
PRACTITIONER REGISTRANT NEWSLETTER

December 2022

JCCP Governance and the Practitioner Register Committee

First may we wish all of our Registrants and partners a most enjoyable and restful festive season. Since my last newsletter the JCCP has successfully negotiated a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Chartered Institute for Environmental Health and has continued its active engagement with the NMC, GMC, GDC, GPhC, The British Beauty Council (BBC) and with the MHRA. The JCCP also works closely and collaboratively with the CQC and the DHSC. The JCCP has also negotiated a renewed partnership with the British Association of Dermatologists whose GMC Specialist Registry Members are now able to join the JCCP Practitioner Register unconditionally as full members on the basis of evidence-based equivalence to the JCCP's Competency Framework and standards. The same opportunity has been extended to members of the GMC Plastic Surgery Specialist Register.

The JCCP has also entered into an alliance with BCAM to recognise the equivalence of their recently launched Membership Examination and their Grand Parenting Scheme to the JCCP Competency Framework. We are delighted to welcome new members who are now joining the JCCP Practitioner Register through this route.

Along with the JCCP's Fast Track system, these qualification equivalence routes provide experienced JCCP registrants with an important opportunity to demonstrate higher level competence at a time when it is anticipated that mandatory education and training standards will be introduced as part of the new proposed Government licencing scheme in England.

The Health and Care Act – 2022 – Update

Recent conversations with colleagues responsible for the design of the new Licencing Scheme for Non-Surgical cosmetics in England confirm that plans for licence continue to be 'on track'. We anticipate that consultation on the procedures to be included in the scope of the new license will commence during the mid-spring of 2023, with the aim of the new license been confirmed for implementation during the early part of 2025. We recognise that time must be taken to develop appropriate practice and education and training standards to underpin the competence requirements of the new practitioner license and a significant amount of preparation will be required to develop secondary legislation and procedural guidelines before the new licence can be implemented.

As a reminder the Health and Care Act introduces a new licensing system for all practitioners who provide a range of more invasive non-surgical cosmetic procedures such as the injection of toxins and fillers that prohibits any individual in England from carrying out specified cosmetic procedures unless they have a personal licence. It also prohibits any person from using or permitting the use of premises in England "for the carrying out of specified cosmetic procedures" unless they have a premises licence. The relevant Clause (180) included in the Act advises:



'Licensing of cosmetic procedures:

The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of reducing the risk of harm to the health or safety of members of the public, make regulations: (a)prohibiting an individual in England from carrying out specified cosmetic procedures in the course of business, unless the person has a personal licence;(b)prohibiting a person from using or permitting the use of premises in England for the carrying out of specified cosmetic procedures in the course of business unless the person has a premises licence.

In this section –

- “cosmetic procedure” means a procedure, other than a surgical or dental procedure, that is or may be carried out for cosmetic purposes; and the reference to a procedure includes—
 - (a) - the injection of a substance;
 - (b) - the application of a substance that is capable of penetrating into or through the epidermis;
 - (c) - the insertion of needles into the skin;
 - (d) - the placing of threads under the skin;
 - (e) - the application of light, electricity, cold or heat;
- “licensed premises” means premises in respect of which a premises licence is in force;
- “personal licence” means a licence, granted by a specified local authority under the regulations, which authorises an individual to carry out a cosmetic procedure of a description specified in the licence;
- “premises licence” means a licence, granted by a specified local authority under the regulations, which authorises premises to be used for the carrying out of a cosmetic procedure of a description specified in the licence;
- “specified cosmetic procedure” means a cosmetic procedure of a description specified in the regulations;
- “specified local authority” means a local authority of a description specified in the regulations.

Before making regulations under this section, the Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate. Schedule 19 makes further provision about regulations under this section (including provision for the imposition of fees, the creation of criminal offences and financial penalties)’.



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The Joint Council for Cosmetic Procedures (JCCP) is working with its many partner organisations, including the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority (CPSA), the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and the British Beauty Council to support the design and promotion of new licensing schemes that are fair and equitable.

It is most likely that the new licencing scheme will include those cosmetic procedures that are offered on the high street which can cause serious physical and psychological harm to individuals if not carried out correctly and in a safe environment. At present there is no consistent system of licensing or regulation in England and no legally required training or qualification requirements for practitioners offering these treatments.

The JCCP believes the scheme must at least cover injectable toxins, dermal fillers, vitamin infusions, platelet-rich plasma replacement therapy, cogs and threads, cyrolipolysis, sclerotherapy, invasive chemical peels, a range of laser and light procedures and hair restoration surgery. The JCCP is also aware that a range of potentially harmful and unlicensed 'products' and devices are also being administered as part of a number of cosmetic procedures. The JCCP is reviewing many of these devices, 'machines' and products and is advising the MHRA of the need to introduce rigorous controls regarding the importing, manufacture and supply of such products and devices.

Continuing the Journey

The JCCP has not been silent on the matters to be addressed within the context of the new licence and we have been working with multiple stakeholders to:

- Advise on the need to introduce a universal system of local authority licensing for practitioners
- Seek to align CQC inspection requirements alongside proposed licencing requirements to avoid duplication for those healthcare professionals who are already registered with the CQC.
- Ensure that all future licensed practitioners are required to demonstrate compliance with all requirements and standards that will be set down within the new licence regime.
- Require all licensed practitioners to information for members of the public about risks of different procedures and where to log complaints about practitioners.
- Discuss how the proposed system of local authority licensing and periodic inspection of premises used for cosmetic procedures will (and should) operate.
- Work to encourage the CQC to be given extended powers to inspect all premises where invasive procedures that are included in the license are to be performed.
- Review those 'surgical' invasive procedures that are being performed by non-CQC regulated practitioners and to ensure that such treatments as 'cogs', 'threads', 'breast and buttock augmentation' etc are restricted for application to appropriately trained and educated healthcare professionals only.



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Updated Premises Standards

The JCCP has worked with multiple stakeholders to update and revise the previous JCCP Premises Standards in preparation for the proposed licencing scheme for non-surgical cosmetics in England. The JCCP has worked alongside key clinicians and members of the JCCP Clinical Advisory Group to produce these guidelines which are also aligned to advice provided by the Chartered Institute for Environmental Health. The **new Premises Standards may be viewed at:**

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/Home/AgentResource?id=6&type=3>

Education and Training standards

The JCCP continues to campaign for the implementation of a national register of approved qualifications and of approved education and training providers and believes that the PSA (The Professional Standards Authority) should be given extended powers to oversee registers of approved education and training providers and qualifications in the sector in addition to their current statutory function of overseeing practitioner registers. We are also calling upon

Ofqual to be requested to ensure they only approve qualifications that meet the new Government standard for education and training for the aesthetics sector.

The JCCP's Education and Training Committee is aware that there is considerable variation in the approach that the cosmetic industry education and training providers take to promoting courses and the type of courses they offer students. The JCCP has therefore recently produced a 'good practice' guide to support education and training providers in the industry and those members of the aesthetic practitioner who seek to further develop their knowledge and skills and competencies.

The JCCP has developed this guide with the full knowledge that the Department of Health and Social Care is yet to determine whether a national mandated standard for education and training should be introduced in England for those practitioners who provide the more invasive nonsurgical cosmetic procedures.

The report on the impact of body image (July, 2021) on mental and physical health¹ recommends *that there is a need for a minimum standard to be met in regard to the education and training of practitioners who perform non-surgical cosmetic procedures. It is essential to ensure patient safety, and thus should be a central pillar of a future licencing regime.* This recommendation correlates and affirms recommendations of a similar nature made by the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Beauty, Aesthetics and Wellbeing (2021)² and also resonates with the principles contained in the Health and Care Act (2022)³ that relate to the design and implementation of a licensing scheme for the aesthetic sector in England.

This good practice guide in part supports achieving minimum standards in education and training for providers, and furthermore the competence of individuals thereof, and sets out the JCCP's expectations regarding ethical and accurate advertising of training courses in the sector. The guide

¹ House of Commons Health and Social Care Select Committee (2022) *The impact of body image on mental and physical health*, Parliament, London.

² Parliament – The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Beauty, Aesthetics and Wellbeing (May, 2022) Concluding Report: : Inquiry into advanced aesthetic non-surgical cosmetic procedures, London.

³ Parliament (2022) *The Health and Care Act*, London

also differentiates between pre-qualifying training courses (designed for practitioners to acquire the requisite knowledge and practice competencies to perform non-surgical procedures both safely and effectively) and short courses and CPPD courses. The **Good Practice Guide** may be viewed at: [https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/JCCP%20Good%20Practice%20Guide%20for%20Education%20and%20Training%20in%20the%20Aesthetics%20Sector\(2\).pdf](https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/JCCP%20Good%20Practice%20Guide%20for%20Education%20and%20Training%20in%20the%20Aesthetics%20Sector(2).pdf)

Updated and Simplified Application Form for JCCP Approved Education and Training Provider Status.

The JCCP Education and Training Committee have reviewed and revised the JCCP Application Form for Approved Education and Training Providers. The **Revised Education and Training Application Form** may be viewed at: [https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/JCCP%20Pre%20approval%20application%20form%20final\(1\).pdf](https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/JCCP%20Pre%20approval%20application%20form%20final(1).pdf)

Advertising and Social Media

The JCCP has witnessed a significant increase in the number of harmful complications arising from a range of procedures many of which have been the result of sub-standard treatment administered by inappropriately qualified and poorly trained practitioners. We are also continuing to see gross misrepresentation of the benefits of treatment, not least on social media and other online platforms.

We are therefore working closely with the Advertising Standards Authority and contributing to the Government's 'Online Safety Bill' to seek to reduce the number of inaccurate, exaggerated and potentially harmful advertisements on social media postings regarding nonsurgical cosmetic procedures and the posting of advertisements that offer education and training to practitioners that do not meet the standards required to equip practitioners with the educational knowledge and competencies to enable to practise safely and proficiently.

The ASA has responded to multiple complaints raised by the JCCP by publishing many new rulings that will affect both registered healthcare practitioners working in aesthetic practice and lay practitioners. All practitioners need to be aware of the rulings relating to the publication and advertising of medicines and devices, such as botulinum toxin and dermal fillers. Additionally, the ASA and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) recently issued a joint enforcement notice on the advertising of Kenalog after a summer of widespread offers of this 'hay fever' injection on social media (ASA and MHRA, 2022).

During summer 2022, the ASA also published the third in a series of bitesize videos designed directly for the non-surgical aesthetics sector (CAP, 2022). These videos include an introduction, pre- and post-production segments, examples of misleading advertising, social responsibility and botulinum toxin 'dos and don'ts'. The JCCP recommends that these should be regarded as compulsory viewing.



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Other rulings produced by the ASA and CAP this year relate to prescription- only medicines (POMs), including Biotin injections and B12 injections/infusions. The ASA has also recently published guides to the language that may be used when advertising, including that which appears on social media. One specific advertisement refers to the use of ‘Aqualyx’. Another notice was also published by the ASA this Autumn on the use of the term ‘doctor’. The ASA advised that, if one is not a registered medical doctor and cannot prove they are a medical doctor, then the ASA regards them be deliberately misleading members of the public. By extension, the same applies to registered nurses, particularly with regard to prescribing rights.

Prescribing Medicines and Dermal Fillers etc

The JCCP has written to the responsible Minister at the DHSC to request her to write to all Professional Regulatory Bodies with responsibility for prescribing to seek assurance that they will enforce guidance to ensure that prescribers do not perform remote prescribing in the aesthetics sector.

Professor Geraldine Walters, Executive Director, Professional Practice at the NMC recently issued further clarification on prescribing and has made specific reference to prescribing non-surgical medicinal products being used for cosmetic and aesthetic purposes. The NMC statement is reproduced below:

‘As you know, prescribing of medications is a regulated activity, requiring high professional standards. We know that the majority of our professionals prescribe safely and effectively and in line with our standards.

At the NMC, we’re regularly asked questions about prescribing. These queries are from nurses and midwives, members of the public, and those who have concerns about prescribing practice. Often, they’re in relation to prescribing in the cosmetic and aesthetic context.

All prescribers must take individual responsibility for their prescribing decisions. As someone with a prescribing qualification, we want to help you deliver the best and safest care.

I am writing to summarise the requirements that are relevant to your prescribing practice. I also want to highlight those that are most relevant to remote prescribing, and prescribing of medicinal products, including non-surgical medicinal products being used for cosmetic and aesthetic purposes’. These requirements are set out in:

1. [The Code](#)
2. [The Royal Pharmaceutical Society \(RPS\) Competency Framework](#)
3. [High level principles for good practice in remote consultation and prescribing](#)
4. [Supporting information](#)



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If you prescribe remotely, you should also familiarise yourself with our [High level principles for good practice in remote consultation and prescribing](#). They're underpinned by existing standards and are there to support you to deliver the safest care possible.

There are certain areas of practice where remote prescribing is unlikely to be suitable, for example, when prescribing medicines likely to be subject to misuse or abuse, or in the case of injectable cosmetic treatments. In these situations, we recommend face-to-face consultations.

The reasons why remote prescribing is unlikely to be suitable in the cosmetic context is related to the prescriber having less ability to apply the following principles effectively:

- *Understand how to identify vulnerable patients and take appropriate steps to protect them*
- *Carry out clinical assessments and medical record checks to ensure medication is safe and appropriate*
- *Raise concerns when adequate patient safeguards aren't in place' – NMC, November, 2022.*

The JCCP is also continuing to campaign for Dermal fillers to become a prescription only device and to work closely with the MHRA to introduce robust controls and standards for the manufacture, supply and distribution of these devices.

The JCCP advises all practitioners of their duty to raise concerns where they believe that patient/public safety or care is being compromised by the practice of colleagues or the systems, policies and procedures in the organisations in which they work. They must also encourage and support a culture where staff can openly and safely raise concerns. By far the easiest way to report an adverse event is via the Yellow Card app, which is available to download from Google Play for Android or the Apple Store for iPhone. Reports can also be filed via the Yellow Card website (<https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk>). ACE Group World encourages members to report adverse events or incidents by completing a form in the members' section of the website (<https://uk.acegroup.online/report-a-complication>) or via the app for iPhone users. ACE Group World reports to the MHRA on behalf of members. The JCCP has also called for the design and implementation of nationally agreed process for the reporting and analysis of complications and adverse incidents. The JCCP also reminds practitioners of their requirement to hold an appropriate level of medical indemnity insurance to provide a proper redress scheme for service users.



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JCCP Partnership Initiative Continues with Eligible Insurance Providers.

The JCCP has decided to continue to offer free membership to those persons who are insured with Hamilton Fraser for a further period of two years. All registered healthcare practitioners who have 'Professional Indemnity Insurance' with Hamilton Fraser will be offered the opportunity to 'opt in' join the JCCP Practitioner Register (subject to an agreed set of additional criteria). The JCCP wishes to stress that at no point will its rigorous registration standards of entry and requirement to provide supporting evidence will be compromised. As such free membership of the JCCP will continue to be offered to Hamilton Fraser registrants at the point of their annual renewal. The JCCP believes that by increasing the number of Registrants on its Practitioner Register, their confirmation to practise in accordance with both CPSA and JCCP standards will further assist us in meeting our aim of assuring public safety.

The JCCP also notes that, despite the numerous complaints we receive, to date none have been in regard to any of our Registrants, something we believe to be indicative of their commitment to our standards. The JCCP Practitioner Register Committee constantly reviews and audits the JCCP registration processes and are committed to ensuring safe, equitable and practical registration and renewal systems. Moving forward we intend to make more use of professional self-declaration as part of our risk-based approach to accessing and remaining on the register. As a charitable organisation we also intend to review and, wherever possible, minimise the cost associated with registration.

Other Issues and Updates

1 - JCCP Clinical Advisory Group (CAG)

The JCCP's well established Clinical Advisory Group (CAG) continues to meet regularly and includes engagement with the CQC, the MHRA, the British Beauty Council, The Chartered Institute for Environmental Health, Regulators, Global and national Pharma and pharmacy companies and other key stakeholders to consider and advise on matters that pertain to the design of a licencing scheme for the aesthetics sector in England. Whilst this group has no regulatory intent or remit it has provided the opportunity for eclectic debate and discussion to inform future deliberations on this subject.

The Clinical Advisory Group, after coordination with professional regulators and with MHRA, recently issued an updated prescribing guidance. This guidance should be of interest to all practitioners working with prescription medicines, but particularly where the prescriber delegates the administration of a prescription medicine, such as a botulinum toxin. The guidance can be found at: [PrescribingStatementRevisedFinal_ARcomments.pdf \(jccp.org.uk\)](#)

The Clinical Advisory Group continues to work on the messaging required to ensure the appropriate and ethical supply of medicines, products, devices and machines. It is the JCCP's belief that members of the public should have access to the knowledge required to confirm that they are receiving safe and regulated products from designated and approved suppliers.



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2 - JCCP Fast Track Assessment Centre

In order to ensure that those operating in the industry are more accountable to members of the public with regards their 'fitness to practice' the JCCP has agreed that their registered healthcare practitioners should be able to evidence their compliance with the JCCP and CPSA published standards for practice, either by undertaking a JCCP approved qualification or by attending a JCCP approved **Fast Track Assessment Centre (FTA)**.

The JCCP agreed last year that practitioners can apply to register with LearnA's new JCCP Fast Track Assessment (FTA) which has been specifically designed for aesthetic practitioners who are seeking to register with the JCCP. The new fast track assessment centre has been developed by online learning specialists, [LearnA](https://www.learna.ac.uk), in collaboration with the Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP), and will streamline the qualifications process, enabling more cosmetic practitioners to be eligible to join the JCCP Government PSA approved register. Harley Academy and Cosmetic Courses have also been approved this year to work in association with LearnA to offer JCCP Fast Track Assessment Centres. The JCCP Fast Track Assessment Centre offers practitioners an alternative to more costly and time-consuming qualifications and is the only fast track assessment course of its kind on the market that is recognised by the JCCP, resulting in the award of a **formally recognised equivalent verification** standard that provides unconditional access to Part One of the PSA approved JCCP Practitioner Register. Details of the JCCP/LearnA Fast Track Assessment Centre process and application details may be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.learna.ac.uk/courses/jccp>

3 – JCCP Corporate Membership Programme

The JCCP's Corporate Membership Programme includes a number of UK national Pharma Companies, Pharmacies, sk:n and a number of other stakeholders. Key activities relate to the role that Corporate Members can play with regard to raising awareness of the JCCP as an independent and not for profit body, supporting and enhancing patient safety and best practice in the sector and researching and developing new policies and actions in relation to key medical issues linked to safe products, premises, training and practitioners. sk:n advises in a recent press release that "We are excited to continue our partnership with the [JCCP](https://www.jccp.org.uk) and continue our ongoing alliance in the fight to implement much-needed regulation to protect patients, practitioners, and the future of our industry."

4 – Scotland

The Scottish Government is continuing to review proposals for enhanced regulation for the aesthetics sector for a range of more invasive aesthetic treatments. The JCCP works closely with colleagues in Scotland to inform and support emergent regulatory proposals.

Professor David Sines PhD CBE
JCCP Executive Chair and Registrar

Andrew Rankin
Chair JCCP Practitioner Register Committee

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