



ALLIED HEALTH
PRACTITIONERS
COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE

ISSUE 1 OF 2023

NEWSLETTER

LATEST FROM THE
COUNCIL

First Aid in Mental Health Training in Zimbabwe (FAiMH)

SOME OF THE MODULES
TAUGHT

- Common mental health disorders
- Mental health action plan
- Mental health at the workplace
- Ethics and referral pathways
- Culture, spirituality and mental illness
- Self care
- Managing recovery from mental health illness
- Field trip



www.ahpcz.co.zw

0771832846

0242303027/0242747482

THE BUSINESS

Greetings and salutations to all AHPCZ Stakeholders. Welcome to another edition of the AHPCZ Newsletter . 2022 was a great year with so many developments in as far as AHPCZ is concerned. We had more practitioners registering, renewing, more private practices opening and more activities for research and innovation. Happy reading!!!!

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Meet our Team	3
First Aid in Mental Health	4
Domestic Violence Article	6
Cancer in Zimbabwe	8
Best Student Awards	10
Inspections	13
Ambulance Regulatory Services	14
Council meets Minister	15
Message for Radiographers	16
CPD Points	17
Banking Details	19
Accredited Institutes	20
Feedback	22



OUR VISION AND MISSION

The Vision for Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe is to become the leading regulatory authority for health practitioners. The mission follows the vision , in that AHPCZ aims to provide regulatory frameworks and

standards of practice to health professions for quality health service delivery in Zimbabwe and beyond.

BY THE EDITOR

Meet our Team



Ms Farirai Maziriri
Registrar



Mr Mufaro Chimbindi
Regulatory Services Manager



Ms Agnes Mapfumo
Finance and Administration
Manager



Ms Telmore T Mateka
Education Committee
Administration Assistant



Ms Joyline Jirivengwa
Registrations Supervisor



Ms Farai P Sepete
Registrations Clerk



Ms Vongai Samanyika
Finance and Administration
Intern



Ms Tapiwa Wachenuka
Front Office Intern



Mr Wilfred Muyengwa
Compliance Attachee



Mr Enias Sinoia
Caretaker/ Driver

FIRST AID IN MENTAL HEALTH ZIMBABWE TRAINING (FAIMH)

The FAiMH is a public education course that aims at preserving life, preventing illnesses from getting worse, aiding recovery, and protecting well-being of families and communities. Just as Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training helps a layperson without medical training assist an individual experiencing a heart attack, this three day course helps individuals offer initial assistance to someone experiencing a mental health crisis until appropriate professional help is accessed. Through the learning environment, learners will share experiences, discuss real challenges from their day-to-day work, learn from one another, and grow in their profession. They will learn effective ways of helping someone experiencing a mental health problem until appropriate professional support is obtained.



Who Should Take the Classes?

- Corporates
- Law Enforcement Officers
- Teachers and Faith leaders
- Health Practitioners
- etc

PARTICIPANTS PAYING ATTENTION AT THE FIRST AID IN MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING ZIMBABWE



Prof Zirima Leading the discussion on the First Aid In Mental Health Training Zimbabwe



Psychology students at Midlands State University decided to educate, inform and bring awareness to the public on domestic violence.

Compiled by Ms Remembrance Runyowa

The term 'domestic violence' is used when there is a close relationship between the offender and the victim by Elsie Suka R215479E.

Gender based violence is violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately says Nyasha Kumbula R215233M.

Domestic violence can take place in different forms which include physical (hitting, burning, strangulation), psychological by refusing one medical care or coercing partner into substance abuse states Panashe Natasha Rwaringesu R209866B.

"It doesn't matter how rich or poor a person is, what gender or social class, or how much fame or education she possesses verbal, mental and physical abuse can happen to anyone. Nicole Murimiradzomba R212544V.

It is important to remember that domestic violence is not just physical but any kind of behavior that tries to gain power and control over the victim. Linda Chiguri R214012E.

There are many contributing factors of domestic violence within different societal frameworks, and in most cases women and children are the most vulnerable groups. Shine Nyachoto R213601M.

This behaviour can be learnt during childhood when the male figure in the family abuses the mother and some end up perceiving that behaviour as normal. Prudence Sibanda R211044Q.

Early feminists identified violence towards women as a form of patriarch happens to be the one who brings food on the table and attains high educational qualifications, women with no qualifications are belittled as well as seen as subjects of no valid use one's spouse. Tendekai Donald Makacha R219572J.

Men should rather be protectors not victimizers. R215206N Vurayayi Lovemore.

When you strike a woman, you strike a rock - South African proverb. Nhapi Joylyn C R218242F.

Men also face domestic violence but are afraid to report such cases because of the system of patriarchy where man is seen to be superior than women. Sally P Guchu R2012636M.

Men should be encouraged to report domestic violence as well. Andraa Sithole R215081j.

Anyone can be a victim of abuse regardless their status, class, gender, age and race. Amanda R Chinengundu hence leading to a violent treatment towards women at home. Nsingo Novuyiso Wayne R213610F.

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights violation in the world. Rufaro Mashonganyika R215058H. Women who have experienced domestic violence or abuse are at a significantly higher risk of experiencing a range of mental health conditions. Neil Zvayi R217404Y.

Often times, domestic abuse begins due to craving of being in control or power of R217660J.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone and it does not discriminate. Brenda Madzokere R218016X.

Society has to change if domestic violence has to be stopped because they tell women to be strong and to a man shouldn't open up because it is embarrassing. Faith Chamunorwa R219577G.

The health consequences of violence vary with the age and sex of the victim as well as the form of violence. Mayibongwe Khanye R219174P.

Domestic violence can lead to drug abuse. Tatenda Mazo R218937M

Violence is currently highly resulting in unexpected suicidal cases. Lisah M. Mutanha R2110714M.

Children who witness domestic violence may develop serious emotional, behavioral, developmental or academic problems as they develop, children and teens who grow up with domestic violence in the household are more likely to use violence at school or community in response to perceived threats, more likely to attempt suicide, use drugs, commit crimes especially sexual assault and also use violence to enhance their reputation and self-esteem. Tapiwa Matare R217862M. Domestic violence can be deeply traumatic, destroy families and results in illness, injury, disability and death. Ndume Challenge Junior Charlotte R213549Q.

In situations of domestic violence, an abuser's outburst is commonly followed by remorse and apology. outburst is commonly followed by remorse and apology. Norster Chiora R212870X.

It can take time for a survivor to adjust to living in a safe environment. Tinotenda Machakwa R216306F. Domestic abuse has significant health and public health consequences. Rudo Mangwayana R215381P.

Gender based violence cases has risen in Zimbabwe it's important that people are educated on the impacts of gender based violence so that everyone may have healthy relationships Loina Nsingo R215812C.

Prevention of domestic violence should start early on life by educating and working with boys and girls promoting respectful relationships and gender equality. Tinotenda Damba R203375P.

CONT'

It is also important to note that solely the abuser is not just responsible but also those who allow this to happen and act as mere mute spectators. R213180B Charmaine A Remigio.

It is essential to recognize the signs of domestic violence and report the abuser if it is happening around you or to you. Charmaine R Katuruza R2012542E.

You owe it to the world to be a positive change for others. Thabo Nkomo R213187M.

A stand against domestic violence will be of utmost importance. Zanele Nkomo R201325B.

To better the future everyone should speak one voice against domestic violence. Iphithule J Ndebele R215784F

Awareness about violence towards men is needed. Karen Mukwenha R212027X.

There is need to ensure that any planned action in the economy including legislation, policies or programs are gender sensitive and gender responsive. Vellina Dube R211032P.

Awareness campaigns, can be done and implementing laws that can be used to reduce and stop domestic violence. Rangarirai Wekare R214918A.

It is until a mosquito lands on your testicles, when you learn that violence does not solve all problems- African proverb Sinclair Knife R215163Z.



CANCER IN ZIMBABWE

By Eucaria Y. Mushosho

Introduction

Zimbabwe has a population of 14862927 and had a total of 16083 recorded new cancer cases and 1067 cancer deaths in 2020 with an age standardised cancer incidence rate of approximately 200.4 (1).

The most common cancers in Zimbabwe are cancer of the cervix which constitutes 18.9% of all cancers followed by breast cancer (11.5%), prostate cancer (9.7%), Kaposi sarcoma (5.8%) and non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma constituting 5.6%. (1) Some cancers are gender depended with breast cancer being the most common cancer among women and prostate cancer being most common among males (2). Besides gender, cancers can also be dependent on age hence there are paediatric cancers and some cancers which are due to adult age (3). Most cancers can be treated if diagnosed early but Zimbabwe like most African countries have patients presenting with late stage disease hence resulting in poor prognosis (4).

Epidemiology of cancer

There are some risks associated with developing cancer. Common risks of developing cancer are age, alcohol, Cancer-Causing Substances, Chronic Inflammation, diet, hormones, immunosuppression, infectious agents, obesity, radiation, sunlight and tobacco. Some risk factors are unavoidable and natural like gender and age but there are also some environmental factors which increases the risk of developing cancer and can be prevented (5). Exposure to sunlight for

individuals with reduced melanin like albinos will increase the chances of one developing cancer (5). Genetically it is possible to inherit a trait that increases or exposes an individual to high chances of developing cancers. This is why at times when an individual present with a cancer diagnosis there is a request for a familial history. Such cancers could be cancer of the breast or retinoblastoma (4). Some diseases which affect the immune system increases the risk of one developing cancer. One good example is cancer of the cervix. The risk of developing cervical cancer is higher in HIV positive patients (6). Cancer of the cervix is caused by the persistent infection of the cervix by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) which will alter the genetic make-up of the cervical cells (6). Most sexually active women have a high chance of being infected with the HPV virus but because of the strong immune system their bodies can easily fight and destroy the infection. When the immune system is compromised the body may fail to fight the HPV virus resulting in persistent infection with the virus which will then result in the development of cancer of the cervix (6). This is why the guideline for cervical cancer screening in Zimbabwe requires that HIV positive patients be screened every year while the rest of the women can be screened after 3 years if the initial screening test is negative. Some cancers are dependent on life style like lack of exercise which result in obesity can increase the chances of developing some types of cancers (7). Tobacco use can result in the development of lung cancer and some other head and neck cancers (5).

Management

Prevention is better than cure. It is cost effective to prevent the development of cancer than to later try and treat the disease. This is why healthy life styles which minimises the risk of developing cancer is encouraged (4). Also screening of the cancers is encouraged so that the disease can be diagnosed at precancerous stage and be eradicated before becoming invasive (8). While screening is good there are also arguments that it may increase the chances of over diagnoses and exposing patients to psychological trauma or to unnecessary treatment. What is over diagnosis? Over diagnosis is a situation of diagnosing a precancerous stage cancer which was never going to become invasive during the life time of an individual and using resources to treat such may be a waste of limited resources (4). There is need for awareness in order to increase chances of early diagnosis hence the importance of health education among the public (8). Health education will demystify some of the cultural beliefs which result in people delaying seeking treatment or screening in some cases focusing more on witchcraft and some mythical beliefs (4). It has also been argued that in most African countries, Zimbabwe included, some patients may present early with the cancer but the time it takes for diagnosis to take place is long hence delaying treatment (8). There are three basic methods of treating cancer mostly used in Zimbabwe which are surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy (8, 9). Normally choice of treatment depends on several

CONT'

factors which could be stage of the disease, location of the disease and the route of spread of the disease (9). If most cancers are diagnosed early surgery can be used for treatment with follow up radiotherapy in some case (9)s. However, if the cancer is advanced surgery may not be the best option but radiotherapy and chemotherapy which are more expensive. If the disease is advanced there may also be need for palliative care as well (8). Cost of cancer treatment has proved to be more expensive than the cost of screening hence the need to encourage cancer screening (4).

Conclusion

In Zimbabwe treatment of cancer is mostly done using the three basic treatment modalities but because the patients present late most of the patients require treatment using radiotherapy and chemotherapy. There are three centres in Zimbabwe which offer Radiotherapy treatment currently, two government centres and one private centre. Due to machine break downs only one private centre is currently functioning making cancer treatment inaccessible to the majority of the Zimbabwean population, hence the need to encourage behaviours that result in prevention and early diagnosis.

References

1. Global Cancer 2020. <716-zimbabwe-fact-sheets.pdf>. In: Cancer IAfRo, editor.: World Health Organisation; 2020.
2. Kim H I, Lim H, Moon A. Sex Differences in Cancer: Epidemiology, Genetics and

Therapy. *Biomol Ther (Seoul)*. 2018;26(4):335-42.

3. Celikgun S, Nur N. Cancer Incidence Rates by Age and Gender in Sivas Province of Turkey, 2004-2014. *Oman Med J*. 2019;34(2):126-30.

4. Sharma R, Aashima, Nanda M, Fronterre C, Sewagudde P, Ssentongo AE, et al. Mapping Cancer in Africa: A Comprehensive and Comparable Characterization of 34 Cancer Types Using Estimates From GLOBOCAN 2020. *Front Public Health*. 2022;10:839835.

5. National Cancer Institute . <Risk factors for cancer.pdf>.www.cancer.gov/about cancer/causes-prevention/risk Accessed on 27/03/2023.

6. Leece P, Kendall C, Touchie C, Pottie L, Angel JB, Jaffey J. <Cervical Cancer Screening among HIV-positive women, retrospective cohort study from a Tertiary Care HIV clinic.pdf>. *Canadian Family Physician*. 2010;56(56):425-31.

7. Mpata PC, Nkosi ZZ. Experiences of cervical cancer screening in HIV-positive women in Zimbabwe. *Curatationis*. 2021;44(1):e1-e7.

8. Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care. <Nat Cancer Prevention and Control Doc_18_3_14.pdf>. 2014;2014-2018.

9. Debela DT, Muzazu SG, Heraro KD, Ndalama MT, Mesele BW, Haile DC, et al. New approaches and procedures for cancer treatment: Current perspectives. *SAGE Open Med*. 2021;9:20503121211034366.

Editor



Eucaria Y. Mushosho is the Acting Dean Faculty of Allied Health Sciences at Harare Institute of Technology, Harare, Zimbabwe, lecturing Radiation Oncology for Therapy Radiographers. She has MTech in Radiation Therapy from Cape Peninsula University of Technology and MBA from University of Zimbabwe. currently a doctrate student with Durban University of Technology. She has more than 20 years experience in RTT training and 28 years of clinical experience in a Radiotherapy Centre. She sat in 2 peer-reviewed Journal editorial boards. She has publications in peer review journals . She is the founder of the Association of Therapy Radiographers of Zimbabwe (ATRAZ) in Harare and is also a specialist sonographer.

AHPCZ BEST STUDENT IN RADIOGRAPHY



Ruvimbo Tagwirei National University Of Science And Technology



Tariro Chipuka from Harare Institute of Technology



Nathan Sowa from University of Zimbabwe (UZ)

In a bid to foster research, creativity and innovation, Council recognizes the best student from each class of AHPCZ Accredited qualifications annually. Congratulations to all who came first and received the AHPCZ Award!!!!

Congrats

AHPCZ BEST STUDENT APPLIED PHYSICS AWARD



Methembe Moyo (centre) won AHPCZ Best Student Award recipient for Bsc Applied Physics from @nustzim receives award from Ms Mapfumo(left) with mother looking on (right) . We say Congratulations, Makorokoto, Amhlope!!!

AHPCZ BEST STUDENT IN AMBULANCE TECHNICIANS



Congratulations Makorokoto Amlope!
AHPCZ would like to congratulate
Darrel Clive Magasu for winning the
best student award EMRAS Road and
Air Ambulances

#ambulancetechnician
#Knowyourregulator

INSPECTIONS



AHPCZ conducts two(2) types of inspections. The first one is when a new private institution is to be opened and the second type is to enforce compliance. In the latter, Secretariat would want to satisfy that practitioners are practising with valid certificates and practising in registered institutions as prescribed by the Act in sections 92 and 99 respectively of the Health Professions Act Chapter 27:19.



Practitioners should always adhere to the Act and expect a visit from AHPCZ at their workplace at anytime during the year. In the year 2022 the following units were approved to operate 12 Ultrasound units, 22 Xray units, 7 Ambulance services, 4 Counselling units and 2 Psychology units

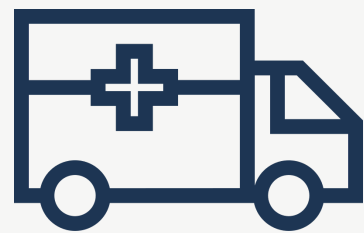


AMBULANCE SERVICE REGULATIONS

In pursuit of AHPCZ mission of providing regulatory frameworks and standards of practice to health professionals for quality healthcare delivery in Zimbabwe, AHPCZ has held key stakeholders workshops in the Paramedics profession to come up with standard regulations. Pertinent Ambulance service matters were discussed and Secretariat together with all the necessary stakeholders are tirelessly working to come up with standard regulations for the Paramedics profession.



AHPCZ's Representative in the Board for Paramedics, Ms D Muchirahondo leads proceedings at a discussion for Ambulance service regulations.



Council meets the Honorable Minister



From left to right, Mr Mudede(Clinical Social Workers and Counsellors), Mr Mangwenzi(Multi disciplines), Mr Gremu(HFSS), Ms Hofisi(Chairperson and Radiography), Hon Vice President and Minister of Health and Child Care Hon.Gen (Retd) Dr C.G.D.N Chiwenga

As prescribed by section 34 of the Health Professions Act, section (1)(d) and (e) part of the functions of Council are: (d) to advise the Minister on any matter affecting the profession or calling of any allied health practitioner, and (e) to communicate to the Minister information matters of public importance acquired by the Council in the performance of its functions under this Act. Council members met the Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Minister of Health and Child Care Honorable Constatine Guvheya Chiwenga at Kaguvi building on the 7th of November 2023. Amongst matters discussed where the future of health professions, regulations, ethics and how to foster research and innovation in the health sector



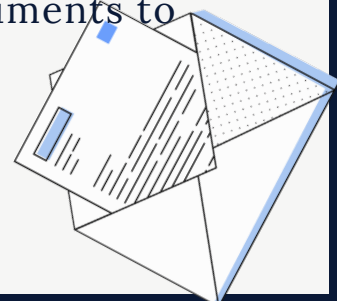
Notice



Dear Radiographer

Kindly note that AHPCZ now recognizes Echocardiography as an additional specialization. All those who have the qualification should submit it for registration. It has to be factored on your practicing certificate. It will therefore be illegal to practice Echocardiography without registration. All those who intend to train in the program have to submit the program for assessment to avoid being disqualified for registration after training. Kindly submit the documents to

registrations@ahpcz.co.zw



CPD Points

What are CPD Points?

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) is the means by which members of professions broaden the expertise required in their professional lives. This serves to ensure that both academic and practical qualifications do not become obsolete and redundant. Continuing Professional Development (CPD) is an ongoing, structured combination of learning activities through which Registered Practitioners maintain and extend their knowledge and skills for lifelong professional competence. CPD can take many forms, from short courses to conferences, seminars and lectures. Engaging in Continuing Professional Development ensures that both academic and practical qualifications do not become out-dated or obsolete; allowing individuals to continually 'up skill' or 're-skill' themselves, regardless of occupation, age or educational level. In this spirit of dedication to best practice and a desire to act and serve

wisely and well, this booklet is designed, issued to and used by all practitioners who are registered with the Allied Health Professions Council of Zimbabwe to record CPD activities they undertake each year. Should this professional continue to fail to take part in CPD activities for two consecutive years, they will be removed from the AHPC's register.

**CPD Points are Mandatory for
Renewal!!!**

CPD Points Chart

Health Promotion Officers	12
Clinical Social Workers	50
Counsellors	50
Dieticians	15
Nutritionists	12
Psychologists	50
Radiographers	50
Ultrasonographers	50
Ambulance Technicians	30
Emergency Medical Technicians	30
Hospital Food Services Supervisors	30
Intern Psychologists	40
X-ray Operators	25
Paramedics	30
Specialist Ultrasonographers	50



PAYMENT PLATFORMS

1. THROUGH BANK TRANSFER

a. STANDARD CHARTERED BANK

Account Name : Allied Health Practitioners Council,

Branch : Avondale,

Account Number : **0100209676900**

b. CBZ BANK

i. RTGS Account

Account Name : Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe

Branch : Avondale Branch

Branch Code : 6103

Account Number : **66161383840018**

ii. NOSTRO Account

Account Name : Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe

Branch : Avondale Branch

Branch Code : 6103

Account Number : **66161383840028**

NOTE: Write the **Practitioners' name and/or Registration Number** when making deposits or transfers.

2. PAYMENT THROUGH OUR ECONET BILLER SYSTEM

Make Payment

Pay Bill,

Enter Biller Code: **36143**

Enter amount

Enter Account Number: **Write your professional abbreviations, name and surname as one word, NO SPACING**

**Send the proof of payment to
registrations@ahpcz.co.zw**

Copy

accounts@ahpcz.co.zw

ALLIED HEALTH PRACTITIONERS COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE

ACCREDITED QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

	PROFESSION	QUALIFICATIONS	TRAINING INSTITUTION
1	Ambulance Technicians	Certificate in Ambulance Technician	MARS City of Harare St John Training School EMRAS Training Academy ACE Air and Ambulance Training Academy
2	Clinical Assistants	No longer being trained	
3	Clinical Social Workers	Diploma in Social Work Bachelor of Social Work Honours Degree Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work Master of Science in Clinical Social Work Degree	University of Zimbabwe University of Zimbabwe Women's University in Africa Bindura University of Science Education Midlands State University
4	Counsellors	Diploma in Systemic Family Counselling Advanced Counselling Course Diploma in HIV and AIDS Counselling Care and Support	CONTACT Christian Counselling Centre Zimbabwe Institute of HIV and AIDS Trust (ZIHAT)

		Certificate in Systemic Family Counselling (2013 backwards) Diploma in Systemic Family Counselling Advanced Diploma in Family Therapy Bachelor of Science Honours in Counselling Bachelor of Science Honours in Counselling Master of Science in Counselling	ZIST - CONNECT Great Zimbabwe University Zimbabwe Open University
		Diploma in Systemic Family Therapy and Family Development Counselling in Maternal, Perinatal and Child Mental Health	Society for Pre and Post Natal Services (SPPNS)
5	Dieticians	Bachelor of Science Honours in Nutrition and Dietetics	University of Zimbabwe Solusi University
6	Electrocardiogram Technician (E.C.G) Technicians	Certificate Cardiographic Technique Diploma Electrocardiography Technology	Ministry of Health and Child Care
7	Electroencephalographic (E.E.G) Technicians	Diploma Electroencephalographic Technology	Ministry of Health and Child Care
8	Emergency Medical Technician	Certificate in Emergency Medical Technician Diploma in Emergency Medical Care	MARS City of Harare ACE Air and Ambulance Training Academy EMRAS Training Academy Women's University in Africa
9	Health Education Promotion Officers	Bachelor of Science Degree in Health Education and Health Promotion	University of Zimbabwe
10	Health Information Management	National Certificate (NC) in Health Information Management National Diploma (ND) in Health Information Management Higher National Diploma (HND) in Health Information Management	Harare Polytechnic College
11	Hospital Equipment Technicians	Electronic Engineering diploma	Harare Polytechnic College

		Bachelor of Science Biomedical Engineering	University of Zimbabwe
12	Hospital Food Service Supervisors	Diploma in Hospital Food Services Supervisor	Ministry of Health and Child Care
13	Medical Physicists	Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Physics	University of Zimbabwe
		Bachelor of Science Applied Physics and Instrumentation Honours	Midlands State University
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Applied Physics	
		Master of Science Degree in Medical Physics	National University of Science and Technology
14	Nutritionists	Bachelor of Science in Nutrition Degree	
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Nutrition Science	University of Zimbabwe
		Bachelor of Science Food Science and Nutrition Honours Degree	Midlands State University
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Nutrition Science	Solusi University
15	Operating Theatre Technicians	No local accredited qualification	
16	Paramedics	Bachelor of Science in Emergency Medical Care	Women's University in Africa
17	Psychologists	Bachelor of Science Honours Psychology Degree	University of Zimbabwe
			Zimbabwe Open University
			Midlands State University
			Great Zimbabwe University
			Women's University in Africa
			Africa University
		BSc Honours in Industrial and Organisational Psychology	Manicaland State University
Bachelor of Science Special Honours in Psychology	Zimbabwe Open University		
	Great Zimbabwe University		
Bachelor of Science Honours in Organisational and Industrial Psychology	University of Zimbabwe		
	Bachelor of Science in Developmental Psychology		

		Bachelor of Science Child Development and Psychology	
		Master of Science in Sports Psychology	
		Master of Science in Industrial and Organisation Psychology	
		Master of Science in Forensic Psychology and Victimology	
		Master of Science in Clinical Psychology	
		Master of Science in Community Psychology	Midlands State University
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Counselling Psychology	
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Health Psychology	
		Master of Science in Counselling Psychology	Great Zimbabwe University
		Master of Science in Educational Psychology	
		Bachelor of Social Science Honours in Psychology	Africa University
		Master of Science in Organisational Psychology	
18	Radiographers	Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Radiography (Diagnostic)	University of Zimbabwe
			National University of Science and Technology
			Harare Institute of Technology
		Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Radiography (Therapeutic)	University of Zimbabwe
			National University of Science and Technology
			Harare Institute of Technology
		Diploma in Therapeutic Radiography	University of Zimbabwe (School of Radiography)
Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography	University of Zimbabwe (School of Radiography)		
	Bachelor of Science Special Honours in Radiography	National University of Science and Technology	
	Master of Science in Radiography	National University of Science and Technology	
19	Ultrasonographers	Post Graduate Diploma in Medical Ultrasound	Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe
			Harare Institute of Technology
		Master of Science in Medical Ultrasonography	National University of Science and Technology
			Harare Institute of Technology
20	X-ray Operators	X-ray operators certificate	Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe

GIVE US YOUR FEEDBACK & LEAVE A REVIEW

This Newsletter is Produced and Published by
Allied Health Practitioners Council of
Zimbabwe.

For more information, suggestions or submission
of research papers, articles and journal please
contact; info@ahpcz.co.zw

For registration and renewal matters please
contact; registrations@ahpcz.co.zw

For invoices, quotations and proof of payments
please contact; accounts@ahpcz.co.zw

For system complaints and management/ administration
issues please contact; registrar@ahpcz.co.zw

Or Visit us:

20 Worcester Road Eastlea , Harare

Website : www.ahpcz.co.zw

Phone : (0242)747482-3/303027

Also follow us :

 Facebook: Allied Health Practitioners Council of
Zimbabwe

 Twitter : @allied_council

 LinkedIn: allied-health-practitioners-council-
of-zimbabwe-ahpcz

