

**Health Practitioner Index
(HPI)
Code Set
HISO 10006**

To be used in conjunction with
HISO 10005 Health Practitioner Index (HPI) Data Set

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Updates

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May 2008	1.1	iii - v	The New Zealand HPI system – a context document removed, from version 1.0
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July 2008	1.2	16	Practitioner Scope of Practice codes updated; new code 'MCRH' added

Foreword

The Health Practitioner Index (HPI) will help New Zealand's health sector find better and more secure ways to access and transfer health-related information and is a critical step towards achieving better health outcomes for New Zealanders.

The HPI was identified as one of the top 10 priorities in the health information sector's WAVE (Working to Add Value through E-Information) Report, published in 2001 by the Ministry of Health.

In recent years there have been significant changes in the delivery of health services in New Zealand. Today, it is generally accepted that no one provider can meet all the needs of an individual patient. Patients typically receive health services from a wide variety of health professionals.

To provide efficient and effective health services practitioners must be able to share patient information. The most efficient and cost effective way of doing this is by the electronic management of patient health information.

The HPI is a foundation stone of New Zealand's Health Information infrastructure that will enable health professionals and others in the health sector to securely transfer, access and manage all kinds of information - within an electronic environment. It is a central source of core information about health professionals, health organisations and health facilities. The HPI will help practitioners to exchange and access information electronically on a national scale, and will make it much easier for the right information to be made available to the right person, at the right time.

The HPI provides a nationally consistent system for identifying health professionals and others who work with health-related information. This will improve the privacy and security of patients' information by enabling better control of which practitioners are authorised to access given information.

For example, if a physiotherapist is treating a new patient and needs to access a discharge summary and digital radiology image held in a DHB clinical information system, the HPI will support the DHB clinical information system in verifying the physiotherapist's identity and practising status. Similarly, with the electronic management of prescriptions it is important to know the identity of the prescriber and the dispenser to be sure that the prescription is properly authorised and sent to the right person.

Many health professionals, including Dr Martin Orr of Waitemata District Health Board, are looking forward to the benefits the HPI will bring to their day-to-day work.

"The HPI will be central to the ongoing development of our health management systems, including care coordination and the electronic ordering and "signing off" of medicines and investigations," Dr Orr says.

The HPI will also make administration and analysis easier for health professionals, health managers and administrators by reducing the number of identifiers currently used.

In time, HPI identifiers will be utilised in a large number of health information systems in New Zealand, and will be fundamental in transaction processing systems.

The development of the HPI Data Set and HPI Code Set is critical to achieving the success of the HPI.

I am pleased to present the HPI Data Set and HPI Code Set standards to you, knowing that these documents will contribute to improving the health of all New Zealanders.

I would also like to acknowledge the input of those who contributed to the development of the standards.

Debbie Chin
Deputy Director General Corporate and Information Directorate
Ministry of Health
May 2005

Glossary

The following definitions are integral to the understanding of this document.

Term	Definition
Data Source	An organisation (usually) or authorised person that supplies data about a practitioner, health worker, organisation, or facility to the HPI.
Facility	A single physical location from which health goods and/or services are provided.
Health Practitioners Index (HPI)	A centrally managed utility that is used to collect and distribute practitioner, health worker, organisation, and facility data. The HPI will facilitate the timely and secure exchange of health information, ensure the accurate and unique identification of practitioners, health workers, organisations, and facilities, and offer operational support for health organisations that use that data and provide information of interest to the public. Data is supplied by authorised data sources and distributed to authorised consumers. The Ministry of Health (as the HPI Administrator) manages the HPI.
Health Profession	The body of individuals, in the learned occupation of medicine, whose work helps to maintain the health of their clients.
Health Professional	A person who is, or is deemed to be, registered with an authority established or continued by section 114 of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003, as a practitioner of a particular health profession.
Health Worker	A person not registered with a Responsible Authority who works within the health sector.
HPI Administrator	The administrative staff – employed by the Ministry of Health – who authorise and maintain data about organisations; and monitor the data quality and consistency in the HPI (this includes practitioner, health worker, organisation, and facility uniqueness).
Organisation	An entity that provides services of interest to, or is involved in, the business of health care service provision. There may be a hierarchical (parent-child) relationship between organisations.
Person	An individual who can assume multiple roles over time. In the HPI, 'person' is synonymous with practitioner, health worker, and user.
Practising certificate	A practising certificate issued by the relevant authority (Responsible Authority) under section 26(3) or section 29(4), or deemed to have been issued under section 191(2), of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003. This may be issued annually or for a shorter interim period.
Practitioner	A person who is, or is deemed to be, or has been, registered with a Responsible Authority as a practitioner of a particular health profession under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.
Privacy	The right of an individual to control access to, and distribution of, information about themselves.
Relationship	The link between two entities on the HPI, i.e. Organisation and Facility.

Committee representation

Committee 10006 – HPI Code Set Development Committee was responsible for the preparation of this draft document and consisted of the following representatives.

Representative	Nominating organisation
David Milliner	Accident Compensation Corporation
James Hogan	District Health Boards New Zealand
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Andre Broodryk	Health IT Cluster/MEDTECH Software Ltd
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Tai Paul	Independent Practitioners Association

New Zealand Health Information Standards Organisation wishes to acknowledge and thank the HPI Steering Group for their contribution to this publication.

Related Documents

NZS/AS

AS/NZS 7799.2 *Information security management. Part 2: Specification for information security management systems.* (This Standard was redesignated from AS/NZS 4444.2:2000.)

ISO

ISO/IEC 17799 *ISO/IEC 17799:2000 Information Technology – Code of practice for information security management.*

ISO/IEC 11179 *ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 Information Technology – specification and standardization of data elements. Part 3: Basic attributes of data elements.*

ISO 3166 *ISO 3166-1:1997 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country Codes.*

Other Standards

HL7 V2.4 *Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4.* Ann Arbor: Health Level Seven Inc., 2001.

HISO 10000 Ministry of Health. *Ethnicity Data Protocols for the Health and Disability Sector.* Wellington: Ministry of Health, 2004.

HISO 10005 Ministry of Health. *Health Practitioner Index (HPI) Data Set.* Wellington: Ministry of Health, 2004.

Other Publications

NZSCC99 *Statistics New Zealand Country Code List – Country – New Zealand Standard Classification 1999 – 4 Numeric,* NZSCC, <http://www.stats.govt.nz/classifications>

HNBC HealthNet/BC Provider Data Standards, Version 1.0.

NHDD National Health Data Committee, *National Health Data Dictionary, Version 12.0* Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2003.

NSFEG Centrelink, *Naming Systems of Ethnic Groups: Ethnic Names Condensed Guide.* Canberra: Centrelink, 1997.

ANZSCO Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations

New Zealand Legislation

Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Each data element of the Health Practitioner Index (HPI) data set that requires coding has a common set of codes presented in this document.

The adoption of a common code set for the health sector will reduce the need for complex interface programmes to translate or manipulate data being exchanged. It will also contribute towards creating a common understanding of data, thus allowing better analysis and interpretation.

Most codes fall into one of two categories:

- (a) Generic codes: these are codes or values that are used throughout the health sector, such as codes for Title (Mr, Mrs, etc) or Practitioner Status (Active, Removed, etc). These need to be used consistently.
- (b) Organisation-specific codes: these are specific to individual organisations (for example, specific Scopes of Practice). However, the organisation-specific codes need to be incorporated into common systems, such as HPI, to ensure that they can be accurately represented to users.

Within this document the code sets are presented as follows:

- (a) Code: the value that is used for data storage and data entry.
- (b) Description of the code: a textual description of the code that would be displayed on reports and for viewing on-screen.
- (c) Definition: a textual explanation of the code. This is for information only and can be used for training and user documentation. A definition may not be included where the description is obvious.

For example:

Data element	Code	Description	Definition
Sex	F	Female	
Sex	U	Unknown	Not stated or inadequately described.
Job Role	243412	Audiologist	A health care professional who is trained to evaluate hearing loss and related disorders.

1.2 The purpose of the HPI

A national index of health practitioners, such as the Health Practitioner Index (HPI), has been a health sector priority for over a decade. The HPI was identified as one of the top 10 priorities in the health information sector's WAVE (Working to Add Value through E-information) Report, published in 2001 by the Ministry of Health.

The HPI project will help New Zealand's health sector find better and more secure ways to access and transfer health-related information.

Today, it is generally accepted that no one provider can meet all the needs of an individual patient. Patients typically receive health services from a wide variety of health professionals.

To provide efficient and effective health services, health professionals must be able to share patient information, and electronic management of health information offers many opportunities to do this. While improving the efficacy, cogency and security of information sharing, the HPI will make health administration and analysis easier for funders, planners and providers by reducing to a minimum the

number of practitioner identifiers used in the health sector. The HPI will make it easier and safer for the right information to be made available to the right practitioner.

1.3 The Requirement for Standards

The HPI will provide unique identifiers and trusted information on health practitioners, health workers, organisations and facilities to sector users.

This data will be used for the authentication of system users and to support the authorisation of users wishing to access health information from systems throughout the sector.

The HPI project identified a lack of standards with respect to data elements that need to be collected and made available on the HPI. There is considerable diversity in the code values used by various organisations, which creates major obstacles to the use of HPI data and improvement of interoperability between sector systems.

The majority of the data elements identified in the HPI data set are not peculiar to the HPI (e.g. name and address). They are used in several hundred separate applications across the health sector. The intention is to develop the HPI based on standards, and where these standards already exist they will be adopted for the HPI.

An example of the lack of a standard is that there are many different formats used for practitioner identifiers. This creates significant issues in the administration of practitioner identifiers, unnecessary risks with respect to the management of health information, and it inhibits interoperability between systems and the delivery of e-health initiatives.

Many organisations are planning significant system acquisitions or developments in the near future and would benefit substantially from the existence of a data standard for core information.

Furthermore, there is a clear need for a code set (or set of reference values) for many of the data elements in the HPI data set. Development of a code set would significantly enhance interoperability between different systems managing the same or similar health information.

1.4 Collection of Data

Trusted data will be collected from various sources and made available on the HPI. For example, trusted data on the registration and practicing status of practitioners will be sourced from Responsible Authorities. Data such as Public Health Organisation (PHO) affiliation may be sourced from PHOs, and ultimately practitioners themselves may update address information directly on the HPI, for use by various sector organisations. Initially, only data from the public register will be collected, and in time this will be extended to other data.

1.5 Definitions of Key HPI Terms

HPI Terms	Definition
Practitioner	A person who is, or is deemed to be, or has been, registered with a Responsible Authority as a practitioner of a particular health profession under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.
Health Worker	A person not registered with a Responsible Authority who works within the health sector.
Organisation	An entity that provides services of interest to, or is involved in, the business of health care service provision. There may be a hierarchical (parent-child) relationship between organisations.
Facility	A single physical location from which health goods and/or services are provided.
Relationship	The link between two entities on the HPI, i.e. Organisation and Facility.

Further definitions are provided in the Glossary (see page vi).

2 People

2.1 Person Identifier

2.1.1 Identifier Type

The IDENTIFIER TYPE links the Source Person Identifier to the specific register or numbering system that an organisation uses to identify its members. An organisation may have a number of registers and each is required to have a unique IDENTIFIER TYPE.

Codes	Description
AC	ACC Provider Number
CH	Chiropractic Board Register
CS	Cervical Screening Identifier Number
DD	Dental Council Register Number - Dentists
DH	Dental Council Register Number - Dental Hygienists
DI	Dietitians Board Register
DN	Dental Council Register Number - Dental Technicians
DT	Dental Council Register Number - Dental Therapists
HP	HealthPAC Provider Number
LT	Medical Laboratory Science Board Register
MC	Medical Council of New Zealand Register
MW	Midwifery Council Register
NC	Nursing Council of New Zealand Register
OD	Optometrists & Dispensing Opticians Board Register
OS	Osteopathic Council Register
OT	Occupational Therapists Register
PC	Psychologists Board Register
PM	Pharmacy Council of New Zealand Register
PO	Podiatrists Board Register
PT	Physiotherapy Board Register
RT	Medical Radiation Technologists Board Register
ST	Staff List or Employee Number

2.2 Person Name

2.2.1 Person Name Type

This code is the classification of the person's NAME TYPE.

Code	Description	Note
A	Also Known As	Any name by which the person is known.
F	Former Name	A name that was previously used by the person that has been legally changed. This includes maiden name.
N	Preferred/Nickname	The name which a person prefers to be called.
L	Legal/Registered Name	The name as recorded in the register of the Responsible Authority or organisation. There is only one active Registered Name at any point in time per register.

2.2.2 Name Prefix

The PREFIX is an honorific form of address preceding a name, used when addressing a person. This may include Mr, Mrs, Miss, Dr, Professor, etc.

Code	Description	Note
DAME	Dame	
DR	Doctor	
HER EXCEL	Her Excellency	
HIS EXCEL	His Excellency	
LADY	Lady	
MISS	Miss	
MR	Mr	
MRS	Mrs	
MS	Ms	
PROF	Professor	
SIR	Sir	
RIGHT REV	The Right Reverend	Anglican Bishop
MOST REV	The Most Reverend	Archbishop/Bishop/Catholic Priest
VEN	The Venerable	Archdeacon
CARD	Cardinal	Catholic Priest
MON	Monsignor	Catholic Priest
VERY REV	The Very Reverend	Dean
HON	The Honourable	Executive Council, Speaker, Appeal/High Court and Supreme Court Judges
AC	Aircraftman	Military Personnel
AIRCDRE	Air Commodore	Military Personnel
AM	Air Marshal	Military Personnel
AMT	Able Medical Assistant	Military Personnel
AVM	Air Vice Marshal	Military Personnel

Code	Description	Note
BRIG	Brigadier	Military Personnel
CAPT	Captain	Military Personnel
CDR	Commander	Military Personnel
CDRE	Commodore	Military Personnel
COL	Colonel	Military Personnel
CPL	Corporal	Military Personnel
CPOMED	Chief Petty Officer Medic	Military Personnel
ENS	Ensign	Military Personnel
F/SGT	Flight Sergeant	Military Personnel
FGOFF	Flying Officer	Military Personnel
FLTLT	Flight Lieutenant	Military Personnel
GEN	General	Military Personnel
GPCAPT	Group Captain	Military Personnel
LAC	Leading Aircraftman	Military Personnel
LCPL	Lance Corporal	Military Personnel
LMED	Leading Medic	Military Personnel
LT	Lieutenant	Military Personnel
LT CDR	Lieutenant Commander	Military Personnel
LT COL	Lieutenant Colonel	Military Personnel
LT GEN	Lieutenant General	Military Personnel
MAJ	Major	Military Personnel
MAJ GEN	Major General	Military Personnel
MID	Midshipman	Military Personnel
OMT	Ordinary Medical Assistant	Military Personnel
PLTOFF	Pilot Officer	Military Personnel
POMED	Petty Officer Medic	Military Personnel
PTE	Private	Military Personnel
RA	Rear Admiral	Military Personnel
SGN CDR	Surgeon Commander	Military Personnel
SGN LT	Surgeon Lieutenant	Military Personnel
SGN LTCDR	Surgeon Lieutenant Commander	Military Personnel
SGT	Sergeant	Military Personnel
SLT	Sub Lieutenant	Military Personnel
SPR	Sapper	Military Personnel
SQNLDR	Squadron Leader	Military Personnel
SSGT	Staff Sergeant	Military Personnel
TPR	Trooper	Military Personnel
W/O	Warrant Officer	Military Personnel
WGCDR	Wing Commander	Military Personnel

Code	Description	Note
WO	Warrant Officer	Military Personnel
WOMED	Warrant Officer Medic	Military Personnel
BR	Brother	Of a Religious Order
FR	Father	Of a Religious Order
SISTER	Sister	Of a Religious Order
CANON	Canon	Priest
RT HON	The Right Honourable	The Right Honourable, Prime Minister or Privy Councillor
REV	Reverend	Title given to Ministers of some religions.

2.2.3 Suffix

The SUFFIX is an additional term(s) succeeding a person's name including generation terms, e.g. Junior, Senior, etc.

Code	Description
1ST	The First
2ND	The Second
3RD	The Third
ADC	Aide-de-Camp
AE	Air Efficiency Award
AFC	Air Force Cross
AFM	Air Force Medal
ARRC	Associate of the Royal Red Cross
BEM	British Empire Medal
BT	Baronet
CB	Companion of the Order of the Bath
CBE	Commander of the Order of the British Empire
CGC	Conspicuous Gallantry Cross
CGM	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
CH	Companion of Honour, Order of the Companions of Honour
CMG	Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
CNZM	Companion of The New Zealand Order of Merit
CSO	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order
CVO	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
DBE	Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire
DCB	Dame Commander of the Order of the Bath
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal
DCMG	Dame Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George
DCNZM	Distinguished Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit
DCVO	Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross

Code	Description
DFM	Distinguished Flying Medal
DNZM	Dame Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross
DSM	Distinguished Service Medal
DSO	Distinguished Service Order
ED	Efficiency Decoration
EM	Efficiency Medal
GBE	Dame/Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire
GC	George Cross
GCB	Dame/Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath
GCMG	Dame/Knight Grand Cross, Order of St Michael and St George
GCVO	Dame/Knight Grand Cross, Royal Victorian Order
GM	George Medal
GNZM	Dame/Knight Grand Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit
ISO	Companion of the Imperial Service Order
JNR	Junior
JP	Justice of the Peace
KBE	Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire
KCB	Knight Commander, Order of the Bath
KCMG	Knight Commander, Order of St Michael and St George
KCVO	Knight Commander, Royal Victorian Order
KG	Knight of the Garter, Order of the Garter
KNZM	Knight Companion, the New Zealand Order of Merit
KT	Knight of the Thistle, Order of the Thistle
LG	Lady of the Garter
LT	Lady of the Thistle
LVO	Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order
MBE	Member of the Order of the British Empire
MC	Military Cross
MID	Mentioned in Despatches
MM	Military Medal
MNZM	Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit
MP	Member of Parliament
MVO	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
NZC	New Zealand Cross
OBE	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
OM	Member of the Order of Merit
ONZ	Member of the Order of New Zealand
ONZM	Officer of The New Zealand Order of Merit

Code	Description
QC	Queen's Counsel
QCBC	Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct
QCVSA	Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air
QFSM	Queen's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service
QGM	Queen's Gallantry Medal
QHP	Queen's Honorary Physician
QPM	Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service
QSM	Queen's Service Medal
QSO	Companion of the Queen's Service Order
RD	Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve Decoration
RRC	Royal Red Cross
RVM	Royal Victorian Medal
SNR	Senior
VC	Victoria Cross
VRD	Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration
WKB	Wife of Knight Bachelor, Baronet or Peer of the Realm

2.3 Person Service Type

2.3.1 Job Role

This code identifies the JOB ROLE or occupation of a person (they may have more than one) that most aptly describes their responsibilities in the health sector.

The standard used to classify occupations in the HPI is the "Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations". A list of code values can be found at:

<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/anzsco.htm>

2.3.2 Practitioner Status

The PRACTITIONER STATUS is an indicator of the current practising status of the practitioner. A practitioner can only have one status per Responsible Authority at any one time.

Code	Description	Note
C	Current	Practitioner who holds or is deemed to hold a current practising certificate.
I	Inactive	Practitioner who is not practising.
R	Removed	Practitioner who has been removed from the register – this includes voluntary removal, de-registration and deceased.
S	Suspended	Practitioner who is suspended from practising by a Responsible Authority.

2.3.3 Health Worker Employment Status

The HEALTH WORKER EMPLOYMENT STATUS is an indicator of the employment status of a health worker. A health worker can only have one status per Job Role at any one time.

Code	Description	Note
A	Active	Health worker who is currently employed in the Job Role.
I	Inactive	Health worker formerly employed in this Job Role.

2.4 Person Demographic Details

2.4.1 Sex

A classification of the SEX of an individual, as supplied by the organisation.

Code	Description	Note
F	Female	
M	Male	
U	Unknown	Not stated, or inadequately described.

2.4.2 Ethnicity

A classification of the ETHNICITY of an individual, as supplied by the organisation (refer to the Ethnicity Data Protocols, Ministry of Health). (Note: NFD means Not Further Defined.)

Code	Description	Note
100	European – Not Further Defined (NFD)	
111	New Zealand European/Pākehā	
120	Other European NFD	
121	British and Irish	
122	Dutch	
123	Greek (including Greek Cypriot)	
124	Polish	
125	South Slav (formerly Yugoslav)	
126	Italian	
127	German	
128	Australian	
129	Other European	
211	Māori	
300	Pacific Peoples NFD	
311	Samoan	
321	Cook Island Maori	
331	Tongan	
341	Niuean	
351	Tokelauan	

Code	Description	Note
361	Fijian	
371	Other Pacific peoples	
400	Asian NFD	
410	Southeast Asian NFD	
411	Filipino	
412	Khmer/Kampuchean/Cambodian	
413	Vietnamese	
414	Other Southeast Asian	
421	Chinese	
431	Indian	
441	Sri Lankan	
442	Japanese	
443	Korean	
444	Other Asian	
511	Middle Eastern	
521	Latin American/Hispanic	
531	African (or cultural group of African origin)	
541	Other	
966	Repeated value	
977	Response unidentifiable	
988	Response outside scope	
999	Not stated	This may include 'declined to answer'.

2.5 Person – Languages

This section details the code for the identification of the language(s) spoken by a practitioner or health worker and levels of proficiency. This includes:

- (a) Language
- (b) Ability,
- (c) Proficiency.

2.5.1 Language

A classification of the LANGUAGE(S) spoken by a person.

Code	Description
AA	Afar
AB	Abkhazian
AE	Avestan
AF	Afrikaans
AK	Akan
AM	Amharic

Code	Description
AN	Aragonese
AR	Arabic
AS	Assamese
AV	Avaric
AY	Aymara
AZ	Azerbaijani
BA	Bashkir
BE	Belarusian
BG	Bulgarian
BH	Bihari
BI	Bislama
BM	Bambara
BN	Bengali
BO	Tibetan
BR	Breton
BS	Bosnian
CA	Catalan; Valencian
CE	Chechen
CH	Chamorro
CO	Corsican
CR	Cree
CS	Czech
CU	Church Slavic; Slavonic; Church Slavonic; Old Bulgarian; Old Church Slavonic
CV	Chuvash
CY	Welsh
DA	Danish
DE	German
DV	Divehi
DZ	Dzongkha
EE	Ewe
EL	Greek, Modern (1453-present)
EN	English
EO	Esperanto
ES	Castilian; Spanish
ET	Estonian
EU	Basque
FA	Persian
FF	Fulah
FI	Finnish

Code	Description
FJ	Fijian
FO	Faroese
FR	French
FY	Frisian
GA	Irish
GD	Gaelic; Scottish Gaelic
GL	Gallegan
GN	Guarani
GU	Gujarati
GV	Manx
HA	Hausa
HE	Hebrew
HI	Hindi
HO	Hiri Motu
HR	Croatian
HT	Haitian; Haitian Creole
HU	Hungarian
HY	Armenian
HZ	Herero
IA	Interlingua (International Auxiliary Language Association)
ID	Indonesian
IE	Interlingue
IG	Igbo
II	Sichuan Yi
IK	Inupiaq
IO	Ido
IS	Icelandic
IT	Italian
IU	Inuktitut
JA	Japanese
JV	Javanese
KA	Georgian
KG	Kongo
KI	Gikuyu; Kikuyu
KJ	Kuanyama; Kwanyama
KK	Kazakh
KL	Greenlandic; Kalaallisut
KM	Khmer
KN	Kannada

Code	Description
KO	Korean
KR	Kanuri
KS	Kashmiri
KU	Kurdish
KV	Komi
KW	Cornish
KY	Kirghiz
LA	Latin
LB	Letzeburgesch; Luxembourgish
LG	Ganda
LI	Limburgan; Limburger; Limburgish
LN	Lingala
LO	Lao
LT	Lithuanian
LU	Luba-Katanga
LV	Latvian
MG	Malagasy
MH	Marshallese
MI	Māori
MK	Macedonian
ML	Malayalam
MN	Mongolian
MO	Moldavian
MR	Marathi
MS	Malay
MT	Maltese
MY	Burmese
NA	Nauru
NB	Bokmål, Norwegian; Norwegian Bokmål
ND	Ndebele, North
NE	Nepali
NG	Ndonga
NL	Dutch; Flemish
NN	Norwegian Nynorsk; Nynorsk, Norwegian
NO	Norwegian
NR	Ndebele, South
NV	Navaho, Navajo
NY	Chewa; Chichewa; Nyanja
OC	Occitan (post 1500); Provençal

Code	Description
OJ	Ojibwa
OM	Oromo
OR	Oriya
OS	Ossetian; Ossetic
PA	Panjabi; Punjabi
PI	Pali
PL	Polish
PS	Pushto
PT	Portuguese
QU	Quechua
RM	Raeto-Romance
RN	Rundi
RO	Romanian
RU	Russian
RW	Kinyarwanda
SA	Sanskrit
SC	Sardinian
SD	Sindhi
SE	Northern Sami
SG	Sango
SI	Sinhalese
SK	Slovak
SL	Slovenian
SM	Samoan
SN	Shona
SO	Somali
SQ	Albanian
SR	Serbian
SS	Swati
ST	Sotho, Southern
SU	Sundanese
SV	Swedish
SW	Swahili
TA	Tamil
TE	Telugu
TG	Tajik
TH	Thai
TI	Tigrinya
TK	Turkmen

Code	Description
TL	Tagalog
TN	Tswana
TO	Tonga (Tonga Islands)
TR	Turkish
TS	Tsonga
TT	Tatar
TW	Twi
TY	Tahitian
UG	Uighur
UK	Ukrainian
UR	Urdu
UZ	Uzbek
VE	Venda
VI	Vietnamese
VO	Volapük
WA	Walloon
WO	Wolof
XH	Xhosa
YI	Yiddish
YO	Yoruba
ZA	Chuang; Zhuang
ZH	Chinese
ZU	Zulu

2.5.2 Ability

The ability that the person possesses with respect to the language.

Code	Description
1	Read
2	Write
3	Speak
4	Understand
5	Sign

2.5.3 Proficiency

The level of knowledge that the person possesses with respect to the language ability.

Code	Description
1	Excellent
2	Good

3	Fair
4	Poor
5	Some (Level unknown)
6	None

2.6 Scope of Practice

A classification of the type or range of health services that a practitioner is authorised to provide, as determined by the Responsible Authority or other statutory authority (e.g. PHARMAC), that is, what the practitioner can or cannot do. It includes Scope of Practice as defined by the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003, any special authorisations granted, and any conditions or limitations imposed by the Responsible Authority.

2.6.1 Practitioner Scope of Practice

A code identifying the type of SCOPE OF PRACTICE that is applied to a practitioner under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.

Code	Description	Note
CHIR	Chiropractor	Chiropractic is a primary health care profession concerned with the relationship between structure (primarily of the spine) and function (primarily of the nervous system) as that relationship may affect the restoration, preservation and promotion of health and wellbeing. Chiropractic principles recognise the inherent recuperative power of the body. Essential to the practice of chiropractic are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the assessment of conditions related to the spine, non-spinal articulations and the neuro-musculo-skeletal system the diagnosis, prevention, rehabilitation, management of and education about those conditions.
DEAA	Administering Local Anaesthetic in Dental Hygiene Practice	Administration of local anaesthetic using dentoalveolar infiltration and inferior dental nerve block techniques under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist or specialist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out.
DEAC	Adult Care in Dental Therapy Practice	Providing care to adult patients within the general dental therapy scope of practice (and /or any additional scope) in a team situation with clinical guidance ¹ provided by a practising dentist/s.

¹ Clinical guidance means the professional support and assistance provided to a dental therapist by a practising dentist or dental specialist, as part of the provision of overall integrated care to the adult patient group. Dental therapists and dentists/specialists normally work from the same premises providing a team approach. Clinical guidance may be provided at a distance but appropriate access must be available to ensure that the dentist or specialist is able to provide guidance and advice when required and maintain general oversight of the clinical care outcomes of the adult patient group.

Code	Description	Note
DECD	Clinical Dental Technology Practice	<p>The scope of practice for clinical dental technicians is set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope for Clinical Dental Technology Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.</p> <p>Clinical dental technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a clinical dental technician's approved education, training and competence.</p> <p>It involves the scope of practice for dental technicians, plus the fitting of complete removable dentures and the fitting of some other types of removable dentures and oral and extra oral appliances under specific conditions – as set out in the detailed scope of practice.</p> <p>The working relationship between dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is to be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.</p>
DEDA	Dental Auxiliary Practice	<p>The scope of practice for dental auxiliaries is set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope of Dental Auxiliary Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.</p> <p>Dental auxiliary practice is a subset of the practice of dental hygiene and is commensurate with the dental auxiliary's approved training, experience and competence.</p> <p>Dental auxiliary practice involves prevention of oral health disease through the application of non-prescription preventive agents to the teeth; oral health education and promotion; and treatment of oral health disease through the removal of plaque and calculus.</p> <p>Dental auxiliaries practise under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out and who has completed an initial periodontal examination on the patient concerned and who is responsible for patient's clinical care outcomes.</p> <p>This interim scope has been gazetted to provide for non-hygiene qualified practitioners, who have been practising dental hygiene up until 18 September 2004, to continue to practise. The Dental Council intends to revoke this scope of practice by 18 September 2009.</p>
DEDH	Dental Hygiene Practice	<p>The scope of practice for dental hygiene is set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope of General Dental Hygiene Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.</p> <p>Dental hygiene practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a dental hygienist's approved education, training and competence.</p> <p>A dental hygienist's major role is in the provision of oral health education and the prevention of oral disease to promote healthy oral behaviours. A dental hygienist's primary task is in prevention and non-surgical treatment of periodontal diseases. A dental hygienist guides patients' personal care to maintain sound oral tissues as an integral part of their general health.</p> <p>Dental hygienists practise in a team situation with clinical guidance provided by a practising dentist or dental specialist.²</p>

² Clinical guidance means the professional support and assistance provided to a dental therapist by a practising dentist or dental specialist as part of the provision of overall integrated care to the adult patient group. Dental therapists and dentists/specialists normally work from the same premises providing a team approach. Clinical guidance may be provided at a distance but appropriate access must be available to ensure that the dentist or specialist is able to provide guidance and advice, when required and maintain general oversight of the clinical care outcomes of the adult patient group.

Dental hygienists are responsible and accountable for their own clinical practice within their scope of practice but the dentist or dental specialist is responsible and accountable for the clinical guidance provided.

Further detail on the working relationship between dental hygienists and dentists will be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.

Code	Description	Note
DEDR	Diagnostic Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	Taking and interpreting periapical and bitewing radiographs.
DEDT	Dental Technology Practice	Dental technology practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a dental technician's approved education, training and competence. It involves processes and procedures associated with the design, manufacture and repair of fixed and removable oral and extra-oral appliances and prostheses prescribed by a practising dental specialist, dentist, clinical dental technician, medical practitioner or other practising health practitioner. The working relationship between dental technicians and prescribing practising health practitioners is to be set out in the relevant Dental Council Code of Practice.
DEEN	Endodontic Specialists	Endodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the morphology and pathology of the pulpo-dentine complex and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompasses the basic clinical sciences including the biology of the normal pulp, and the aetiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated periradicular tissues. Specialist endodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DEEO	Extra Oral Radiography Practice in Dental Hygiene, Dental Auxiliary and Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice	Taking extra oral radiographs. ⁹
DEGD	General Dental Therapy Practice	The scope of practice for dental therapists is set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope of General Dental Therapy Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council. Dental therapy practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with a dental therapist's approved education, training and competence. Dental therapists provide oral health assessment, treatment, management and prevention services for children and adolescents up to age 18. Disease prevention and oral health promotion and maintenance are core activities. Dental therapists and dentists have a consultative working relationship, which is documented in an agreement between the parties.
DEIA	Clinical Dental Technology Practice	Implant over dentures in clinical dental technology practice
DEIO	Intra Oral Radiography in Dental Hygiene, Dental Auxiliary and Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice	Taking periapical and bitewing radiographs for the purpose of recognising disease of the periodontium. ³

³ The Radiation Protection Act, 1965, requires non-licensed persons who take x-rays to do so under the supervision or instructions of a person who holds a license under that Act.

Code	Description	Note
DENT	General Dental Practice	<p>The scope of practice for general dental practice is the practice of dentistry as set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope of Practice for General Dental Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.</p> <p>It involves the maintenance of health through the assessment, diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of any disease, disorder or condition of the orofacial complex and associated structures within the scope of the practitioner's approved education, training and competence.</p>
DEOA	Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice	<p>The scope of practice for orthodontic auxiliaries is set out in the documented 'Detailed Scope of Orthodontic Auxiliary Practice' produced and published from time to time by the Dental Council.</p> <p>Orthodontic auxiliary practice is a subset of the practice of dentistry, and is commensurate with an orthodontic auxiliary's approved training, experience and competence.</p> <p>Orthodontic auxiliaries practise under the direct clinical supervision of a dentist or orthodontist who is present on the premises at which the work is carried out, who has prepared a treatment plan for the patient concerned and who is responsible for patient's clinical care outcomes.</p> <p>Orthodontic auxiliaries assist the dentist or orthodontist in implementing orthodontic treatment through performing such orthodontic procedures as taking impressions and making study models, inserting and removing some orthodontic appliances, preparing teeth for bonding, removing bonding composite and banding cement and providing oral health education and advice on the care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances.</p>
DEOM	Oral Medicine Specialists	<p>Oral medicine specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of patients with chronic and medically related disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region, and with their diagnosis and non-surgical management.</p> <p>Specialist oral medicine is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.</p>
DEOP	Oral Pathology Specialists	<p>Oral pathology specialists practise in the branch of pathology which deals with that nature of diseases affecting the oral, maxillofacial and adjacent regions.</p> <p>Specialist oral pathology is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.</p>
DEOR	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Specialists	<p>Oral and maxillofacial surgery specialists practise in that part of surgery which deals with the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects of the human jaws and associated structures.</p> <p>Specialist oral and maxillofacial surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.</p>
DEOS	Oral Surgery Specialists	<p>Oral surgery specialists practise in the branch of dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and surgical management of conditions affecting the oral and dento-alveolar tissues.</p> <p>Specialist oral surgery is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.</p>

Code	Description	Note
DEPA	Paediatric Dentistry Specialists	Paediatric dentistry specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with oral health care for children from birth through to adolescence. It includes management of orofacial problems related to medical, behavioural, physical or developmental disabilities. It may include management of adults with special needs. Specialist paediatric dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DEPD	Pulpotomies in Dental Therapy Practice	Performing pulpotomies on primary teeth.
DEPE	Periodontic Specialists	Periodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases or abnormalities of the supporting tissues of the teeth or their substitutes. Specialist periodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DEPH	Public Health Dentistry (or Community Dentistry) Specialists	Dental public health (community) specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with science and art of preventing oral disease, promoting oral health and improving the quality of life through the organised efforts of society. (NB. Existing specialists may apply to the Council to retain the previous title if they wish.) Specialist public health (community) dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DEPS	Prosthodontic Specialists	Prosthodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of patients with a range of clinical conditions involving missing or deficient teeth and/or craniofacial tissues, using biocompatible substitutes. Specialist prosthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DERD	Radiography in Dental Therapy Practice	Taking periapical and bitewing radiographs. ⁴
DERE	Restorative Dentistry Specialists	Restorative dentistry specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with dental procedures in the dentulous or partially edentulous mouth. This may include operative, endodontic, periodontic, orthodontic and prosthetic procedures. Specialist restorative dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.
DESN	Special Needs Dentistry Specialists	Special needs dentistry specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the oral health care of people adversely affected by intellectual disability, medical, physical or psychiatric issues. (NB. Special needs specialists who wish to identify their particular expertise in hospital dentistry can apply to the Council to use the specialist title 'Special Needs Dentistry (Hospital)'). Specialist special needs dentistry is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.

⁴ The Radiation Protection Act 1965 requires non-licensed persons who take X-rays to do so under the supervision or instructions of a person who holds a licence under that Act.

Code	Description	Note
DESP	Orthodontic Specialists	<p>Orthodontic specialists practise in the branch of dentistry that is concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing and mature dentofacial structures and includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures.</p> <p>Specialist orthodontics is undertaken by a dental practitioner who possesses additional postgraduate qualifications, training and experience recognised by the Dental Council as appropriate for registration.</p>
DESS	Stainless Steel Crowns in Dental Therapy Practice	Preparing teeth for, and placing stainless steel crowns on primary teeth.
DEUO	Undertaking Orthodontic Procedures in Dental Hygiene Practice	<p>Dental hygienists with approved training, experience and competence in orthodontic procedures assist the dentist or orthodontist in implementing orthodontic treatment plans through performing such orthodontic procedures as taking impressions and making study models, inserting, and removing some orthodontic appliances, preparing teeth for bonding, removing bonding composite and banding cement and providing oral health education and advice on the care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances.</p> <p>Dental hygienists who undertake orthodontic procedures do so under the clinical guidance of a dentist or orthodontist who has prepared a treatment plan for the patient concerned and is responsible for the patient's clinical care outcomes.</p> <p>The procedures involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oral hygiene instruction, care and maintenance of orthodontic appliances • taking clinical photographs for records • making study models including taking impressions and bite records • prebanding polishing of teeth • removing and placing arch wires as formed by the orthodontist • removing composite/band cement following removal of fixed appliances • removing O rings • de-bonding and de-banding fixed appliances • replacing loose bands.
DIET	Dietitian	Dietitians apply scientific knowledge about food and nutrition to individuals and groups in states of health and disease to promote optimal health outcomes within the social, economic, and cultural context of the New Zealand population.

Code	Description	Note
LTLS	Medical Laboratory Scientist	<p>The qualifications required for registration as a medical laboratory scientist shall be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science (BMLSc) degree from a New Zealand university accredited by the Board • a postgraduate qualification, approved by the Board in each case, combined with relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist • certification in medical laboratory science by a certification authority outside New Zealand approved by the Board, combined with relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist • a course of training and examination or examinations that, in the opinion of the Board, are substantially equivalent to the course of training and examinations for the New Zealand BMLSc degree • an undergraduate qualification, approved by the Board in each case, combined with subsequent relevant and specialised medical laboratory experience gained prior to 18 September 2005 that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory scientist.
LTLT	Medical Laboratory Technician	<p>The qualifications required for registration as a medical laboratory technician shall be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Qualified Technical Assistant (QTA) certificate or Qualified Phlebotomist Technician (QPT) certificate issued by the New Zealand Institute of Medical Laboratory Science (NZIMLS) • a Bachelor's degree in a field of science awarded by a New Zealand university, approved in each case by the Board, combined with a minimum of 12 months' relevant full-time (or equivalent) medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a medical laboratory technician • a New Zealand Certificate in Science, approved in each case by the Board, combined with a minimum of 12 months' relevant fulltime (or equivalent) medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as medical laboratory technician • a course of training and an examination or examinations combined with relevant medical laboratory experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as medical laboratory technician • four years' relevant fulltime (or equivalent) experience in a New Zealand medical laboratory obtained prior to 18 September 2005 which, in the opinion of the Board, is sufficient for registration; providing that the applicant shall have been employed in a New Zealand medical laboratory during at least four years of the eight years preceding 18 September 2005.
MCAM	Accident and Medical Practice	Accident and medical practice is the primary care of patients on an after-hours or non-appointment basis where continuing medical care is not provided.
MCAN	Vocational Scope ⁵ of Anaesthesia	Anaesthesia is the provision of anaesthetics, peri-operative care, intensive care and pain management to patients and can include the provision of resuscitation, retrieval/transportation (inter- and intra-hospital) and hyperbaric medicine to patients. Encompassed in this is the advancement of professional standards, patient safety, education and the advancement of the science and practice of anaesthesia, peri-operative medicine, intensive care medicine and pain medicine.

⁵ 'Vocational Scope' is different types of specialised medical practice, each defined by an accredited post-graduate training programme and qualification.

Code	Description	Note
MCBM	Vocational Scope of Breast Medicine	Breast medicine is the diagnosis, management and follow-up of patients with benign and malignant breast disease. It represents an amalgamation of traditional surgical clinical skills with radiological interpretive and biopsy skills. Skill areas include clinical breast examination, diagnostic and screening mammography interpretation, breast ultrasound, needle biopsy, radiological localisation procedures, radioactive sentinel node injection, counselling, education and/or management.
MCCG	Vocational Scope of Clinical Genetics	Clinical genetics is the investigation and diagnosis of and provision of medical advice, assessment and management of patients in relation to inherited genetics and chromosomal disorders and predispositions.
MCCS	Vocational Scope of Cardiothoracic Surgery	Cardiothoracic surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of structures within the chest including: the heart and vascular system, the lungs and trachea, the oesophagus, the diaphragm and chest wall. It includes the management of trauma and congenital and acquired disorders of these structures.
MCDE	Vocational Scope of Dermatology	Dermatology is the study, research and diagnosis of disorders, diseases, cancers, cosmetic, ageing and physiological conditions of the skin, fat, hair, nails and oral and genital membranes, and the management of these by different investigations and therapies, including but not limited to dermatohistopathology, topical and systemic medications, dermatologic and cosmetic surgery, phototherapy, laser therapy, radiotherapy, photodynamic therapy and other therapies that become available.
MCDI	Vocational Scope of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology	Diagnostic and interventional radiology is the diagnosis and treatment of patients utilising imaging modalities including general radiography, angiography, fluoroscopy, mammography, ultrasound, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine and bone densitometry.
MCEM	Vocational Scope of Emergency Medicine	Emergency medicine is a field of practice based on the knowledge and skills required for the prevention, diagnosis and management of acute and urgent aspects of illness and injury affecting patients of all age groups with a full spectrum of undifferentiated physical and behavioural disorders. It further encompasses an understanding of the development of pre-hospital and in-hospital emergency medical systems and the skills necessary for this development.
MCFP	Vocational Scope of Family Planning/ Reproductive Health	Family planning/reproductive health is the treatment of, and health provision to, patients in relation to contraception, reproductive health and associated primary sexual health issues.

Code	Description	Note
MCGE	General Scope of Practice	<p>A medical practitioner registered within a general scope of practice is authorised to work within the Council's definition of 'the practice of medicine'. A medical practitioner registered within a general scope of practice must work within a collegial relationship to ensure appropriate continuing professional development (CPD) takes place.</p> <p>The 'practice of medicine' includes medical practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertising, holding out to the public or representing in any manner that they are authorised to practise medicine in New Zealand • signing any medical certificate required for statutory purposes, such as death and cremation certificates • prescribing medicines whose sale or supply is restricted by law to prescription by medical practitioners • assessing, diagnosing, treating, reporting or giving advice in a medical capacity, using the knowledge, skills, attitudes and competence initially attained for the MB ChB degree (or equivalent) and built upon in post graduate and continuing medical education, wherever there could be an issue of public safety. <p>'Practice' in this context goes wider than clinical medicine to include teaching, research, medical or health management, in hospitals, clinics, general practices and community and institutional contexts, whether paid or voluntary.</p>
MCGP	Vocational Scope of General Practice	General practice is an academic and scientific discipline with its own educational content, research, evidence base and clinical activity, and a clinical speciality orientated to primary care. It is personal, family, and community orientated comprehensive primary care that includes diagnosis, continues over time, is anticipatory as well as responsive.
MCGS	Vocational Scope of General Surgery	General surgery is a broadly based specialty which includes the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of: colon and rectum, upper gastro-intestinal organs, breasts, endocrine organs, skin and subcutaneous structures, blood vessels including varicose veins and the head and neck region. It also includes the early and ongoing management of trauma.
MCIC	Vocational Scope of Intensive Care Medicine	Intensive care medicine is the diagnosis and treatment of patients with acute, severe and life-threatening disorders of vital systems whether medical, surgical or obstetric in origin and whether adult or paediatric.
MCIM	Vocational Scope of Internal Medicine	Internal medicine is the diagnosis and management of patients with complex medical problems which may include internal medicine, cardiology, clinical immunology, clinical pharmacology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, geriatric medicine, haematology, infectious diseases, medical oncology, nephrology, neurology, nuclear medicine, palliative medicine, respiratory medicine and rheumatology.
MCMA	Vocational Scope of Medical Administration	Medical administration is administration or management utilising the medical and clinical knowledge, skill, and judgement of a registered medical practitioner, and capable of affecting the health and safety of the public or any person. This may include administering or managing a hospital or other health service, or developing health operational policy, or planning or purchasing health services. Medical administration does not involve diagnosing or treating patients.
MCMM	Vocational Scope of Musculoskeletal Medicine	Musculoskeletal medicine is the diagnosis and treatment (or referral) of patients with neuro-musculoskeletal dysfunction, disorders and diseases, most of whom present with acute or chronic pain problems.

Code	Description	Note
MCNS	Vocational Scope of Neurosurgery	Neurosurgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with disorders of the central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system including their supportive structures and blood supply. This includes the skull, brain, meninges, spinal cord, spine, and pituitary gland. It also includes the management of traumatic, neoplastic, infective, congenital, and degenerative conditions of these structures and surgical pain management.
MCOG	Vocational Scope of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Obstetrics and gynaecology is the diagnosis and management of patients in the area of reproductive health and disease, including but not limited to: women's health issues, maternal fetal medicine, gynaecological oncology, reproductive endocrinology and infertility and urogynaecology, male sexual disorders, post- and perinatal issues. It is also involved with treatment and health provision to patients in relation to contraception, reproductive health and associated primary sexual health issues, as well as primary and secondary pathology and physiology of the reproductive system and genital tract area.
MCOH	Vocational Scope of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery	Otolaryngology head and neck surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with disorders of: the ears, nose, throat and related structures of the head and neck. This includes cancer of the head and neck (excluding the eye and the brain), disorders of salivary glands and thyroid gland, disorders of hearing, balance, swallowing, speech, snoring/ sleep apnoea, and aspects of facial plastic surgery.
MCOM	Vocational Scope of Occupational Medicine	Occupational medicine is the study and practice of medicine related to the effects of work on health and health on work. It has clinical, preventive and population-based aspects. Occupational physicians practise to ensure effective prevention of, and appropriate management of people with, illness and injury due to work and industry, and the appropriate rehabilitation of people with facilitation of their return to work.
MCOP	Vocational Scope of Ophthalmology	Ophthalmology is the diagnosis and management of patients with abnormal conditions affecting the eye and its appendages, including prevention of blindness, promotion of eye health and rehabilitation of those with visual disability.
MCOR	Vocational Scope of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with diseases, injuries and defects of the mouth, jaws and associated structures. This includes oral and maxillofacial pathology, trauma, dentoalveolar surgery, facial pain, orthognathic and relevant reconstructive surgery.
MCOS	Vocational Scope of Orthopaedic Surgery	Orthopaedic surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non-operative) of patients with disorders of the musculoskeletal system (bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and peripheral nerves). It includes the management of trauma to the musculoskeletal system and the management of congenital and acquired disorders.
MCPA	Vocational Scope of Pathology	Pathology is the assessment and diagnosis of patients with diseases. Includes anatomical pathology (including histopathology, cytopathology and forensic pathology), chemical pathology, general pathology (a mix of anatomical pathology and clinical pathology), genetics, haematology, immunology, and microbiology (including virology).
MCPE	Vocational Scope of Paediatrics	Paediatrics is the assessment diagnosis and management of infants, children and young people with disturbances of health growth, behaviour and/or development. It also addresses the health status of this same group by population assessments and interventions, by education and by research.
MCPG	Provisional General Scope of Practice	A medical practitioner registered within a provisional general scope of practice must work in a position approved by the Council for a minimum of 12 months, under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Medical Council. During this time the medical practitioner must complete the Council's requirements for registration within a general scope of practice.

Code	Description	Note
MCPH	Vocational Scope of Public Health Medicine	Public health medicine is the epidemiological analysis of medicine concerned with the health and health care of populations and population groups. It involves the assessment of health and health care needs, the development of policy and strategy, the promotion of health, the control and prevention of disease, and the organisation of services.
MCPM	Vocational Scope of Palliative Medicine	Palliative medicine is the medical care that improves the quality of life of patients and their families and whanau facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness. The focus of Palliative Medicine is the anticipation and relief of suffering of patients by means of early identification, assessment and management of their pain and other physical, psychosocial and spiritual concerns. In particular, it affirms life, regards dying as a normal process and intends to neither hasten nor postpone death.
MCPR	Vocational Scope of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery	Plastic and reconstructive surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients requiring the restoration, correction or improvement in the shape and appearance of the body structures that are defective or damaged at birth or by injury, disease, growth or development. It includes all aspects of cosmetic surgery.
MPCS	Vocational Scope of Paediatric Surgery	Paediatric surgery is diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of children (usually up to 15 years of age) who may require surgery. It includes non-cardiac thoracic surgery, general paediatric surgery, oncological surgery urology in children and the management of congenital abnormalities both ante-natally and in the neonatal period. Also included is the management of major trauma in children.
MCPV	Provisional Vocational Scope of Practice	A medical practitioner applying for registration within a vocational scope of practice, who is not already registered within a general scope of practice, must work under supervision for a minimum of 12 months. During this time the medical practitioner must complete the Medical Council's requirements for registration within a vocational scope of practice.
MCPY	Vocational Scope of Psychiatry	Psychiatry is the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of persons with psychological, emotional, or cognitive problems resulting from psychiatric disorders, physical disorders or any other cause. Treatment interventions provided by psychiatrists will include biological, psychological and existential modalities. Psychiatrists also undertake supervision and consultation with other health professionals working with a broad range of issues.
MCRH	Vocational Scope of Rural Hospital Medicine	Rural hospital medicine is determined by its social context, the rural environment: the demands of which include professional & geographic isolation, limited resources and special cultural and sociological factors. It is invariably practiced at a distance from comprehensive specialist medical and surgical services and investigations. A broad generalist set of skills, knowledge and attitudes are needed to deliver optimum patient outcomes in rural hospitals. Unlike rural general practice, rural hospital medicine is orientated to secondary care, is responsive rather than anticipatory and does not continue over time.
MCRM	Vocational Scope of Rehabilitation Medicine	Rehabilitation medicine is the medical care of patients in relation to the prevention and reduction of disability and handicap arising from impairments, and the management of patients with disability from a physical, psychosocial and vocational view point.
MCRO	Vocational Scope of Radiation Oncology	Radiation oncology is the medical care and management of patients with cancer and other medical conditions through the conduct and supervision of radiation treatment, advice and provision of palliative and other supportive care of patients with cancer; advice and provision of other non-surgical cancer treatment including cytotoxic, hormonal and other drug therapies; participation in clinical trials and research related to cancer management.

Code	Description	Note
MCSH	Vocational Scope of Sexual Health Medicine	Sexual health medicine is concerned with healthy sexual relations, including freedom from sexually transmissible infections (STIs), unplanned pregnancy, coercion, and physical or psychological sexual discomfort. Its practice encompasses a wide range of factors that contribute to STIs, sexual assault, sexual dysfunction and fertility. It also promotes sexual health of the community through education, advocacy, screening and diagnostic testing. It has a clinical perspective and a public health approach. It includes the treatment of individuals and the contact tracing and treatment of their sexual partner(s).
MCSM	Vocational Scope of Sports Medicine	Sports medicine is the medical care of the exercising individual, including the assessment and management of patients with musculoskeletal injuries and medical problems arising from sporting activity. Sports physicians possess expertise in general medicine, orthopaedics and rehabilitation plus allied sport sciences including nutrition, biomechanics, exercise physiology and sports psychology.
MCSP	Special Purpose Scope of Practice	Medical practitioners who are in New Zealand for defined or limited reasons, including teaching as a visiting expert, sponsored training, research, working as a locum tenens for up to six months, or assisting in an emergency or other unpredictable, short-term situation, will be registered within a special purpose scope. This scope does not lead to permanent registration. A medical practitioner working within a special purpose scope of practice must work in a New Zealand hospital, general practice, educational institution or other organisation approved by the Medical Council, under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner approved by the Council, for the duration of the teaching, training, research, emergency or locum tenens.
MCUR	Vocational Scope of Urology	Urology is the specialty concerned with the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative) of patients with disorders of: urinary tract in males and females, and male genital organs. It also includes the management of trauma to these organs and the management of male sterilisation, infertility and sexual dysfunction.
MCVO	Vocational Scope of Practice	A medical practitioner registered within a vocational scope of practice works within one of the 35 scopes of practice for which the medical practitioner has qualifications, training and experience that the Medical Council determines appropriate to practise within the vocational scope. A medical practitioner registered within a vocational scope of practice must participate in an approved CPD programme to maintain competence in a vocational scope of practice.
M CVS	Vocational Scope of Vascular Surgery	Vascular surgery is the diagnosis and treatment (operative and non operative, including endoluminal techniques and interventional procedures) of patients with disorders of: blood vessels (arteries and veins outside the heart and brain) and the lymphatic system. It also includes the management of trauma and surgical access to the vascular system.

Code	Description	Note
MWIF	Midwife	<p>Pursuant to section 11(1) of the Act, the Council specifies the Midwifery Scope of Practice as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A midwife works in partnership with women on her own professional responsibility, to give women the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period up to six weeks, to facilitate births and to provide care for the newborn. • A midwife understands, promotes and facilitates the physiological processes of pregnancy and childbirth, identifies complications that may arise in mother and baby, accesses appropriate medical assistance and implements emergency measures as necessary. When women require referral, a midwife provides midwifery care in collaboration with other health professionals. • A midwife has an important role in health and wellness promotion and education for the woman, her family and the community. Midwifery practice involves informing and preparing the woman and her family for pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding and parenthood and includes certain aspects of women's health, family planning and infant wellbeing. • A midwife may practise in any setting, including the home, the community, hospitals or in any other maternity service. In all settings a midwife remains responsible and accountable for the care she provides.
NCEN	Enrolled Nurse	<p>Enrolled nurses practise under the direction of a registered nurse or midwife to implement nursing care for people who have stable and predictable health outcomes in situations that do not call for complex nursing judgement. The responsibilities of enrolled nurses include assisting clients with the activities of daily living, recognising the changing needs of clients and performing delegated interventions from the nursing or midwifery care plan.</p>
NCNA	Nurse Assistant	<p>Nurse assistants assist registered nurses to deliver nursing care to individuals in community, residential and hospital settings. They perform delegated interventions from the nursing care plan to provide care and comfort for individuals and groups, assist and support clients with activities of daily living, observe and report changes in individual/group conditions and behaviours, safe guard dignity and promote independence and health and safety. The nurse assistant does not undertake independent nursing assessments or plan and evaluate nursing interventions. Nurse assistants are required to practise in a specific area based on the area of focus in their education programme and designated on their practising certificate.</p> <p>The Nursing Council competencies for nurse assistants describe the skills, knowledge and activities of nurse assistants.</p>
NCNP	Nurse Practitioner	<p>Nurse practitioners are expert nurses who work within a specific area of practice incorporating advanced knowledge and skills. They practise both independently and in collaboration with other health care professionals to promote health, prevent disease and to diagnose, assess and manage people's health needs. They provide a wide range of assessment and treatment interventions, including differential diagnoses, ordering, conducting and interpreting diagnostic and laboratory tests and administering therapies for the management of potential or actual health needs. They work in partnership with individuals, families, whānau and communities across a range of settings. Nurse practitioners may choose to prescribe medicines within their specific area of practice. Nurse practitioners also demonstrate leadership as consultants, educators, managers and researchers and actively participate in professional activities, and in local and national policy development.</p> <p>The Nursing Council competencies for nurse practitioners describe the skills, knowledge and activities of nurse practitioners.</p>

Code	Description	Note
NCRN	Registered Nurse	<p>Registered nurses utilise nursing knowledge and complex nursing judgement to assess health needs and provide care, and to advise and support people to manage their health. They practise independently and in collaboration with other health professionals, perform general nursing functions and delegate to and direct enrolled nurses and nurse assistants. They provide comprehensive nursing assessments to develop, implement, and evaluate an integrated plan of health care, and provide nursing interventions that require substantial scientific and professional knowledge and skills. This occurs in a range of settings in partnership with individuals, families, whanau and communities. Registered nurses may practise in a variety of clinical contexts depending on their educational preparation and practice experience. Registered nurses may also use this expertise to manage, teach, evaluate and research nursing practice. There will be conditions placed on the scope of practice of some Registered nurses according to their qualifications or experience limiting them to a specific area of practice.</p> <p>The Nursing Council competencies for registered nurses describe the skills and activities of registered nurses.</p>
OCCT	Occupational Therapist	<p>Occupational therapists are registered health professionals, who use processes of enabling occupation to optimise human activity and participation in all life domains across the lifespan, and thus promote the health and wellbeing of individuals, groups, and communities.</p> <p>These life domains include: learning and applying knowledge; general tasks and demands; communication; mobility; self-care; domestic life; interpersonal interaction and relationships; major life areas; and community, social and civic life. Enabling occupation incorporates the application of knowledge, principles, methods and procedures related to understanding, predicting, ameliorating or influencing peoples' participation in occupations within these life domains.</p> <p>Such practice is evidence-based, undertaken in accordance with the Occupational Therapy Board's prescribed Competencies and Code of Ethics, and within the individual therapist's area and level of expertise.</p>
OPDI	Optical Dispensing (Dispensing Optician)	Optical dispensing describes the practice of the interpreting and dispensing of optical prescriptions by a person with a recognised qualification. This includes the giving of advice and instruction in the dispensing of spectacle lenses, spectacle frames (including their fitting), contact lenses, and any other optical device intended for correction of a defect of sight.
OPED	Educator in Optometry (Educator Optometrist)	The scope of practice for an educator optometrist refers to the scope of practice for optometry, practised within an educational institution.
OPET	Educator in Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Educator Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)	The scope of practice for an educator optometrist (TPA endorsement) refers to the scope of practice for optometry with TPA endorsement, practised within an educational institution.
OPTE	Optometry (TPA Endorsement) (Optometrist with Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Agents (TPA) Endorsement)	The practice of optometry (TPA endorsement) provides evidence based comprehensive eye health and vision care in a professional and ethical manner, delivered by university-qualified optometrists.
OPTP	Optometry (Optometrist)	The practice of optometry provides evidence-based comprehensive eye health and vision care in a professional and ethical manner, delivered by university-qualified optometrists.

Code	Description	Note
OSTE	Osteopath	Registered osteopaths are primary health care practitioners who facilitate healing through osteopathic assessment, clinical differential diagnosis and treatment of dysfunctions of the whole person. Osteopaths use various recognised techniques to work with the body's ability to heal itself, thereby promoting health and wellbeing. These osteopathic manipulative techniques are taught in the core curricula of accredited courses in osteopathy. The ultimate responsibility for recognition of practice lies with the Osteopathic Council.
PHAR	Pharmacist	<p>The practice of pharmacy includes the custody, preparation and dispensing of medicines and pharmaceutical products, the provision of advice on health and wellbeing, including health screening, and the selection and provision of non-prescription medicine therapies and therapeutic aids. The pharmacist acts as a medicines manager, ensuring safe, quality use of medicines and optimising health outcomes by contributing to the selection, prescribing, monitoring and evaluation of medicine therapy. The pharmacist researches information and provides evidence-based advice and recommendations on medicines and medicine-related health problems to patients, their carers and other healthcare professionals. The pharmacist is an integral part of the healthcare team.</p> <p>The practice in this context goes wider than pharmacists directly working with patients to include teaching, advising, research, policy development and management, given that such roles influence clinical practice and public safety.</p>
PHIN	Intern Pharmacist	The practice of pharmacy includes the custody, preparation and dispensing of medicines and pharmaceutical products, the provision of advice on health and wellbeing, including health screening, and the selection and provision of non-prescription medicine therapies and therapeutic aids. The intern pharmacist, practising under the supervision of a practising registered pharmacist, acts as a medicines manager, ensuring safe, quality use of medicines and optimising health outcomes by contributing to the selection, prescribing, monitoring and evaluation of medicine therapy. The intern pharmacist researches information and provides evidence-based advice and recommendations on medicines and medicine-related health problems to patients, their carers and other health care professionals. The intern pharmacist is an integral part of the health care team.
PHSO	Physiotherapist	Physiotherapists are registered healthcare practitioners educated to apply scientific knowledge and clinical reasoning to assess, diagnose and manage human function. They promote mobility, health and independence; rehabilitate; and maximise potential for activity.
PODI	Podiatrist	A registered primary health care practitioner (including those previously registered as a chiropodist) who utilises medical, physical, palliative and surgical means other than those prescribed in the Podiatric Surgeon Scope of Practice, to provide diagnostic, preventative and rehabilitative treatment of conditions affecting the feet and lower limbs.
PODP	Podiatric Prescriber	A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist and is further qualified to prescribe a list of medications approved by the Podiatrists Board. (Subject to prescribing rights being granted by the New Prescribers Advisory Committee).
PODR	Podiatric Radiographic Imager	A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist, who is qualified to use radiological equipment, and is licensed by the National Radiation Laboratory, to obtain plain radiographic images of the foot, ankle and lower leg.

Code	Description	Note
PODS	Podiatric Surgeon	A registered primary health care practitioner who holds the scope of practice of podiatrist and is further qualified to perform foot surgery by way of sharp toe nail wedge resection; surgical correction of lesser digital deformities affecting the phalanges, metatarsals and associated structures; surgical corrections of deformities affecting the first toe, first metatarsal and associated structures; surgical correction of osseous deformities of the metatarsus, mid-tarsus, rearfoot and associated structures; surgical correction and removal of pathological subcutaneous structures such as tendinous and nervous tissues and other connective soft tissue masses of the foot.
PSCL	Clinical Psychologist	Clinical psychologists apply psychological knowledge and theory derived from research to the area of mental health and development, to assist children, young persons, adults and their families with emotional, mental, developmental or behavioural problems by using psychological assessment, formulation and diagnosis based on biological, social and psychological factors, and applying therapeutic interventions using a scientist-practitioner approach. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.
PSED	Educational Psychologist	Educational psychologists apply psychological knowledge and theory derived from research to the area of learning and development, to assist children, young persons, adults and their families regarding their learning, academic performance, behavioural, social and emotional development, by using psychological and educational assessments and applying interventions using systemic, ecological and developmental approaches. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.
PSIT	Trainee or Intern Psychologist	A psychologist within a general scope is defined as rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organisations or the public any psychological service involving the application of psychological knowledge, principles, methods and procedures of understanding, predicting ameliorating or influencing behaviour, affect or cognition. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards
PSYC	Psychologist	A psychologist within a general scope is defined as rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organisations or the public any psychological service involving the application of psychological knowledge, principles, methods and procedures of understanding, predicting ameliorating or influencing behaviour, affect or cognition. Such practice is undertaken within an individual's area and level of expertise and with due regard to ethical, legal, and Board-prescribed standards.
RTMR	Magnetic Resonance Technologist	Practises diagnostic imaging – magnetic resonance imaging: Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.
RTMS	Sonographer	Practises diagnostic imaging – ultrasound: Involves the use of ultrasound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.
RTMT	Nuclear Medicine Technologist	Practises diagnostic imaging – nuclear medicine: Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.
RTRT	Radiation Therapist	Practises radiation therapy: Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery.
RTTE	Medical Radiation Technologist	Practises diagnostic imaging – general: Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

2.6.2 Additional Authorisations

A coded value of the ADDITIONAL AUTHORISATIONS that a practitioner or health worker is authorised to practice or prescribe.

Code	Description	Note
SMEA	Smear Taker	A person authorised by the Cervical Screening Programme to participate in smear taking and on the register.
IMMU	Immunisation	A person authorised to administer immunisations.
INTR	Intravenous Infusions	A practitioner who is certified to administer intravenous infusions.
MD01	Internal Medicine: Cardiologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of cardiologist.
MD02	Internal Medicine: Endocrinologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of endocrinologist.
MD03	Internal Medicine: Gastroenterologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of gastroenterologist.
MD04	Internal Medicine: Geriatrician	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of geriatrician.
MD05	Internal Medicine: Infectious Disease Specialist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of infectious disease specialist.
MD06	Internal Medicine: Nephrologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of nephrologist.
MD07	Internal Medicine: Neurologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of neurologist.
MD08	Internal Medicine: Oncologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of oncologist.
MD09	Internal Medicine: Physician for the Elderly (FRACP)	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of physician for the Elderly (FRACP). ⁶
MD10	Internal Medicine: Renal Physician	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of renal physician.
MD11	Internal Medicine: Respiratory Specialist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of respiratory specialist.
MD12	Internal Medicine: Rheumatologist	An internal medicine specialist working in the role of rheumatologist.
OG01	Obstetrics and Gynaecology: Gynaecologist	Alternate name.
OG02	Obstetrics and Gynaecology: Obstetrician	Alternate name.
PA01	Paediatrics: Cardiologist	A paediatrician working in the role of cardiologist.
PA02	Paediatrics: Endocrinologist	A paediatrician working in the role of endocrinologist.
PA03	Paediatrics: Gastroenterologist	A paediatrician working in the role of gastroenterologist.
PA04	Paediatrics: Geriatrician	A paediatrician working in the role of geriatrician.
PA05	Paediatrics: Infectious Disease Specialist	A paediatrician working in the role of infectious disease specialist.
PA06	Paediatrics: Nephrologist	A paediatrician working in the role of nephrologist.
PA07	Paediatrics: Neurologist	A paediatrician working in the role of neurologist.

⁶ FRACP – Royal Australasian College of Physicians.

Code	Description	Note
PA08	Paediatrics: Oncologist	A paediatrician working in the role of oncologist.
PA09	Paediatrics: Physician for the Elderly (FRACP)	A paediatrician working in the role of physician for the elderly (FRACP). ⁷
PA10	Paediatrics: Renal Physician	A paediatrician working in the role of renal physician.
PA11	Paediatrics: Respiratory Specialist	A paediatrician working in the role of respiratory specialist.
PA12	Paediatrics: Rheumatologist	A paediatrician working in the role of rheumatologist.
PS01	Psychiatry: Psychiatrist	Alternate name.
PS02	Psychiatry: Psychological Medicine Specialist	Alternate name.
ON01	Radiation Oncology: Oncologist	Alternate name.
ON02	Radiation Oncology: Radiation Oncologist	Alternate name.
CA01	Cardiothoracic Surgery: Cardiothoracic Surgeon	Alternate name.
CA02	Cardiothoracic Surgery: Transplant Surgeon	Alternate name.

⁷ FRACP – Royal Australasian College of Physicians.

3 Organisation and Facility

3.1 Organisation and Facility Name

3.1.1 Organisation and Facility Name Type

The classification of the ORGANISATION OR FACILITY NAME, e.g. primary name, name by which it is known, etc.

Code	Description	Note
A	Known As	The name by which the organisation or facility is known locally. There is only one active Known As name at any point in time.
F	Former Name	The previous legal name(s) of the organisation or facility.
L	Legal Name	For an organisation this is the name as recorded in the NZ Register of Companies. There is only one active Registered Name at any point in time. For a facility this is the actual current name of the facility.
M	Māori Name	This is the Māori name of the organisation or facility.
S	Abbreviated or Short Name	An abbreviated name by which the organisation or facility is known. There is only one active Abbreviated Name at any point in time.
T	Trading As	Used when the organisation or facility has a separate name, under which it trades.
H	Facility Code	Used to record the 4 character Ministry of Health - Health Facility Code
G	Agency Code	Used to record the 4 character Ministry of Health - Health Agency Code

3.2 Organisation and Facility Services

3.2.1 Organisation and Facility Services

A classification of the services that a Facility or Organisation is certified to provide (this code set is undergoing further development).

Code	Description	Note
BIOC	Biochemistry	IANZ Accreditation
CLBI	Clinical biochemistry	IANZ Accreditation
CLMI	Clinical microbiology	IANZ Accreditation
CYTO	Cytology	IANZ Accreditation
FERT	Fertility	IANZ Accreditation
GENE	Genetics	IANZ Accreditation
HAEM	Haematology	IANZ Accreditation
HISI	Histocompatibility/Immuno-genetics	IANZ Accreditation
HIST	Histology	IANZ Accreditation
IMSE	Immunology/Serology	IANZ Accreditation
MICR	Microbiology	IANZ Accreditation
MORT	Mortuary	IANZ Accreditation
PATS	Patient/Collection Services	IANZ Accreditation
PASE	Patient services	IANZ Accreditation

TMED	Transfusion medicine	IANZ Accreditation
VIRO	Virology	IANZ Accreditation

3.3 Organisation Other Detail

3.3.1 Organisation Type

A code that enables differentiation between different organisational entities (this code set is undergoing further development).

Code	Description	Note
001	District Health Board (DHB)	DHBs provide (or fund the provision of) health and disability services to 21 districts throughout New Zealand.
002	Community Trust	Community Trusts are non-profit organisations that provide health and disability services, and do not include Charitable Trusts.
003	Government Organisations	This includes both national and local government bodies but excludes DHBs.
004	Charitable Trust or Incorporated Society	A Trust is a group of people (called Trustees) who agree to hold money or assets and carry out activities for the benefit of certain other people (called beneficiaries), or in the case of a Charitable Trust, for the benefit of the community, and does not include Community Trusts.
005	Non-Governmental Organisations	Organisations that receive government funding to provide a set service. All non-governmental organisations that are not charitable trusts.
006	Responsible Authority	Responsible Authorities are Listed in the Health Practitioners Competency Assurance Act 2003.
007	Research Institutions	Research institutions not involved in education.
008	Education Institutions	Education institutions – these may include those involved in research, e.g. universities.
009	Primary Health Organisation	PHOs are the local provider organisations through which DHBs implement the Primary Health Care Strategy.
010	Independent Practitioner Associations	An association for independent practitioners that is not a PHO.
011	Private Hospital	A hospital that is not a public facility.
012	Pharmacy	An organisation that includes the business of dispensing pharmaceuticals.
013	General Practice	Where one or more medical practitioners are practising.
014	Community Based Clinical Services	Where a service is provided in an office environment including specialists, physiotherapists, dentists, laboratories, radiology clinics, etc.
000	Other	

4 Address and Communications

4.1 Address Type

The classification for the kinds of ADDRESSES that could be supplied.

Code	Description	Note
B	Business Address	Address of business for administrative purposes.
L	Legal Address	An address of the legal registered office.
M	Mailing	This is the address that is used for mailing information (a postal address may be used in this field).
H	Home	The home address of a person where this is collected. This is only collected and/or used where authorised by the person.
S	Service Delivery Address	Physical location where health services are provided including the practitioners preferred service delivery address.
T	Current or Temporary	The current temporary physical location of a practitioner, e.g. locum address.
U	Bad or Unknown Address Type	The address type is unknown.

4.2 Country

The identifier of the COUNTRY or nation that forms part of an address or nation of a granting institution.

Appendix A Country Mapping comprises a table which consists of the NZSCC99 four digit numeric codes with mappings to ISO3166 two character alpha codes and NZSCC88 three digit numeric codes.

NZSCC99	Description
7201	Afghanistan
3201	Albania
4101	Algeria
3101	Andorra
9201	Angola
8401	Anguilla
1601	Antarctica
1601	Antarctica (including French Southern Territories)
8402	Antigua and Barbuda
8201	Argentina
7202	Armenia
8403	Aruba
1101	Australia
1199	Australian External Territories nec (including Christmas Island)
1199	Australian External Territories nec (including Cocos (Keeling) Islands)
2301	Austria
7203	Azerbaijan
8404	Bahamas

NZSCC99	Description
4201	Bahrain
7101	Bangladesh
8405	Barbados
3301	Belarus
2302	Belgium
8301	Belize
9101	Benin
8101	Bermuda
7102	Bhutan
8202	Bolivia
3202	Bosnia and Herzegovina
9202	Botswana
8203	Brazil
5201	Brunei Darussalam
3203	Bulgaria
9102	Burkina Faso
9203	Burundi
5102	Cambodia
9103	Cameroon
8102	Canada
9104	Cape Verde
8406	Cayman Islands
9105	Central African Republic
9106	Chad
2101	Channel Islands
8204	Chile
6101	China, People's Republic of
8205	Colombia
9204	Comoros
9107	Congo
9108	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the
1501	Cook Islands
8302	Costa Rica
9111	Cote d'Ivoire
3204	Croatia
8407	Cuba
3205	Cyprus
3302	Czech Republic
2401	Denmark

NZSCC99	Description
9205	Djibouti
8408	Dominica
8411	Dominican Republic
5206	East Timor
8206	Ecuador
4102	Egypt
8303	El Salvador
2102	England
9112	Equatorial Guinea
9206	Eritrea
3303	Estonia
9207	Ethiopia
2402	Faeroe Islands
8207	Falkland Islands
1502	Fiji
2403	Finland
3206	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
2303	France
8208	French Guiana
1503	French Polynesia
9113	Gabon
9114	Gambia
4202	Gaza Strip/Palestine/West Bank
7204	Georgia
2304	Germany
9115	Ghana
3102	Gibraltar
3207	Greece
2404	Greenland
8412	Grenada
8413	Guadeloupe
1401	Guam
8304	Guatemala
9116	Guinea
9117	Guinea-Bissau
8211	Guyana
8414	Haiti
8305	Honduras
6102	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)

NZSCC99	Description
3304	Hungary
2405	Iceland
7103	India
5202	Indonesia
4203	Iran
4204	Iraq
2201	Ireland
2103	Isle of Man
4205	Israel
3104	Italy
8415	Jamaica
6103	Japan
4206	Jordan
7205	Kazakhstan
9208	Kenya
1402	Kiribati
6104	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)
6105	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
4207	Kuwait
7206	Kyrgyzstan
5103	Laos
3305	Latvia
4208	Lebanon
9211	Lesotho
9118	Liberia
4103	Libya
2305	Liechtenstein
3306	Lithuania
2306	Luxembourg
6106	Macau (Special Administrative Region)
9212	Madagascar
9213	Malawi
5203	Malaysia
7104	Maldives
9121	Mali
3105	Malta
1403	Marshall Islands
8416	Martinique
9122	Mauritania

NZSCC99	Description
9214	Mauritius
9215	Mayotte
8306	Mexico
1404	Micronesia, Federated States of
3208	Moldova
2307	Monaco
6107	Mongolia
8417	Montserrat
4104	Morocco
9216	Mozambique
5101	Myanmar
9217	Namibia
1405	Nauru
7105	Nepal
2308	Netherlands
8418	Netherlands Antilles
1301	New Caledonia
1201	New Zealand
8307	Nicaragua
9123	Niger
9124	Nigeria
1504	Niue
1102	Norfolk Island
2104	Northern Ireland
1406	Northern Mariana Islands
2406	Norway
4211	Oman
7106	Pakistan
1407	Palau
8308	Panama
1302	Papua New Guinea
8212	Paraguay
8213	Peru
5204	Philippines
3307	Poland
1599	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) nec (including Pitcairn Island)
3106	Portugal
8421	Puerto Rico
4212	Qatar

NZSCC99	Description
9218	Reunion
3211	Romania
3308	Russia
9221	Rwanda
1505	Samoa
1506	Samoa, American
3107	San Marino
9125	Sao Tome and Principe
4213	Saudi Arabia
2105	Scotland
9126	Senegal
3213	Serbia and Montenegro
9223	Seychelles
9127	Sierra Leone
5205	Singapore
3311	Slovakia
3212	Slovenia
1303	Solomon Islands
9224	Somalia
9225	South Africa
8299	South America nec (including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)
9299	Southern and East Africa nec (including British Indian Ocean Territory)
3108	Spain
7107	Sri Lanka
9222	St Helena
8422	St Kitts and Nevis
8423	St Lucia
8103	St Pierre and Miquelon
8424	St Vincent and the Grenadines
4105	Sudan
8214	Suriname
9226	Swaziland
2407	Sweden
2311	Switzerland
4214	Syria
6108	Taiwan
7207	Tajikistan
9227	Tanzania
5104	Thailand

NZSCC99	Description
9128	Togo
1507	Tokelau
1508	Tonga
8425	Trinidad and Tobago
4106	Tunisia
4215	Turkey
7208	Turkmenistan
8426	Turks and Caicos Islands
1511	Tuvalu
9228	Uganda
3312	Ukraine
4216	United Arab Emirates
2100	United Kingdom (not further defined)
8104	United States of America
8104	United States of America (including United States Minor Outlying Islands)
8215	Uruguay
7211	Uzbekistan
1304	Vanuatu
3103	Vatican City State
8216	Venezuela
5105	Viet Nam
8427	Virgin Islands, British
8428	Virgin Islands, United States
2106	Wales
1512	Wallis and Futuna
4107	Western Sahara
4217	Yemen
9231	Zambia
9232	Zimbabwe

5 Communication

5.1 Communication Usage

The classification that specifies the way that the communication medium is intended to be used, e.g. for business, in an emergency, etc.

Code	Description	Note
B	Business	A business address for the practitioner, health worker, organisation or facility.
E	Emergency	An emergency address for the practitioner, health worker, organisation or facility.
P	Personal	A personal address for the practitioner or health worker.
H	HealthLink	The HealthLink address number used for messaging through HealthLink.

5.2 Communication Medium

The code representing a type of COMMUNICATION MEDIUM used, e.g. email, telephone, pager, etc.

Code	Description	Note
A	Monitored Alarms	
C	Mobile (Cell phone)	
E	E-mail	
F	Fax	
M	Electronic Mail Box	e.g. Healthlink mailbox
P	Pager	
S	Short Messaging Service	e.g. SMS
T	Telephone Number	
U	URL (Universal Resource Locator)	
V	Video conferencing	
W	Web Forum	

6 Relationship

6.1 Relationship Type

The classification of the various RELATIONSHIP TYPES that may exist between persons, organisations and facilities, e.g. locum/owner practitioner, is owner of, is employee of, parent organisation/organisation, organisation/facility (this list is still under development).

Code	Description	Note
ADM	Is the HPI Administrator for	
DSF	Delivers services from	
ICO	Is a child of	
IEO	Is an employee of	
IFO	Is a facility of	
MEM	Is a member of	
OWN	Is the owner of	

Appendix A: Country Mapping

This table consists of the NZSCC99 four digit numeric codes with mappings to ISO3166 two character alpha codes, NZSCC88 three digit numeric codes and HL7 three digit codes.

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
7201	008	AF	AGF	Afghanistan
3201	012	AL	ALB	Albania
4101	016	DZ	DZA	Algeria
3101	024	AD	AND	Andorra
9201	028	AO	AGO	Angola
8401	030	AI	AIA	Anguilla
1601	040			Antarctic Regions, Foreign
1601	044			Antarctic Stations Under British Control
1601	286			Antarctic Stations Under USA Control
1601	032	AQ	ATA	Antarctica
1601	036	TF		Antarctica (including French Southern Territories)
8402	048	AG	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
8201	052	AR	ARG	Argentina
7202	051	AM	ARM	Armenia
8403	056	AW	ABW	Aruba
1101	060	AU	AUS	Australia
1199	181	CX	CXR	Australian External Territories nec (including Christmas Island)
1199	182	CC	CCK	Australian External Territories nec (including Cocos (Keeling) Islands)
2301	064	AT	AUT	Austria
7203	031	AZ	AZE	Azerbaijan
8404	068	BS	BHS	Bahamas
4201	072	BH	BHR	Bahrain
7101	076	BD	BGD	Bangladesh
8405	080	BB	BRB	Barbados
3301	082	BY	BLR	Belarus
2302	084	BE	BEL	Belgium
8301	088	BZ	BLZ	Belize
9101	090	BJ	BEN	Benin
8101	092	BM	BMU	Bermuda
7102	096	BT	BTN	Bhutan
8202	100	BO	BOL	Bolivia
3202	070	BA	BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
9202	104	BW	BWA	Botswana
8203	108	BR	BRA	Brazil
5201	124	BN	BRN	Brunei Darussalam
3203	128	BG	BGR	Bulgaria
9102	856	BF	BFA	Burkina Faso
9203	136	BI	BDI	Burundi
5102	418	KH	KHM	Cambodia
9103	144	CM	CMR	Cameroon
8102	148	CA	CAN	Canada
9104	156	CV	CPV	Cape Verde
8406	160	KY	CYM	Cayman Islands
9105	164	CF	CAF	Central African Republic
9106	168	TD	TCD	Chad
2101	172	GJ		Channel Islands
8204	176	CL	CHL	Chile
6101	180	CN	CHN	China, People's Republic of
8205	184	CO	COL	Colombia
9204	188	KM	COM	Comoros
9107	192	CG	COG	Congo
9108	908	CD		Congo, the Democratic Republic of the
1501	196	CK	COK	Cook Islands
8302	200	CR	CRI	Costa Rica
9111	404	CI	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire
3204	202	HR	HRV	Croatia
8407	204	CU	CUB	Cuba
3205	208	CY	CYP	Cyprus
3302	203	CZ	CZE	Czech Republic
2401	220	DK	DNK	Denmark
9205	004	DJ	DJI	Djibouti
8408	224	DM	DMA	Dominica
8411	228	DO	DOM	Dominican Republic
5206	230	TL	TMP	East Timor
8206	232	EC	ECU	Ecuador
4102	236	EG	DGY	Egypt
8303	240	SV	SLV	El Salvador
2102	244	EN		England
9112	248	GQ	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
9206	237	ER	ERI	Eritrea
3303	233	EE	EST	Estonia
9207	256	ET	ETH	Ethiopia
2402	260	FO	FRO	Faeroe Islands
8207	264	FK	FLK	Falkland Islands
1502	268	FJ	FJI	Fiji
2403	272	FI	FIN	Finland
3206	807	MK	MKD	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
2303	276	FR	FRA	France
8208	280	GF	GUF	French Guiana
1503	284	PF	PYF	French Polynesia
9113	288	GA	GAB	Gabon
9114	292	GM	GMB	Gambia
4202		PS		Gaza Strip/Palestine/West Bank
7204	294	GE	GEO	Georgia
2304	300	DE	DEU	Germany
9115	304	GH	GHA	Ghana
3102	308	GI	GIB	Gibraltar
3207	316	GR	GRC	Greece
2404	320	GL	GRL	Greenland
8412	324	GD	GRD	Grenada
8413	328	GP	GLP	Guadeloupe
1401	332	GU	GUM	Guam
8304	336	GT	GTM	Guatemala
9116	340	GN	GIN	Guinea
9117	344	GW	GNB	Guinea-Bissau
8211	348	GY	GUY	Guyana
8414	352	HT	HTI	Haiti
8305	356	HN	HND	Honduras
6102	360	HK	HKG	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)
3304	364	HU	HUN	Hungary
2405	368	IS	ISL	Iceland
7103	372	IN	IND	India
5202	376	ID	IDN	Indonesia
4203	380	IR	IRN	Iran
4204	384	IQ	IRQ	Iraq
2201	388	IE	IRL	Ireland

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
2103	392	IM		Isle of Man
4205	396	IL	ISR	Israel
3104	400	IT	ITA	Italy
8415	408	JM	JAM	Jamaica
6103	412	JP	JPN	Japan
4206	416	JO	JOR	Jordan
7205	398	KZ	KAZ	Kazakhstan
9208	420	KE	KEN	Kenya
1402	312	KI	KIR	Kiribati
6104	428	KP	PRK	Korea, Democratic People's Republic (North Korea)
6105	432	KR	KOR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
4207	436	KW	KWT	Kuwait
7206	417	KG	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
5103	440	LA	LAO	Laos
3305	444	LV	LVA	Latvia
4208	448	LB	LBN	Lebanon
9211	452	LS	LSO	Lesotho
9118	456	LR	LBR	Liberia
4103	460	LY	LBY	Libya
2305	464	LI	LIE	Liechtenstein
3306	468	LT	LTU	Lithuania
2306	472	LU	LUX	Luxembourg
6106	476	MO	MAC	Macau (Special Administrative Region)
9212	480	MG	MDG	Madagascar
9213	484	MW	MWI	Malawi
5203	488	MY	MYS	Malaysia
7104	492	MV	MDV	Maldives
9121	496	ML	MLI	Mali
3105	500	MT	MLT	Malta
1403	502	MH	MHL	Marshall Islands
8416	504	MQ	MTQ	Martinique
9122	508	MR	MRT	Mauritania
9214	512	MU	MUS	Mauritius
9215	175	YT	MYT	Mayotte
8306	516	MX	MEX	Mexico
1404	518	FM		Micronesia, Federated States of
3208	498	MD	MDA	Moldova

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
2307	520	MC	MCO	Monaco
6107	524	MN	MNG	Mongolia
8417	528	MS	MSR	Montserrat
4104	532	MA	MAR	Morocco
9216	536	MZ	MOZ	Mozambique
5101	132	MM	MMR	Myanmar
9217	540	NA	NAM	Namibia
1405	544	NR	NRU	Nauru
7105	548	NP	NPL	Nepal
2308	552	NL	NLD	Netherlands
8418	556	AN	ANT	Netherlands Antilles
1301	564	NC	NCL	New Caledonia
1201	572	NZ	NZL	New Zealand
8307	576	NI	NIC	Nicaragua
9123	580	NE	NER	Niger
9124	584	NG	NGA	Nigeria
1504	588	NU	NIU	Niue
1102	592	NF	NFK	Norfolk Island
2104	596	ND		Northern Ireland
1406	598	MP	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
2406	600	NO	NOR	Norway
4211	604	OM	OMN	Oman
7106	612	PK	PAK	Pakistan
1407	614	PW	PLW	Palau
8308	616	PA	PAN	Panama
1302	624	PG	PNG	Papua New Guinea
8212	628	PY	PRY	Paraguay
8213	632	PE	PER	Peru
5204	636	PH	PHL	Philippines
3307	644	PL	POL	Poland
1599	640	PN		Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) nec (including Pitcairn Island)
3106	648	PT	PRT	Portugal
8421	656	PR	PRI	Puerto Rico
4212	660	QA	QAT	Qatar
9218	664	RE	REU	Reunion
3211	672	RO	ROM	Romania
3308	643	RU	RUS	Russia

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
9221	676	RW	RWA	Rwanda
1505	698	WS	WSM	Samoa
1506	020	AS	ASM	Samoa, American
3107	700	SM	SMR	San Marino
9125	704	ST	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
4213	708	SA	SAU	Saudi Arabia
2105	712	HI		Scotland
9126	716	SN	SEN	Senegal
3213	904	CS		Serbia and Montenegro
9223	720	SC	SYC	Seychelles
9127	724	SL	SLE	Sierra Leone
5205	732	SG	SGP	Singapore
3311	703	SK	SVK	Slovakia
3212	733	SI	SVN	Slovenia
1303	734	SB	SLB	Solomon Islands
9224	736	SO	SOM	Somalia
9225	740	ZA	ZAF	South Africa
8299	239	GS	SGS	South America nec (including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)
9299	112	IO		Southern and East Africa nec (including British Indian Ocean Territory)
3108	744	ES	ESP	Spain
7107	752	LK	LKA	Sri Lanka
9222	680	SH	SHN	St Helena
8422	684	KN	KNA	St Kitts and Nevis
8423	688	LC	LCA	St Lucia
8103	692	PM	SPM	St Pierre and Miquelon
8424	696	VC	VCT	St Vincent and the Grenadines
4105	756	SD	SDN	Sudan
8214	760	SR	SUR	Suriname
9226	764	SZ	SWZ	Swaziland
2407	768	SE	SWE	Sweden
2311	772	CH		Switzerland
4214	776	SY	SYR	Syria
6108	780	TW	TWN	Taiwan
7207	762	TJ	TJK	Tajikistan
9227	784	TZ	TZA	Tanzania
5104	788	TH	THA	Thailand

NZSCC99	NZSCC86	ISO 3166	HL7 2.4	Description
9128	792	TG	TGO	Togo
1507	796	TK	TKL	Tokelau
1508	800	TO	TON	Tonga
8425	804	TT	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
4106	808	TN	TUN	Tunisia
4215	812	TR	TUR	Turkey
7208	795	TM	TKM	Turkmenistan
8426	816	TC	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
1511	820	TV	TUV	Tuvalu
9228	824	UG	UGA	Uganda
3312	828	UA	UKR	Ukraine
4216	836	AE	ARE	United Arab Emirates
2100	840	GB		United Kingdom (not further defined)
8104	844	US	USA	United States of America
8104	846	UM	UMI	United States of America (including United States Minor Outlying Islands)
8215	860	UY	URY	Uruguay
7211	848	UZ	UZB	Uzbekistan
1304	568	VU	VUT	Vanuatu
3103	864	VA	VAT	Vatican City State
8216	868	VE	VEN	Venezuela
5105	872	VN	VNM	Viet Nam
8427	120	VG	VGB	Virgin Islands, British
8428	852	VI	VIR	Virgin Islands, United States
2106	884	WA		Wales
1512	888	WF	WLF	Wallis and Futuna
4107	890	EH	ESH	Western Sahara
4217	897	YE	YEM	Yemen
9231	912	ZM	ZMB	Zambia
9232	668	ZW	ZWE	Zimbabwe