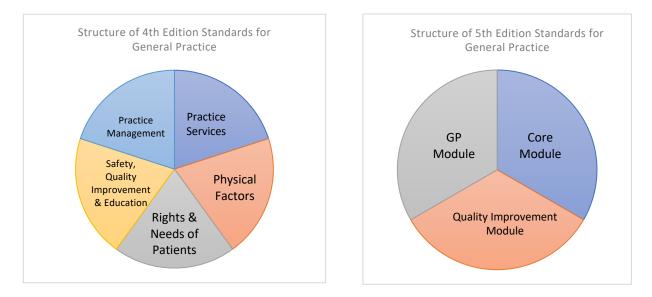
RACGP 5th Edition Standards for General Practice



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The RACGP 5th Edition Standards for General Practice were released in October 2017. In 2018, practices have the choice of accrediting to the 4th or 5th Edition Standards. From 2019, only the 5th Edition Standards apply.

Practices will need to take time to become familiar with the changes to the new Standards. They are summarised in the table below and should be read in conjunction with the detailed explanatory notes which can be found on the RACGP website https://www.racgp.org.au/your-practice/standards/standards-for-general-practices-(5th-edition)/

Module	Focus	New
&		indicators
Standard		
Core 1	Communication & patient participation	3
	C.1.4C P Our patients can access resources that are culturally	
	appropriate, translated and/or in plain English	
	C1.5A 🄁 Our patients are informed of the out of pocket costs for	
	healthcare they receive at our practice	
	C1.5B Cur patients are informed that there are potential out of pocket	
	costs for referred services	
Core 2	Rights & needs of patients	1
	C2.1E Cur clinical team considers ethical dilemmas	
Core 3	Practice governance & management	3
	C3.1A Cur practice plans and sets goals aimed at improving our services	
	C3.1B Our practice evaluates its progress towards achieving its goals	
	C3.1C Cur practice has a business risk management system that	
	identifies, monitors and mitigates risk in the practice	
Core 4	Health promotion & preventive activities	1
	C4.1A Cur patients receive appropriately tailored information about	
	health promotion, illness prevention and preventive care	
Core 5	Clinical management of health issues	1
	C5.2A Cur clinical team can exercise autonomy, to the full scope of their	
	practice, skills and knowledge, when making decisions that affect clinical	
	care	
Core 6	Information management	2

	C6.4F ^P Our practice has a policy about the use of email	
	C6.4G Cour practice has a policy about the use of social media	
Core 7	Content of patient health records	None
Core 8	Education & training of non-clinical staff	None
QI 1	Quality Improvement	1
	QI 1.1 C POUR practice seeks feedback from the team about our quality improvement systems and the performance of these systems	
QI 2	Clinical indicators	None
QI 3	Clinical risk management	1
-	QI 3.2A Our practice follow an open disclosure process that is based on the Australian Open Disclosure Framework	
GP 1	Access to care	None
GP 2	Comprehensive care	2
	 GP 2.2D Our practice initiates and manages patient reminders Contained in Criterion 1.3.1 (4th ed) but did not have specific indicators GP 2.2E High risk (seriously abnormal and life threatening) results identified outside normal opening hours are managed by our practice Included in explanatory notes (4th ed), now specific indicator 	
GP 3	Qualifications of our clinical team	2
	GP 3.1C [№] Our clinical team is trained to use the practice's equipment that they need to properly perform their role GP 3.1D [№] Our clinical team is aware of the potential risks associated with the equipment they use	
GP 4	Reducing the risk of infection	1
	GP 4.1 F Our practice records the sterilization load number from the sterile barrier system in the patient's health record when sterile items have been used, and records the patient's name against those load numbers in a sterilization log or list	
GP 5	The medical practice	1
	GP 5.2E Our practice has a defibrillator	
GP 6	Vaccine potency	1
	 GP 6.1D ^b→ Our practice has a written, practice-specific policy that outlines our cold chain processes Identified as gap in 4th ed. Specified in Strive for 5 	

Denotes mandatory requirement

Other key features are:

- Change from 'process' to 'outcome' based indicators. The importance is the achievement of an outcome rather than the method by which this was achieved. This provides some flexibility for practices reflecting their working environment
- Assessment will apply the question 'has the intent of the standard been achieved'?
- Where the word 'must' is used, it indicates a mandatory requirement
- Where the word 'could' is used, it indicates methods by which practices might meet requirements
- Prescriptive evidence is required for high risk areas of practice services such as information management, health records, privacy, risk of infection and vaccine management
- Higher focus on patient-centred care