





















## MANY HEALTH PROFESSIONS

- □ Traditionally: physicians, veterinary doctors, pharmacists, biologists, psychologists, nurses, midwives, paediatric nurses, health assistants, and radiology technicians
- $\hfill \square$  Since 1999: professional educators, physiotherapists, speech therapists, orthopiists, podiatrist, educators for the psychiatric and psycho-social rehabilitation, therapists for the neuronal and psycho-evolution for childhood and adolescence, ergotherapists, dieticians, dental hygienists, audiometry technicians, audioprothesis technicians, technicians in cardio-circulatory physiopathology and cardio-vascular perfusion, laboratory technicians, neurophysiopathology technicians, orthopaedic technicians, technicians for health prevention in the environment and workplace



## Open issues

## **MANY HEALTH PROFESSIONS**

- □ All these professions have their own bachelor course, offered by several universities. This makes planning complex. The high number of distinct occupations means that the planning process is longer, and that there is more room for political interventions or for interprofessional conflicts, etc.
- □ Specialized education should avoid reducing substitutability between professions, when possible. Legal monopolies should remain limited to few areas and substitutability should be preserved at a sufficient extent

SDA Bocconi







