



***Guideline to completing  
workers compensation  
medical certificates correctly***

# Guideline to completing workers compensation medical certificates correctly

## Purpose

The purpose of this guideline is to help the primary treating medical practitioner accurately and consistently complete the **Initial** and **Continuing/Final** Workers Compensation Medical Certificates.

This guideline builds on the existing explanatory notes that accompany medical certificates.

## Context

To make a claim for compensation, section 34 of the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (the Act) requires an injured worker to obtain a Workers Compensation Medical Certificate from an accredited medical practitioner.

The WorkCover Tasmania Workers Compensation Medical Certificate has been designed to establish a worker's capacity for work, expedite their return to work, and reduce the need for the insurer or employer to request medical reports.

Medical certificates are based on evidence and professional medical opinion, and must not be used to advocate for or against industrial or legal matters.

## Completing the Workers Compensation Medical Certificate

Completing the medical certificate is the single most important administrative matter in getting the return to work process off to a good start. The medical certificate conveys crucial information to all relevant parties so that informed decisions can be made to assist the injured worker to return to work quickly, safely and durably.

Medical certificates that are not completed fully, accurately, clearly or legibly can result in:

- a worker's claim being rejected or deferred, which may cause considerable financial hardship to the worker due to delays in payment of benefits
- an increased risk of re-injury or delayed recovery to the worker as suitable duties may not be provided.

Medical certificates may be completed electronically using an electronic template provided by General Practice South; or by hand using printed pads provided by WorkCover Tasmania. The information contained in this guideline applies to both formats.

## Requirements

The primary treating medical practitioner must complete each relevant section of the certificates.

## Guidelines for meeting the requirements

The following information is to be read in conjunction with the Initial and Continuing/Final Workers Compensation Medical Certificates (refer to Appendices A and B respectively).

### In this guideline:

- "accredited medical practitioner" includes a medical practitioner as defined under the Act
- "medical practitioner" includes a primary treating medical practitioner as defined under the Act
- "Item" refers to the section and associated fields of the medical certificate
- "Purpose" provides clarification as to the type of information required
- "How to..." refers to the standard of information that should be provided
- "Common Errors" provides examples of the type of information/responses that should NOT be provided.

### Please note

This information is for guidance only and is not to be taken as an expression of the law. It should be read in conjunction with the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Regulations 2001* and any other relevant legislation. Copies of the legislation can be purchased from Print Applied Technology: call (03) 6233 3289 or freecall 1800 030 940. It is also available on the Internet at [www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au)

This guideline was produced by staff from WorkCover Tasmania.

We welcome your feedback on this guideline. Send to: [workcover@justice.tas.gov.au](mailto:workcover@justice.tas.gov.au)

# Initial Workers Compensation Medical Certificate

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Introduction</b>			
Initial Certificate	This certificate identifies the first time the injured worker has required certification. Under the Act, an Initial Certificate validates a new workers compensation claim	Use the Initial Workers Compensation Medical Certificate only at the first consultation. This certificate can also be used as a clearance certificate where the worker's injury is minor and no further intervention is required	Using Continuing / Final Workers Compensation Medical Certificate at the first consultation Using old Form 1 or Form 2 Certificates
Certificate is in triplicate Insurer – Purple copy Worker – Brown copy Medical Practitioner – Green copy	The medical certificate is in triplicate, as a copy needs to go to three parties: The Insurer - to assist in claims and injury management The Worker - so they are aware of their work capacity The Medical Practitioner - as it forms part of the patient's file and can be referred to at future consultations, which can assist in injury management and progress	Keep the Green copy for your files. Place the Purple and Brown copy into the envelope provided by WorkCover Tasmania and give to the injured worker to take back to the workplace.  This envelope has important information for the worker on how to make a claim for workers compensation.	Not providing a copy to the relevant party Not using provided envelopes
Completing the sections legibly, accurately, appropriately and completely	Claims processes and injury recovery may be delayed if information is illegible, difficult to decipher or incomplete	Review the certificate to ensure all required fields are completed Write legibly Don't use uncommon abbreviations Use the spell checker if using the electronic version	Incomplete fields Illegible handwriting Using uncommon abbreviations: eg PID (Pre Injury Duties) Spelling errors
<b>Section 1</b>			
<b>Instructions</b>			
Initial Medical Certificate Completion	Basic instructions on when to use, and how to complete, the medical certificate	Read and follow instructions	Not reading and / or not following instructions
<b>Section 2</b>			
<b>Worker's Name</b>			
Worker's Name	To identify which injured worker the certificate relates to	Complete the injured worker's full name	Incomplete name: eg C Smith rather than Charles William Smith Spelling errors Incorrect name
<b>Section 3</b>			
<b>Employer's Name</b>			
Employer's Name	To identify which employer the injured worker works for. This can assist in managing claims with injured workers of the same name	Complete the employer's name	Incomplete name Spelling errors Incorrect name

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Section 4</b>			
<b>Medical Assessment</b>			
Date Examined	To identify the date the injured worker was examined by the medical practitioner	Indicate the date of examination	Indicating a date that was not the date of examination: eg the date of injury, the date the certificate was completed Backdating certificates
Presenting Symptoms	To identify the symptoms that the injured worker presented with. This can give an indication of the nature and severity of the injury	Indicate the symptoms that relate to the injury such as pain (location, severity) and neurological symptoms (pins / needles, numbness)	Indicating a diagnosis instead of symptoms: eg "L5 radiculopathy" rather than "low back pain, pain left lateral lower leg, pins / needles left great toe"
Diagnosis status	To indicate if the diagnosis is Provisional or Final. This is important in claims management as the compensable injury is a function of the diagnosis	Tick the relevant box to indicate if the diagnosis is "Provisional", which implies that further investigation or review is required, or "Final"	Leaving blank Ticking both
Diagnosis	An accurate diagnosis can assist in injury management, claims management, determining liability and managing expectations	Indicate the injured worker's diagnosis. Note that this can be provisional and can be changed in subsequent certificates once the nature of the injury is further established or investigated	Indicating symptoms rather than a diagnosis Failing to provide sufficient detail: eg "pinched nerve" instead of "L5 radiculopathy" Vague diagnostic terms: eg "pain", "back pain", "multi trauma", "not coping", "injury" Not specifying which body part: eg "ankle sprain" rather than "right ankle sprain"
<b>Section 5</b>			
<b>Stated Cause</b>			
Cause of condition	To determine the date when the condition occurred or became evident. This can assist in injury management, claims management and determining liability	Tick the relevant box and specify the date  The first box is when the injury occurred due to a single, isolated event  The second box is to be ticked when the condition occurred gradually or over time when the symptoms first became evident	Ticking more than one box Not specifying a correct date Specifying when symptoms worsened rather than first began or when decided to submit a claim
Circumstances	To determine the circumstances surrounding the condition. This may assist in determining liability	Indicate the circumstances surrounding the injury or disease as stated by the injured worker. It is not intended for your own opinion or thoughts on the circumstances to be stated here, only what is relayed to you by the injured worker	Not providing the injured worker's version of events Giving your opinion or thoughts surrounding the circumstances (your opinion is required in the next question) Not providing sufficient detail
Consistent with Stated Cause	To determine if the stated cause of the injury or disease is consistent, inconsistent or uncertain with respect to the injury or disease that is being managed. This can assist with determining liability	Tick the relevant box to indicate your opinion with regards to the relationship of the stated cause by the injured worker and the presenting injury or disease. If inconsistent or uncertain, provide reasons	Failing to check a box Failing to give reasons if the cause is inconsistent or uncertain Ticking more than one box Giving the patient's opinion rather than your own

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
Recurrence, aggravation or new injury	<p>To assist in claims management, it is important to determine if the injury or disease is:</p> <p>a <b>recurrence</b> of a previously compensable condition. For a recurrence of an injury or disease to be compensable, the original injury or disease must have been accepted for compensation.</p> <p>A recurrence implies that there has been <b>no new incident</b> or contribution from the worker's employment, simply that the incapacity has again resulted from the compensable condition. The recurrence of an existing condition that has been accepted as a compensable condition can be the subject of a claim for compensation whether the recurrence occurs within the workplace or externally to the workplace</p> <p>an <b>aggravation</b> of an existing condition. An aggravation implies that there has been <b>a new incident</b> or exposure, arising out of or in the course of the worker's employment, which has caused an increase in the gravity of the worker's condition. Aggravation can relate to any condition, whether initially work related or not, that is made worse through a work related incident or work situation</p> <p>a <b>new</b> condition</p>	Tick the relevant box to indicate if the injury or disease is a recurrence, an aggravation or a new condition	Leaving blank Ticking more than one box Omitting important information about the case such as a further incident leading to an aggravation
Past History	To determine if there is a past history of similar injury or other factors relevant to the condition. This can assist in claims management and determining liability	Indicate if there is a past history of similar injury or if there are other factors relevant to the condition, which can include family history and co-morbidities	Leaving blank when there is a relevant past history Insufficient information: eg "back pain" rather than "low back pain 4 years ago that fully resolved after 6 weeks" or "intermittent low back pain past 6 years that lasts for 3 days, with last episode being 8 months ago"
<b>Section 6 Workplace Contact</b>			
Contact with the workplace	To determine if there has been contact with the workplace to discuss management and / or restrictions. Communication between the injured worker, the employer and the treating doctor can improve return to work and health outcomes	Tick the relevant box to indicate if there has been contact with the employer  If there has been contact, indicate who was contacted and the date of contact	Leaving blank Not contacting the workplace when appropriate. Common reasons to call the workplace include discussing suitable duties, confirming compliance with certified restrictions and requesting assistance such as help with transport

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Section 7</b>	<b>Capacity to Work</b>		
Instruction	Reminder that communication is recommended and that work capacity is a function of the injured workers abilities irrespective of the availability of suitable duties in the workplace	Consider the instructions and make contact with the employer when appropriate Certify capacity based on your professional opinion of what the injured worker can, can't, and shouldn't do, rather than as a function of what may, or may not, be available at the workplace or what the injured worker may request	Not considering the instructions, and therefore: - not contacting the workplace when appropriate - certifying capacity based on assumptions of what may, or may not, be available at the workplaces: eg assume no light work available and therefore certifying unfit for any duties
Capacity for work	To determine the injured worker's work capacity to facilitate optimal recovery of the injury or condition. An early, safe and durable return to work can improve health outcomes	Tick one of the 5 boxes to indicate the injured worker's work capacity If fit for suitable duties, indicate dates (up to 14 days) and relevant restrictions based on what the injured worker can do, can't do and shouldn't do Statements about capacity for specific tasks/duties may be made only where a good knowledge of workplace tasks exists If incapacitated for <b>any</b> work, indicate dates (up to 14 days). This should only be used when there is no functional capacity and it is medically necessary that the injured worker stay at home or in hospital due to the severity of the injury (Refer to Certification of Workplace Injuries Guideline)	Ticking more than one of the 5 boxes Using incorrect dates: - eg dates overlap with previous certification period - eg 30/02/10 (February does not have 30 days) Putting longer than 14 days, without providing reasons why in the box provided Providing restrictions that are difficult to implement or may result in the injured worker undertaking tasks that may not be suitable: eg "light duties only", "no work on checkout" Indicating "incapacitated for any work" when it is not medically necessary and when the injured worker has some functional capacity: eg an injured worker with a right shoulder strain deemed incapacitated for any work when they actually do have some capacity. With appropriate restrictions such as "no use of the right upper extremity" or "no overhead activities" suitable duties may be found in the workplace Certifying based on what is available or required at the workplace rather than your professional opinion
Certificate dates greater than 14 days	To determine why the medical certificate dates are beyond the recommended maximum time frame of 14 days. This can assist in injury and claims management, and is a legal requirement	Provide a reasonable medical explanation for why the period of reduced capacity is greater than 14 days: eg patient will be hospitalised for a period of at least 2 weeks	Leaving blank when reduced capacity is certified for greater than 14 days Listing reasons that don't relate to the compensable injury: eg doctor or patient going on holidays for 3 weeks
Cessation of incapacity	To determine when the injured worker has ceased incapacity related to the injury or condition and can therefore resume normal work tasks	Tick this box and specify a date if you are able to determine when the injured worker will cease to have reduced work capacity	Ticking the box and not specifying a date Indicating a date that conflicts with dates specified in the dates of reduced capacity as previously noted: eg fit for suitable duties to 28/03/10 but indicating 25/03/10 in this section

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Section 8</b>	<b>Medical Management</b>		
Consulting other health care professionals	To determine if there are other health care professionals participating in the management of the case, as this can assist with injury and claims management	Tick the box to indicate if there are other health care professionals participating in the management of the case. If "Yes", indicate the health care professional's name and type: eg orthopaedic surgeon, physiotherapist, psychologist	Leaving blank Not providing adequate details if "Yes"
Treatment / medication / investigations	To determine what treatment, medication, and investigation are required to manage the injury or condition. This can assist with injury and claims management	Indicate what treatment, medication and investigations are required to manage the injury or condition	Leaving blank Not providing complete or adequate information: eg writing "scans" rather than "MRI left shoulder" Using unknown abbreviations
Referral	To determine if the injured worker has been referred to another health care professional or for investigations. This can assist with injury and claims management	Provide details, including name and type of service, of the medical or allied health professional you have referred the injured worker to	Leaving blank when referrals have been made Incomplete information: eg "ortho" instead of "Dr Jane Smith (orthopaedic surgeon)" or "allied health" instead of "Mr Harry Jones (physiotherapist)"
Further review	To determine if and when the injured worker will be reviewed again by the accredited medical practitioner	Tick the relevant box to indicate if you will review the injured worker again If "Yes", specify the date of review If "No", you are indicating that the injury is minor and no further intervention is required	Leaving blank Not specifying a date if "Yes" Date specified does not fit within the period of reduced capacity specified in Section 7: eg certified fit for suitable duties to 28/03/10 but will review on 04/04/10, therefore leaving a period of no certified capacity
<b>Section 9</b>	<b>Signature</b>		
Worker's Signature	To indicate that the worker gives consent for the medical practitioner to contact and discuss the matters in the certificate with relevant parties, specifically the employer and / or the agent of the employer	Have the injured worker sign this section, including the date it was signed	Leaving blank Not getting a signature could indicate that the injured worker has not given consent for the medical practitioner to discuss the case with the employer and / or the agent of the employer; and could delay communication and impede other parties in assisting in an early return to work Not providing a date
Accredited Medical Practitioner's Signature	To indicate that the certificate has been provided by an accredited medical practitioner. Only accredited medical practitioners are able to use the medical certificates	Sign the form and indicate the date it was signed	Leaving blank Backdating when the certificate was signed Completing when not accredited
<b>Section 10</b>	<b>Practitioner Details</b>		
Accredited Medical Practitioner Details	To indicate the contact details of the medical practitioner. This can assist with injury and claims management	Complete all fields Can use a Clinic Stamp Must include phone number	Leaving blank

# Continuing / Final Workers Compensation Medical Certificate

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Introduction</b>			
Continuing / Final Certificate	This certificate identifies that the injured worker has had an initial certificate and that they require a Continuing or Final certificate. Under the Act, a Continuing / Final certificate supports an ongoing entitlement to workers compensation	Use the Continuing / Final Workers Compensation Medical Certificate for all visits subsequent to an initial consultation. This certificate can also be used as a final certificate when no further medical review is required	Using Initial Workers Compensation Medical Certificate at subsequent visits Using old Form 1 or Form 2 Certificates
Certificate is in triplicate Insurer – Purple copy Worker – Brown copy Medical Practitioner – Green copy	The medical certificate is in triplicate as a copy needs to go to three parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Insurer - to assist in claims and injury management</li> <li>– The Worker - so they are aware of their work capacity</li> <li>– The Medical Practitioner - as it forms part of the patients file and can be referred to at future consultations, which can assist in injury management and progress</li> <li>– Insurer – Black copy</li> <li>– Worker – Brown copy</li> <li>– Medical Practitioner – Green copy</li> </ul>	Keep the Green copy for your files Place the Black and Brown copy into the envelope provided by WorkCover Tasmania and give to the injured worker to take back to the workplace	Not providing a copy to the relevant party Not using provided envelopes
Completing the sections legibly, accurately, appropriately and completely	Claims processes and injury recovery may be delayed if information is illegible, difficult to decipher or incomplete	Review the certificate to ensure all required fields are completed Write legibly Don't use uncommon abbreviations Use the spell checker if using the electronic version	Incomplete fields Illegible handwriting Using uncommon abbreviations: eg PID (Pre Injury Duties) Spelling errors
<b>Section 1</b>			
<b>Instructions</b>			
Continuing / Final Medical Certificate Completion	Basic instructions on when to use, and how to complete, the medical certificate	Read and follow instructions	Not reading and / or not following instructions
<b>Section 2</b>			
<b>Worker's Name</b>			
Worker's Name	To identify which injured worker the certificate relates to	Complete the injured worker's full name	Incomplete name: eg C Smith rather than Charles William Smith Spelling errors Incorrect name
<b>Section 3</b>			
<b>Employer's Name</b>			
Employer's Name	To identify which employer the injured worker works for. This can assist in managing claims with injured workers of the same name	Complete the employer's name	Incomplete name Spelling errors Incorrect name
<b>Section 4</b>			
<b>Medical Assessment</b>			
Date Examined	To identify the date the injured worker was examined by the medical practitioner	Indicate the date of examination	Indicating a date that was not the date of examination: eg the date of injury, the date the certificate was completed Backdating certificates



Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
Current Symptoms	To identify the current symptoms that the injured worker presented with. This can give an indication of the nature and severity of the injury	Indicate the symptoms that relate to the injury such as pain (location, severity) and neurological symptoms (pins / needles, numbness)	Indicating a diagnosis instead of symptoms: eg "L5 radiculopathy" rather than "low back pain, pain left lateral lower leg, pins / needles left great toe" Not specifying if symptoms unchanged from previous certificate and stating "as before" or "as previous"
Current Diagnosis	An accurate diagnosis can assist in injury management, claims management, determining liability and managing expectations	Indicate the injured worker's diagnosis. Note that this can be provisional and can be changed in subsequent certificates once the nature of the injury is further established or investigated	Indicating symptoms rather than a diagnosis Not specifying if diagnosis unchanged from previous certificate and stating "as before" or "as previous" Not providing sufficient detail: eg "pinched nerve" instead of "L5 radiculopathy" Using vague diagnostic terms: eg "pain", "back pain", "multi trauma", "not coping", "injury" Not specifying which body part: eg "ankle sprain" rather than "right ankle sprain"
Change in Diagnosis Check Box	To indicate if the diagnosis has changed from previous certificates	Tick the relevant box, indicating "Yes" if the diagnosis has changed or "No" if the diagnosis has not changed	Leaving blank Ticking both
Change in Diagnosis Details	To provide details if diagnosis has changed from previous certificates	If there has been a change in diagnosis, provide information as to why this has occurred	Leaving blank Not providing sufficient detail Using vague information: eg "had further tests" instead of "fractured right radius identified on X-Ray"
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Workplace Contact</b>		
Contact with the workplace	To determine if there has been contact with the workplace to discuss management and / or restrictions. Communication between the injured worker, the employer and the treating doctor can improve return to work and health outcomes	Tick the relevant box to indicate if there has been contact with the employer. If there has been contact, indicate who was contacted and the date of contact	Leaving blanks Not contacting the workplace when appropriate. Common reasons to call the workplace include discussing suitable duties, confirming compliance with certified restrictions and requesting assistance such as help with transport
<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Capacity to Work</b>		
Instruction	Reminder that communication is recommended and that work capacity is a function of the injured workers abilities irrespective of the availability of suitable duties in the workplace	Consider the instructions and make contact with the employer when appropriate Certify capacity based on your professional opinion of what the injured worker can, can't, and shouldn't do, rather than as a function of what may, or may not, be available at the workplace or what the injured worker may request	Failing to consider the instructions. and therefore - not contacting the workplace when appropriate - certifying capacity based on assumptions of what may, or may not, be available at the workplaces

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
Capacity for work	To determine the injured worker's work capacity to facilitate optimal recovery of the injury or condition. An early, safe and durable return to work can improve health outcomes	<p>Tick one of the 5 boxes to indicate the injured worker's work capacity</p> <p>If fit for suitable duties, indicate dates (up to 14 days) and relevant restrictions in Section 7 based on what the injured worker can do, can't do and shouldn't do</p> <p>If incapacitated for any work, indicate dates (up to 14 days). This should only be used when there is no functional capacity and it is medically necessary that the injured worker stay at home or in hospital due to the severity of the injury (Refer to Certification of Workplace Injuries Guideline)</p>	<p>Ticking more than one of the 5 boxes</p> <p>Providing incorrect dates</p> <p>Using incorrect dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- eg dates overlap with previous certification period</li> <li>- eg 30/02/10 (February does not have 30 days)</li> </ul> <p>Putting longer than 14 days, without providing reasons why in the provided box</p> <p>Indicating "incapacitated for any work" when it is not medically necessary and when the injured worker has some functional capacity: eg an injured worker with a right shoulder strain deemed incapacitated for any work when they actually do have some capacity. With appropriate restrictions such as "no use of the right upper extremity" or "no overhead activities" suitable duties may be found in the workplace</p> <p>Certifying based on what is available or required at the workplace rather than your professional opinion</p>
Certificate dates greater than 14 days	To determine why the medical certificate dates are beyond the recommended maximum time frame of 14 days. This can assist in injury and claims management, and is a legal requirement.	Provide a reasonable medical explanation for why the period of reduced capacity is greater than 14 days: eg patient will be hospitalised for a period of at least 2 weeks	<p>Leaving blank when reduced capacity is certified for greater than 14 days</p> <p>Listing reasons that don't relate to the compensable injury: eg doctor or patient going on holidays for 3 weeks</p> <p>Stating "as before" or "as previous" where the reason has not changed from the previous certificate</p>
Cessation of incapacity	To determine when the injured worker has ceased incapacity related to the injury or condition and can therefore resume normal work tasks	Tick this box and specify a date if you are able to determine when the injured worker will cease to have reduced work capacity	<p>Ticking the box and not specifying a date</p> <p>Indicating a date that conflicts with dates specified in the dates of reduced capacity as previously noted: eg fit for suitable duties to 28/03/10 but indicate 25/03/10 in this section</p>
Fit for ongoing suitable duties	To determine when the injured worker's condition has stabilised, has returned to suitable duties, but will not return to pre-injury duties	Provide the date when ongoing suitable duties will begin	Ticking the box and not specifying a date
Permanent duties	To determine if the duties are permanent i.e. there is a need for permanent restriction on work tasks as a result of the injury	Tick the relevant box to indicate if the duties are to be provided by the employer on a permanent basis	<p>Not ticking a box</p> <p>Ticking both boxes</p> <p>Ticking box when the condition has not fully stabilised and there is the potential for improvement and increased work capacity</p>

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
<b>Section 7</b>	<b>Return to Work</b>		
Work Hours	To determine the hours of work the injured worker has the capacity to work. This will assist the injured worker and the employer in developing an appropriate Return to Work plan	<p>Tick the relevant boxes to indicate if the injured worker can work full time / pre-injury hours</p> <p>If the worker is not able to work full time / pre-injury hours, indicate if there will be a graduated increase in work hours</p> <p>If there will be a graduated increase in hours, complete the table to indicate a progression of hours indicating Hours per Day, Days per Week and which week it relates to</p>	<p>Not ticking a box</p> <p>Ticking both boxes for each category</p> <p>Incorrectly completing table</p> <p>Leaving blanks</p> <p>Putting hours / days that are not relevant to the injured worker e.g. work 8 hours per day, when pre-injury hours were 6 hours per day</p>
Rest Breaks	To determine if rest breaks are required	<p>Tick the relevant box to indicate if rest breaks are required.</p> <p>If "Yes", indicate how many minutes of rest break each hour(s): eg 10 minutes every 2 hours</p>	<p>Not ticking a box</p> <p>Ticking both boxes</p> <p>Failing to complete rest break time if "Yes"</p>
Area of reduced capacity – Check Boxes	To determine the injured worker's area of reduced capacity	For each category, tick "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether the injured worker has reduced capacity in that area	<p>Not ticking a box</p> <p>Ticking both boxes in each category</p>
Area of reduced capacity – Comments	To determine the injured worker's area of reduced capacity	<p>If "Yes", provide further information, considering forces, repetition, sustained postures, frequency and duration</p> <p>Statements about capacity for specific tasks/duties may be made only where a good knowledge of workplace tasks exists</p> <p>If there is a need for a rehabilitation provider to be appointed or for other specific workplace/rehabilitation services this may also be indicated here</p>	<p>Not specifying restrictions if unchanged from previous certificate and stating "as before" or "as previous"</p> <p>Leaving blank when a "Yes" category is ticked in the section above</p> <p>Making restrictions that are difficult to implement or may result in the injured worker undertaking tasks that may not be suitable: eg "light duties only", "no work on checkout"</p> <p>Marking a category as "Yes" when it is not necessarily the case: eg indicating a "Yes" to "sitting" when the pathology is "right elbow lateral epicondylitis"</p>
Other impediments to return to work	To determine if there are other impediments to return work such as psychological, external and / or situational factors, including transport	<p>Tick the box to indicate if there are other impediments to return to work</p> <p>If "Yes", provide details: eg worker is in dispute with management over hours of work</p>	<p>Not ticking a box</p> <p>Ticking both boxes</p> <p>If "Yes", not completing Details section</p> <p>If "Yes", not providing sufficient information to allow the nature of impediment to be determined or managed: eg indicating "psychological" rather than "fear avoidance"</p>
<b>Section 8</b>	<b>Medical Management</b>		
Consulting other health care professionals	To determine if there are other health care professionals participating in the management of the case as this can assist with injury and claims management	<p>Tick the box to indicate if there are other health care professionals participating in the management of the case</p> <p>If "Yes", indicate the health care professional's name and type: eg orthopaedic surgeon, physiotherapist, psychologist</p>	<p>Leaving blank</p> <p>Not providing adequate details if "Yes"</p>

Item	Purpose	How to...	Common Errors
Treatment / medication / investigations	To determine what treatment, medication, and investigation are required to manage the injury or condition. This can assist with injury and claims management	Indicate what treatment, medication and investigations are required to manage the injury or condition	Leaving blank Not providing complete or adequate information: eg indicating "scans" rather than "MRI left shoulder" Using unknown abbreviations
Referral	To determine if the injured worker has been referred to another health care professional or for investigations. This can assist with injury and claims management	Provide details, including name and type of service, of the medical or allied health professional you have referred the injured worker to	Leaving blank when referrals have been made Incomplete information: eg "ortho" instead of "Dr Jane Smith (orthopaedic surgeon)" or "allied health" instead of "Mr Harry Jones (physiotherapist)"
Procedures	To determine if any procedures, such as surgery or invasive investigations, are likely	Tick the box to indicate if there are any procedures likely If "Yes", detail what procedure will be undertaken and indicate the date the procedure is scheduled, or when it is likely to occur	Leaving blank Not providing adequate details if "Yes": eg indicating "surgery" rather than "arthroscope left knee" Not specifying date if "Yes"
Further review	To determine if and when the injured worker will be reviewed again by the certifying medical practitioner	Tick the relevant box to indicate if you will review the injured worker again If "Yes", specify the date of review If "No", you are indicating that this is the final consultation and that the medical treatment has ceased with no further intervention required	Leaving blank No date specified if "Yes" Date specified does not fit within the period of reduced capacity specified in Section 7: eg certified fit for suitable duties to 28/03/10 but will review on 04/04/10, therefore leaving a period of no certified capacity
<b>Section 9</b>	<b>Signature</b>		
Worker's Signature	To indicate that the worker gives consent for the medical practitioner to contact and discuss the matters in the certificate with relevant parties, specifically the employer and / or the agent of the employer	Have the injured worker sign this section, including the date it was signed	Leaving blank Not getting a signature could indicate that the injured worker has not given consent for the medical practitioner to discuss the case with the employer and / or the agent of the employer; and could delay communication and impede other parties in assisting in an early return to work Not providing a date
Accredited Medical Practitioner's Signature	To indicate that the certificate has been provided by an accredited medical practitioner. Only accredited medical practitioners are able to use the medical certificates	Sign the form and indicate the date it was signed	Leaving blank Backdating when the certificate was signed Completing when not accredited
<b>Section 10</b>	<b>Practitioner Details</b>		
Accredited Medical Practitioner Details	To indicate the contact details of the medical practitioner. This can assist with injury and claims management	Complete all fields Can use a Clinic Stamp Must include phone number	Leaving blank



**1300 776 572**  
www.workcover.tas.gov.au

For more information contact  
WorkCover Tasmania  
Phone: 1300 776 572 (within Tasmania)  
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