

Prescribed diagnostic and surgical cosmetic procedures

under the Private Health Facilities Act 1999 (Qld)

The *Private Health Facilities Act 1999* (the Act) creates a framework for protecting the health and wellbeing of patients receiving health services at private health facilities.

The Act regulates the types of procedures that can be, and in some cases, must only be, performed in licensed premises.

The procedures that must be performed in a licensed private hospital or day hospital are called prescribed procedures. Performing (or allowing the performance of) procedures that are prescribed by the Act on unlicensed premises is an offence.

Procedures involving sedation

The Act requires that all procedures performed by a medical practitioner involving the administration of general, spinal or epidural anaesthetic, or sedation greater than simple sedation, be performed on licensed premises.

According to the Act, simple sedation (conscious sedation) is the administration of drugs that depress a person's central nervous system to allow a medical practitioner to perform a procedure but makes loss of consciousness unlikely and still allows the practitioner to communicate with the person undergoing the procedure.

The Private Health Facilities Regulation also lists additional, specific procedures that must be performed on licensed premises, regardless of the type of anaesthesia/sedation involved—see General procedures and Surgical cosmetic procedures information below.

General procedures

The Act requires certain procedures to be performed on licensed premises for safety reasons. These procedures are:

1. cardiac stress testing that is not performed in compliance with the health services described in the Clinical Services Capability Framework for Public and Licensed Private Health Facilities (CSCF)
2. haemodialysis (renal dialysis)
3. cytotoxic infusion (chemotherapy), other than maintenance cytotoxic infusion performed within an established treatment regime
4. gastrointestinal endoscopy, other than the following types of gastrointestinal endoscopy—
 - i. proctoscopy
 - ii. sigmoidoscopy.

Surgical cosmetic procedures

Under the Act, a number of surgical procedures, considered higher risk, must be performed on licenced premises. Some of these procedures may be performed non-surgically, perhaps using injectables or fillers. If performed non-surgically, they do not have to be performed on licensed premises. The procedures are:

- a) abdominoplasty (tummy tuck)
- b) belt lipectomy (lower body lift)
- c) biceps implants
- d) brachioplasty (arm lift)
- e) breast augmentation or reduction
- f) buttock augmentation, reduction or lift
- g) calf implants
- h) deltoid implants
- i) facelift, other than a mini-lift that does not involve the superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS)
- j) facial implants that involve—
 - i. inserting an implant on the bone or
 - ii. surgical exposure to deep tissue
- k) fat transfer of more than 500 millilitres of lipoaspirate
- l) labiaplasty
- m) liposuction that involves removing more than 2.5 litres of lipoaspirate
- n) mastopexy or mastopexy augmentation (breast lift)
- o) monsplasty
- p) neck lift
- q) pectoral implants
- r) penis augmentation
- s) rhinoplasty (nose job)
- t) triceps implants
- u) vaginoplasty.

Licenced facilities

A full list of [licenced facilities in Queensland](#) is available on our website.

Legislation

The licensing process involves compliance with the *Private Health Facilities Act 1999*, the *Private Health Facilities Regulation 2016* and *Private Health Facilities (Standards) Amendment Notice 2019*.

For further information

If you are unsure about what services must be performed in a licenced facility, contact the Private Health Regulation Unit on 07 3708 5325 or email Private_Health@health.qld.gov.au.

Version control

Version	Date	Comments
1.1	01/11/2023	Added link to licenced facilities