

CHC

COUNCIL FOR HOMEOPATHIC CERTIFICATION

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Exam Content Outline

Domains and Statements for the
Council for Homeopathic Certification Examination



The CHC is a member of the Institute of Credentialing Excellence (ICE) and the CHC Certification Program is accredited by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA).

CHC Job Analysis

A job analysis study is a systematic process for collecting information regarding a profession, occupation, or job role to identify the essential job duties and associated knowledge and/or skills required for competent performance. Once the knowledge and skills are established by a committee of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), the statements are converted to a survey. The survey is then distributed to the homeopathic community and each statement is rated for its importance to professional competence in homeopathy. The results of the survey are then statistically analyzed and used as the basis for exam development activities. All knowledge and skills measured on the exam must be linked to the results from the Job Analysis Survey.

The Job Analysis study utilized the expertise of Kryterion psychometricians, CHC staff members and volunteers, subject matter experts (SMEs) who hold the CCH credential, and a sample of certificants (including some from outside the United States) who are performing or thoroughly familiar with the job tasks of a classical homeopath.

The following steps were performed as part of the job analysis study:

- SME meeting to develop a list of essential content (knowledge and skills) required for an individual entering the profession of homeopathy
- Job analysis survey (pilot test)
- Job analysis survey administration and data collection (196 completed surveys)
- Job analysis data analysis
- SME meeting with psychometrician to review job analysis data results

Exam Content Outline (Domains and Statements)

FOUNDATIONS AND THEORY OF CLASSICAL HOMEOPATHY	
1	Cites the development of classical homeopathy and the social forces that have influenced its practice over its history
2	Identifies the contributions of authors and philosophers who have had major influences on classical homeopathy (e.g., Hahnemann, Kent, Hering, Vithoulkas, Roberts)
3	Recognizes homeopathy's role in the current spectrum of healthcare practices
4	Describes the roles of the Vital Force and the Law of Similars in homeopathic practice
5	Explains the roles of the Totality of Symptoms, Direction of Cure (Hering's Law) and Individualization as they relate to homeopathic practice
6	Explains how Minimum Dose, Potentization and Single Remedies apply to homeopathic practice
7	Explains how Provings relate to the development of materia medica and homeopathic practice
8	States the Theory of Miasms from the perspective of classical homeopathic theory and identifies the characteristics of the psoric, sycotic, syphilitic, tubercular and cancer miasms
9	Lists the characteristics of a sound protocol for organizing and conducting a proving
10	Describes the dynamic nature of health, disease, and cure from a classical homeopathic perspective
11	Describes the nature of susceptibility and causative factors of disease including: environmental, physical, mental, emotional and spiritual mistunement as well as intra- and interpersonal relationships
12	Compares the practice of classical homeopathy with allopathic practices past and present
13	Explains how Vithoulkas' hierarchy of symptoms and the intensity of symptoms relates to the possibility of homeopathic cure
14	Identifies the potential pitfalls of keynote prescribing
15	Recognizes the importance of recommending remedies and potencies based upon the totality of symptoms as opposed to specific diagnoses of diseases and pathologies
16	Provides examples of primary and secondary actions of remedies
17	Employs open-ended questioning techniques suitable for case taking and follow-up
18	Identifies how projection, transference and counter-transference can impact homeopathic practice
19	Uses a broad set of reference tools to enhance knowledge in all areas related to homeopathic practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homeopathic remedies, materia medica • homeopathic provings, clinical studies, research • alternative/integrative methodologies • diseases, pathologies, symptoms and typical prognoses • medical tests, reports • allopathic medications and procedures and their possible side effects

MATERIA MEDICA	
1	Identifies the original source from which remedies are developed
2	Explains the manufacturing process of remedies from processing of source material to mother tincture or trituration through potentization
3	Defines nosodes and sarcodes and provides example remedies for each
4	Defines isopathy and tautopathy and provides example remedies for each
5	Identifies the 12 tissue salts and provides examples for their uses

MATERIA MEDICA	
6	Identifies the roles of agencies such as the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the <i>Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States</i> (HPCUS) or the Canadian <i>Natural and Nonprescription Directorate</i> (NNHPD) in homeopathic remedy regulation
7	Defines polychrest and lists remedies commonly considered polychrests
8	Lists commonly used remedies for first aid and acute cases
9	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Petroleum, Iodum, Aconitum napellus, Carbo vegetabilis
10	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Ipecacuanha, Aethusa, Carcinosis, Phosphoricum acidum
11	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Iris versicolor, Caulophyllum, Phosphorus, Agaricus
12	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Allium cepa, Phytolacca, Causticum, Kali bichromicum
13	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Kali bromatum, Aloe socotrina, Platina metallicum, Chamomilla
14	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Chelidonium, Kali carbonicum, Plumbum metallicum, Aluminum metallicum
15	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Podophyllum, Anacardium, China officinalis, Kali phosphoricum
16	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Cicuta, Antimonium crudum, Psorinum, Kali sulphuricum
17	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Kreosotum, Pulsatilla nigricans, Antimonium tartaricum, Cimicifuga
18	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Pyrogenium, Apis, Cocculus, Lac caninum
19	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Argentum metallicum, Coccus cacti, Ranunculus bulbosa, Lachesis
20	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Coffea, Latrodectus mactans, Rhus toxicodendron, Argentum nitricum
21	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Arnica, Colchicum, Rumex crispus, Laurocerasus
22	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Ledum, Arsenicum album, Ruta graveolens, Colocynthis
23	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Conium, Sabadilla, Arsenicum iodatum, Lilium tigrinum
24	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Asafoetida, Crocus sativus, Sabina, Lobelia inflata
25	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Sambucus nigra, Crotalus horridus, Asarum europaeum, Lycopodium
26	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Aurum metallicum, Lyssin, Cuprum metallicum, Sanguinaria
27	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Cyclamen, Badiaga, Magnesia carbonica, Sarsaparilla
28	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Sepia, Baptisia, Digitalis, Magnesia muriatica
29	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Baryta carbonica, Magnesia phosphorica, Silica, Drosera
30	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Dulcamara, Belladonna, Mancinella, Spigelia
31	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Elaps, Bellis perennis, Medorrhinum, Spongia tosta

MATERIA MEDICA	
32	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Mercurius solubilis, Berberis, Equisetum, Stannum metallicum
33	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Staphysagria, Borax, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Mercurius corrosivus
34	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Euphrasia, Bromium, Mercurius iodatus flavus, Stramonium
35	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Bryonia, Ferrum metallicum, Sulphur, Mercurius iodatus ruber
36	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Cactus, Ferrum phosphoricum, Mezereum, Sulphuricum acidum
37	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Naja, Calcareo carbonica, Fluoricum acidum, Symphytum
38	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Calcareo fluorica, Natrum arsenicum, Gambogia, Syphilinum
39	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Tabacum, Calcareo phosphorica, Gelsemium, Natrum carbonicum
40	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Glonoinum, Calcareo sulphurica, Tarentula cubensis, Natrum muriaticum
41	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Calendula, Graphites, Natrum phosphoricum, Tarentula hispanica
42	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Hamamelis, Camphora, Natrum sulphuricum, Thuja
43	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Cannabis indica, Tuberculinum, Helleborus, Nitricum acidum
44	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Nux moschata, Cantharis, Urtica urens, Hepar sulphuris
45	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Capsicum, Nux vomica, Hyoscyamus, Veratrum album
46	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Hypericum, Opium, Carbo animalis, Viburnum
47	States the keynotes, primary indicators and affinities for Zincum metallicum, Ignatia, Palladium metallicum
48	Identifies remedies that follow well from acute to chronic or chronic to acute prescribing
49	Defines and gives examples of sensation, modality, SRP (Strange, Rare, or Peculiar), concomitant and general symptoms as they relate to remedies
50	Recognizes remedies that may have a similar action but are developed from substances originating from different sources
51	Identifies conditions/substances that may antidote remedies
52	Defines complementary remedy relationships and cites common examples from the materia medica
53	Identifies remedies that often follow well in a series
54	Identifies remedies that are inimical to each other
55	Identifies remedies that are commonly associated with the five major miasms
56	Classifies the pace and depth of action of remedies

REPERTORY	
1	States the necessity of a repertory and explains the source of its content and historical development
2	Identifies and distinguishes the organizational structures, strengths and limitations in commonly used repertories

REPERTORY	
3	Defines medical and homeopathic terminology used in repertories such as abbreviations and archaic terminology
4	Explains symbols, references and remedy grades used in repertories
5	Explains how the number of rubrics selected for repertorization in a particular case and the number of rubrics selected to describe one symptom can affect the results of the repertorization process.
6	Recognizes the potential bias inherent in the greater representation of well-proven versus less-well proven remedies in the repertory
7	Recognizes the effects of the grade (weight) of the remedies identified within a rubric and the intensity assigned to a rubric on the outcome of a repertorization
8	Reads and interprets repertorizations prepared both manually and from a variety of software programs
9	Identifies the advantages and limitations of using homeopathic software versus traditional printed repertories
10	Selects appropriate rubrics for Mind symptoms
11	Selects appropriate rubrics for General symptoms
12	Selects appropriate rubrics for Vertigo and Head symptoms
13	Selects appropriate rubrics for Face, Teeth and Mouth symptoms
14	Selects appropriate rubrics for Eye, Ear and Nose symptoms
15	Selects appropriate rubrics for Vision and Hearing symptoms
16	Selects appropriate rubrics for Neck, External Throat and Throat symptoms
17	Selects appropriate rubrics for Back, Chest and Larynx/Trachea symptoms
18	Selects appropriate rubrics for Bladder, Urethra and Urine symptoms
19	Selects appropriate rubrics for Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Prostate symptoms
20	Selects appropriate rubrics for Male Genital/Sex, Female Genital/Sex and Male and Female Genital /Sex symptoms
21	Selects appropriate rubrics for Respiration, Cough and Expectoration symptoms
22	Selects appropriate rubrics for Chill, Fever and Perspiration symptoms
23	Selects appropriate rubrics for Sleep and Dream symptoms
24	Selects appropriate rubrics for Abdomen and Stomach symptoms
25	Selects appropriate rubrics for Rectum and Stool symptoms
26	Selects appropriate rubrics for Extremities and Skin symptoms

HEALTH SCIENCES	
1	Names the organ systems of the body and their major functions.
2	Uses proper anatomical terminology to describe body components, body directions, surfaces and planes
3	Uses common medical terminology appropriately
4	Identifies the range of normal physical, mental and emotional development at various ages
5	Recognizes the signs and symptoms of a client needing urgent or emergency medical care and formulates a plan of action with the client based on that determination
6	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms of common pathologies and progression of disease for infectious conditions
7	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for malignant conditions
8	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for immunological conditions
9	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for skin conditions

HEALTH SCIENCES	
10	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for Gastrointestinal and Mouth and Nutritional /Metabolic disorders
11	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for cardiovascular/hematological conditions
12	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for endocrinological conditions
13	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for musculoskeletal conditions
14	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for ophthalmological conditions
15	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for Ear, nose, throat and respiratory conditions
16	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for neurological conditions
17	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for psychiatric conditions
18	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for genitourinary and reproductive conditions
19	Identifies the normal signs and symptoms and progression of common pathologies for pediatric conditions
20	Does not make medical diagnoses, change or recommend changes to medically prescribed medications or treatments unless licensed to do so
21	Recognizes the potential consequences of withdrawal from prescribed and self-administered drugs or other substances, as well as the importance of referrals to support systems
22	Identifies significant components to request in health histories such as childhood illnesses, traumatic events, surgeries, accidents, pregnancies, allergies, medications, medical diagnoses

ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	
1	Conducts all interactions with clients and other health care professionals ethically and with integrity
2	Safeguards clients' rights to impartial access to homeopathic care, to actively participate in one's health care decisions, and to have another person present during consultations
3	Maintains client confidentiality, privacy and professional boundaries in all personal and professional communication, including casual conversations
4	Provides accurate information to clients and the public regarding the homeopath's education, training, and certification status
5	Examines one's personal values, culture, beliefs and education in regard to race, age, gender, sexual orientation, cultural, national or ethnic origin, political or religious belief, and/or disability to prevent bias and prejudice thereby respecting client/practitioner and professional relationships
6	Contributes to the homeopathic profession through activities such as presenting at conferences, conducting research, writing articles, teaching, supervising, leading a study group, conducting a proving, advocating for homeopathy in the public sector, volunteering for homeopathy organizations and committees as well as by conveying case studies and research accurately, honestly and without distortion while protecting the confidentiality and privacy of the client

ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	
7	<p>Establishes, safeguards and maintains secure, confidential client records (paper/digital) in accordance with HIPPA privacy standards which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact information • demographics • signed consent/release/agreement forms • chief complaint • notes in client's own words • practitioner notes • health histories • medical tests/records (if available) • remedies recommended with potency and form • directions for remedy administration • dates administered • follow-up notes • client's general reaction to the remedy • observed changes in client's appearance, demeanor, body language and physical characteristics • review of presenting symptoms and identification of changes • new or previously unreported symptoms • decisions regarding "new" symptoms (accessory remedy symptoms or a return of former "old" symptoms) • mental/emotional states • head-to-toe physical symptoms • assessment and plan
8	Identifies the requirements for setting up a homeopathic practice and the development of a business plan
9	Collects and evaluates data from one's practice, such as remedy response, the proportion of returning clients, referrals, and/or client satisfaction as well as reviews and maintains an environment (physical or virtual) and office practices/procedures that ensure accessibility, confidentiality, privacy and safety for clients.
10	Uses self-reflections and identifies strategies for continual growth in one's professional skills and abilities (e.g., conferences, seminars, study groups, advanced study, networking with colleagues for case review, supervisory support/feedback)
11	Identifies the benefits and requirements for obtaining and maintaining professional certification through the CHC

HOMEOPATHIC CASE TAKING	
1	<p>Provides pre-consultation information to client, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the framework of the practice • health benefits of homeopathy • safety of homeopathic remedies • nature of disease from a homeopathic perspective • the homeopathic process • methods for communication between visits • time and scheduling of follow-ups • full disclosure of the homeopath's training and credentials • fee schedules and methods of payment • client rights <p>Requests the client complete forms providing information or signatures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health histories (including family health histories) • emergency contacts • consent for audio or videotaping (if applicable) • releases for consultation or supervision (if applicable) • parental consent for minors (if applicable)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general consent/acknowledgement for all clients
2	Establishes a secure, professional and confidential environment for consultations that is quiet, accessible and distraction-free
3	Maintains an atmosphere conducive to mutual respect and open communication between client and homeopath.
4	Meets with the client to determine health concerns, symptoms, family/health history and etiology
5	Observes client's appearance, demeanor, non-verbal expressions or body language as well as observable physical characteristics such as condition of skin, pallor, odor, signs of inflammation, injury or shock
6	Asks open-ended questions that do not judge or lead the client
7	Identifies interviewing techniques applicable to individualized homeopathic case taking and follow-up (e.g., observing, active listening, questioning skills, clarifying, wait time, tone, pace)
8	Identifies and applies case taking techniques to accommodate differences in age, stages of life, culture, lifestyle, ethnicity and education
9	Identifies and applies interviewing techniques for loquacious/rambling clients and encourages discourse from "closed" or frightened clients or those who have difficulty expressing themselves
10	Clarifies unfamiliar vocabulary, expressions, slang, colloquialisms used by the client in his/her description of symptoms
11	Takes clear, coherent notes that incorporate the client's own words and the homeopath's observations.
12	Elicits and reviews "head to toe" symptoms; seeks clarification and additional details regarding each symptom
13	Records timeline, from birth to present, of client's and family significant life events (physical, mental, emotional, social and environmental)
14	Observes and records client behavior, disposition, mental and emotional symptoms
15	Explores possible initiating cause of complaints such as suppression, over-the-counter medications, prescriptions, immunizations, medical procedures, alternative healing, trauma, exposure or infections
16	Elicits general symptoms such as sleep patterns, weather preferences, menstrual history, environmental and occupational stressors, perspiration, thirst, and food preferences

HOMEOPATHIC CASE TAKING	
17	Explores location, sensation, modalities, concomitants, times, and etiology of physical symptoms
18	Clarifies information from the medical history and/or medical reports
19	Explores client's use of and reactions to substances such as coffee, tea, herbs, spices, supplements, over-the counter medications, prescription medications, other healing therapies, alcohol and recreational drugs
20	Explores any obstacles to cure that may influence the case
21	Obtains observations from family members or caregivers of the client's health condition, if appropriate
22	At all appropriate stages in the homeopathic process, provides clear written and verbal explanations to the client for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining remedies • taking remedies (form, frequency and succussion) • possible reactions to remedies • methods for reporting reactions • processes for asking questions • processes and time expectations for responding to questions and concerns • timing and scheduling of follow-ups • next steps in the homeopathic process

HOMEOPATHIC CASE ANALYSIS	
1	Applies well-accepted models of case analysis appropriately, such as totality of symptoms, essence, miasms (Hahnemann, Kent); center of gravity, hierarchy of symptoms (Vithoulkas)
2	Repertorizes symptoms to assist in determining an appropriate remedy
3	Makes reasonable prognoses based on all factors related to the case
4	Identifies the main complaint in the case
5	Differentiates whether a case is acute or chronic
6	Distinguishes what needs to be cured in the case
7	Studies timeline information to identify conditions/events that mark the onset of symptoms and correlate to the etiology of symptoms
8	Applies information from the client's medical history (including medical tests, allopathic diagnoses, pharmaceuticals, and alternative modalities) to the case analysis
9	Recognizes the various mental and emotional states in response to stressful life events, such as death and dying, physical, mental, emotional trauma, separation from loved ones, divorce, or unemployment
10	Considers the potential impact of the miasmatic aspects of the family and client's history when performing case analysis and remedy selection
11	Ascertains the most characteristic symptoms of the case and ranks symptoms from most to least vital
12	Identifies Strange, Rare and Peculiar (SRP) symptoms
13	Identifies location, sensation, modalities, times of aggravation or amelioration, onset, or concomitants that modify or affect important symptoms
14	Identifies any common symptoms of reported diseases
15	Ascertains the intensity of symptoms
16	Ascertains the strength of the vital force by considering factors such as age, severity of symptoms, energy level, current medications, known pathologies and sensitivities
17	Examines any possible obstacles to cure and/or maintaining causes
18	Selects a set of rubrics that accurately fits the characteristic symptoms of the case
19	Combines rubrics appropriately to describe single symptoms
20	Repertorizes either manually or with a software program to identify a set of remedies that potentially match the symptom picture of the case

HOMEOPATHIC CASE ANALYSIS	
21	Selects the best-fit remedies based on the repertorization and the totality of symptoms
22	Studies and compares the 4-5 best-fit remedies to identify the single best-fit remedy for the case
23	Differentiates among remedies that have similar symptom pictures but may not have appeared within the repertorization
24	Considers factors such as miasm, kingdom, provings, and sources when making a remedy choice
25	Matches the remedy's affinities (organ/mind) and pace of action (slow vs. fast acting) with the case
26	Uses confirmatory symptoms from the case to identify the best-fit remedy

POSODOLOGY	
1	Identifies and compares the various forms by which homeopathic remedies are manufactured and administered (e.g., globules, liquid, powder, olfactory, topical, or aqueous dilution) and the use of each
2	Identifies the various potencies in which homeopathic remedies are manufactured (i.e., C, X, M, Q, LM) and the use of each
3	Articulates the circumstances (e.g., age, sensitivity, condition, nature of the remedy) in which different potencies are suitable or recommended by various authors
4	Identifies precautions when recommending potencies in the context of particular diseases and pathologies
5	Selects an individualized remedy potency based on factors such as client's strength of vital force, age, gender, type and severity of symptoms, individual sensitivities and susceptibilities, current lifestyle, medications or other treatments
6	Identifies and compares directions for administering and/or succussing various potencies and forms
7	Determines the frequency of repetition, if applicable
8	Identifies the possible outcomes of administering a correct remedy but in a potency too high or too low
9	Identifies possible outcomes of administering a remedy too frequently or too infrequently
10	Is familiar with the differences among the 4 th , 5 th and 6 th editions of the Organon as it pertains to dosing

FOLLOW-UP AND CASE MANAGEMENT	
1	Evaluates and monitors client's progress on the recommended remedy
2	Applies all aspects of effective case taking and case analysis to follow-up and case management processes
3	Accurately assesses and manages potentially challenging aspects of cases such as homeopathic aggravations, anti-doting, obstacles to cure, suppression, return of old symptoms, and/or accessory symptoms
4	Identifies the use of and explores the possible impact of any non-recommended single or combination remedies on the effectiveness of a recommended remedy
5	Re-evaluates and adjusts course of action and prognoses, as needed
6	Reviews client's records from the original and previous consultations
7	Observes changes in the client related to vitality, appearance, demeanor, body language as well as in physical characteristics such as color of orifices, complexion, odors or signs of inflammation or injury
8	Ascertains when (or if) the client began taking the remedy and the frequency taken
9	Ascertains the client's general reaction to the remedy (e.g., sense of well-being, energy, sleep patterns)
10	Inquires about the status of the presenting (main/chief) complaint and identifies any changes in the original symptom picture

FOLLOW-UP AND CASE MANAGEMENT	
11	Determines if there is a change in symptom frequency or intensity (using a measurement tool such as a scale of 1-10)
12	Reviews mental/emotional states and “head to toe” physical symptoms
13	Requests and reviews allopathic summaries, test results, if appropriate
14	Inquires about any symptoms that appear to be “new” or previously unreported
15	Determines whether “new” symptoms are accessory remedy symptoms, a return of former “old” symptoms or brand-new symptoms
16	Determines whether or not the remedy acted
17	Determines whether the case is moving in the direction of cure (Hering’s Law)
18	Determines whether to wait, repeat the remedy, repeat the remedy in a different potency, change the form or frequency of administration, change the remedy or retake the case
19	Manages client’s urgent conditions and acute illnesses while treating the chronic case
20	Explores how changes in remedy effectiveness may be caused by factors such as alterations in medications, lifestyle, relationships or one’s work or home environments
21	Recognizes the need for and makes referrals and/or recommendations as necessary