

SORA legislation and degree-specific health requirements in the social and health sector

The SORA legislation (solutions for unsuitability to study) aims in particular to improve patient and client safety, the safety of minors, the safety of the learning and working community, as well as the legal protection of individual students.

According to the legislation, the applicant's state of health or ability to work must not be an obstacle to admission. However, a person who is unfit or unable to perform the practical tasks associated with the studies or to learn on the job cannot be admitted as a student if the studies involve requirements relating to the safety of minors, patients, or clients.

Barriers to admission include

- Current untreated psychosis or severe incapacitating depression or other illness limiting mental health and functional capacity, which prevents one from performing the practical tasks related to the education
- A musculoskeletal disease, disability or other condition limiting physical health and functional capacity, which prevents the performance of practical tasks related to the education
- A disabling skin condition, such as chronic dermatitis, which prevents one from performing practical tasks related to the education
- Problematic substance use or dependence

The education provider may withdraw the right to study if

- The student, by repeatedly or seriously endangering the health or safety of another person during their studies, is manifestly unfit to perform practical tasks related to the student's studies, or to learn on the job
- It is obvious that the student is not able to carry out the practical tasks related to the studies, or to learn on the job because of the student's health or functional capacity
- The student has concealed health information during the application process that could have prevented the student from being selected
- The student has concealed the withdrawal of the student's previous admission.