



Queensland

Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001

Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002

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Queensland

Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002

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Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 13 April 2012]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 12 May 2002.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 4 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Registration

4 Qualifications for general registration—Act, s 44

(1) For section 44(1)(a) of the Act, a qualification stated in schedule 1, column 1, and conferred or awarded by the educational institution stated in column 2 for the qualification, is a qualification for general registration—

(a) for a qualification in part 1 of the schedule—in the medical imaging technology profession; or

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- (b) for a qualification in part 2 of the schedule—in the nuclear medicine technology profession; or
 - (c) for a qualification in part 3 of the schedule—in the radiation therapy profession.
- (2) However, if a person holds a qualification stated in more than 1 part of schedule 1, column 1, with a major in medical imaging technology, the qualification is a qualification for general registration only in the medical imaging technology profession.
- (3) Also, if a person holds a qualification stated in more than 1 part of schedule 1, column 1, with a major in nuclear medicine technology, the qualification is a qualification for general registration only in the nuclear medicine technology profession.
- (4) Also, if a person holds a qualification stated in more than 1 part of schedule 1, column 1, with a major in radiation therapy, the qualification is a qualification for general registration only in the radiation therapy profession.

5 Period of registration—Act, s 56

For section 56(1) of the Act, the general registration period is a financial year.

6 Notification of change in circumstances—Act, s 134

For section 134 of the Act, each of the following is a change in a registrant's circumstances of which the board must be advised—

- (a) a change in the registrant's name;
- (b) a change in the registrant's address;
- (c) for a special purpose registrant—a change in the way the registrant undertakes the special activity for which the registrant is registered;

Examples of a change for paragraph (c)—

- 1 a registrant undertakes the activity at a different place

- 2 a registrant changes the amount of time spent doing the activity
 - 3 a registrant ceases to do the activity
- (d) the registrant ceases to be qualified for registration.

Part 3 Probationary registrants

Division 1 Supervised practice program

7 What is the supervised practice program—Act, s 61

- (1) For section 61 of the Act, the supervised practice program is a program of supervision for probationary registrants that happens over a period of practice of the profession and includes the requirements set out in this part.
- (2) The main objects of the supervised practice program include—
 - (a) giving probationary registrants experience in, and instruction about, practising in the profession; and
 - (b) helping probationary registrants to develop knowledge about practising in the profession; and
 - (c) teaching probationary registrants the standards of conduct required of a registrant; and
 - (d) enabling a probationary registrant to meet the requirements for general registration without probationary conditions.

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Division 2 Practice of the profession

8 What is practice of the profession—medical imaging technology—Act, s 61

Practice of the profession for the supervised practice program for the medical imaging technology profession is an activity carried out by a probationary registrant involving the production of images using ionising radiation and other modalities to help in the diagnosis and management of disease or injury in humans.

9 What is practice of the profession—nuclear medicine technology—Act, s 61

Practice of the profession for the supervised practice program for the nuclear medicine technology profession is an activity carried out by a probationary registrant involving the use of unsealed radioactive compounds and other modalities in the development and delivery of the following procedures—

- (a) imaging and measurement of physiological processes to help in the diagnosis of disease and injury in humans;
- (b) palliation or treatment of disease in humans.

10 What is practice of the profession—radiation therapy—Act, s 61

Practice of the profession for the supervised practice program for the radiation therapy profession is an activity carried out by a probationary registrant involving the development, implementation and verification of radiation therapy treatment plans to contain, cure or relieve disease in humans.

11 Practice of the profession generally—Act, s 61

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a probationary registrant practises the profession only while the registrant has a supervisor under the supervised practice program.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a period of not more than 28 days when the probationary registrant is changing the registrant's supervisor if the registrant gives the board notice under section 16 advising of a change of supervisors.

Division 3 Practice under the supervised practice program

12 Probationary registrant not to be sole practitioner

A probationary registrant must not practise the profession at a place unless a general registrant in the profession is at the place.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

13 Period allowed for completion of the supervised practice program—Act, s 57

For section 57(2)(a)(ii) of the Act, the period is 2 years from the day the registrant is registered as a probationary registrant.

14 Minimum period for completion of the supervised practice program—Act, s 61

- (1) For section 61(2)(f) of the Act, the minimum period is as follows—
- (a) for a probationary registrant undertaking the supervised practice program by working on a full-time basis over a continuous period—48 weeks from the day the registrant is registered as a probationary registrant;
 - (b) otherwise—the number of weeks, from the day the registrant is registered as a probationary registrant, calculated using the following formula—

$$\frac{1824}{AHW}$$

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- (2) For subsection (1), the minimum period includes the following—
 - (a) 5 days or less bereavement or sick leave taken during the minimum period;
 - (b) any public holidays occurring during the minimum period.
- (3) For paragraph (1)(b), if the number calculated using the formula is not a whole number, the number of weeks is the next highest whole number.
- (4) To remove any doubt, it is declared that for a probationary registrant undertaking the supervised practice program, the minimum period is 48 weeks even if the registrant works more than 38 hours a week.
- (5) In this section—

AHW means the average weekly hours a probationary registrant works in the profession.

15 Probationary registrant to notify board when starting the supervised practice program

- (1) A probationary registrant must, within 28 days of starting the supervised practice program or a partial program, notify the board that the registrant has started the program or partial program unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.
- (2) The registrant must notify the board in the approved form.

16 Probationary registrant to tell board about change of supervisor

- (1) A probationary registrant must, within 28 days after changing the registrant's supervisor, notify the board of the change unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.
- (2) The registrant must notify the board in the approved form.

17 Certain registrants to tell board about change of professional practice setting

- (1) A section 57(2)(a) registrant must, within 28 days of changing the professional practice setting in which the registrant is undertaking the supervised practice program, notify the board of the change unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) The registrant must notify the board in the approved form.

18 Probationary registrants to give board reports

- (1) A probationary registrant must give the board a report about the registrant's progress and performance in undertaking the supervised practice program or a partial program (a *progress report*) at any time the board reasonably requires the registrant to give a report, unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) Also, a section 57(2)(a) registrant must, unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse, give the board a progress report—

- (a) 6 months after the day the registrant starts the program; and
(b) within 6 months after the last report.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (3) A registrant must give the board a report under subsection (1) within 28 days from the day the registrant receives a notice from the board requiring the report unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse.

- (4) A report under this section must be—

- (a) in the approved form; and
(b) signed by the registrant and the registrant's supervisor.

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Division 4 Competencies

19 Competencies to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program—medical imaging technology—Act, s 61

A probationary registrant in the medical imaging technology profession must, to complete the supervised practice program, demonstrate competency to carry out general imaging techniques, including the following—

- (a) general and contrast radiographic examinations of the genito-urinary, respiratory and skeletal systems and the alimentary tract;
- (b) paediatric imaging;
- (c) mobile radiography, including mobile image intensification;
- (d) radiography in the context of an operating theatre;
- (e) routine computed tomography;
- (f) trauma radiography.

20 Competencies to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program—nuclear medicine technology—Act, s 61

A probationary registrant in the nuclear medicine technology profession must, to complete the supervised practice program, demonstrate competency in the following—

- (a) undertaking preparation, dose dispensing and administration of diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals;
- (b) undertaking therapeutic and palliative radiopharmaceutical dose dispensing;
- (c) using aseptic laboratory skills for reconstituting radiopharmaceuticals and labelling blood products;
- (d) performing radionuclide planar imaging, SPECT imaging and ECG-gated imaging in adults and children,

-
- including studies of the heart, kidneys, lungs, skeleton, thyroid and tumours;
- (e) undertaking digital data analysis, processing and storage;
 - (f) using dose calibrators, probes and radiation survey meters;
 - (g) performing quality control and quality assurance procedures including—
 - (i) routine quality control of gamma camera, dose calibrators and other equipment used in the profession; and
 - (ii) quality control of radiopharmaceuticals;
 - (h) managing patient case loads and associated administrative processes.

21 Competencies to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program—radiation therapy—Act, s 61

A probationary registrant in the radiation therapy profession must, to complete the supervised practice program, demonstrate competency in the following—

- (a) performing routine and non-specialised procedures including external beam treatment;
- (b) undertaking treatment simulation processes;
- (c) undertaking treatment planning including the acquisition of patient and imaging data to —
 - (i) integrate the planning process; and
 - (ii) provide advice about the best radiation therapy for a patient; and
 - (iii) develop a treatment plan for the patient;
- (d) implementing a treatment plan in collaboration with a prescribing medical specialist and clinical staff;

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- (e) verifying treatment delivery;
- (f) performing, with confirmation and assistance from a registrant in the radiation therapy profession who is not a probationary registrant, the following—
 - (i) integration of all types of medical images into the treatment planning process;
 - (ii) application of three-dimensional computer assisted treatment planning;
 - (iii) advanced beam direction procedures.

Division 5 Professional practice settings

Subdivision 1 General

22 Section 57(2)(a) registrants to practise only in certain professional practice settings

A section 57(2)(a) registrant must practise the profession only in a professional practice setting that meets the criteria mentioned in this division, subdivision 2, 3 or 4 (a *suitable place*).

Subdivision 2 Criteria for medical imaging technology profession

23 Staff at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

A professional practice setting for the medical imaging technology profession must have the following persons available, during a working day, to give a section 57(2)(a) registrant advice and direction about practising the profession—

- (a) for each section 57(2)(a) registrant who is undertaking the supervised practice program in the setting—at least 1 medical imaging technologist who is eligible under section 40 to be a supervisor of a probationary registrant;
- (b) at least 1 medical imaging technologist who is eligible under section 41 to be another person who supervises probationary registrants.

24 Equipment at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

A professional practice setting for the medical imaging technology profession must have, or have access to, the equipment needed to carry out medical imaging, including, for example, a general X-ray unit, a mobile X-ray unit with an image intensifier and a computed tomography scanner.

25 Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

- (1) Diagnostic imaging examinations must be carried out at a professional practice setting for the medical imaging technology profession, including, for example, the following—
 - (a) contrast procedures, including gastrointestinal and renal tract procedures;
 - (b) mobile radiography;
 - (c) paediatric imaging;
 - (d) radiography of the chest and abdomen;
 - (e) radiography of the skeletal system, including trauma radiography;
 - (f) routine computed tomography;
 - (g) theatre imaging.

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- (2) A professional practice setting for the medical imaging technology profession must also allow a registrant to observe, and assist with, diagnostic imaging examinations using 1 or more of the following modalities or techniques—
- (a) angiography and interventional procedures;
 - (b) bone mineral densitometry;
 - (c) digital subtraction angiography.

26 Access to professional development and research—medical imaging technology

A professional practice setting for the medical imaging technology profession must allow the registrant to—

- (a) have access to, and take part in, professional development activities in the medical imaging technology profession; and
- (b) take part in research and development in the medical imaging technology profession.

Subdivision 3 Criteria for nuclear medicine technology profession

27 Staff at professional practice setting—nuclear medicine technology

- (1) A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must have the following persons available, during a working day, to give a section 57(2)(a) registrant advice and direction about practising the profession—
- (a) for each section 57(2)(a) registrant who is undertaking the supervised practice program in the setting—at least 1 nuclear medicine technologist who is eligible under section 40 to be a supervisor and who is working on a full-time basis;

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- (b) at least 1 nuclear medicine technologist who is eligible under section 41 to be another person who supervises probationary registrants.
 - (2) The professional practice setting must also have a nuclear physician or a specialist in nuclear medicine working at the setting.

28 Equipment at professional practice setting—nuclear medicine technology

A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must have the equipment generally used by a nuclear medicine technologist, including, for example, the following—

- (a) aerosol or fine aerosol generator;
- (b) dose calibrator;
- (c) ECG monitor;
- (d) film processor or digital image archiving system;
- (e) radiation and biological hazard spill kits;
- (f) radiation survey meter;
- (g) gamma camera capable of SPECT imaging.

29 Quality control procedures—nuclear medicine technology

- (1) Quality control procedures must be routinely carried out on equipment used for nuclear medicine procedures and on radiopharmaceuticals prepared for use in nuclear medicine procedures at a professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession.
- (2) Written protocols for the quality control procedures must be available to a section 57(2)(a) registrant practising in the setting.

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30 Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—nuclear medicine technology

- (1) The following diagnostic procedures must be carried out at a professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession—
 - (a) bone scans, including 3-phase, whole body and SPECT imaging;
 - (b) cardiac studies including myocardial perfusion and ECG-gated imaging;
 - (c) lung scans;
 - (d) renal studies including dynamic and static imaging;
 - (e) tumour imaging, including, for example, gallium scans.
- (2) A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must also allow a registrant to observe, and assist with, diagnostic procedures using 1 or more of the following modalities or techniques—
 - (a) bone mineral densitometry;
 - (b) clean room procedures in a radiopharmacy;
 - (c) gamma probe;
 - (d) positron emission tomography.
- (3) A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must also allow a registrant to observe other medical imaging modalities, including, for example, general radiology, magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasound.
- (4) A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must also allow a registrant to practise other diagnostic imaging procedures and assist with therapeutic procedures including, for example, the following—
 - (a) cerebral perfusion imaging;
 - (b) endocrine imaging, including thyroid and parathyroid scans;

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- (c) gastrointestinal studies, including biliary, liver, gastrointestinal haemorrhage and gastric emptying;
 - (d) labelled white blood cell studies;
 - (e) therapeutic and palliative procedures using beta-emitting radioisotopes;
 - (f) therapeutic procedures using iodine-131 for thyrotoxicosis and thyroid cancer.
- (5) A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must also allow a registrant to practise other radiopharmacy procedures including, for example, the following—
- (a) blood cell labelling;
 - (b) elution of radioisotope generators;
 - (c) quality control of radiopharmaceuticals;
 - (d) reconstitution of radiopharmaceuticals.
- (6) Written protocols for the diagnostic imaging procedures and therapeutic procedures must be available to a section 57(2)(a) registrant practising in the setting.

31 Access to professional development and research—nuclear medicine technology

A professional practice setting for the nuclear medicine technology profession must allow the registrant to—

- (a) be given instruction about patient care and handling; and
- (b) have access to, and take part in, professional development activities in the nuclear medicine technology profession; and
- (c) take part in research and development in the nuclear medicine technology profession.

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Subdivision 4 Criteria for radiation therapy profession

32 Staff at professional practice setting—radiation therapy

A professional practice setting for the radiation therapy profession must have the following persons available, during a working day, to give a section 57(2)(a) registrant advice and direction about practising the profession—

- (a) for each section 57(2)(a) registrant who is undertaking the supervised practice program at the setting—at least 2 radiation therapists who are eligible under section 40 to be a supervisor and who are working on a full-time basis;
- (b) at least 1 radiation therapist who is eligible under section 41 to be another person who supervises probationary registrants.

33 Equipment at professional practice setting—radiation therapy

A professional practice setting for the radiation therapy profession must have the following—

- (a) diagnostic equipment used for radiation therapy treatment planning or virtual simulation;
- (b) linear accelerator;
- (c) treatment planning system.

34 Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—radiation therapy

- (1) The following procedures must be carried out at a professional practice setting for the radiation therapy profession—
 - (a) daily calibration checks;
 - (b) external beam treatment, simulation and planning;

- (c) verification of treatment delivery.
- (2) A professional practice setting for the radiation therapy profession must also allow a registrant to observe, and assist with specialised and non-routine treatment and planning procedures.

35 Access to professional development and research—radiation therapy

A professional practice setting for the radiation therapy profession must allow the registrant to—

- (a) have access to, and take part in, professional development activities in the radiation therapy profession; and
- (b) take part in research and development in the radiation therapy profession.

Subdivision 5 Board may decide about suitability of professional practice settings

36 Suitability show cause notice

- (1) This section applies if the board reasonably believes a professional practice setting is not a suitable place.
- (2) The board must give the person in charge of the setting a notice (a *suitability show cause notice*) that—
 - (a) states that the board proposes to decide that the professional practice setting is not, or is no longer, a suitable place; and
 - (b) states the ground for the proposed decision; and
 - (c) outlines the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground; and
 - (d) invites the person in charge to show within a stated period (the *suitability show cause period*) why the decision should not be made.

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- (3) The suitability show cause period must be a period ending not less than 21 days after the suitability show cause notice is given to the person in charge.
- (4) The ground for a decision is that, in the board's reasonable opinion, the setting does not meet, or no longer meets, the requirements under subdivision 2, 3 or 4.

37 Representations about suitability show cause notices

- (1) The person in charge of the setting may make written representations about the suitability show cause notice to the board in the suitability show cause period.
- (2) The board must consider any written representations (the *written representations*) made under subsection (1).

38 Ending suitability show cause process without further action

- (1) This section applies if, after considering any written representations for the suitability show cause notice, the board believes the professional practice setting is a suitable place.
- (2) The board must not take any further action about the suitability show cause notice.
- (3) The board must also as soon as practicable after coming to the belief give the following persons a notice that no further action is to be taken about the suitability show cause notice—
 - (a) the person in charge of the professional practice setting;
 - (b) any section 57(2)(a) registrant undertaking the supervised practice program in the setting.

39 Decision about suitability

- (1) This section applies if, after considering the written representations for the suitability show cause notice, the board—
 - (a) still believes the ground under section 36 exists; and

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- (b) believes the professional practice setting is not, or is no longer, a suitable place.
 - (2) This section also applies if there are no written representations for the suitability show cause notice.
 - (3) The board may decide the professional practice setting is not, or is no longer, a suitable place.
 - (4) If the board makes a decision mentioned in subsection (3), it must as soon as practicable give the person in charge of the setting a decision information notice about the decision.
 - (5) The decision takes effect on the day the decision information notice is given to the person in charge of the setting.
 - (6) The board must also give any section 57(2)(a) registrant undertaking the supervised practice program in the setting a notice about the decision and stating the registrant must undergo the program in another setting that meets the criteria in subdivision 2, 3 or 4.

Division 6 Supervisors and other persons who supervise probationary registrants

40 Eligibility criteria for supervisors—Act, s 231

A general registrant is eligible to be a supervisor of a probationary registrant if the general registrant—

- (a) is registered in the profession in which the probationary registrant is registered and—
 - (i) has been a general registrant or held equivalent registration under the law of another state or country continuously during the year immediately preceding the general registrant's registration in Queensland; or
 - (ii) holds a qualification stated in schedule 1 and has practised in the profession in South Australia or New South Wales continuously during the year

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- immediately preceding the general registrant's registration in Queensland; or
- (iii) has been registered in the profession under section 233 of the Act; and
- (b) is not a member of the probationary registrant's immediate family or household; and
- (c) is not subject to suspension of the registrant's registration under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999* or a corresponding law; and
- (d) is not subject to a condition, order or undertaking under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999* or a corresponding law prohibiting the registrant from being a supervisor or otherwise supervising probationary registrants; and
- (e) has not been declared by the board to be ineligible to be a supervisor, or otherwise supervise probationary registrants, under section 45.

41 Eligibility criteria for other persons who supervise probationary registrants—Act, s 231

The following persons are eligible to be another person who supervises a probationary registrant—

- (a) a general registrant who is eligible to be a supervisor under section 40 and supervises a probationary registrant under the direction and control of the probationary registrant's supervisor;
- (b) for the supervision of a probationary registrant in the nuclear medicine profession when the registrant is administering a radiopharmaceutical or carrying out a radiopharmacy procedure—
- (i) a nuclear physician; or
- (ii) a specialist in nuclear medicine; or
- (iii) a person who undertakes radiopharmacy in a professional practice setting.

42 Declaration show cause notice

- (1) This section applies if the board reasonably believes a person is not suitable to supervise probationary registrants or a particular registrant.
- (2) The board must give the person a notice (a *declaration show cause notice*) that—
 - (a) states that the board proposes to declare the person ineligible to supervise probationary registrants or the particular registrant; and
 - (b) states the ground for the proposed declaration; and
 - (c) outlines the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground; and
 - (d) invites the person to show within a stated period (the *declaration show cause period*) why the declaration should not be made.
- (3) The declaration show cause period must be a period ending at least 21 days after the declaration show cause notice is given to the person.
- (4) The grounds for a declaration may include the following—
 - (a) whether the person meets, or continues to meet, the eligibility criteria for supervisors or other persons who supervise;
 - (b) whether any disciplinary action under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999* or a corresponding law has been taken against the person;
 - (c) whether the person has fulfilled a supervisor's or assistant supervisor's responsibilities in relation to a probationary registrant.

43 Representations about declaration show cause notices

- (1) The person may make written representations about the declaration show cause notice to the board in the declaration show cause period.

[s 44]

- (2) The board must consider all written representations (the *written representations*) made under subsection (1).

44 Ending declaration show cause process without further action

- (1) This section applies if, after considering any written representations for the declaration show cause notice, the board believes the person is suitable to supervise probationary registrants or a particular registrant.
- (2) The board must not take any further action about the declaration show cause notice.
- (3) The board must also as soon as practicable after coming to the belief give notice to the person that no further action is to be taken about the declaration show cause notice.

45 Declaration

- (1) This section applies if, after considering any written representations for the declaration show cause notice, the board still believes the person is not suitable to supervise probationary registrants or a particular registrant.
- (2) This section also applies if there are no written representations for the declaration show cause notice.
- (3) The board may declare the person ineligible to be a supervisor or otherwise supervise a probationary registrant for—
 - (a) if the board reasonably believes the person is not suitable to supervise probationary registrants—any probationary registrant; or
 - (b) if the board reasonably believes the person is not suitable to supervise a particular probationary registrant—the particular registrant.
- (4) If the board decides to make the declaration, it must as soon as practicable give the person a decision information notice about the decision.

-
- (5) The declaration takes effect on the day the decision information notice is given to the person.

46 Notice to probationary registrant

- (1) This section applies if the board makes a declaration under section 45 about a person who is, or is proposed to be, a probationary registrant's supervisor or assistant supervisor.
- (2) The board must, as soon as practicable after making the declaration, give the probationary registrant a notice stating the registrant is required to give the board notice nominating another supervisor or assistant supervisor.

47 Responsibilities of supervisors and assistant supervisors—Act, s 61

- (1) The responsibilities of a probationary registrant's supervisor or assistant supervisor include the following—
- (a) advising the registrant about standards of conduct applying to practising in the profession and helping the registrant to apply the standards;
 - (b) helping the registrant to apply professional knowledge and skills in practising in the profession;
 - (c) helping the registrant to increase their competence and effectiveness through professional development;
 - (d) monitoring the registrant's progress and performance in undertaking the supervised practice program and discussing the progress and performance with the registrant.
- (2) A registrant's supervisor must, when the registrant completes the supervised practice program, assess whether the registrant meets the competencies for the profession.
- (3) A supervisor or assistant supervisor must immediately notify the board if the supervisor or assistant supervisor reasonably considers the registrant may not be complying with the Act or this regulation.

[s 48]

- (4) A supervisor or assistant supervisor may discuss an issue about the registrant's progress and performance in undertaking the supervised practice program with the board.

48 Reports by persons ceasing to be supervisors—Act, s 62

For section 62(2)(a) of the Act, a probationary registrant's current supervisor is an entity.

48A Prescribed entity—Act, s 94(2)(a)

For section 94(2)(a) of the Act, the Australian Institute of Radiography is an entity.

Division 7 General

49 Statement of incomplete supervision

- (1) This section applies to a probationary registrant who, before completing the supervised practice program or a partial program—
- (a) ceases practising in the profession; or
 - (b) is not supervised for a period of 28 days.
- (2) The registrant must, unless the registrant has a reasonable excuse, give the board a notice about the cessation, or that the registrant has not been supervised for a period of 28 days (a *statement of incomplete supervision*)—
- (a) for a statement about the cessation—within 28 days after the cessation; or
 - (b) for a statement that the registrant has not been supervised for a period of 28 days—within 28 days after the end of the period.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (3) The statement of incomplete supervision must be in the approved form.

Part 4 Reviews

50 Application for review

A person who is given, or is entitled to be given, a decision information notice for a decision may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to QCAT for a review of the decision.

Part 5 Fees

55 Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

3 months registration fee means the registration fee, stated in schedule 2, for general registration or special purpose registration for a period of registration of not more than 3 months.

registration component, of the restoration fee, means the restoration fee less \$75.

56 Fees

The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 2.

57 Waiver of registration fee for general registration

- (1) If a general registrant in a profession applies for general registration in another profession, the registration fee for the application is not payable by the registrant.
- (2) If a person who is not a general registrant simultaneously applies for general registration in more than 1 profession, only 1 registration fee for general registration is payable by the person for the applications.

[s 58]

- (3) If a general registrant in more than 1 profession simultaneously applies for the renewal of the registrations, only 1 registration fee for general registration is payable by the registrant for the applications.

58 Waiver of restoration fee for general registration

- (1) If a general registrant in a profession applies for restoration of the registrant's general registration in another profession, the registration component of the restoration fee for the application is not payable by the registrant.
- (2) If a person who is not a general registrant simultaneously applies for restoration of the person's general registration in more than 1 profession, only 1 restoration fee is payable by the person for the applications.
- (3) In this section—
registration component, of a restoration fee, means the amount of the restoration fee less \$75.

58A Waiver of restoration component of restoration fee

- (1) The board may waive payment of the restoration component of a restoration fee by a person if—
 - (a) the person applies to the board for a waiver of the restoration component of the restoration fee when the person applies for restoration of his or her registration; and
 - (b) the board is satisfied that, because of circumstances relating to the non-renewal of the person's registration, the restoration component of the restoration fee should be waived.
- (2) In this section—
restoration component, of a restoration fee, means the amount of \$75.

59 Waiver of fee—financial hardship

The board may waive, wholly or partly, the payment of a fee by a person if the board is satisfied payment of the fee would cause the person financial hardship.

60 Refund of registration fee

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if—
 - (a) a person applies for registration, or renewal of registration, in a profession; and
 - (b) the person does not simultaneously apply for registration, or renewal of registration, in another profession.
- (2) The board must refund the registration fee that accompanied the application if—
 - (a) the board decides to refuse to register the person or renew the registration; or
 - (b) the person withdraws the application before it is decided.
- (3) If within 3 months after the board decides to register the person or renew the registration, the person surrenders the registration, the board must refund the registration fee that accompanied the application less the 3 months registration fee.
- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if a person simultaneously applies for general registration, or renewal of general registration, in more than 1 profession.
- (5) The board must refund the registration fee that accompanied the applications if—
 - (a) none of the applications are successful; or
 - (b) the person withdraws all the applications before they are decided.
- (6) If within 3 months after the board decides the applications, the person surrenders the registrations for which the person was a

[s 61]

successful applicant, the board must refund the registration fee that accompanied the applications less the 3 months registration fee.

61 Refund of registration component of restoration fee

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if—
 - (a) a person applies for restoration of the person's general registration in a profession; and
 - (b) the person does not simultaneously apply for restoration of general registration in another profession.
- (2) The board must refund the registration component of the restoration fee that accompanied the application if—
 - (a) the board decides to refuse to restore the registration; or
 - (b) the person withdraws the application before it is decided.
- (3) If within 3 months after the board decides to restore the registration, the person surrenders the registration, the board must refund the registration component of the restoration fee that accompanied the application less the 3 months registration fee.
- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if a person simultaneously applies for restoration of the person's general registration in more than 1 profession.
- (5) The board must refund the registration component of the restoration fee that accompanied the applications if—
 - (a) none of the applications are successful; or
 - (b) the person withdraws all the applications before they are decided.
- (6) If within 3 months after the board decides the applications, the person surrenders the registrations for which the person was a successful applicant, the board must refund the registration component of the restoration fee that accompanied the applications less the 3 months registration fee.

(7) In this section—

registration component, of a restoration fee, means the amount of the restoration fee less \$75.

Part 6 **Transitional provisions for Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2011**

62 **Definition for pt 6**

In this part—

commencement means commencement of this part.

63 **Minimum period for completion of the supervised practice program includes leave and public holidays**

(1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a probationary registrant is undertaking a supervised practice program.

(2) Section 14 as in force immediately after the commencement applies in relation to the probationary registrant in relation to the supervised practice program.

64 **Particular competency to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program**

(1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a probationary registrant is undertaking a supervised practice program.

(2) Section 19 as in force immediately before the commencement applies to the probationary registrant.

Schedule 1 Qualifications for general registration

section 4

Part 1 Medical imaging technology

Qualification	Institution
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Technology)	Queensland University of Technology
Bachelor of Medical Imaging Science	Queensland University of Technology
Bachelor of Medical Radiation Science in Diagnostic Radiography	University of Newcastle
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Sciences) Diagnostic Radiography	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Technology) Diagnostic Radiography	University of Sydney
Master of Diagnostic Radiography	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Imaging)	Charles Sturt University
Bachelor of Medical Radiation	University of South Australia
Bachelor of Applied Science in Medical Radiations	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Bachelor of Radiography and Medical Imaging	Monash University
Bachelor of Science (Medical Imaging Science)	Curtin University of Technology

Qualification	Institution
Bachelor of Health Science (Conversion Program), conferred or awarded before 2004	Wellington Institute of Technology, New Zealand
Bachelor of Health Science (Medical Imaging)	Unitec Institute of Technology, New Zealand
Bachelor of Medical Imaging	Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, New Zealand
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Imaging Technology)	Manawatu Polytechnic (trading as Universal College of Learning), New Zealand

Part 2 Nuclear medicine technology

Qualification	Institution
Bachelor of Medical Radiation Science in Nuclear Medicine	University of Newcastle
Graduate Diploma in Medical Radiation Science (Nuclear Medicine)	University of Newcastle
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Sciences) Nuclear Medicine	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Technology) Nuclear Medicine	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Applied Science (Nuclear Medicine Technology)	Charles Sturt University
Bachelor of Medical Radiation	University of South Australia

Qualification	Institution
Bachelor of Applied Science in Medical Radiations	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Master of Medical Radiations (Nuclear Medicine)	Monash University
Bachelor of Health Science (Conversion Program), conferred or awarded before 2004	Wellington Institute of Technology, New Zealand

Part 3 Radiation therapy

Qualification	Institution
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Technology)	Queensland University of Technology
Bachelor of Radiation Therapy	Queensland University of Technology
Bachelor of Medical Radiation Science in Radiation Therapy	University of Newcastle
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Sciences) Radiation Therapy	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Applied Science (Medical Radiation Technology) Radiation Therapy	University of Sydney
Bachelor of Medical Radiation	University of South Australia
Bachelor of Applied Science in Medical Radiations	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Master of Medical Radiations (Radiation Therapy)	Monash University

Qualification

Institution

Bachelor of Health Science (Medical Radiation Therapy)

University of Otago, New Zealand

Bachelor of Health Science (Conversion Program), conferred or awarded before 2004

Wellington Institute of Technology, New Zealand

Schedule 2 Fees

section 56

	\$
1 Application fee for general registration or special purpose registration—	
(a) for a period of not more than 5 weeks	nil
(b) otherwise	121.00
2 Registration fee for general registration or special purpose registration—	
(a) for a period of registration of not more than 5 weeks	nil
(b) for a period of registration of more than 5 weeks but not more than 3 months	79.00
(c) for a period of registration of more than 3 months but not more than 6 months	157.00
(d) for a period of registration of more than 6 months but not more than 1 year	314.00
3 Restoration fee	389.00
4 Application for review of conditions	121.00
5 Replacement of certificate of registration	31.00
6 Certified copy of certificate of registration	31.00
7 Copy of the register or part of it—for each page50

Schedule 4 Dictionary

section 3

assistant supervisor means a person who is eligible under section 41 to be another person who supervises a probationary registrant and assists the registrant's supervisor in the supervision of the registrant under the supervised practice program.

commencement, for part 6, see section 62.

decision information notice means a notice complying with the QCAT Act, section 157(2).

declaration show cause notice see section 42(2).

declaration show cause period see section 42(2)(d).

ECG means electrocardiogram.

full-time basis, for undertaking the supervised practice program or working in a professional practice setting, means working at least 38 hours a week undertaking the program or in the setting.

nuclear physician means a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine.

practice of the profession means practice of the profession for the supervised practice program.

professional practice setting means a place, or 2 or more places, where a section 57(2)(a) registrant practises the profession.

Examples of professional practice settings—

- 1 A professional practice setting may consist of 1 place that enables a section 57(2)(a) registrant to carry out all the activities the registrant must carry out in the practice of the profession.
- 2 A professional practice setting may consist of 2 or more places that together enable a section 57(2)(a) registrant to carry out all the activities the registrant must carry out in the practice of the profession.

routine computed tomography means—

- (a) non-contrast and post-contrast brain computed tomography; and
- (b) contrast chest-abdominal computed tomography other than angiography.

section 57(2)(a) registrant means a probationary registrant to whom section 57(2)(a) of the Act applies.

specialist health practitioner, in a specialty, means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the medical profession as a specialist registrant in the specialty.

specialist in nuclear medicine means a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine.

SPECT means single photon emission computed tomography.

suitability show cause notice see section 36(2).

suitability show cause period see section 36(2)(d).

suitable place see section 22.

written representations—

- (a) for part 3, division 5—see section 37(2); and
- (b) for part 3, division 6—see section 43(2).

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 13 April 2012. Future amendments of the Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

Endnotes

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	12 May 2002	7 June 2002
Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1A	2003 SL No. 41	21 March 2003	
1B	2003 SL No. 171	25 July 2003	
1C	2007 SL No. 18	2 March 2007	R1C withdrawn, see R2
2	—	2 March 2007	
2A	2007 SL No. 57	20 April 2007	
2B	2007 SL No. 305	7 December 2007	
2C	2008 SL No. 104	24 April 2008	
2D	2008 SL No. 420	12 December 2008	
3 rv	2009 SL No. 43	30 April 2009	Revision notice issued for R3
3A rv	2009 Act No. 24	1 December 2009	
3B rv	2010 SL No. 74	23 April 2010	
3C	2010 SL No. 81	14 May 2010	
3D	2010 SL No. 108	1 July 2010	R3D withdrawn, see R4
4	—	1 July 2010	
4A	2011 SL No. 41	15 April 2011	
4B	2011 SL No. 128	1 July 2011	
4C	2012 SL No. 52	13 April 2012	

5 List of legislation

Regulatory impact statements

For subordinate legislation that has a regulatory impact statement, specific reference to the statement is included in this list.

Explanatory notes

All subordinate legislation made on or after 1 January 2011 has an explanatory note. For subordinate legislation made before 1 January 2011 that has an explanatory note, specific reference to the note is included in this list.

Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 98

made by the Governor in Council on 9 May 2002

notfd gaz 10 May 2002 pp 157–8

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 12 May 2002 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2012 (see SIA s 54)

Notes—(1) The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

(2) A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared.

amending legislation—

**Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003
SL No. 41**

notfd gaz 21 March 2003 pp 1058–9

commenced on date of notification

**Health Practitioner Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 171 s 1,
pt 5**

notfd gaz 25 July 2003 pp 1100–2

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 18 pts 1, 7

notfd gaz 2 March 2007 pp 983–6

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2007 SL No. 57 s 1, pt 8

notfd gaz 20 April 2007 pp 1793–5

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2007 SL No. 305 pts 1, 4

notfd gaz 7 December 2007 pp 1978–82

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2008 SL No. 104 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 24 April 2008 pp 2186–8

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2008 SL No. 420 s 1, pt 8

notfd gaz 12 December 2008 pp 2044–53

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2009 SL No. 43 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 30 April 2009 pp 1897–9

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 30 April 2009 (see s 2)

**Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Jurisdiction Provisions) Amendment
Act 2009 No. 24 ss 1–2, ch 7 pt 10**

date of assent 26 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 252)

Endnotes

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2010 SL No. 74 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 23 April 2010 pp 1008–11

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 23 April 2010 immediately after the commencement of the Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 (see s 2 and 2010 SL No. 73)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2010 SL No. 81 pts 1, 4

notfd gaz 14 May 2010 pp 121–2

commenced on date of notification

Health and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2010 SL No. 108 pts 1, 11

notfd gaz 11 June 2010 pp 459–61

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2010 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2011 SL No. 41 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 15 April 2011 pp 624–6

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 15 April 2011 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2011 SL No. 128 s 1, pt 3

notfd gaz 1 July 2011 pp 589–96

commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 52 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 13 April 2012 pp 942–3

commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

Qualifications for general registration—Act, s 44

s 4 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 23

What is practice of the profession—medical imaging technology—Act, s 61

s 8 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 24

Minimum period for completion of the supervised practice program—Act, s 61

s 14 amd 2011 SL No. 128 s 7

Competencies to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program—medical imaging technology—Act, s 61

s 19 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 25; 2011 SL No. 128 s 8

Competencies to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice program—radiation therapy—Act, s 61

s 21 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 26

Staff at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

s 23 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 27

Equipment at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

s 24 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 28; 2011 SL No. 128 s 9

Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—medical imaging technology

s 25 amd 2007 SL No. 305 s 7; 2008 SL No. 420 s 29; 2011 SL No. 128 s 10

Staff at professional practice setting—nuclear medicine technology

s 27 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 30

Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—nuclear medicine technology

s 30 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 31

Procedures carried out at professional practice setting—radiation therapy

s 34 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 32

Eligibility criteria for supervisors—Act, s 231

s 40 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 33

Prescribed entity—Act, s 94(2)(a)

s 48A ins 2007 SL No. 305 s 8

PART 4—REVIEWS

pt hdg sub 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

Application for review

s 50 sub 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

Starting appeals

s 51 om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

Hearing procedures

s 52 om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

Powers of court on appeal

s 53 om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

Appointment of assessors

s 54 om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1117

PART 5—FEES

pt hdg sub 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Definitions for pt 5

s 55 sub 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Fees

s 56 sub 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Waiver of registration fee for general registration

s 57 sub 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Waiver of restoration fee for general registration

s 58 sub 2003 SL No. 41 s 3
 amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 34

Endnotes

Waiver of restoration component of restoration fee

s 58A ins 2008 SL No. 420 s 35

Waiver of fee—financial hardship

s 59 prev s 59 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 59 ins 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Refund of registration fee

s 60 ins 2003 SL No. 41 s 3

Refund of registration component of restoration fee

s 61 ins 2003 SL No. 41 s 3
amd 2008 SL No. 420 s 36

**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH LEGISLATION
AMENDMENT REGULATION (No. 3) 2011**

pt hdg prev pt 6 hdg om R1 (see RA s 7(1)(k))
pres pt 6 hdg ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 11

Definition for pt 6

s 62 ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 11

**Minimum period for completion of the supervised practice program includes leave
and public holidays**

s 63 ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 11

**Particular competency to be demonstrated for completion of supervised practice
program**

s 64 ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 11

SCHEDULE 1—QUALIFICATIONS FOR GENERAL REGISTRATION

amd 2003 SL No. 171 s 12; 2008 SL No. 420 s 37; 2010 SL No. 81 s 15; 2011
SL No. 128 s 12

SCHEDULE 2—FEES

amd 2003 SL No. 41 s 4; 2007 SL No. 18 s 36
sub 2007 SL No. 57 s 19; 2008 SL No. 104 s 11; 2009 SL No. 43 s 12; 2010
SL No. 74 s 24; 2011 SL No. 41 s 6; 2012 SL No. 52 s 5

SCHEDULE 3—CONSEQUENTIAL AND OTHER AMENDMENTS

om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 4—DICTIONARY

def “**commencement**” ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 13
def “**decision appellant**” om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1118(1)
def “**decision information notice**” sub 2009 Act No. 24 s 1118
def “**initial decision**” om 2009 Act No. 24 s 1118(1)
def “**nuclear physician**” sub 2010 SL No. 108 s 54
def “**routine computed tomography**” ins 2011 SL No. 128 s 13
def “**specialist health practitioner**” ins 2010 SL No. 108 s 54(2)
def “**specialist in nuclear medicine**” sub 2010 SL No. 108 s 54