

COMMISSIONER

New York Department of Labor W. Averell Harriman State Office Building - 12, Room 500 Albany, NY 12240 (518) 457-2741

COMMISSIONER

North Carolina Department of Labor 4 West Edenton Street Raleigh, NC 27601-1092 (919) 807-2900

ADMINISTRATOR

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA) 350 Winter Street, NE Room 430 Salem, OR 97310-0220 (503) 378-3272

ADMINISTRATOR

Worker's Safety and Compensation Division (WSC) Wyoming Department of Employment Herschler Building, 2nd Floor East 122 West 25th Street Cheyenne, WY 82002 (307) 777-7786 Consultation programs provide free services to employers who request help in identifying and correcting specific hazards, want to improve their safety and health programs, and/or need further assistance in training and education. Funded by OSHA and delivered by well-trained professional staff of state governments, consultation services are comprehensive, and include an appraisal of all workplace hazards, practices, and job safety and health programs; conferences and agreements with management; assistance in implementing recommendations; and a follow-up appraisal to ensure that any required corrections are made.

For more information on consultation programs, contact the appropriate office in your state listed below.

State	Telephone
Alabama	(205) 348-3033

Massachusetts(617) 727-3982	
Michigan(517) 322-6823(H)	
(517) 322-1809(<i>S</i>)	
Minnesota(612) 297-2393	
Mississippi(601) 987-3981	
Missouri(573) 751-3403	
Montana(406) 444-6418	
Nebraska(402) 471-4717	
Nevada(702) 486-9140	
New Hampshire(603) 271-2024	
New Jersey(609) 292-3923	
New Mexico(505) 827-4230	
New York(518) 457-2238	
North Carolina(919) 807-2905	
North Dakota(701) 328-5188	
Ohio(614) 644-2246	
Oklahoma(405) 528-1500	
Oregon(503) 378-3272	
Pennsylvania(724) 357-2396	
Puerto Rico(787) 754-2171	
Rhode Island(401) 222-2438	
South Carolina(803) 734-9614	
South Dakota(605) 688-4101	
Tennessee(615) 741-7036	
Texas(512) 440-3854	
Utah(801) 530-6901	
Vermont(802) 828-2765	
Virginia(804) 786-6359	
Virgin Islands(809) 772-1315	
Washington(360) 902-5638	
West Virginia(304) 558-7890	
Wisconsin(608) 266-8579(H)	
(414) 521-5063(<i>S</i>)	
Wyoming(307) 777-7786	

(H) - Health (S) - Safety

OSHA Area Offices

Area	Telephone
Albany, NY	(518) 464-4338
Albuquerque, NM	(505) 248-5302
Allentown, PA	(610) 776-0592
Anchorage, AK	(907) 271-5152
Appleton, WI	
Austin, TX	
Avenel, NJ	(908) 750-3270
Bangor, ME	
Baton Rouge, LA	
Bayside, NY	
Bellevue, WA	
Billings, MT	
Birmingham, AL	
Bismarck, ND	(701) 250-4521
Boise, ID	
Bowmansville, NY	
Braintree, MA	(617) 565-6924
Bridgeport, CT	(203) 579-5581
Calumet City, IL	(708) 891-3800
Carson City, NV	(702) 885-6963
Charleston, WV	(304) 347-5937
Cincinnati, OH	(513) 841-4132
Cleveland, OH	
Columbia, SC	(803) 765-5904
Columbus, OH	(614) 469-5582
Concord, NH	
Corpus Christi, TX	(512) 888-3420
Dallas, TX	(214) 320-2400
Denver, CO	(303) 844-5285
Des Plaines, IL	(847) 803-4800
Des Moines, IA	(515) 284-4794
Englewood, CO	
Erie, PA	
Fort Lauderdale, FL	(954) 424-0242

Fort Worth, TX	(817) 428-2470
Frankfort, KY	
Harrisburg, PA	(717) 782-3902
Hartford, CT	(860) 240-3152
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ	(201) 288-1700
Guaynabo, PR	(787) 277-1560
Honolulu, HI	(808) 541-2685
Houston, TX	(281) 286-0583
Houston, TX	(281) 591-2438
Indianapolis, IN	(317) 226-7290
Jackson, MS	
Jacksonville, FL	(904) 232-2895
Kansas City, MO	(816) 483-9531
Lansing, MI	
Linthicum, MD	(410) 865-2055
Little Rock, AR	(501) 324-6291
Lubbock, TX	(806) 472-7681
Madison, WI	
Marlton, NJ	(609) 757-5181
Methuen, MA	(617) 565-8110
Milwaukee, WI	
Minneapolis, MN	
Mobile, AL	` /
Nashville, TN	` /
New York, NY	
Norfolk, VA	. ,
North Aurora, IL	` /
Oklahoma City, OK	
Omaha, NE	
Parsippany, NJ	
Peoria, IL	
Philadelphia, PA	
Phoenix, AZ	
Pittsburgh, PA	
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Providence, RI	(401) 528-4669

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San Diego, CA	
Savannah, GA	
Smyrna, GA	(770) 984-8700
Springfield, MA	
St. Louis, MO	
Syracuse, NY	(315) 451-0808
Tampa, FL	
Tarrytown, NY	(914) 524-7510
Toledo, OH	(419) 259-7542
Tucker, GA	(770) 493-6644
Westbury, NY	(516) 334-3344
Wichita, KS	(316) 269-6644
Wilkes-Barre, PA	
Wilmington, DE	

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Region III (DC, DE, MD,* PA, VA,* WV) Gateway Building, Suite 2100 3535 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19104 Telephone: (215) 596-1201

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Region VII (IA,* KS, MO, NE) City Center Square 1100 Main Street, Suite 800 Kansas City, MO 64105 Telephone: (816) 426-5861

Region VIII(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT,* WY*)
1999 Broadway, Suite 1690
((E6et, T7a60u6) 420.02.0073CegioZV29n9