New Zealand
Medical Radiation
Technologists Board
Te Poari Ringa Hangarua I raruke

Consultation

Review of the scopes of practice for registration in the profession of medical radiation technology

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Consultation Information

The Medical Radiation Technologists Board is pleased to present this consultation document which is seeking comment on a number of proposed changes to the current scopes of practice for registration in the profession of medical radiation technology.

All submissions must be received by no later than **Thursday 5 April** 2012. Please note that any submissions received after this date are likely to not be included for consideration in assisting the Board with making its final decisions.

Context of the Consultation

Legislative Framework - the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

The principal purpose of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 (the Act) is to protect the health and safety of the public by providing for mechanisms to ensure that health practitioners are competent and fit to practise their professions [section 3(1)].

Scopes of practice provide the definition and boundaries of a profession and should be described in such a way as to enable members of the public to clearly understand what it is a registered health practitioner does.

A scope of practice is defined as [section 5] -

(a) any health service that forms part of a health profession and that is for the time being described under section 11; and

(b) in relation to a health practitioner of that profession, means 1 or more of such health services that the practitioner is, under an authorisation granted section 21, permitted to perform, subject to any conditions for the time being imposed by the responsible authority

Section 11 of the Act states:

(1) Each authority appointed in respect of a profession must, by notice published in the *Gazette,* describe the contents of the professions in terms of 1 or more scopes of practice.

(2) A scope of practice may be described in any way the authority thinks fit, including, without limitation, in any 1 or more of the following ways:

  (a) by reference to a name or form of words that is commonly understood by persons who work in the health sector;

  (b) by reference to an area of science or learning;

  (c) by reference to tasks commonly performed;

  (d) by reference to illness or conditions to be diagnosed, treated, or managed

Furthermore the responsible authority must prescribe the qualification(s) required for registration in each scope of practice. Section 12 of the Act states:

(1) Each authority must, by notice published in the Gazette, prescribe the qualification or qualifications for every scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11.

(2) In prescribing qualifications under subsection (1), an authority may designate 1 or more of the following as qualifications for any scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11:

  (a) a degree or diploma of a stated kind from an educational institution accredited by the authority, whether in New Zealand or abroad, or an educational institution of a stated class, whether in New Zealand or abroad;

  (b) the successful completion of a degree, course of studies, or programme accredited by the authority;

  (c) a pass in a specified examination or any other assessment set by the authority or another organisation approved by the authority;

(d) registration with an overseas organisation that performs functions that correspond wholly or partly to those performed by the authority;

(e) experience in the provision of health services of a particular kind, including, without limitation, the provision of such services at a nominated institution or class of institution, or under the supervision or oversight of a nominated health practitioner, or class of health practitioner.

(3) A notice under subsection (1) may state that 1 or more qualifications or experience of 1 or more kinds, or both, is required for each scope of practice that the authority describes under section 11.

(4) An authority must monitor every New Zealand educational institution that it accredits for the purpose of subsection (2)(a), and may monitor any overseas educational institution that it accredits for that purpose.

In 2008 a ministerial review of the Act concluded that District Health Boards and others raised concerns that regulatory authorities sometimes choose to define scopes of practice too narrowly and by doing so limit rather than improve workforce flexibility. A recommendation was made for responsible authorities to improve the processes around scopes of practice including developing a set of principles and guidelines, regular review, a central web-based point for notifying new consultations, and processes to allow for any interested party to propose new or amended scopes.

Operational Framework - the Profession of Medical Radiation Technology

The medical radiation technology profession must keep abreast of a number of influencing factors that both individually and collectively are changing the face of the how-when-and where of the delivery of medical radiation technology services. Increasing demands for healthcare services are having to be balanced against global financial constraints; continually changing technologies; and predicted global shortages in health workforces over the next 1-2 decades underpin a national drive for increased flexibility both within and

across health workforces to meet the increasing demands on healthcare services and maintaining the health and safety of the public..

All of these factors need to be kept in mind when reviewing the scopes of practice for the purpose of registration in the profession of medical radiation technology.

Scopes of Practice for Registration in the Profession of Medical Radiation Technology - A Potted History

Pre-2003:

Prior to the introduction of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 the profession of medical radiation technology was regulated under the Medical Auxiliaries Act 1966 and the Medical Radiation Technologists Regulations 1995. At that time the Board stated that a medical radiation technologist was entitled to practise in each of five specified classes of medical radiation technology. There was also an option for a medical radiation technologist to have an exemption to practise in ultrasound or an area of ultrasound. Medical radiation technologists practising magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) without a MRI qualification were required to hold an 'exemption to practise' which involved working under a named supervisor, usually a radiologist.

The five classes of medical radiation technology were specified as:

1. Diagnostic Radiography
2. Radionuclide Imaging
3. Therapeutic Radiography
4. Ultrasound Imaging
5. Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003:

Under the current legislation the Board published its first definitions of the scopes of practice required for registration in the profession of medical radiation technology in 2004. At that point, five distinct scopes of practice were defined:

1. Medical Radiation Technologist
2. Radiation Therapist

3. Nuclear Medicine Technologist
4. Sonographer
5. Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist

These five scopes of practice built on the previously defined classes of medical radiation technology to recognise:

- Existing areas of practice with a solid history of a distinct qualification framework, for example, diagnostic imaging and radiation therapy; and
- Areas of practice that required distinct competencies that differed substantially from those of other areas of medical radiation technology practice; and
- Areas of practice that were not covered in sufficient depth in the New Zealand qualifications framework available at that time

A review in 2005 saw the introduction of an additional 3 scopes of practice associated with ongoing training towards registration in the three scopes of practice for which postgraduate study was deemed necessary , that is, nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance imaging, and ultrasound.

In 2008 a review of the scopes of practice resulted in a number of wording changes to better describe the various scopes of practice and prescribed qualifications. The configuration of eight distinct scopes of practice remained intact.

Further refinements were made to the wording of the prescribed qualifications for magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasound scopes of practice in 2010. This was to reflect a change in Board policy that required all qualification programmes to include an assessment of clinical competence for all graduates.

A summary of the Gazette notices from 2004 to 2010, as pertaining to the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 is included in the appendix of this consultation document.

Consultation Proposals and Issues

1. Proposed Changes to Scopes of Practice Configuration

The Board currently specifies eight scopes of practice which include three training scopes, one each for nuclear medicine, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging. In the interest of simplicity the

Board proposes to specify just one training scope that will encompass all three modalities. The associated wording changes are explained in the next section (Proposed Changes to Scopes of Practice Descriptions).

2. Proposed Changes to Scopes of Practice Descriptions

The Board is proposing a number of wording changes to the descriptions of the scopes of practice to better reflect the breadth of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professions, to have consistency in the terminology used, and to improve understanding of what it is practitioners registered in each scope of practice, do.

We propose to replace the term/title *medical radiation technology* to ***medical imaging and radiation therapy*** as we believe this is a more generic term that better encompasses the many technologies involved in the profession in the 21st century. *Medical radiation technology* gives an impression that the profession is restricted to the use of *radiation* whereas *medical imaging and radiation therapy* is much broader in its intent and encompasses a range of evolving technologies and imaging techniques. The distinction between *medical imaging* and *radiation therapy* reflects both the diagnostic and therapeutic nature of the profession.

The Board proposes the following statement to describe the medical imaging and radiation therapy profession:

Medical imaging and radiation therapy is a patient-centred profession. Medical imaging practitioners use technology to create images of the human body for diagnosis and the staging and management of disease. Radiation therapy practitioners use technology to create and evaluate images and data related to the localisation, planning and delivery of radiation treatments.

The Board proposes the following statements to describe the scopes of practice and prescribed qualifications for the purpose of registration in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy:

2.1 Diagnostic Imaging General Technologist

Current Description:

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – General:

Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation

Proposed Description:

Diagnostic Imaging General Technologists produce diagnostic radiographs or carry out diagnostic procedures either independently or in collaboration with a radiologist or other medical practitioner. They evaluate the diagnostic quality of the images and take corrective measures as required. The practice of Diagnostic Imaging General Technologists involves the use of ionising radiation and may include computed tomography (CT), mammography, and angiography. Responsibilities may also include IV cannulation and contrast administration, as within workplace guidelines and as the Diagnostic Imaging Technologist is specifically trained and is deemed competent to perform..

Diagnostic Imaging General Technologists must demonstrate competencies in patient care, patient positioning, use of imaging technology, radiation safety, clinical and organisational responsibility for the examination, and quality assurance.

2.2 Radiation Therapist

Current Description:

Practises Radiation Therapy:
Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery.

Proposed Description:

Radiation Therapists are primarily concerned with the planning and implementation of radiation treatment and issues of care and wellbeing of people diagnosed with cancer and other conditions undergoing radiation therapy. They create and evaluate images and data related to the localisation, planning and delivery of ionising radiation treatments to patients in accordance with the prescription of a Radiation Oncologist. Radiation Therapists provide specific care to patients prior, during and after treatment, educating patients in regard to procedures as well as how to deal with radiation reactions.

Radiation Therapists must demonstrate competence in patient care, treatment design and delivery, radiation safety, clinical and organisational responsibility of the treatment, and quality assurance

2.3 Nuclear Medicine Technologist

Current Description:

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Nuclear Medicine:
Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

Proposed Description:

Nuclear Medicine Technologists use radiopharmaceuticals in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

The practice involves the preparation, administration, imaging and quantification of diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals to demonstrate organ and molecular function as well as the delivery of therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals to treat a number of pathologies.

Nuclear Medicine Technologists are involved in the operation of gamma camera and PET imaging systems with or without sealed sources of radioactive materials or X-ray tubes for attenuation correction, anatomical fusion, transmission imaging or diagnostic CT (when appropriately trained).

Nuclear Medicine Technologists competencies include but are not limited to patient care, patient positioning, preparation and administration of radiopharmaceuticals, radionuclide safety, radiation safety, clinical and organisational responsibility for the examination, in vitro diagnostic testing , radionuclide therapy and quality assurance.

2.4 Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist

Current Description:

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Magnetic Resonance Imaging:
Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

Proposed Description:

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Technologists produce high quality diagnostic images using a powerful magnetic field. They evaluate the diagnostic quality of these images and take corrective measures as required. MRI Technologists have expert knowledge regarding magnetic field safety and apply these principles in the protection of their patients, themselves, other practitioners and the general public. They apply their knowledge of

magnetic resonance physics and anatomical and pathological appearances to obtain various pulse sequence data sets and work in collaboration with the radiologist and/or physician to develop new protocols and make use of sophisticated software.

MRI Technologists are responsible for the safe operation of the magnet and its ancillary equipment. MRI Technologists may be expected to show competence in IV cannulation and contrast administration and procedures to use in case of reaction as within workplace guidelines and as the MRI Technologist is specifically trained and is deemed to be competent.

MRI Technologists must demonstrate competencies in patient care, patient positioning, use of magnetic resonance imaging technology, magnetic resonance safety, clinical and organisational responsibility for the examination, and quality assurance.

2.5 Sonographer

Current Description:

Practises Diagnostic Imaging – Ultrasound:
Involves the use of ultrasound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation.

Proposed Description:

Sonographers use specialised ultrasound equipment to acquire diagnostic images and provide information which assists a health practitioner in providing appropriate patient care and management. To ensure the clinical questions are answered, Sonographers may extend the sonographic examination to include regions not suggested in the referral, as within workplace guidelines.

Sonographers are responsible for the safe operation of the ultrasound equipment. They must demonstrate competencies in patient care, patient positioning, imaging anatomy and pathology, use of ultrasound technology, bioeffects and the safety of ultrasound, clinical and organisational responsibility for the examination, and quality assurance.

2.6 Graduate Trainee - Medical Imaging

Current Description:

Trainee Nuclear Medicine Technologist

Undertaking training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in nuclear medicine imaging

Trainee Sonographer

Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in ultrasound

Trainee Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist

Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in magnetic resonance imaging.

Proposed Description:

Suitably qualified registered health practitioners can apply for registration as a Graduate Trainee - Medical Imaging in an approved medical imaging technology training programme in nuclear medicine; magnetic resonance imaging; or ultrasound. Upon completion of the relevant training programme, and meeting the requirements for demonstrating clinical competence, the Graduate Trainee - Medical Imaging is eligible to apply for registration in the relevant scope of practice of a Nuclear Medicine Technologist; a Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist; or a Sonographer.

3. Proposed Changes to Descriptions of Qualifications

3.1 Current Qualifications Prescribed for Registration

3.1.1 Diagnostic Imaging General Technologist:

A New Zealand degree in medical imaging approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and relevant clinical experience in medical imaging that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a Diagnostic Imaging General Technologist.

3.1.2 Radiation Therapist:

A New Zealand degree in radiation therapy approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and relevant clinical experience in radiation therapy that, in the opinion of the Board, is sufficient for registration as a Radiation Therapist.

3.1.3 Nuclear Medicine Technologist:

A degree in medical imaging and a tertiary qualification in nuclear medicine approved by the Board and 3360 hours of clinical experience in nuclear medicine, or a course of training, examinations and relevant clinical experience in nuclear medicine that, in the opinion of the Board, is sufficient for registration as a Nuclear Medicine Technologist.

3.1.4 MRI Technologist:

A degree in diagnostic imaging approved by the Board and a postgraduate qualification in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and relevant clinical experience in MRI, that, in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a MRI Technologist. If the postgraduate qualification in MRI does not contain an assessment of clinical competence, the applicant must have completed a minimum of 3360 hours clinical experience in MRI and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA).

3.1.5 Sonographer:

A degree in diagnostic imaging or health science approved by the Board and a postgraduate qualification in ultrasound approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and clinical experience in ultrasound that, in the opinion of the Board, is sufficient for registration as a Sonographer. If the postgraduate qualification does not contain an assessment of clinical competence, the applicant must have completed a minimum of 3360 hours clinical experience in ultrasound and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA).

3.1.6 Graduate Trainee - Medical Imaging

New Zealand registration as a health practitioner and a degree in diagnostic imaging (or relevant health science - ultrasound only) approved by the Board and enrolment in a Board-approved course of training in nuclear medicine; magnetic resonance imaging; or ultrasound.

3.2 Proposed Descriptions of Qualifications Required for Registration

The Board proposes to change the descriptions for the qualifications required for registration to the following:

Diagnostic Imaging General Technologist/Radiation Therapist:

3.2.1 An undergraduate degree in diagnostic medical imaging or radiation therapy from a New Zealand tertiary education institution that is accredited and monitored by the Board; or

3.2.2 A course of training and/or examinations combined with relevant and specialised diagnostic imaging or radiation therapy experience that, in the opinion of the Board, is substantially equivalent to the courses of the New Zealand prescribed qualifications for a Diagnostic Imaging General Technologist or a Radiation Therapist; or

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist:

3.2.3 An undergraduate degree in diagnostic medical imaging as accredited and/or approved by the Board and a postgraduate diploma in magnetic resonance imaging from a New Zealand tertiary education institution that is accredited and monitored by the Board; or

Sonographer:

3.2.4 An undergraduate degree in diagnostic medical imaging and/or a relevant health science as accredited and/or approved by the Board and a postgraduate diploma in ultrasound from a New Zealand tertiary education institution that is accredited and monitored by the Board; or

Nuclear Medicine Technologist:

3.2.5 An undergraduate degree in medical imaging and a tertiary qualification in nuclear medicine from an education institution approved by the Board. If the tertiary qualification does not contain an assessment of clinical competence, the applicant must have completed a

minimum of 3360 hours clinical experience in nuclear medicine, and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA) as approved by the Board; or

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist/Sonographer:

3.2.6 A course of training and/or examinations combined with relevant and specialised magnetic resonance imaging, or ultrasound experience that, in the opinion of the Board, is substantially equivalent to the course of the New Zealand prescribed qualification for a MRI Technologist or Sonographer. If the qualification does not contain an assessment of clinical competence, the applicant must have completed a minimum of 3360 hours clinical experience in magnetic resonance imaging or ultrasound and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA) as approved by the Board; or

Diagnostic Imaging Technologist/Radiation Therapist/Nuclear Medicine Technologist/MRI Technologist/Sonographer:

3.2.7 Successful completion of a registration examination assessment (REA) as approved by the Board combined with relevant and specialised medical imaging and/or radiation therapy experience; or

Graduate Trainee - Medical Imaging:

3.2.8 New Zealand registration as a health practitioner and a degree in diagnostic imaging (or relevant health science - ultrasound only) approved by the Board and enrolment in a Board-approved course of training in nuclear medicine; magnetic resonance imaging; or ultrasound.

Appendix 1

SUMMARY OF SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND QUALIFICATIONS GAZETTE NOTICES

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
Medical Radiation Technologist	17.08.04	Practises diagnostic imaging general. Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Medical radiation technologists registered in diagnostic imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging
	24.03.05	Practises diagnostic imaging general. Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Medical radiation technologists registered in diagnostic imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging
Diagnostic Imaging General	25.06.08	Practises diagnostic imaging general. Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A New Zealand degree in medical diagnostic imaging approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration in diagnostic imaging - general
	01.12.10	Practises diagnostic imaging general. Involves the use of ionising radiation to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A New Zealand degree in medical diagnostic imaging approved by the Board, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration in diagnostic imaging - general

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
Radiation Therapist	17.08.04	Practises radiation therapy. Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery	Radiation therapists registered for radiation therapy have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in radiation therapy
	24.03.05	Practises radiation therapy. Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery	Radiation therapists registered for radiation therapy have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in radiation therapy
	25.06.08	Practises radiation therapy. Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery	A New Zealand degree in radiation therapy approved by the board, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a radiation therapist
	01.12.10	Practises radiation therapy. Involves the use of treatment planning systems, ionising radiation and radionuclides for radiation treatment planning and delivery	A New Zealand degree in radiation therapy approved by the board, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a radiation therapist

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
Nuclear Medicine Technologist	17.08.04	Practises diagnostic imaging - nuclear medicine. Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Nuclear medicine technologists registered in nuclear medicine have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging and a postgraduate diploma n nuclear medicine
	24.03.05	Practises diagnostic imaging -	Nuclear medicine technologists

		nuclear medicine. Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	registered in nuclear medicine have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging, a postgraduate qualification and 3360 hours clinical experience in nuclear medicine
	25.06.08	Practises diagnostic imaging - nuclear medicine. Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A degree in nuclear medicine approved by the Board and 3360 hours of clinical experience in nuclear medicine, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a nuclear medicine technologist
	01.12.10	Practises diagnostic imaging - nuclear medicine. Involves the use of radionuclides to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A degree in nuclear medicine approved by the Board and 3360 hours of clinical experience in nuclear medicine, or a course of training, examinations and work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a nuclear medicine technologist

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
Sonographer	17.08.04	Practices diagnostic imaging - ultrasound. involves the use of sound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Sonographers who undertake ultrasound examinations will have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree and a postgraduate qualification in ultrasound
	24.03.05	Practices diagnostic imaging - ultrasound. involves the use of sound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Sonographers who undertake ultrasound examinations will have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree, a postgraduate qualification and 3360 hours clinical experience in ultrasound
	25.06.08	Practices diagnostic imaging - ultrasound. involves the use of sound waves to gain a diagnostic image for	A degree in diagnostic imaging or health science approved by the board and a postgraduate qualification in ultrasound approved by the board and 3360 hours

		evaluation	of clinical experience in ultrasound or a course of training, examinations and relevant work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a magnetic resonance imaging technologist
	01.12.10	Practices diagnostic imaging - ultrasound. involves the use of sound waves to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A degree in diagnostic imaging or health science approved by the board and a postgraduate qualification in ultrasound approved by the board, or a course of training, examinations and relevant work experience that in the opinion of the Board is sufficient for registration as a magnetic resonance imaging technologist. If the postgraduate diploma does not contain a clinical component, there is also a requirement to complete 3360 clinical hours and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA)

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist	17.08.04	Practises medical imaging - magnetic resonance imaging. Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Magnetic resonance imaging technologists registered in magnetic resonance imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging and postgraduate qualification in magnetic resonance imaging
	24.03.05	Practises medical imaging - magnetic resonance imaging. Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	Magnetic resonance imaging technologists registered in magnetic resonance imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging, a postgraduate qualification and 3360 hours clinical experience in magnetic resonance imaging Alternatively, at the Board's discretion on a case-by-case basis, other persons who have performed medical radiation technology by virtue of exemption

			approved by the board under Regulation 11(1)(e) of the Medical Radiation Technologists Regulations 1995, will have passed the board's competency based assessment registration examination in any one of scopes of practice 1-4
	25.06.08	Practises medical imaging - magnetic resonance imaging. Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A degree in diagnostic imaging approved by the board and a postgraduate qualification in magnetic resonance imaging approved by the board and 3360 hours of clinical experience in magnetic resonance imaging, or a course of training, examinations and relevant work experience that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration as a magnetic resonance imaging technologist
	01.12.10	Practises medical imaging - magnetic resonance imaging. Involves the use of magnetic resonance to gain a diagnostic image for evaluation	A degree in diagnostic imaging approved by the board and a postgraduate qualification in magnetic resonance imaging approved by the board. or a course of training, examinations and relevant work experience that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration as a magnetic resonance imaging technologist. If the postgraduate diploma in magnetic resonance imaging does not contain a clinical component, there is also a requirement to complete 3360 clinical hours and undergo a registration examination assessment (REA)

Scope of Practice	Date	Description	Qualification
	17.08.04		
Training - Nuclear Medicine Training - Ultrasound Training - Magnetic Resonance Imaging	24.03.05		Medical radiation technologists registered in a training scope of practice in nuclear medicine, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in medical diagnostic imaging. Other health professionals registered in a training scope of practice in nuclear medicine, ultrasound or magnetic resonance imaging have a minimum of a Medical Radiation Technologists Board approved undergraduate degree in an appropriate health science
Trainee Nuclear Medicine Technologist	25.06.08	Undertaking training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in nuclear medicine imaging	A degree in diagnostic imaging approved by the board and enrolment in an approved course of training in nuclear

Trainee Sonographer		Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in ultrasound	medicine, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging or a degree in health sciences that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration in a training scope of practice, and enrolment in an approved course of training in nuclear medicine, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging
Trainee Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist		Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in magnetic resonance imaging	
Trainee Nuclear Medicine Technologist	01.12.10	Undertaking training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in nuclear medicine imaging	A degree in diagnostic imaging approved by the board and enrolment in an approved course of training in nuclear medicine, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging or a degree in health sciences that in the opinion of the board is sufficient for registration in a training scope of practice, and enrolment in an approved course of training in nuclear medicine, ultrasound, or magnetic resonance imaging
Trainee Sonographer		Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in ultrasound	
Trainee Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologist		Undertaking postgraduate training in an approved medical radiation technology programme in magnetic resonance imaging	