



IAP Code of Ethical Conduct

This code applies to IAP certified and licensed
pneumatherapists.

IAP CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

This code applies to IAP certified and licensed pneumatherapists.

June 2018

PURPOSE

International Association of Pneumapathy (IAP) was set up to establish procedures to regulate the practice of Pneumatherapy worldwide. Local chapters or boards of pneumatherapy associated with IAP hold this Code as minimum standard.

The goal of the IAP is to establish, improve and maintain the standards of all Pneumatherapy. The primary professional duty of the Pneumatherapist¹ is to competently assist the client² to optimum health within the circumstances of the client's condition and within the boundaries of training and scope of practice of pneumatherapy.

A code of ethical conduct sets out the ethical principles governing the conduct of members of the pneumatherapy¹ profession. It is a moral anchor that assures clients², the public, and other health care providers that members of the profession strive for the highest

¹ The terms pneumatherapy and pneumapathy and pneumatherapist and pneumapath are considered, for this Code of Conduct and Minimum Standards to be synonymous and can be used interchangeably. For the purposes of this document the term pneumatherapist will be used.

² Client refers to an individual, their substitute decision-maker, family group, community or organization, receiving professional services, products or information. The word patient, from the Latin, meaning 'to suffer in silence', or, 'able to accept or tolerate delays, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious', is not used by IAP.

standards of ethical conduct. The code must reflect the societal ethics of the time, as well as the value systems and moral principles of the pneumatherapy profession worldwide. The Code of Ethical Conduct applies to members of the pneumatherapy profession in all contexts of practice and through all stages of their careers. It must always be used in conjunction with relevant civil government legislation and with regulations, policies, procedures, and standards that regulate professional practice.

Contents

PURPOSE	1
HOW TO USE THE CODE OF CONDUCT	4
ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND PROFESSIONAL VALUES	5
RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE CLIENT	7
RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	8
RESPONSIBILITIES TO SELF AND THE PROFESSION.....	8
CODE OF ETHICS FOR RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION	10
CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MORE VULNERABLE CLIENTS	10
CLINIC CODE OF PRACTICE	11
Titles.....	11
Records	11
Due Diligence Insurance.....	12
Premises.....	12
Advertising.....	12
Stationary and Other Products.....	13
Publications.....	13

HOW TO USE THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code does not tell practitioners exactly how to act in every situation, rather it provides a benchmark against which to measure ethical decisions in every-day practice and in highly complex situations. In every situation, however, it is the duty of members of the profession to act in an ethically responsible manner, using the principles of the Code to guide ethical conduct. As ethical decision-making is often an interdisciplinary issue, and Wayist-trained thinking on ethics is particularly sharp, practitioners are encouraged to seek additional advice or consultation when ethical decisions are unclear. Members of the pneumotherapy profession should be able to articulate their rationale for all ethical decisions and should take responsibility for their decision-making and actions.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND PROFESSIONAL VALUES

Ethical principles form the foundation of ethical conduct and provide guidance along the pathway to ethical decision-making in the context of the client and the community. While there are several approaches to ethical principles, this document uses the classical ethical principles described below as a basic guide to ethical conduct. Emphasis is on the pursuit of excellence in all professional activities, as well as the ability to act with integrity, accountability and good judgment in the best interests of the client, the public, the individual (self) and the profession.

- **Respect for Autonomy** states that people should be allowed to make decisions that apply to their lives and to have control over their lives as much as possible. Autonomy requires a pneumatherapist to respect a client's freedom to decide for themselves and includes obtaining informed consent.
- **Beneficence** guides the practitioner to do what is good with respect to the welfare of the client. In pneumatherapy practice, the pneumatherapist should provide benefit to the client's health.
- **Least Harm** deals with situations in which none of the choices available are judged to be the best. In this case, a practitioner should choose to do the least harm possible and to do harm to the fewest people. For pneumatherapists this may mean recommending an intervention that is the best of two alternatives even though both alternatives may have negative side effects.
- **Justice** requires that the actions chosen are objective and equitable to those involved. An ethical decision that relates to justice has a consistent logical basis that supports the decision. For pneumatherapists, justice relates to treating people fairly and to allocating resources fairly between clients.

In addition to the ethical principles, there are several professional values that help to support ethical conduct in the profession. These are the values that underpin and motivate a member of the pneumatherapy profession's efforts every day and inspire all of their actions. The key values include responsibility, excellence, trustworthiness, honesty, integrity, professionalism, citizenship, respect, dignity, communication, collaboration, advocacy, transparency, and well-being.

The ethical responsibilities below are described under three headings: those that apply to the client; those that apply to the public; and those that apply to the individual practitioner (self) and the profession. Ethical responsibilities are intended to serve as a guide to ethical conduct. They will not all apply all the time nor in all situations,

but they should serve as a reference to guide to sound ethical conduct and to help to prevent unethical behaviours and choices.

RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE CLIENT

Members of the pneumotherapy profession have an ethical responsibility to:

1. Demonstrate sensitivity toward individual clients, respecting and taking into consideration their unique rights, needs, beliefs, values, culture, goals, and environmental context.
2. Act in a respectful manner and do not refuse care or treatment to any client on the prohibited grounds of discrimination as specified by International Human Rights Law³ or the laws of the country where the practitioner operates, as well as on the grounds of social or health status.
3. Work in partnership with clients to improve, support and/or sustain their health status and well-being.
4. Maintain professional boundaries that honour and respect the therapeutic relationship with clients.
5. Always communicate openly, honestly and respectfully with clients.
6. Respect the principles of informed consent including by explaining service options, risks, benefits, potential outcomes, possible consequences of refusing treatment or services, and by avoiding coercion.
7. Treat clients only when the diagnosis or continuation of the intervention warrants treatment and is not contraindicated.
8. Respect and support the autonomy of the client to participate in the management and decision-making relating their own health
9. Provide an alternative treatment option through referral to another health care provider/pneumatherapist if the therapeutic relationship is compromised.
10. Respect the confidentiality, privacy, and security of client information in all forms of communication.
11. Use electronic communication and social media and other forms of digital technology professionally and respectfully, conforming to confidentiality guidelines.
12. Practice in a safe, competent, accountable and responsible manner during the provision of services.
13. Take all reasonable steps to prevent harm to clients. Should harm occur disclose it to the client and others as required.
14. Take responsibility for the client care delegated to students and other members of the health care team.
15. Practice the profession of pneumotherapy according to its own competence and limitations, referring the client to others as necessary.
16. Practice collaboratively with colleagues, other health professionals and agencies for the benefit of clients.
17. Enhance their expertise through lifelong acquisition and refinement of knowledge, skills, abilities and professional behaviours.
18. Comply with all legislation, guidelines, and regulatory requirements that pertain to the profession of pneumotherapy.

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Declaration_of_Human_Rights

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_human_rights_law

RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

Members of the pneumatherapy profession have an ethical responsibility to:

1. Conduct and present themselves with integrity and professionalism.
2. Respect diversity and provide care that is both culturally sensitive and appropriate.
3. Go to great lengths to appreciate the client's context and culture, and evaluate own morals and values with great sensitivity to not by default assume that the other is inferior.
4. Advocate within their capacity and context to address clients' needs and the broad determinants of health care and to improve clients' standards and abilities of spiritual energy health care.
5. Work effectively in the space of spiritual energy healing within the health care system and manage resources responsibly.
6. Act transparently and with integrity in all professional and business practices including fees and billing; advertising of professional services; and real and/or perceived conflicts of interest.
7. Assess the quality and impact of services regularly.
8. Be professionally and morally responsible for addressing incompetent, unsafe, illegal, or unethical practice of any health care provider, and be legally responsible for reporting conduct that puts a client at risk to the appropriate authorities including IAP.
9. Take responsibility for own physical and mental health and refrain from practicing pneumatherapy while the ability to provide appropriate and competent care and a safe healing environment, is compromised.

RESPONSIBILITIES TO SELF AND THE PROFESSION

Members of the pneumatherapy profession have an ethical responsibility to:

1. Commit to maintain and enhance the reputation and standing of the pneumatherapy profession, and to inspire public trust and confidence by treating everyone with dignity and respect in all interactions.
2. Commit to lifelong learning and excellence in practice.
3. Act honestly, transparently and with integrity in all professional and business practices to uphold the reputation of the profession.
4. Recognize the responsibility to share evidence-informed and clinical best practices in pneumatherapy with each other and other health care professionals.
5. Contribute to the development of the profession through support of research, mentoring, and student supervision.
6. Conduct self with professional demeanour. Refrain from harassment, abuse or discrimination of colleagues, employees, or students.
7. Attend to own health and well-being as an example.

8. Follow IAP Standards of Practice, this Code of Ethics, and all policies, procedures, guidelines, regulations, codes, and requirements promulgated by the International Association of Pneumapathy.
9. Have a sincere commitment to provide the highest quality of care to those who seek their professional services.
10. Represent their qualifications honestly, including education and professional affiliations, and provide only those services that they are qualified to perform.
11. Accurately inform clients, other health care practitioners, and the public of the scope and limitations of their discipline.
12. Acknowledge the limitations of and contraindications for pneumatherapy and refer clients to appropriate health professionals.
13. Provide treatment only where there is reasonable expectation that it will be advantageous to the client.
14. Consistently maintain and improve professional knowledge and competence, striving for professional excellence through regular assessment of personal and professional strengths and weaknesses and through continued education training.
15. Conduct their business and professional activities with honesty and integrity, and respect the inherent worth of all persons.
16. Refuse to unjustly discriminate against clients and/or health professionals.
17. Safeguard the confidentiality of the client's identity and information in all conversations, advertisements, and any and all other matters unless disclosure of identifiable information is requested by the client in writing, is medically necessary or is required by law.
18. Respect the client's right to treatment with informed and voluntary consent. The certified practitioner will obtain and record the informed consent of the client, or client's advocate, before providing treatment. This consent may be written or verbal.
19. Respect the client's right to refuse, modify or terminate treatment regardless of prior consent given.
20. Provide draping and treatment in a way that ensures the safety, comfort and privacy of the client.
21. Exercise the right to refuse to treat any person or part of the body for just and reasonable cause.
22. Refrain, under all circumstances, from participating in a sexual relationship or sexual conduct with the client, whether consensual or otherwise, from the beginning of the client/therapist relationship and for a minimum of three (3) months after the termination of the client therapist relationship, unless an ongoing current sexual relationship existed prior to the date the therapeutic relationship began.
23. Avoid any interest, activity or influence which might be in conflict with the practitioner's obligation to act in the best interests of the client or the profession.
24. Respect the client's boundaries with regard to privacy, disclosure, exposure, emotional expression, beliefs and the client's reasonable expectations of professional behavior. Practitioners will respect the client's autonomy.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

1. Respect the client/practitioner relationship, the confidentiality of the client and endeavour to foster and maintain trust at all times.
2. Respect the clients right to total confidentiality, including the confidentiality of clients who may be suicidal, unless it threatens the physical safety of others.
3. Any IAP registrant undertaking research must adhere to the Code of Ethics and Standards laid down by the IAP Research Department.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MORE VULNERABLE CLIENTS

1. Cultural awareness is even more important when working with the more vulnerable. Their definitions of inappropriate proximity or touch can be extreme compared to other cultures. The more vulnerable client is today considered to be minors of all cultures, women from China, Canada, UK, the USA and Muslim countries
2. For younger clients and clients from inclusive cultures, check if they wish a companion to be present.
3. Insist on the presence of another person in the room if any sign or symptoms are present that it will be uncomfortable, unsafe or unethical to be alone in the room with the client.
4. Physical examinations or treatments of children under the age of 16 (18 years for Scotland) must be in the presence of a parent or guardian unless written consent has been given.
5. Notify your client if and when you limit your interaction with them for any of the above reasons.
6. Deal with complaints and criticisms efficiently using appropriate procedures.
7. Abstain from any claim or statement misrepresenting the therapeutic benefits of pneumatherapy.

CLINIC CODE OF PRACTICE

Titles

1. A Practitioner may not address or refer to an assistant as “Nurse” unless the person referred to holds a nursing qualification in the country in which the practitioner operates.
2. A Practitioner may not call himself/herself “Doctor” unless they hold a recognized doctoral degree or qualification that allows such designation or titular usage in the country of operation. The designation PnD (Doctor of Pneumapathy) allow the holder to call himself Doctor but she must take due diligence measures to not communicate wittingly or unwittingly or create or cause to create an impression that she may be a medical doctor, doctor of psychiatry or psychology. In a clinical setting, a pneumatherapist with a DDiv degree but not a PnD should be extra careful to insist on being called doctor because this may cause miscommunication that may seem misleading.

Records

1. Clinics/practitioners must maintain up-to-date records of clients in regard to medical history, presenting complaint, assessments, therapies and procedures performed.
2. IAP provides to all licensed practitioners in good standing a Pneumatherapist Online Portal. On this secure and confidential portal, client records and diagnostic files are maintained, and reports are generated by practitioners for clients. The IAP online system is the preferred record keeping system for case files
3. Clinics/practitioners may keep other records for local use.
4. Clinics/practitioners may keep paper records but must ensure that online records on IAP interface match the data of paper records.
5. The record keeping process should be as transparent as possible, and clients should be made aware that records are kept.
6. All records should be kept according to the standard acceptable eight principles of data protection. These state that data must be:
 - fairly and lawfully processed
 - processed for limited purposes
 - adequate, relevant and not excessive
 - accurate
 - not kept for longer than is necessary
 - processed in line with your rights
 - secure
7. Client data shall not be transferred to countries without adequate protection. When operating in such a country, the IAP online data may be all with which the practitioner may work.
8. Records must be kept in a secure place, adequately safeguarded and not accessible to third parties. Computerised records must be kept secure from unauthorised access. Safe and secure, daily backups of client data shall be maintained off-premises.

Practitioners are advised to seek advice relating to the requirement to register under local government Data Protection rules and laws.

9. Practitioners should safeguard the confidentiality of all client information. Disclosure to third parties, including other healthcare professional should be only with the client's written permission.
10. Client records need to be kept for seven years, in the case of children for 5 years after their 21st birthday, for terminally or seriously ill clients' records should be retained indefinitely.
11. A client file be opened on the IAP system and client ID be generated, and clinical observations recorded for every client—preferably in real time but if that not be possible, the client's paper file be transferred to the online system within 24 hours.
12. Practitioners under supervision shall notify their supervisors of every client and make a report to supervisor within 48 hours.

Due Diligence Insurance

1. Practitioners must hold sufficient professional and public liability insurance cover.

Premises

1. Practitioners must present their practice in professional manner with regards their premises, signage, bearing, dress, and conduct. All of pneumatherapy and efficacy of future therapies are affected by the impressions made by a practitioner.
2. Treatment areas must be hygienic, safe and equipped to clinical standards. Any treatment table or couch used must have an adequate working weight and height for the client, therapist and techniques used.
3. At a minimum, treatment rooms and public areas must comply with local health and safety regulations. Staff facilities and public areas (waiting rooms, hallways, stairs, toilet facilities etc.) must also comply with current health and safety regulations. The standard of pneumatherapy facilities is to have a spiritual ambiance, be clean and safe.
4. Display the clinic/therapist current license and therapists' qualifications prominently on premises and online sites.

Advertising

1. Advertising must be legal, decent, honest, truthful and in accordance with the advertising standards of the country of operation.
2. Advertisements must not abuse the trust of the public or exploit their lack of knowledge, make claims of cures or belittle other health care modalities.
3. Therapists must be of good character and social standing, and not bring the profession into disrepute.

Stationary and Other Products

1. Professional letterheads should be of professional and good quality.
2. Use only graphics and logos approved by IAP, as made available from the Therapist Online Portal.

Publications

1. Consent is required for every item to be published under the name of IAP or Wayist Spiritual Energy Center. Contact IAP through the practitioner's online portal for permissions.
2. Publishable material produced by the therapist for publication on IAP or IAP related magazines, websites or research material may be edited by IAP to IAP's discretion and must never be submitted containing information by which a client can be identified.