



Mandatory Reporting Requirements for Dietitians

(revised November 2019)

PLEASE NOTE: We are in the process of making further updates to this information. If you have any questions please call the [Practice Advisory Service](#).

WHAT MUST BE REPORTED	LEGISLATION / LEGAL AUTHORITY	TRIGGER FOR REPORT	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPORT	REPORT TO
Sexual relations, touching, behaviour or remarks of a sexual nature between a registered health practitioner and a client where you know the name of the alleged abuser. The client's name must not be disclosed without the client's express written consent.	<u><i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i></u>	Reasonable grounds obtained either in the course of practicing your profession; or operating a health facility.	1. Dietitian; or 2. Facility Operator (e.g., CEO, administrator, or their delegate).	The Registrar of the College to which the person belongs.
Professional misconduct, incompetence or incapacity of a registered health practitioner.	<u><i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i></u>	1. You are terminating employment. 2. You are revoking, suspending or imposing restrictions on privileges; 3. You are dissolving a partnership, association or group practice 4. You intended to terminate or revoke, and the person quits first.	Any person who meets one of the four triggers for reporting.	The Registrar of the College to which the person belongs.
Incompetence or incapacity of a registered health practitioner.	<u><i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i></u>	You operate a facility and have reasonable grounds to believe that a registered practitioner is incompetent or has an incapacity.	Facility Operator (e.g., CEO, administrator or their delegate).	The Registrar of the College to which the person belongs.
Offence details, professional negligence or malpractice findings by a court.	<u><i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i></u>	A dietitian is the subject of a finding by a court.	The dietitians must immediately self-report.	The Registrar of the College of Dietitians of Ontario.
Incidents of unsafe practice or unethical conduct by another dietitian.	<u><i>Professional Misconduct Regulation for Dietitians</i></u>	Not stated. Probably reasonable grounds.	Dietitian	Any appropriate authority.
That a child is in need of protection as defined in the Child and Family Services Act (e.g., suffering abuse or neglect).	<u><i>Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017</i></u>	Reasonable grounds to suspect.	Any person who has reasonable grounds to suspect child abuse or neglect.	Children's Aid Society The report must be personal; cannot be delegated.

<p>That a resident of a long-term care or retirement home has suffered or may suffer harm as a result of unlawful conduct, improper or incompetent treatment or care, neglect, etc.</p>	<p><u>Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007 and the Retirement Homes Act, 2010</u></p>	<p>Reasonable grounds to suspect.</p>	<p>Any person has reasonable grounds to suspect that a resident has suffered or may suffer harm, other than another resident.</p>	<p>The Director at the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (for long-term care homes or nursing homes), and the Registrar of the Home Regulatory Authority (for retirement homes).</p>
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