

# Supervision Policy

July 2022



New Zealand  
**Medical Radiation  
Technologists Board**  
*Te Poari Ringa Hangarau Iraruke*

# Supervision Policy

July 2022

<b>Reference Number</b>	2022-Jul-V4-MRT Supervision
<b>Scope</b>	This policy applies to any person applying for registration, or is registered with, the Medical Radiation Technologists Board under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.
<b>Associated documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Code of Ethical Conduct</li><li>• Competence Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Practitioners in Aotearoa New Zealand</li></ul>
<b>Version</b>	Four Previous reviews: Version one: 2014 Version Three: 2020 Version two: 2016
<b>Approving Body</b>	Medical Radiation Technologists Board
<b>Date</b>	July 2022

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# What, why and when: Supervision?



## What?

Supervision is a formal and documented process enabling a practitioner to demonstrate medical imaging and radiation therapy entry-level competence and fitness to practise in a clinical setting which protects the health and safety of the public. During the process, a Board approved supervisor(s), will provide professional oversight and clinical support to an independently capable practitioner.

## Why

Section 22 (3) of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 allows the Medical Radiation Technologists Board (the Board) to place a condition on a practitioner's scope of practice as a mechanism to be satisfied they are competent to practise. Appropriate supervision provides assurance to the Board and the New Zealand public that a registered practitioner's practice is safe and does not pose a risk of harm to the public.

## When

Practitioners are required to be under supervision in the following circumstances:

- If registered in any training scope of practice.
- Registered and are returning to work but have not been practising for over three years.
- Overseas-trained practitioners who have gained registration.
- All registration examination assessment (REA) candidates undertaking a familiarisation period.

Supervision may also be used to assist individual practitioners to meet specific professional standard requirements.

# Levels of Supervision: core principals

The factors that influence the levels of supervision are:

01

The purpose of the supervision.

02

The previous practice experience, qualifications, skills and attributes of the practitioner.

03

Specific requirements imposed either by the Board or by a third party (such as the Health Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal).

04

The level of risk associated with the location and the availability of clinical and relevant support.

05

The level of risk associated with the capability and suitability of the practitioner;

Practitioners registered in the trainee scopes of practice must practise under [level 1 supervision](#) at all times.

If there are any concerns with the levels of supervision allocated during the supervision period, these will need to be raised with the Board immediately. Any changes to the assigned level of supervision requires pre-approval from the Board.

# Supervision Level Specifications

## Levels of Supervision

### Level 1

The supervisor takes direct and principal responsibility for individual patients.

The supervisor must be physically present and observing at all times when the practitioner is undertaking examinations and/or treatment.

The practitioner must consult the supervisor about the management of each patient before undertaking examinations and/or treatment.

The supervisor must conduct a weekly review of the practitioner's practice.

Supervision via telephone (indirect) is **NOT** permitted.

### Level 2

The supervisor and supervised practitioner share the responsibility for patients.

The practitioner must inform the supervisor at agreed intervals about the management of each patient; this may be after the examination and/or treatment has been delivered.

Supervision must be primarily in person (direct). When the supervisor is not physically present, (but is within the workplace) they are always accessible by telephone or other means of telecommunication.

The supervisor must conduct a fortnightly review of the practitioner's practice.

# Practitioner under Supervision (Supervisee) Responsibilities

## Professional

- Maintain a professional working relationship with your supervisor.
- Recognise your professional limits and practise within those limits.
- Practise within the Board's Code of Ethical Conduct.

## Prepared

- Be prepared and plan for meetings with your supervisor.
- Keep and maintain records of clinical activities and when your logbook is due.

## Responsible

You are responsible for immediately advising the MRTB if:

- The relationship with your supervisor breaks down.
- You or your supervisor leaves current employment and/or role.
- There is a change in who is providing your supervision.

## Adaptable

Adapt your practice to address the remediation of identified areas that may arise to achieve improvements.

## Qualified

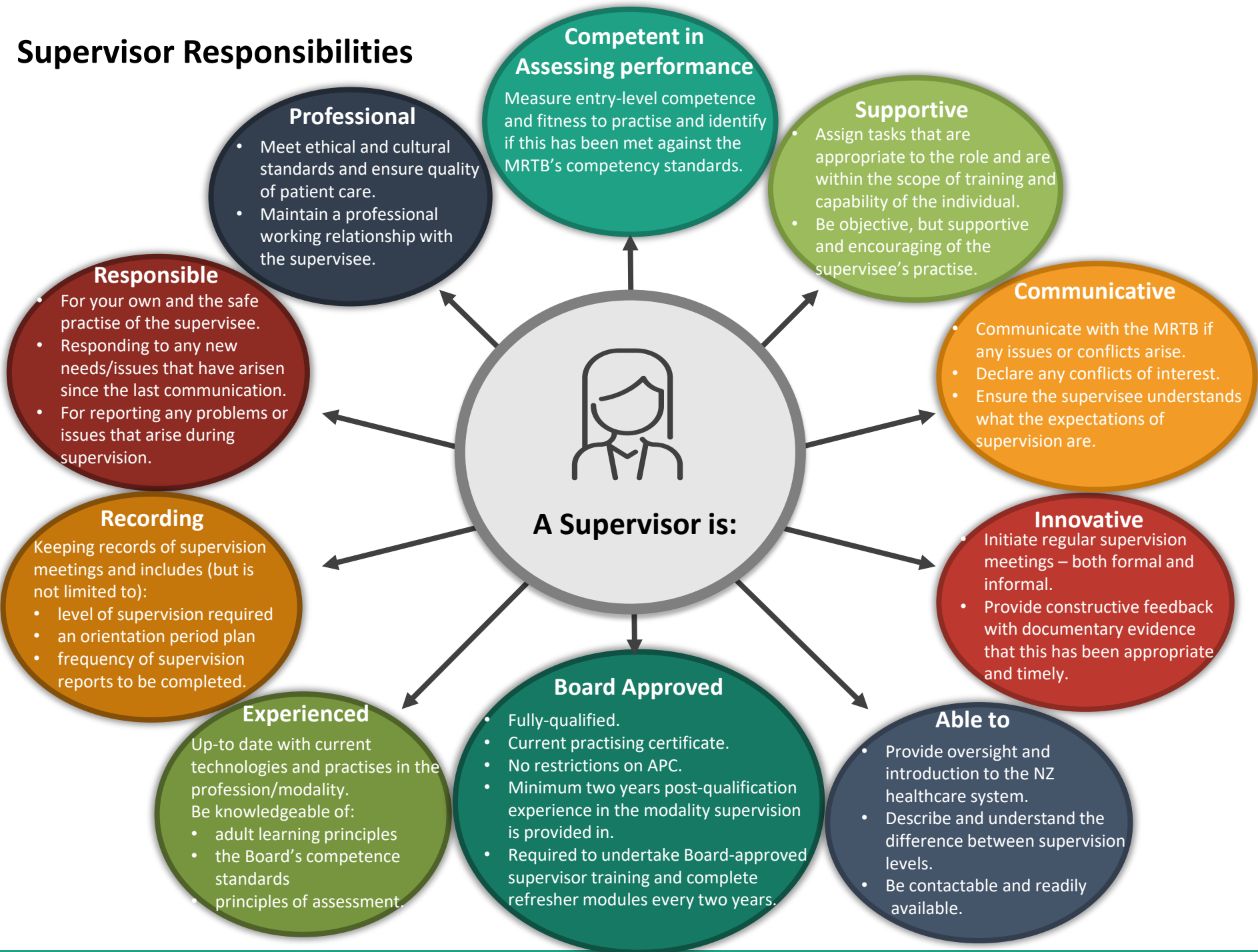
Be registered with the Board; and hold a current practising certificate – BEFORE commencement of employment/supervision.

## Communicative

Immediately advise your supervisor of any issues and all clinical incidents.



# Supervisor Responsibilities





# Nominated Supervisor and Reporting requirements

The supervision report must be completed by the nominated supervisor and include:



**01**

Feedback on how the supervisee is meeting competency in relation to all aspects of the MRTB's competence standards e.g., communication, cultural safety, safe practice etc.

**02**

Weekly objective feedback (with examples) on how the supervisee is progressing through the supervision period.

- What areas is the supervisee doing well?
- What areas need further work?

**03**

If there are areas of weakness identified, provide a mutually agreed action plan strategy that outlines how these concerns will be addressed and resolved.

**04**

Confirmation of whether the supervisee meets the required level of competency at the conclusion of the supervision period.

**05**

Any emerging issues or concerns with the supervisee and any changes in the supervisory arrangements.

## The nominated supervisor must be:

- Approved by the Board prior to the commencement of the period of supervised practice.
- The primary practitioner responsible for the supervision of the supervised practitioner.

If there is a need to delegate supervision to another registered practitioner to cover days off, shift work etc., the other supervisor must:

- Be registered in the same scope of practice.
- Hold a current practising certificate with no limitations.
- Be given an appropriate handover of what stage the supervisee is at.
- Not expected to be taking over the supervision on an on-going regular basis or for long periods of time.

# Supervision Process – Supervisor and Supervisee Responsibilities

## Before commencement of supervision – the supervisee is responsible for:

- 01** Applying for and obtaining an Annual Practising Certificate.
- 02** Finding an appropriate site that offers the range of imaging technology required for completing supervision requirements. If the primary nominated site does not provide the suite of imaging technology e.g., CT required to complete the supervision, it is your responsibility to liaise with the relevant personnel at the primary nominated site to find suitable alternatives.
- 03** Finding a supervisor.
- 04** Sending the MRTB the name of the site and supervisor. The MRTB will then review this and will advise whether the site and supervisor are suitable. You should not start supervision until you have received confirmation that the site and supervisor are suitable.

## During supervision – the supervisee and supervisor are responsible for:

- 01** Adhering to the levels of supervision as stated under 'Levels of Supervision'.
- 02** Engaging in a minimum of weekly supervision meetings in level one supervision and a minimum of fortnightly in level two supervision. These meetings should include discussion around learning outcomes, expected progression points and frequency and duration of the reporting requirements.
- 03** Submitting to the MRTB a completed report at the end of level one supervision – and continue level one supervision until the Board confirms that the supervisee can move to level two supervision. The report must be fully completed and filled out.
- 04** Once approved by MRTB, beginning and completing level two supervision.
- 05** Submitting a completed report at the conclusion of level two supervision. The supervisee is deemed to be and is expected to be, continuing supervision until such time that the Board has reviewed the report and has confirmed that no further supervision is required.
- 06** Immediately advising the MRTB if any problems arise before, during or after the supervision process.