



NAMA CERTIFICATION BOARD
CANDIDATE HANDBOOK

Certified Ayurvedic Health Counselor (CAHC)
Certified Ayurvedic Practitioner (CAP)

2018 Edition

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PART ONE – INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

Purpose of the *NAMACB Certification Handbook*

The *NAMACB Certification Handbook* serves as the principal source of information for applicants seeking certification as an Ayurvedic Health Counselor or an Ayurvedic Practitioner. Among other things, it provides detailed information about certification requirements of the NAMA Certification Board (NAMACB), including eligibility requirements, application procedures, fees, exam registration, exam content, exam administration, the policy on accommodations for candidates who meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and professional ethics and disciplinary procedures.

NAMACB reserves the right to revise the handbook without notice at any time. Although the NAMACB strives to give applicants and certificate holders as much advanced notice as possible when policies and procedures change, it is the responsibility of the applicant to be fully informed about the current rules for applying for and maintaining certification. Please check the NAMACB website at www.namacb.org for any changes to NAMACB policies, requirements or forms that may have been made after this handbook was published.

Mission of NAMA and NAMACB

Founded in 1998, The National Ayurvedic Medical Association (NAMA) is a national organization representing the Ayurvedic profession in the United States. NAMA's mission is to preserve, protect, improve and promote the philosophy, knowledge, science and practice of Ayurveda for the benefit of humanity. More information on NAMA can be found at www.ayurvedanama.org.

In order to further its mission, NAMA established the NAMA Certification Board (NAMACB) in 2017 to:

- Develop and revise as needed standards, policies, and procedures for certifying Ayurvedic professionals;
- Process and review certification applications; and
- Oversee the administration of certification exams and
- Issue the certification credential.

The members of the NAMACB are appointed by the NAMA board of directors. While the NAMACB is housed within NAMA, it has autonomy in decision-making for all essential certification policies, procedures and activities.

The mission of the NAMA Certification Board is:

To promote the health and well-being of the public, ensure public safety, and advance the professional practice of Ayurvedic medicine by establishing and promoting nationally recognized Ayurvedic professional certification credentials that reflect evidence-informed (or evidence-based?) standards of competence.

Currently, the NAMA Certification Board certifies the following two categories of Ayurvedic professionals:

- Ayurvedic Health Counselor
-
- Ayurvedic Practitioner

Certifications in development (Dates TBD):

- Ayurvedic Doctor
- Ayurvedic Yoga Therapist
- Panchakarma Technician

NAMACB certification means that a candidate has demonstrated the entry-level competencies for his/her category of practice by completing a NAMA-approved course of study and passing a rigorous certification exam, and is engaged in ongoing self-development as a professional through continuing education and other activities.

Non-Discrimination Policy

The NAMA Certification Board does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, age, gender, sexual orientation, political or religious beliefs, handicap, marital status, national origin or ancestry.

Code of Ethics

All professionals applying for certification and who have been certified by the NAMA Certification Board must be committed to responsible and ethical practice, to supporting the development of the profession, and to their own professional growth. Applicants for certification and certified professionals agree to be bound by the [NAMACB Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct](#). Refer to Appendix C of this handbook for the NAMACB Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct.

About Certification and Licensure

Certification is a form of self-regulation by a profession. Generally, it is a voluntary program to evaluate practitioners in a particular profession or business that is provided by either (i) a private, nonprofit organization, or (ii) an autonomous component within a private nonprofit—as is the case with NAMACB. Certification is usually granted for a limited period of time and must be renewed.

Licensure is the process whereby a governmental unit (national, state or local) grants an individual permission to pursue an occupation or carry out a business subject to

governmental regulation. Those who practice without a license or whose conduct violates a jurisdiction's licensing law may risk punishment, though many U.S. states now tacitly allow unlicensed healthcare practitioners—such as homeopaths and Ayurvedic practitioners—to practice. In some states, there are “health freedom laws” that give legal status to unlicensed practitioners, provided they comply with the provisions of the law.

It is important to note that certification in a professional field is not the same as licensure, and does not in any way indicate a legal right to practice a profession. Ayurvedic medicine is not yet a licensed profession in any U.S. jurisdiction, and NAMACB certification neither guarantees the ability to acquire a professional license nor even the right practice. For these reasons, it is important to use the correct terminology when referring to NAMACB certification or any license to practice issued by a U.S. jurisdiction. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of NAMACB-certified practitioners to be aware of any legal constraints that may impact their ability to practice within a particular jurisdiction.

Benefits of NAMACB Certification

Earning NAMACB certification represents a significant professional achievement. As an emerging healthcare profession in the U.S., Ayurvedic medicine is not yet widely recognized. NAMACB certification is the first well-established credentialing process for Ayurvedic medicine in the U.S.; as such, it provides one of the few means by which clients, healthcare entities, government agencies and others can determine whether individual practitioners are qualified.

NAMACB certification allows you to join NAMA as a professional member and be listed in the Find a Professional Directory on the NAMA website, which provides client and professional referrals. The Directory is a valuable resource for those seeking a practitioner who is NAMACB-certified. NAMACB-certified practitioners may also use the appropriate NAMACB certification mark in printed and electronic media, and may publicly display their certificate.

NAMACB certification also opens up significant opportunities for involvement in the profession; among other things. Again, only NAMACB-certified practitioners are eligible for NAMA professional membership. NAMA professional members may:

- Run for and serve on the NAMA Board of Directors;
- Serve on NAMA committees, taskforces and panels; and
- Participate in national board examination development activities.

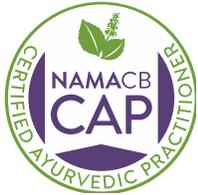
Use of the Certification Mark

The following are certification marks issued by the NAMACB:

Ayurvedic Health Counselor



Ayurvedic Practitioner



Use of the NAMACB certification marks is limited to those individuals who are NAMACB-certified in good standing. Each NAMACB-certified professional is authorized to use only the certification mark that represents the credential she/he has been awarded and continues to maintain, and is responsible for using and displaying the certification mark in accordance with NAMACB's Policy on the Use of the NAMACB Certification Credential and Service Mark—see Appendix B below.

Contacting the NAMACB

Most information needed by applicants is readily available on the NAMACB website www.namacb.org. The website contains information that will assist applicants and candidates in moving through the application and examination processes. Applicants are encouraged to take advantage of the many resources available on the NAMACB website, and to contact NAMACB staff with specific questions if they cannot find the information they need.

NAMACB staff may be reached by phone at 800-669-8914 or via email namacb@ayurvedanama.org. It is the policy of the NAMACB that all email and voicemail messages will be answered within 72 hours.

All correspondence and hardcopies of documents may be mailed to the following address:

8605 Santa Monica Blvd, #46789, Los Angeles, CA 90069

PART TWO – CERTIFICATION APPLICATION INFORMATION

Certification Application for National Certification Exam.

Steps in Achieving Initial Certification via Examination

The following are the steps in achieving initial certification:

1. The applicant submits a certification application and required supporting documentation, and pays the application fee;
2. The NAMACB reviews the application and documentation and determines whether the applicant is **eligible** to take the certification exam for the category of practitioner for which the applicant applied;
3. If the applicant is eligible to take the certification exam, the NAMACB issues an “Authorization to Test Letter” to the applicant, who is now a **candidate** for certification; the Authorization to Test Letter is valid for a period of three years;
4. The candidate schedules a time to take the certification exam (see below for more information); and
5. If the candidate passes the exam, the NAMACB issues the certification credential.

Eligibility Requirements vs. Certification Requirements

It is important to note that eligibility requirements (e.g., educational requirements) to become authorized to take the certification exam and certification requirements (e.g., passing a certification exam)—which must be fulfilled before certification can be awarded—are two different elements in the certification process. Once your application is approved and you have been issued an Authorization to Test Letter, you will not be required to meet any new **eligibility** requirements that may be adopted following the date when your application is approved.

Since certification requirements may change during the three years the Authorization to Test Letter remains valid, every candidate is required to meet all **certification** requirements in place at the time he or she opts to take the certification exam.

General Application Submission Information

In order to apply, an applicant must first complete the online certification application form, which can be done by visiting www.namacb.org. Required fees may either be paid online using a credit card or by check mailed to the NAMACB. A completed application (including any required supporting documents) and the required application fee must be submitted in order to be reviewed by NAMACB for eligibility to sit for the certification examination. As a condition of applying, the applicant must authorize NAMACB to obtain additional information, if necessary, from third parties in order to determine eligibility for certification. Applicants are solely responsible for ensuring that NAMACB receives all required documentation and fees.

Note that submission of an application and the payment of the required fee does not automatically guarantee that an applicant is eligible to take an examination. Each

applicant must meet all eligibility requirements for the type of certification being sought.

Document Guidelines

The following rules apply to all supporting documents submitted as part of the certification application:

1. The application form and supporting documents must contain the applicant's name as it appears on legal documents, such as a driver's license or passport. Supporting documents that do not contain the applicant's name exactly as it appears on legal documents may not be matched with the correct person or application. Except for very minor variations (e.g., "Jon" for "Jonathan"), the NAMACB will not accept supporting documents with a name that is different from the name on the application form unless evidence of a legal name change is provided.
2. Applicants are responsible for maintaining a copy of all documents submitted to the NAMACB as part of the application.
3. If mailing hardcopies of documents, and applicant should use a mail service such as USPS, UPS or FedEx that can track whether they have been successfully delivered. The NAMACB is not responsible for lost or undelivered documents.
4. All supporting documents must have been created in English or be accompanied by an official, literal English translation.
5. Documents submitted as part of the application will be retained in NAMACB's files and will not be returned. Make sure to copy all documents before sending them to NAMACB.
6. Do not send irreplaceable originals of certificates, diplomas, or other documents; notarized photocopies of these documents are acceptable. However, official academic transcripts must be sent directly from the applicant's school to the NAMACB.
7. The NAMACB requires all documents to be accurate and truthful. Falsification, misrepresentation or omission of any material fact required on the application or during the certification process are grounds for denial of the application, as well as for denial or revocation of certification.

The NAMACB verifies the authenticity of all documents, including foreign and/or translated education documents, before determining an applicant's eligibility to take the exam. Since

this verification process takes time, applicants who are using documentation from outside the United States or documentation that is translated from another language are encouraged to apply well in advance of the date they wish to take examination. Submission of an application does not automatically guarantee eligibility to take an examination on any particular date.

Application Timeframes

The NAMACB informs an applicant within a week of receipt of the application. If the application is incomplete, NAMACB will contact the applicant regarding any information and/or documentation that is missing and is needed to complete the application. The NAMACB holds all properly identified documents that arrive before the actual application and fee payment is received for a period of up to six months.

Applicants have a one-year timeframe from the time they submit their application form and fee to submit all required documentation; in the event that the applicant fails to submit all required documentation within the one-year timeframe, the application lapses and the applicant forfeits the application fee.

Applicants should allow six to eight weeks for NAMACB staff to review completed applications and generate the Authorization to Test Letter if the applicant meets the eligibility requirements. Actual processing time may vary significantly in individual cases. Applicants have a three-year time period from the date their application is approved in which to achieve initial certification. After three years, if the applicant still has not achieved certification, he/she must reapply as a new applicant subject to all certification and fee requirements in place at that time; note, however, that the applicant has four chances to pass the certification exam for the certification status applied for, and may not reapply if he or she has already taken the exam four times.

Health and Legal Status Information for All Applicants

The application contains several questions about the applicant's current health, legal status and history. Applicants are required to respond to all questions completely and truthfully, and to provide additional information if necessary. If an applicant answers "yes" to any of the legal or health status questions, an applicant must provide related documentation. All records maintained by NAMACB are confidential and will be released only through written request of an applicant or as required by law. Prior legal or health status issues may not necessarily disqualify a candidate from obtaining NAMACB certification. If the circumstances do not appear to compromise the applicant's ability to practice and relevant documentation has been received, the application will move forward in the eligibility process. In a case where a determination cannot be made by NAMACB staff, an application will be forwarded to the NAMACB Eligibility Committee.

PART THREE – NAMACB POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Name Change

If the applicant's/certificate holder's name has changed, the NAMACB must be informed in writing. Notification of the name change must include:

1. Name Change Request Form (available on the NAMACB website);
2. A notarized copy of the court order or other document authorizing or verifying the name change (i.e., marriage license, divorce decree, etc.); and
3. A notarized copy of a government issued photo ID (i.e., driver's license, passport) containing the new name.

If a certificate holder wishes to replace his/her current certificate with a new certificate containing the name change, he/she must return the current certificate along with payment of the certificate replacement fee.

Accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The NAMACB provides reasonable and appropriate accommodations in accordance with the [Americans with Disabilities Act](#) for individuals with documented disabilities who demonstrate a need for accommodation. The ADA defines a person with a disability as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Problems such as English as a second language, test anxiety or slow reading without an identified underlying physical or mental deficit, or failure to achieve a desired outcome, are generally not covered by the ADA.

If you have a documented disability recognized under the ADA and require testing accommodations, you must:

1. At the time you submit your NAMACB application and prior to scheduling a testing appointment, indicate that you are requesting testing accommodations. You must submit the Special Accommodations Request (SAR) form and the supporting documentation. The process is not complete until you have submitted all materials. You will not be allowed to schedule a testing appointment until the NAMACB has reviewed and made a decision regarding your SAR, which takes approximately 30 days from the date that NAMACB receives all required materials.

Please note: Testing accommodations cannot be added to a previously scheduled testing appointment. If you schedule a testing appointment before the approval of testing accommodations, you will be required to reschedule the appointment.

2. Submit the following documents via mail, email or fax:
 - a. [Special Accommodations Request \(SAR\)](#) Form (which can be found at

www.namacb.org), describing the disability and the specific need for accommodations. Accommodations requested should reflect the identified disability.

- b. **Current Evaluation Report** (within the past five years) from the appropriate licensed professional. The document must be on official letterhead, and include the professional's credentials, signature, address, and telephone number. The licensed professional should have a "professional/clinical relationship" with the candidate, having treated and/or consulted with the candidate within the last five (5) years. Based on the type of disability, some documentation may be outdated or inadequate in scope or content; in such cases, NAMACB may request an updated report. The report should include the following information:
- The specific diagnostic procedures or tests administered.
 - The results of the diagnostic procedures and/or tests and a comprehensive interpretation of the results.
 - The specific diagnosis of the disability, with an accompanying description of the examinee's limitations due to the disability.
 - A summary of the complete evaluation with recommendations for the specific accommodations.

Upon receipt of these materials, NAMACB will determine whether they are sufficient for making a decision regarding examination accommodations. If they are insufficient, NAMACB will inform the applicant of what additional materials must be submitted. If they are sufficient, NAMACB will inform the applicant of its decision regarding accommodations, and also will inform the testing service (KRYTERION, Inc.) of which accommodations to provide.

Note that KRYTERION needs a minimum of 30 days advanced notice of any special accommodations to be provided at a testing site, so applicants are encouraged to request accommodations at the time they apply to take the certification exam.

NAMACB has sole discretion to determine the sufficiency of materials submitted and whether accommodations will be provided.

Disciplinary Action and Reporting

The NAMACB seeks to protect the public interest by establishing and maintaining the highest ethical and competency standards. In the event that an applicant for certification has a record of prior disciplinary action, the NAMACB Ethics and Disciplinary Review Panel (EDRP) will review the matter, and has the discretion to deny the application. Disciplinary action that will be reviewed by the EDRP includes, but is not limited to:

1. Misrepresentation of any item on the application
2. Conviction of a criminal felony that may indicate lack of moral fitness to practice a

healthcare profession/healing art.

3. Having been judged liable in a judicial or administrative proceeding based upon allegations relating to professional competence or other conduct related to a healthcare profession/healing art.
4. Currently facing a limitation, suspension, or revocation of a license to practice a healthcare profession in any U.S. state or jurisdiction, or action based upon a violation of a federal or state law or regulation that relates to a health-related profession.

Certified professional agree to abide by the NAMACB Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, and may be disciplined by NAMACB in the event that they violate this code; see Appendix C for information on NAMACB's disciplinary policies and procedures. In cases where final disciplinary action has been imposed by the Ethics and Disciplinary Review Panel on a NAMACB-certified professional, the practitioner's name and sanction will be made public via the NAMACB website. Information regarding final disciplinary actions taken by the EDRP will be reported to regulatory agencies, as may be appropriate. In the case of a voluntary surrender of a certificate by a certificate holder, NAMACB may communicate the fact and date of the resignation to regulatory agencies, as may be appropriate. In addition to disclosures required by law, NAMACB reserves the right to disclose final disciplinary actions to any regulatory agency, employers, insurers and the general public in order to protect the public interest.

Confidentiality

The NAMACB respects the privacy of applicants, candidates and certificate holders. All materials submitted or received in connection with applications and exam scores are held in confidence, and will only be released (i) upon permission from the applicant, candidate or certificate holder, or (ii) as required by law, including disclosure to governmental agencies upon appropriate written request.

The NAMACB Registry of Certified Professionals

As noted above, NAMACB maintains, via the NAMA website, a directory of Certified NAMA Professional Members; the Directory is accessible by the public and contains the following information:

1. Name
2. Professional contact information
3. Type of certification
4. Original certification date
5. Date of most recent recertification

Copies of Submitted Applications

Individuals may request in writing a copy of their application and any supporting materials they submitted; however, NAMACB will not release memoranda, correspondence or other documents pertaining to the a application unless required to do so by law. There is a charge for this copy service (see Appendix A: Fees).

Authorizing an Agent

Applicants, candidates and certificate holders who wish to authorize another person to serve as their agent in contacting NAMACB must submit a signed and notarized request in writing. For security reasons, all individuals who contact NAMACB will be asked for identifying information before NAMACB releases any personal information.

Exam Results and Certification Verification Form

Professionals who wish to have their official exam results and/or certification verification sent to an outside entity must submit an Exam Results and Certification Verification Form to the NAMACB along with the certification verification fee. The form can be found on the NAMACB website, www.namacb.org ; normally, it takes 7 to 10 business days to process a request.

Eligibility Decision Appeal Process

The NAMACB will deny an application to take the certification exam from an applicant who does not meet NAMACB's published eligibility requirements. An applicant who fails to meet the eligibility requirements for certification is notified in writing by email, and is informed of the reason(s) for the denial. An applicant may appeal a decision to deny if he/she believes the decision is mistaken.

To initiate the appeal process, an applicant must submit a written appeal letter along with any supporting documentation within 30 days of the notification of denial of the application; the appeal letter should state with specificity why the applicant believes he/she does, in fact, meet the eligibility requirements. As a first step in the appeal process, the NAMACB director (or designee) will review the appeal letter and documentation for any potential inaccuracies and/or miscalculations in determining the applicant's eligibility. If based on this review the denial is reversed, the applicant will be allowed to continue in the certification process.

If the denial of the application is upheld based on NAMACB's eligibility requirements, the appeal will be presented to the NAMACB Eligibility Committee at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Eligibility Committee will review the candidate's appeal, qualifications, documentation and any other pertinent materials, and will make a determination on the applicant's eligibility for certification. The Eligibility Committee may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the full NAMACB Board of Directors for its review and decision. The applicant will be notified in writing of the decision within 30 days of the meeting, and the reason(s) for the denial will be provided. The decision of the Eligibility

Committee (or Board of Directors, if applicable) is final and cannot be appealed.

Issuing the Certification

A candidate is not considered certified—and may not represent or advertise NAMACB certification—until he or she has received official notification from the NAMACB of having been certified. Processing of the certification takes four to six weeks once all of the documentation and examination requirements are fulfilled. When certification is awarded, candidates will receive a NAMACB certificate suitable for framing, and a letter specifying the actual date of certification, as well as information on how to access and display the NAMACB certification service mark. This letter will also contain the official certification expiration date and certification number.

Maintaining Certification

NAMACB certification is granted for a period of two years. The 2-year Certification Maintenance period is set to the dates of the NAMA 2-year Professional Ayurvedic Continuing Education (PACE) cycle. In order to maintain certification, a practitioner must pay the biennial recertification fee and meet NAMACB's biennial continuing education requirement. The purpose of the continuing education requirement is to ensure that practitioners certified by NAMACB maintain continued professional competency by regularly engaging in professional development activities.

The following are the NAMACB's biennial continuing education requirements:

- **Ayurvedic Health Counselors** are required to complete 30 credits every 2 years, with the following distribution of credits:
 - NAMA Ethics Exam: 2 credits required
 - Topics in Ayurveda: 19 – 28 credits required
 - Other Topics in Wellness: 0 – 9 credits required
- **Ayurvedic Practitioners** are required to complete 30 credits every 2 years, with the following distribution of credits:
 - NAMA Ethics Exam: 2 credits required
 - Topics in Ayurveda: 19 – 28 credits required
 - Other Topics in Wellness: 0 – 9 credits required

(Note that one credit is equivalent to one clock hour of continuing education, with some exceptions.)

More detailed information on how certified practitioners may satisfy the NAMACB continuing education requirements for recertification is available on the NAMACB website, and in the NAMACB Recertification Handbook (in development 6/2017) available at www.namacb.org

Change of Personal Information

NAMACB certified professionals are required to notify NAMACB of any changes to their personal information as published on the NAMACB website or otherwise provided to the public as soon as they have knowledge of such changes. The NAMACB only posts contact information provided by certified professionals on the NAMACB Directory of Certified Professionals and is not responsible for incorrect information. Note that certified professional may also choose not to have their contact information made available on the Directory.

Establishing NAMACB Eligibility

As noted above, there are two key steps in achieving initial NAMACB certification:

- An applicant must first submit an application establishing his or her eligibility to take the certification exam (at which point the applicant becomes a “candidate” for certification); and
- If the application is approved, the candidate must (i) pass the exam pertaining to his or her application category (i.e., Ayurvedic Health Counselor or Ayurvedic Practitioner), and (ii) pass the NAMACB ethics exam.

To establish eligibility, an applicant must as part of the application process document to NAMACB’s satisfaction that he or she fulfills the educational requirements for either the Ayurvedic Health Counselor or Ayurvedic Practitioner certification. For individuals who have already attained NAMA professional membership status and are NAMA members in good standing, the NAMACB accepts proof of NAMA professional membership as sufficient documentation of educational attainment. Once an applicant’s eligibility to take the certification exam is established and he or she becomes a candidate for certification, the candidate is issued an Authorization to Test letter. Note that an individual interested in NAMACB certification need not be a NAMA member to apply.

See Appendix

Expiration of Eligibility Status

A candidate has up to four attempts to pass the certification examination within three years of the issuance of the Authorization to Test letter. If a candidate fails the certification exam, he or she must wait at least three months before retaking the exam. If a candidate fails to achieve certification within the three-year time period, his or her eligibility lapses.

Denial of Eligibility

The candidate must notify the NAMACB of any legal action or investigation by a licensing board or other legal entity. As noted earlier, NAMACB may deny permission to take the certification exam for any of the following reasons:

1. Misrepresentation of any item on the application.

2. Conviction of a criminal felony that may indicate lack of moral fitness to practice a healthcare profession/healing art.
3. Having been judged liable in a judicial or administrative proceeding based upon allegations relating to professional competence or other conduct related to a healthcare profession/healing art.
4. Currently facing a limitation, suspension, or revocation of a license to practice healthcare in any United States state or jurisdiction, or action based upon a violation of a federal or state law or regulation that relates to a health-related profession.

Conversion from an Ayurvedic Health Counselor Certification to an Ayurvedic Practitioner Certification

An NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic Health Counselor who subsequently completes additional training at the Ayurvedic Practitioner level may apply to take the Ayurvedic Practitioner Certification Exam. In the event that the person passes the exam, he or she will relinquish her NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic Health Counselor status and will be granted NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic Practitioner status in its stead, including the right to use the Ayurvedic Practitioner Certification Mark. An application form for this purpose can be downloaded from the NAMACB website, and provide proof from the school of training at the Ayurvedic Practitioner level. (Note that an individual who has let their Ayurvedic Health Counselor certification lapse will be required to submit the full application for Ayurvedic Practitioner Certification, including all required documentation.) This will also apply to those moving from Ayurvedic Practitioner up to Ayurvedic Doctor as well .

PART FOUR – EXAMINATION ADMINISTRATION

Authorization to Test Letter

Once the NAMACB has completed the review of a certification application and has approved the applicant to take the certification exam, the NAMACB issues an “Authorization to Test Letter” informing the applicant that he/she is now a candidate for certification, and providing information on how register to take the certification exam using NAMACB’s online system—the NAMACB Webassessor Scheduling System (which is maintained by the KRYTERION, Inc., the certification testing service). As noted above, candidates have up to four attempts to pass the certification exam over a time period of three years, and to satisfy any other conditions of certification in effect at the time the exam is taken. The three-year time period starts as of the date of the Authorization to Test Letter.

Test Taker Account

In order for a candidate to register to take the certification exam, he or she must create a Test Taker Account using the Webassessor Scheduling System. Once the Test Taker Account is created, the candidate may access via the Webassessor system information on available locations and times for taking the exam, schedule the exam at a time and location that is convenient for the candidate, and pay the required fee to take the exam.

Upon registering to take an exam, the Webassessor system automatically sends to the candidate an email communication that contains a “Test Authorization Code”; this code is required in order to take the exam at the location and time selected by the candidate. The email also contains information on how to reschedule and/or cancel the exam appointment, should that be necessary.

Exam Locations and Times

The NAMACB has arranged with KRYTERION, Inc., a certification testing service, to administer the NAMACB certification exams. KRYTERION has testing centers located throughout the United States, and abroad as well. Information on testing centers and times is available through the Webassessor Scheduling System.

Examination Preparation and Study Guide

Like certification exams in other professional fields, the NAMACB certification exam is demanding, and candidates are advised to thoroughly prepare for the exam well in advance of taking it. NAMACB has developed a study guide (“NAMACB Certification Exam Study Guide”) that covers both the Ayurvedic Health Counselor and Ayurvedic Practitioner Certification Exams. The study guide outlines the examination content and includes a bibliography of suggested resources; a PDF of the study guide can be downloaded from: <https://www.namacb.org/studyguides/>

Computer Delivery of Exam

NAMACB certification examinations are delivered at KRYTERION testing centers via computer terminals supplied by KRYTERION; no skills other than those typically associated with computer use are needed take the exam. The candidate will receive a brief orientation to the testing environment prior to the start of the exam.

The computer program allows candidates to page through the exam one item at a time, return to previous questions, and change responses, if desired. The program can return to unanswered items with the click of a button. A clock is always visible on the screen, indicating the time remaining for the exam. The computer automatically terminates the examination at the end of the specified time limit for the exam.

Procedures at the Examination Site

Checking In. Candidates must arrive at the KRYTERION testing center at least 15 minutes before the start of the exam for purposes of checking in and orientation. At the

time of arrival, the candidate must provide the exam proctor with the following:

- The “Test Taker Authorization Code” contained in the Authorization to Test Letter (note that the proctor cannot allow you to take the exam without the Test Taker Authorization Code).
- Two (2) forms of current identification: a primary (photo) ID and a secondary ID:
 - Primary forms of photo identification include:
 - Government (Local, State, Province or Country) issued driver’s license or identification card
 - Passport
 - Military Identification
 - National Identification card
 - Secondary forms of identification include:
 - Bank debit or credit card
 - Employee Identification card
 - Student Identification Card
 - Membership card in an organization or business

The first and last name on the pieces of identification must be the same as the first and last name on the application form (note that a minor variation, such as “Jon” instead of “Jonathan,” or whether or not a middle name is used, is acceptable if it is clear that the ID pertains to the applicant).

No Shows and Cancellations: In order to reschedule a test session appointment without a penalty fee, the candidate must reschedule at least 72 hours in advance; otherwise, there will be a penalty fee, which must be paid before the candidate is allowed to reschedule the test session appointment. See table below:

AHC In-Person Proctored	\$110.00
AHC Online Proctored	\$70.00
AP In-Person Proctored	\$125.00
AP Online Proctored	\$75.00

Special Accommodations: It is the candidate’s responsibility to request any special accommodations in accordance with NAMACB policies and procedures; see the section above—“Accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)”—for more information. If a candidate is approved to for special accommodations, NAMACB will inform the testing service (KRYTERION, Inc.) directly regarding the accommodations to be provided at the testing site location on the date the exam is scheduled.

Security

KRYTERION exam administration and security standards are designed to ensure that all candidates are provided the same opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge, and that the integrity of the exam is protected. The following security procedures apply during the examination:

- Examinations are proprietary. No cameras, tape recorders, watches, cell phones or other electronic devices may be on the candidate's person during the exam, and failure to observe this policy will result in dismissal from the examination.
- No guests, visitors or family members are allowed in the testing room or reception areas.

Personal Belongings

Generally speaking, no personal items, valuables, or weapons may be brought into the testing room, and applicants are encouraged to leave as many of the personal belongings they normally carry at home or in their car. Coats and hats (other than religious or ceremonial headwear) must be left outside the testing room. You will be provided a space to securely store any personal items such as keys, wallets, purses, watches and turned-off cell phones during the exam administration, but you will not have access to these items until after the examination is completed. Once you have placed all personal items into the storage space, you will be asked to turn out any pockets on clothing to ensure they are empty.

Test Takers who are wearing external eyewear are required to present the eyewear to an onsite proctor for physical examination to ensure the eyewear does not have embedded technology such as a camera, microphone, cellular technology, etc. The eyewear will be returned upon completion of the inspection

If any non-allowed personal items are observed in the testing room after the examination is started, the exam administration will be immediately stopped, and the candidate will forfeit the exam fee and may, depending on the circumstances, be prohibited from subsequently retaking the exam.

Severe Weather and Other Emergencies

In the event of severe weather, unforeseen emergencies or other circumstances that may necessitate cancellation of the exam, NAMACB and KRYTERION will determine whether to cancel the examination administration at a particular testing center. The examination will not be rescheduled if the testing center is able to open or if an alternate convenient test location is available. If there is any question about the possibility of a cancellation, contact the KRYTERION Support Team at (800) 403-6199 for information. Should an examination be cancelled, candidates scheduled for that site will receive notification regarding rescheduling the examination date. Additional examination fees will not be incurred if your exam is cancelled by NAMACB or KRYTERION.

Translators

Translators are not available or permitted at any testing center.

Childcare

No childcare is provided at any testing center.

Clothing

Candidates are advised to wear clothing that will be comfortable for various temperature conditions at the testing center.

Examination Restrictions

The following examination restrictions apply:

- Pencils will be provided during check-in.
- At the start of the exam, you will be provided with three blank sheets of scratch paper to use during the examination, unless otherwise noted on the sign-in roster for a particular candidate; all sheets of scratch paper are numbered and initialed by the proctor. During the exam, you may request additional scratch paper, if needed. You must return every sheet of scratch paper to the proctor at the completion of testing or your exam will not be processed. Scratch paper is shredded immediately following the end of the exam.
- No documents or notes of any kind may be brought into or removed from the testing center.
- No questions concerning the content of the examination may be asked during the examination.
- Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted at any time in the testing center.
- You may take a break whenever you wish, but you will not be allowed additional time to make up for time lost during breaks.

Misconduct

KRYTERION proctors observe candidates during the exam. If you engage in misconduct during the examination, you may be required to immediately stop work on the exam and leave the testing center, in which case your exam will not be processed, your results will not be reported, and the examination fees will not be refunded. The following are examples of misconduct:

- Giving or receiving assistance of any kind to or from another Test Taker during the test session.
- Using any prohibited test aids (e.g. study guides not permitted by the test sponsor).
- Attempting to take the test for someone else.
- Attempting to remove scratch paper from the testing center.

- Talking in the test area during the test session.
- Distracting or disturbing other Test Takers in any way during the test session, or being abusive or otherwise uncooperative.
- Tampering with the operation of the computer or attempting to use it for any purpose other than taking the test.
- Using unauthorized personal items during the test session (e.g. portable electronic devices such as a cell phone or tablet, etc.).
- Any other action that may compromise the integrity of the exam.

Nondisclosure Agreement

All candidates are required to sign a nondisclosure agreement prior to taking the exam, and are prohibited from recording exam content in any format and from discussing or otherwise disseminating to any other person, organization, or entity information about the NAMACB exam questions. Candidates who violate the security of the exam will have their exam terminated, and will be subject to the NAMACB Disciplinary Policy. Should a violation come to light after a candidate is certified, the NAMACB has discretion to revoke certification status.

Cancellation of Exam Scores

NAMACB reserves the right, at its discretion, to cancel any examination score if, in the sole opinion of NAMACB, there is adequate reason to question its validity. In such a case, NAMACB may, at its sole discretion: 1) offer the individual an opportunity to take the examination again at no additional fee; 2) offer the individual an opportunity to take the examination with the individual being responsible for any test related fees; or 3) review the matter in accordance with the NAMACB Disciplinary Policy.

Examination Results

The official examination results (pass/fail) will be emailed to candidates. Candidates who fail the exam are provided feedback about their performance in relation to the passing standard, as well as any guidance about limitations in interpreting and using that feedback.

Examination Content Complaints

Candidates may submit concerns, alleged errors regarding specific questions, and/or comments about specific aspects of the examination content in writing to NAMACB within 30 days of taking the exam. Please be as specific as possible when challenging a question(s) for the committee to review. The written complaint must include candidate's name, address, test date and location, type of examination, and a description of the specific examination question(s) or concern(s). Candidates may also file an incident report

with the proctor at the testing center or notify the proctor about the area of concern. If filing an incident report, the candidate must submit the report number in all correspondence with NAMACB. Failing an examination alone is not sufficient grounds to submit an appeal.

Complaints will be presented to the NAMACB Examination Committee for a final determination. If a question that is reviewed is found to be flawed, the candidate's exam will be rescored. The candidate will be notified in writing within 45 days of any resulting action of the inquiry. No information regarding the specific question will be discussed with candidates. The NAMACB never releases copies of examinations or individual exam questions. It is important to refrain from discussing content of the exam questions with anyone other than with the NAMACB, since that would be a violation of the non-disclosure agreement.

If a candidate is not satisfied with the decision of the Examination Committee, the candidate may appeal the Pass/Fail status decision by sending a letter directly to the NAMACB describing the rationale for filing the appeal. The NAMACB must receive the examination appeal within 30 days of the candidate's receipt of Examination Committee's decision. The NAMACB Board of Directors will review the appeal request at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The candidate will be notified of the Board's decision within 30 days after the board meeting at which the appeal was considered.

Rules regarding Retakes

Candidates who fail the NAMACB examination and wish to retake it must wait at least three months from the previous test date. Candidates will not be allowed to reschedule their examination prior to the three-month period for any reason. The NAMACB encourages candidates to obtain remedial education prior to retaking the exam.

Candidates are allowed a total of four opportunities to take an examination within the three-year period during which the Authorization to Test Letter is valid. After the fourth unsuccessful attempt to pass an NAMACB examination, the candidate will not be given any subsequent opportunities to retake the exam in question, and thus may not reapply to take the exam.

APPENDIX A: NAMACB APPLICANT & CANDIDATE FEE SCHEDULE

Application Fee

The fee to review an applicant's eligibility for certification is due when the application is submitted to NAMACB. All application fees are payable in United States dollars (\$) and are non-refundable, either by check or by credit card

- Application Fee for either certification category is \$100.00 and is non-refundable and is good for 6 months.
- Exam fee for Ayurvedic Health Counselor is \$375.00 and \$100 can be applied toward NAMA professional membership once candidate has passed exam.
- Exam fee for Ayurvedic Practitioner will be set at \$450 and \$100 can be applied toward NAMA professional membership once candidate has passed exam.

Examination Fee

Other Fees

- Third Party Exam Results and Certification Verification Fee: \$25

(Note that examination results are kept indefinitely for individuals who attain NAMACB certification, whether or not they maintain active certification status. For individuals who have taken the certification exam but who, for whatever reason, have not achieved certification or have let their certification lapse, NAMACB maintains exam results for a period of eight (8) years.)

- Returned Check Fee: \$35
- Duplicate Certificate or ID Card Fee: \$30
- Fee for Copy of Records: \$15
- Submission of an Appeal (either for an eligibility decision or an exam issue): No Charge
- Recertification fee every two years (Re-certification fee waived for NAMA members): \$100

Please note that all fees are subject to change without notice, and that the above information reflects fees in effect at the time this handbook was last updated. Check www.namacb.org for up-to-date fee information.

Refunds

Refunds will not be made for:

1. Absence from an examination administration for which the candidate registered.
2. Failure to properly reschedule or cancel testing appointment.
3. Involvement in cheating or fraud at any point in the application/certification process.
4. No refunds of any kind will be issued once an application has expired.

Forfeiture of Certification Fees

In the event of a fraudulent application, submission of fraudulent documents, introduction of fraud at any point in the application process, or cheating on any NAMACB examination, NAMACB reserves the right to withhold all submitted fees to offset any administrative or legal costs associated with the investigation and/or adjudication of the case.

APPENDIX B: POLICY ON THE USE OF THE NAMACB CERTIFICATION CREDENTIAL AND SERVICE MARK

Introduction

The NAMACB Ayurvedic professional certification is an important professional credential for Ayurvedic medicine practitioners, and a significant indication of professional attainment. NAMACB has developed the certification credentials for the Ayurvedic Health Counselor and Ayurvedic Practitioner designations—as well as an associated service mark—so that the public, healthcare practitioners, healthcare organizations, governmental agencies, and other individuals and entities can readily identify Ayurvedic practitioners who have attained certification status. In order to maintain the integrity of the certification credentials and service marks, NAMACB has adopted the following requirements for their use in promotional and other published materials.

Active Certification Status

An Ayurvedic practitioner who has been certified by NAMACB and is in good standing is considered to have active certification status. He/she is allowed to:

- Refer to himself/herself as an “NAMACB-certified” Ayurvedic practitioner.
- Use the certification credential appropriate to his/her designation (i.e., Certified Ayurvedic Health Counselor or Certified Ayurvedic Practitioner) after his/her name and generally in any published materials.
- Display the following NAMACB-Certified Ayurvedic practitioner service marks (a copy of which NAMACB supplies upon granting certification):



Note that NAMACB has established the following requirements for the display of the NAMACB-Certified Ayurvedic practitioner service mark:

- The typeface used may not be altered.
- If printed in color, the colors used may not be altered from the color scheme used in the service marks supplied by the NAMACB.
- Nothing can be added to the service mark design such as a patterned background.

Inactive, Lapsed, Suspended, Withdrawn and Terminated Certification Status

If an NAMACB certified Ayurvedic practitioner decides to shift from active to inactive certification status or allows his/her certification to lapse—or if his/her certification is suspended, withdrawn or terminated by NAMACB—he/she must:

- Cease referring to himself/herself in published materials, or otherwise representing himself/herself as an “NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic Health Counselor” or an “NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic Practitioner”; and
- Cease using the certification credential and service mark in any published materials.

Failure to Observe this Policy

If NAMACB learns that an NAMACB-certified professional is not properly publishing/displaying the certification credential and service mark in accordance with this policy, NAMACB will notify the professional and require that the publication/display be changed within five business days. Should a NAMACB-certified professional not make the required changes within the specified timeframe, NAMACB may suspend or terminate certification status.

If NAMACB learns that an NAMACB-certified professional whose certification is inactive, lapsed, suspended, withdrawn or terminated is continuing to represent himself/herself as being NAMACB-certified and/or continuing to use the certification credential and service mark, NAMACB will inform the professional that he/she must cease using the certification credential and referring to himself/herself as an NAMACB-certified professional. If the professional still continues to use the certification credential and refer to himself/herself as a NAMACB-certified professional, NAMACB may initiate legal action against the professional.

APPENDIX C: CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT; DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

NAMACB CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR NAMACB CERTIFIED PRACTITIONERS

1. Introduction

All patients are entitled to receive high standards of practice and conduct from their Ayurvedic professionals. Essential elements of these standards are professional competence, good relationships with patients and colleagues, and observance of professional and ethical obligations.

In the light of the above, this Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct has been established and will be regularly reviewed and updated by NAMACB to provide guidance for Ayurvedic professionals and protection for their patients. It also serves to explain to people outside the profession the high standards under which an Ayurvedic professional operates.

By becoming a NAMACB-certified practitioner, the Ayurvedic professional agrees to be bound by this code. The NAMACB Professional Ethics Committee has been entrusted with the task of monitoring any ethically unacceptable behavior that breaches this code and reflects negatively upon the practice of Ayurveda or upon NAMA. Any allegations against NAMACB professional members will be examined by the NAMACB Professional Ethics Committee, which will issue a recommended course of action to the NAMACB Board for final disposition.

This Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct cannot list every possible situation that an Ayurvedic professional may face in practice. It sets out the minimally accepted standards of ethical professional conduct that should be applied in professional practice to ensure public interest and that the needs of patients come first at all times. Beyond the well-being of the patient and the public, this code promotes the well-being of the Ayurvedic professional, colleagues, and the profession itself. An Ayurvedic professional's ability to follow these principles will demonstrate their level of competence and fitness to practice.

2. General Duties and Responsibilities of Ayurvedic Professionals

Patients expect that they can trust their well-being to their Ayurvedic professional. In order to justify that trust, Ayurvedic professionals have a duty to maintain high standards of practice and care and to show utmost respect for life in all its aspects.

Professional members of NAMA are therefore expected to:

- Always practice in compliance with the philosophy and principles of Ayurveda
- Put the well-being of the patient before all other considerations
- Cultivate and promote their own personal development, well-being and self-respect alongside the patients' welfare
- Be responsible for maintaining their own health and well-being.

- Be honest and trustworthy and never abuse their professional position
- Cause no harm to patients and protect them from any risk of harm
- Treat all patients equally—regardless of religion, nationality, race, culture, sex, politics, disability, sexual orientation or social standing
- Respect the dignity, individuality and privacy of the patient
- Listen attentively to the patient and respect his or her point of view
- Take time to explain their findings and treatment approach to the patient and answer any questions that arise.
- Respect the right of patients to take part in decisions about their care and actively involve them in designing their Ayurvedic plan
- Respect the autonomy of the patient and encourage their freedom of choice
- Ensure that their personal beliefs do not interfere with the care of the patient
- Respect and protect confidential information
- Recognize and always work within the limits of their professional competence
- Refer every patient whose condition is beyond their expertise to an appropriate health care practitioner or to a primary care doctor
- Be willing to consult and cooperate with colleagues both within Ayurveda and other health care professions
- Respond promptly and constructively to any criticism or complaint from any source
- Continue to update their professional knowledge and skills in accordance with standards currently being developed
- Make no claim for the cure of any specific illness or disease
- Refrain from using any titles or descriptions suggesting medical, academic or educational qualifications that the professional has not officially acquired
- Comply with all applicable state and federal laws that affect their practice
- Not engage in any illegal activity that may indicate a lack of moral fitness to practice a healthcare profession/medical art.

Ayurvedic professionals must be familiar with all laws or regulations relevant to the practice of Ayurveda in the locality of their practice and to remain aware of any legal changes that may affect their practice.

3. Relationship with Patients

The relationship between an Ayurvedic professional and the patient is a professional relationship based on trust. To establish and maintain that trust, the professional must be polite, considerate and honest. Good communication is paramount and involves listening attentively to patients, respecting their point of view, and never allowing one's own beliefs and values to adversely influence the therapeutic relationship.

Consent

The Ayurvedic professional must respect the right of patients to be fully involved in decisions about their care. It is their entitlement to accept or refuse advice or treatment. Before providing treatment or investigating a patient's condition, it must be ensured, that the patient has understood what is proposed to be done and why.

Any physical examination requires the patient's consent, or the consent of the person legally responsible for the interests of the patient. For any examination of genitalia there must be an offer for the presence of a third party as a chaperone, whatever the sex of the patient or the professional. In case of treatment of a patient who is under the age of 16 or who is developmentally disabled, the informed consent of the parent or guardian or the person legally responsible is necessary. To attend to such a patient, a parent or the legally authorized guardian must be present throughout the whole of the examination and treatment. No other person may perform this role without the explicit written consent of the parent or the legally authorized guardian.

3.1. Maintaining Trust

Trust in a patient-practitioner relationship is an essential part of the healing process. To establish and maintain trust you must:

- Be courteous and truthful
- Respect the privacy and dignity of your patients
- Respect your patients' right to decline to take part in teaching or research, and ensure that their refusal does not adversely affect your relationship with them
- Respect the right of patients to a second opinion
- Ensure that patients have clear information about your practice arrangements and how they can contact you.

Other important aspects of establishing and maintaining trust are ethical boundaries, confidentiality and good communication:

3.1.1. Ethical Boundaries

Professionals must not allow their personal relationships to undermine the trust that patients place in them. They may find themselves called upon to treat professionally someone who is a friend, or a client may become a friend. This is acceptable, provided both parties understand a clear distinction between the social and the professional relationship.

In particular, professionals must never use their professional position to establish or pursue a sexual or romantic relationship with a patient or someone close to the patient. If a professional realizes that he/she is becoming romantically or sexually involved with a patient, the professional relationship should be ended and the patient should be recommended to an alternative source of appropriate care.

Professionals must ensure that their behavior in dealing with patients is professional at all times and not open to misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Non-physical gestures, behavior, unnecessary physical contact, verbal suggestions or innuendo can easily be construed as abusive or harassing.

If a patient shows signs of becoming inappropriately involved with his/her Ayurvedic professional, the professional should discourage him or her and, if necessary, end the professional relationship. In the professional's own interest, he/she may wish to report

such matters to the NAMA Professional Ethics Committee or seek advice from a colleague, whilst maintaining the anonymity of the patient.

Professionals must allow their patients privacy if patients are required to undress for examination or treatments, and the professional must also provide adequate clean gowns or blankets for every patient's use.

3.1.2. Confidentiality

The relationship of trust that underlies all health care requires that professionals observe the rules of confidentiality in their dealings with patients. Unless professionals do this, patients will be reluctant to give them the information needed to provide good care.

All information, medical or otherwise, concerning a patient is confidential. Such information may only be released with the explicit consent of the patient. Confidential information must not be revealed even to members of the patient's family, except in the case of minors or the developmentally disabled, to parents or persons legally responsible for the patient's interests. This duty of confidentiality, which survives a patient's death, also extends to any professionals' employee in their practice.

Disclosures without consent may be necessary in the public interest, i.e. when professional's duty to society overrides their duty to patients. This will usually happen when a patient puts themselves or others at serious risk, for example by the possibility of a violent or criminal act. Even then, professionals must first make every reasonable effort to persuade the patient to change their behavior and to disclose the information themselves. If the professional cannot persuade them to do this, they should disclose the information to the appropriate person or authority, taking legal advice first. The professional must be able, if necessary, to justify their actions.

Ayurvedic Professionals may disclose confidential information without consent, according to the reporting laws of their state, if for example:

- Child abuse is involved, requiring notification of child protection services
- Patient clearly presents a danger to themselves or others.

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imits of confidentiality, according to the reporting laws of the state should be included in a professional's patient consent form. In the case of a minor, limits of confidentiality should be explained to the minor in language accessible to them.

In case professionals are required or requested to give evidence or disclose information to a court or other tribunal, they should do so with care. Whatever evidence is given, they must be independent and impartial.

3.1.3. Good Communication

Good communication between professionals and patients is essential for effective care and relationships of trust. Good communication involves:

- Listening attentively to patients and respecting their views and beliefs
- Giving patients all possible information about their condition and their treatment

- plan in language they can understand and offering a summary of other options.
- Sharing information with a patient's partner, close relatives or caregivers if the patient has given the professional consent. When a patient cannot give consent, professionals should share the information with those close to the patient that need or want to know, except when professionals have reason to believe that the patient would object if able to do so. If a person under the professional's care has suffered harm as a result of their actions or recommendations, they should act immediately to take responsibility and provide an explanation.

If the patient is an adult who lacks understanding capacity, the explanation should be given to a person with responsibility for the patient, unless professional has reason to believe the patient would have objected to the disclosure. In the case of children the situation should be explained honestly to those with parental responsibility and to the child, to the extent that the child has the maturity to understand the issues.

4. Relationship with Colleagues

4.1. Communication with other Health Care Professionals

Professionals should work in cooperation with other health care professionals such as the primary care physician, specialists and psychotherapists to obtain best results for each individual patient. At times this may simply be a matter of communication in the mutual care of the patient, or if the patient's condition is outside the professional's competence they may want to transfer the patient to another professional.

Although Ayurvedic treatment may at times reduce the requirement for conventional medication or its dosage, the prescriptions issued by medical doctors must never be changed without the patient consulting his or her provider.

When communication with another healthcare professional is indicated, professionals should inform their patient of the reasons for this and discuss the matter. Whatever the type of communication with other healthcare professionals (e.g. telephone, fax, letter etc.), a copy of all communication should be made and kept in the patient's file or a file dedicated to professional case correspondence. A copy of such correspondence should be made available to the patient on request.

If a patient decides to transfer from one professional to another, the first professional must share all records and details of treatment including herbs used with the professional taking over care, after the patient has given consent.

Professionals must never attempt to persuade the patient of another professional to seek treatment with them. If professionals treat the patient of another professional because of holiday, illness, referral for specific treatment, or any other reason, they must not attempt to solicit the patient, either directly or by default, to continue treatment with them.

4.2. Honorable Conduct

Professionals must at all times conduct themselves in an honorable manner in their

relations with other colleagues and health care practitioners. It is inappropriate to openly criticize treatment prescribed or administered by another health care professional. Differences of opinion are to be expected, and opinions should always be presented in an unambiguous and tactful manner.

Professionals must not undermine a patient's trust in the care or treatment they receive, or in the judgment of those treating them, by making malicious or unfounded criticism of colleagues. If professionals hear such criticism voiced by patients or colleagues, they must act with the utmost discretion and professionalism and be extremely cautious about voicing any critical opinion, even if you hold such views.

If professionals have evidence or are reliably informed that another practitioner's conduct, health or professional work pose a threat to patients, they have a responsibility to act to protect the patients' safety. Professionals are advised to report concerns to the NAMA Professional Ethics Committee or, if necessary, to a relevant legal authority.

5. Relationship with the Public

5.1. Honorable Conduct

Professionals must conduct themselves at all times in an honorable manner in their relationship with the public. Public communication may include advertising, contact through media (newspapers and other publications, television, radio, world-wide-web), talks to the public and discussions with enquirers. In all these instances professionals are required to conduct themselves in a manner congruent with this Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and to avoid making misleading claims about curing disease or in any way implying abilities beyond their competence.

5.2. Advertising

Professionals should provide patients, colleagues and other professionals with good quality, factual information about their professional qualifications, the services they provide and their practice arrangements. Professionals should do this in a way that puts patients first and preserves their trust.

Professionals must not mislead a patient into believing that they are medical doctors, unless they are legally recognized as such within the country in which they practice. If professionals possess doctorates in other subjects, they must make it clear that, while being able to use the doctor title, they are not medical doctors.

6. Problems with Your Health

The interests and safety of clients must come first at all times. If professionals know that they have a serious condition, which they could be transmitted to patients, or that their judgment or performance could be significantly affected by a condition or illness, or its treatment, then they must take and follow advice from a consultant in occupational health or another suitably qualified colleague on whether, and in what ways, they should modify their clinical practice. Professionals should not rely on their own assessment of the risk

they pose to patients.

The above paragraph also applies, if professionals have become dependent on alcohol or any other drug, prescribed or otherwise, to an extent that may affect their practice.

7. Practice Management

If professionals work alone in their own home or other premises, they should be aware of the need for caution, particularly when seeing a patient for the first time. It may be necessary to take sensible precautions, such as asking another person to be on the premises during a session.

7.1. Staff

Professionals must ensure that their staff is capable of performing the tasks for which they are employed. Professionals are responsible for the actions of their staff, including students or colleagues. Staff should be aware of the relevant parts of this Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct that relate to their activity within the practice.

7.2. Treatment

At the outset of consultation professionals need to be clear about the cost of consultation and the possible cost and duration of treatments.

All herbal remedies should have clear instructions for the patient as to how remedies are to be used and when they should be taken. Herbs should be clearly labeled with the content, the patient's name, and the professional's name and contact details.

Professionals must keep accurate, comprehensive, easily understood and legible case notes including the following details:

- Patient's name, address, date of birth and telephone number
- Date of each consultation
- Presenting symptoms
- Relevant medical and family history
- Clinical findings
- Record of the patient's consent to treatment
- Treatments and advice given on initial and subsequent visits
- Details of patient's progress.

Professionals serve as custodian of their patients' records. In practices where they work with other colleagues, they should enter into an agreement on the ownership and hence the responsibility for these records. On no account should records be transferred to another practice without the authorization of the patient. A request for such transfer should be dealt with promptly.

Patient records must be kept secure and confidential at all times.

If professionals retire or otherwise cease practice at any particular address, appropriate

arrangements must be made for the safe custody of records.

8. Financial and Commercial Dealings

8.1. Financial Dealings

When a patient consults a professional, this involves entering into a contractual relationship. Professionals must be honest and open in any financial arrangements with patients. In particular, they should charge fees responsibly and in a way that avoids bringing themselves or the profession into disrepute. Their fee structure must be clearly defined and available to review if requested and should be available to the patient prior to the appointment.

If a patient does not pay a fee, the professional still has a duty to apply the standard of care expected of an Ayurvedic professional.

Professionals must not exploit patients' vulnerability or lack of medical knowledge when billing for treatment or services. Professionals must not encourage their patients to give, lend or bequeath money or gifts that will directly or indirectly benefit them. Professionals must not put pressure on patients or their families to make donations to other people or organizations.

Professionals must be honest in financial and commercial dealings with employers, insurers and other organizations or individuals. They must keep sound financial records and comply with all relevant legislation.

Professionals may not engage in fee splitting or kickbacks for referrals.

8.2. Commercial Activities

Professionals must make a clear distinction between their practice and any commercial activity in which they may be involved. Professionals must ensure that none of their business affairs influence the care of their patients.

To promote a product to patients for no good reason other than profit is highly unethical. If professionals sell or recommend any product or service to a patient, they must be satisfied that this will be of benefit to the patient and that they are appropriately qualified to offer such products or advice.

Before selling or recommending such a product or service, professionals must declare to the patient that they have such an interest. Professionals must ensure that patients can differentiate between the prescribing of a product and the marketing of a product.

9. Infringement of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

Infringement of this Code of Conduct may render professionals liable to disciplinary action with subsequent loss of the privileges and benefits of NAMA professional membership: See the policy titled "Procedures for Disciplinary Action for NCB-Certified Practitioners"

below.

NAMA and NAMACB wish to thank the APA upon whose work this code is based.

PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST NAMACB-CERTIFIED Professionals

Section 1. Introduction

The NAMA Certification Board (“NAMACB”) grants a certification credential to Ayurvedic professionals who meet NAMACB’s certification qualifications. Ensuring responsible and ethical behavior on the part of NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic professionals is at the heart of establishing Ayurvedic medicine as a recognized and respected profession, one that is of service and benefit to the public. In order to support responsible and ethical behavior, NAMACB has adopted the NAMA Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and this policy document, “Procedures for Disciplinary Action against NAMACB-Certified Professionals.” The Procedures document sets forth the steps that NAMACB takes whenever a complaint is filed against an NAMACB-certified Ayurvedic professional or someone who is in the process of applying for certification alleging a violation of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct that calls into question the fitness of the individual to practice a medical art.

Section 2. Ethics and Disciplinary Review Panel

The Ethics and Disciplinary Review Panel of the NAMACB (the “EDRP”) is the body authorized under this policy to evaluate complaints against certified Ayurvedic practitioners and to impose sanctions as may be warranted by the situation. The EDRP is composed of three to five members; the specific number is established by the NAMACB Board of Directors (the “Board”). Individual EDRP members are appointed by the NAMACB Board President for staggered, renewable, three-year terms, and no more than one Board member may serve on the EDRP. Any EDRP member who may have a conflict of interest in connection with a complaint is required to recuse himself/herself in accordance with NAMACB policies.

Section 3. Disciplinary Process

3.1 Initiation of a Complaint

A “Complaint” arises when it appears that alleged actions of an Ayurvedic professional may violate the requirements of the Code of Ethics and Professional. Such information commonly comes to the attention of NAMACB in the following ways:

- A formal, signed complaint is submitted by an individual on the NAMACB Complaint Form. NAMACB does not investigate anonymous complaints.
- A report from a governmental agency, educational institution, or other organization.
- An application for certification or recertification.
- A receipt of information by NAMACB staff from another source.
- A notice from an Ayurvedic professional or Ayurvedic professional training program pursuant to a reporting requirement.

Generally, NAMACB will not process a complaint that pertains to actions or events that took place more than three years prior to the date the complaint is filed with NAMACB; however, it reserves the right to do so

3.2 Confidentiality

While NAMACB will not investigate anonymous complaints, NAMACB will withhold the name of a complainant from the person who is the subject of the complaint if the complainant is in a situation where there is an ongoing relationship or some other problematic circumstance that may entail the possibility of retribution or other adverse consequences.

If a complainant is concerned about the possibility of retribution or some other adverse consequence if his or her name is revealed to the person who is the subject of the complaint, then he or she should discuss this matter with the NAMACB director (or designee), who will consult with the chair of the EDRP on issues of confidentiality. Unless required to do so by applicable law or regulation, NAMACB will not reveal the name of a complainant if he or she believes that there may be retribution or other adverse consequences. If NAMACB believes that a complaint cannot be properly investigated if a complainant's name is kept confidential, then NAMACB has the discretion to decline to investigate a complaint. In its efforts to balance fairness for both the complainant and the subject of a complaint, NAMACB may choose to only investigate an anonymous complaint if it is corroborated by a subsequent complaint or other information.

While NAMACB is committed to keeping the names of complainants confidential where there is the possibility of retribution or other adverse consequences if names are revealed—and will do everything it can to maintain confidentiality under these circumstances—NAMACB cannot guarantee confidentiality where the nature of a complaint may indicate to the complainant or some other party the identity of the person who lodged the complaint. Additionally, NAMACB is committed to keeping the name of a subject of a complaint confidential while the investigation and review of a complaint is underway, unless applicable law or regulation requires otherwise.

3.3 Preliminary Staff Review

Whenever a formal Complaint is received by NAMACB, the chair of the EDRP and the NAMACB director (or his/her designee) will conduct a preliminary review of the matter. If the director (or designee) and the chair of the EDRP determine that (1) the matter is frivolous or inconsequential; (2) the Complaint contains unreliable or insufficient information; or (3) the matter is not within the scope of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct or NAMACB's jurisdiction, then no further action will be taken and the Complaint will be dismissed.

The director (or designee) shall notify a complainant of the dismissal of a Complaint. If the Complaint appears to fall within the scope of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, then the director or designee will proceed with further investigation of the Complaint, in consultation with the chair of the EDRP.

3.4 Notice to and Response from the Person who is the Subject of the Complaint

Upon the decision by the director (or designee) and the chair of the EDRP to further investigate a Complaint, the individual that is the subject of the Complaint (“Complaint Subject”) is sent and/or emailed a written notice and communications are followed-up as may be necessary. The Complaint Subject will have forty-five (45) days from receipt of the notice to submit a written response to the Complaint and/or present any additional evidence and information that supports the Complaint Subject’s position, and may at his/her option request an opportunity to speak with the EDRP via electronic communication. Failure by a Complaint Subject to respond to the notice of a Complaint within the forty-five (45) days will be sufficient grounds to impose sanctions. The director (or designee) may extend the period for the Complaint Subject’s response upon submission of a timely written request containing a reasonable explanation of the need for an extension.

3.5 Investigation by Staff

Any aspect of the Complaint that is potentially relevant may be investigated by the director (or designee) to clarify, expand, and/or corroborate the Complaint. During the course of his/her investigation, the director (or designee)—in consultation with the chair of the EDRP—may seek assistance from legal counsel, independent investigators, and any other appropriate individuals or organizations, including a complainant. All investigations are conducted objectively and without prejudice. During an investigation, confidentiality is maintained to the extent possible.

3.6 Review by the EDRP

Upon completion of the investigation, the director (or designee) submits the Complaint, along with the supporting documentation and its findings, to the EDRP. Complaints will be considered without hearings, trial-type proceedings, witnesses, cross-examinations, or the application of formal legal rules of evidence and hearsay. However, the Complaint Subject may request an opportunity to communicate with the EDRP via electronic communication. Decisions of the EDRP are based on the written record and any information offered orally by the Complaint Subject.

If the EDRP decides there was no action by the Complaint Subject that falls within the scope of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, the Complaint is dismissed with written notice to the Complaint Subject and to the Complainant(s). If the EDRP makes a determination that the actions did fall within the Grounds for Disciplinary Action and imposes a sanction, the EDRP will issue its decision in writing to the Complaint Subject. If the EDRP decides that it has insufficient information to issue a final decision, the EDRP may request further information.

Section 4. Sanctions

The EDRP may impose any sanctions it deems appropriate with respect to an NAMACB-certified

Ayurvedic practitioner, including

1. Refusal to grant certification
2. Suspension of certification for a specific period of time
3. Revocation of certification status
4. Conditions for gaining or maintaining certification status including remedial education or service relevant to the nature of the Complaint
5. Written reprimand (i.e., formal expression of disapproval retained in the Complaint Subject's file but not publicly announced)
6. Censure (i.e., formal expression of disapproval that is publicly announced)
7. Probation pending completion of specified conditions such as monitoring, counseling, and/or remedial education
8. Any other conditions or sanctions, at the sole discretion of the EDRP.

In the event of suspension or revocation of certification status, the Complaint Subject must return his or her certificate to NAMACB within thirty (30) days of notice of the sanction. If the certificate is lost or misplaced, the Complaint Subject must submit a signed and sworn statement to that effect.

Section 5. Voluntary Surrender of NAMACB Certification

An individual who is the subject of a Complaint may voluntarily surrender his/her certification credential at any time before the EDRP renders a final decision, or he/she may withdraw his/her application for certification. Upon surrender or withdrawal, the Complaint will be dismissed without any further action by the EDRP. NAMACB may communicate with any regulatory agency or other appropriate party concerning the circumstances that led to the surrender or withdrawal. Voluntary surrender of certification or withdrawal of an application for certification in response to a Complaint renders a Complaint Subject ineligible for certification for a period of at least two (2) years and ineligible for an appeal of the matter.

Section 6. Appeal Process

A Complaint Subject may appeal a final decision of the EDRP to the NAMACB Board of Directors in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the decision. If the decision of the EDRP is not appealed within thirty (30) days, the action of the EDRP is final.

A member of the Board who also serves on the EDRP will not participate in the consideration of any appeal. Board members who may have a conflict of interest with respect to the Complaint Subject who submitted the appeal will recuse themselves in accordance with NAMACB policies.

The Board will review the written record (including a summary of any oral information provided by the Complainant) to determine whether the decision was inappropriate because of (1) material errors of fact that provided the basis for the decision, or (2) failure of the EDRP or staff to follow published criteria, policies, or procedures. The Board will not conduct further investigations or reevaluate the decision as to whether actions fell within the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct. The Board's decision affirms, modifies,

remands, or overrules the EDRP's decision. The Board will notify the Complaint Subject of its decision in writing. Unless remanded, the decision of the Board is final and may not be appealed.

Section 7. Notice to Complainant and Publication

The NAMACB director (or designee) will notify the Complainant of NAMACB's final determination regarding the Complaint.

The sanctions of censure, probation, suspension, and revocation—and any voluntary surrender of certification—shall be published in any manner and for any period of time deemed appropriate by NAMACB, including but not limited to notification in NAMACB publications and on the NAMACB website. NAMACB may disclose any sanction or action taken, at its sole discretion, in any way it deems appropriate or necessary to any governmental agency, employer, school, insurer, or individual.

Appendix D: Educational Competencies

Ayurvedic Health Counselor	Ayurvedic Practitioner	Ayurvedic Doctor
<p><i>This category includes Ayurvedic professionals trained to focus on preventive healthcare as well as health promotion, with a specific focus on diet and lifestyle.</i></p>	<p><i>This category includes Ayurvedic professionals with additional training in pathology and disease management beyond that of the AHC. These professionals also practice preventive healthcare and health promotion, using diet and lifestyle.</i></p>	<p><i>This category includes Ayurvedic professionals with additional training and knowledge beyond the AP. Although an AD is not permitted to diagnose a Western disease entity, these professionals are able to suspect such diseases and refer out appropriately. They interface with Western medicine, are well versed in all branches of Ayurveda, and possess substantial research skills. The AD has significantly more clinical experience based on a more extensive internship.</i></p>
<p>AHC Applicants must undergo a minimum of 600 hours of training, 90 hours of which must be In-Person and/or live webinar training.</p>	<p>AP Applicants must undergo a minimum of 1500 hours of training, 300 hours of which must be In-Person and/or live webinar training.</p>	<p>Recommended Hours: 3000-4500</p>
Foundation of Ayurveda***		
Principles of Ayurveda	Principles of Ayurveda	Principles of Ayurveda
Samkhya Philosophy (<i>Samkhya Darshana</i>)	Samkhya Philosophy (<i>Samkhya Darshana</i>)	Samkhya Philosophy (<i>Samkhya Darshana</i>)
Concepts of Ayurveda***		
<p>Five Elements (<i>Panchamahabhuta Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Three Dosas (<i>Tridosha Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Twenty Qualities (<i>Gunas</i>)</p> <p>Prakrti & Vikrti</p> <p>Three-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Trividha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Eight-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Astavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Ten-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Dasavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Six Tastes (<i>Shadrasa</i>)</p> <p>Dosas, Sub-dosas, Dhatus, Srotas</p> <p>Agni, Ama, Malas</p>	<p>Five Elements (<i>Panchamahabhuta Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Three Doshas (<i>Tridosha Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Twenty Qualities (<i>Gunas</i>)</p> <p>Prakrti & Vikrti</p> <p>Three-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Trividha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Eight-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Astavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Ten-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Dasavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Six Tastes (<i>Shadrasa</i>)</p> <p>Dosas, Sub-dosas, Dhatus, Srotas</p> <p>Agni, Ama, Malas</p>	<p>Five Elements (<i>Panchamahabhuta Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Three Doshas (<i>Tridosha Siddhanta</i>)</p> <p>Twenty Qualities (<i>Gunas</i>)</p> <p>Prakrti & Vikrti</p> <p>Three-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Trividha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Eight-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Astavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Ten-fold Diagnostic Method (<i>Dasavidha Pariksha</i>)</p> <p>Six Tastes (<i>Shadrasa</i>)</p> <p>Dosas, Sub-dosas, Dhatus, Srotas</p> <p>Agni, Ama, Malas</p>

Prana, Tejas, Ojas	Prana, Tejas, Ojas	Prana, Tejas, Ojas
Skills & Competencies***		
Personal & Family Health History Vital Signs: height, weight, pulse, blood pressure Etiological Factors (<i>Nidana</i>) Pathogenesis (<i>Samprapti</i>) - 1st three stages Counseling Skills Client Strengths & Assets Research	Personal & Family Health History Vital Signs: height, weight, pulse, blood pressure Etiological Factors (<i>Nidana</i>) Pathology (<i>Vikrti Vijnana</i>) Pathogenesis (<i>Samprapti</i>) - All stages Counseling Skills Client Strengths & Assets Research Skills:	Personal & Family Health History Vital Signs: height, weight, pulse, blood pressure Etiological Factors (<i>Nidana</i>) Pathology (<i>Vikrti Vijnana</i>) Overview understanding of Western diseases & epidemiology Pathogenesis (<i>Samprapti</i>) - All stages Counseling Skills Medical Reports Understand diagnostic assessments of licensed, Western health practitioners Client Strengths & Assets Research Skills:
	Write articles, develop presentations	Conduct original research, write scholarly reviews, present research & case studies
Recommendations, Treatment & Other Interventions ***		
Food/Diet Lifestyle Senses: aromatic therapy, taste therapy, touch therapy, sound therapy, visual therapy Herbs (20 herbs, 4 formulas) Psychiatry (<i>Bhutavidya/Manovijnana</i>) Pacification of Dosas (<i>Samana</i>) Tonification (<i>Brmhana</i>) Prenatal, Natal, Postnatal (<i>Kaumarabhrtya</i>) - food Children's Health (<i>Balavastha</i>) age 5+ - food ENT/Head and Neck Region (<i>Salakya Tantra</i>)	Food/Diet Lifestyle Senses: aromatic therapy, taste therapy, touch therapy, sound therapy, visual therapy Herbs & Minerals (72 herbs, 8 formulas) Psychiatry (<i>Bhutavidya/Manovijnana</i>) Pacification of Dosas (<i>Langhana/Samana</i>) Elimination of Aggravated Dosas (<i>Langhana: Pancakarma</i>) Rejuvenation (<i>Rasayana</i>) Tonification (<i>Brmhana</i>) Internal Medicine (Kaya Cikitsa) Types of Cikitsa Prenatal, Natal, Postnatal (<i>Kaumarabhrtya</i>) Children's Health (<i>Balavastha</i>) all ages ENT/Head and Neck Region (<i>Salakya Tantra</i>)	Food/Diet Lifestyle Senses: aromatic therapy, taste therapy, touch therapy, sound therapy, visual therapy Herbs, Minerals & Herb-Drug Interactions (72 herbs, 8 formulas) Psychiatry (<i>Bhutavidya/Manovijnana</i>) Pacification of Dosas (<i>Langhana/Samana</i>) Elimination of Aggravated Dosas (<i>Langhana: Pancakarma</i>) Rejuvenation (<i>Rasayana</i>) Tonification (<i>Brmhana</i>) Internal Medicine (Kaya Cikitsa) Types of Cikitsa Gynaecology (<i>Stri Vignan</i>) Prenatal, Natal, Postnatal (<i>Kaumarabhrtya</i>) Children's Health (<i>Balavastha</i>) all ages Including understanding of common Western pediatric disorders Geriatrics (<i>Jara Cikitsa</i>) Surgical Principles (<i>Shalya Tantra</i>) ENT/Head and Neck Region (<i>Salakya Tantra</i>) Toxicology (<i>Agada Tantra</i>)
Peripheral and Supporting Courses		

Yoga and Yoga Therapy Jyotisa Vastu Sastra Sanskrit	Yoga and Yoga Therapy Jyotisa Vastu Sastra Sanskrit	Yoga and Yoga Therapy Jyotisa Vastu Sastra Sanskrit
Western Medical Approaches	Western Medical Approaches	Western Medical Approaches
Clinical Experience		
Supervised clinical practice (no minimum identified) Minimum of 50 patient encounters*	Minimum of six months of supervised clinical practice Minimum of 100 patient encounters**	Minimum of 12 months of supervised clinical practice Minimum of 250 patient encounters **
Recommended roll up increase to meet full Patient Encounter (PE) criteria by 2016:		
AHC: Minimum of 50 PEs	AP: Minimum of 100 PEs (above and beyond the 50 obtained at the AHC level)	AD: Minimum of 250 Pes (150 above the 100 obtained during AP training)

*A patient encounter (PE) is defined as a combination of the following, a substantial percentage of which should involve direct hands on contact:

- 1) Experience history and/or outcomes of patients in order to build an internal database of clinical knowledge and experience. This internal database can be built by a variety of experiences whether it is observation, internship, externship, small group work or apprenticeship (working under and alongside the practitioner in a graduated responsibility model).
- 2) Carry out procedures such as history taking, prakrti assessment, vikrti assessment, pulse, tongue and nail diagnosis in order to gain clinical skill and fluency. This cannot be accomplished by passive observation but can be attained in a variety of settings including intern, small group work or apprenticeship (working under and alongside the practitioner in a graduated responsibility model).
- 3) Create treatment plans and experience outcomes through follow up in order to develop clinical proficiency. Accomplished in intern or supervised extern setting.

**Patient encounters (PE) from Category I (diet, lifestyle, 1st 3 stages of samprapti) are not sufficiently akin to the hours for Category II (in-depth pathology) and are therefore not cumulative for qualification into the higher category. Hours are cumulative from Category II to Category III (i.e., the 100 patient encounters of clinical encounters of Category II are included in the up-classification to Category III, thus an additional 150 patient encounters are required).

*** See NAMA's Educational Competencies Outlines for more detailed differences between Ayurvedic Health Counselors, Ayurvedic Practitioners and Ayurvedic Doctors.