



**Australian Society of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy**

The national professional organisation representing medical radiation practitioners

ABN 26 924 779 836

# **Professional Accreditation and Education Board**

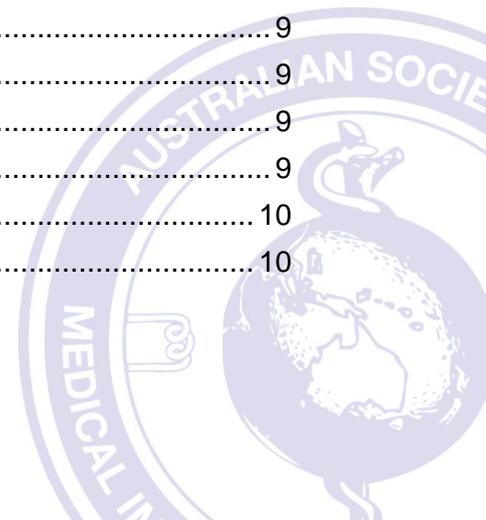
## **Breast Imaging**

**July 2015**

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**Glossary of Terms (most taken from PPS)**

Accredited Course /Program

An accredited course/program is one which has been reviewed and accepted by a recognized accreditation agency and has met certain requirements as defined by the profession within the Education Policy of the AIR.



### Accredited Practitioner

An accredited practitioner will have achieved a level of competence to enable them to accept the responsibilities of practising independently and be capable of performing the expected role of a practitioner in a sole practitioner situation. An accredited practitioner is one who has attained a Statement of Accreditation from the AIR, or in the case of an overseas qualified practitioner, has been assessed by the Overseas Qualifications Panel of the AIR as being equivalent to an AIR accredited practitioner.

### Advanced Breast Imaging Certificate (ABIC)

The Advanced Breast Imaging Certificate (ABIC) is a permanent award in recognition of outstanding professional contribution in the specialty area of Breast Imaging.

Radiographers must demonstrate a significant commitment to the specialised field of Breast Imaging through employment, involvement at a high level in Breast Imaging techniques and a range of associated activities. Successful applicants will have a thorough knowledge and understanding of Breast Imaging at an advanced level and be participating in Continuing Professional Development.

### Australian Institute of Radiography (AIR)

The Australian Institute of Radiography (AIR) is the professional association representing the Medical Radiation Science profession (Radiation Therapists, Radiographers and Sonographers) in Australia.

### Australia Sonographer Accreditation Registry (ASAR)

ASAR provides accreditation for ultrasound education programs in Australia as well as maintaining a register of accredited and student sonographers.

### Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography (CCPM)

There are two levels of certification in Mammography (initial and renewal). To gain an initial Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography (CCPM) the applicant must be a Radiographer and must have undertaken an AIR accredited mammography course.

Radiographers who hold a Validated Statement of Accreditation (VSoA) issued by the Australian Institute of Radiography (AIR) and who have satisfactorily completed an accredited mammography course, containing both academic and clinical components, will be eligible to apply for an AIR Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography (CCPM).

### Competency Based Standards (CBS)

CBS describe the performance benchmarks for Radiation Therapists and Radiographers. This was the term used for previous documents of the AIR (1994, 2005). This term has been replaced in this document by Professional Practice Standards (PPS)

### Computed Tomography (CT)



X-ray computed tomography (X-ray CT) is a technology that uses computer-processed X-rays to produce tomographic images (virtual 'slices') of specific areas of a scanned object. CT scan combines a series of x-ray images taken from different angles using computer processing to create cross sectional images ( or slices) of the internal organs and structures. These combined images provide more detailed information than plain x-rays.

Digital geometry processing is used to generate a three-dimensional image of the inside of the object from a large series of two-dimensional radiographic images taken around a single axis of rotation. Medical imaging is the most common application of X-ray CT. Its cross-sectional images are used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in various medical disciplines

#### Contrast Enhanced Spectral Mammography (CESM)

Contrast Enhanced Spectral Mammography (CESM) is a special type of mammogram that is performed after an IV injection of X-ray contrast (iodine). CESM shows all of the information of a regular mammogram but also shows areas of increased blood supply.

#### Graduate Practitioner

A graduate practitioner is a graduate from an accredited Medical Radiation Science course/program whom, upon completion of such course/program, would receive the Statement of Provisional Accreditation of the AIR. The graduate practitioner is required to successfully complete the Supervised Practice Programme (SPP) of the AIR to gain recognition as an accredited practitioner.

#### Medical Radiation Science (MRS)

Medical Radiation Science is the collective term that includes the practice of Nuclear Medicine Technology, Radiation Therapy, Radiography/Medical Imaging and Sonography. For the purposes of this document the term MRS shall only include Radiation Therapy and Radiography.

#### Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMRI), or magnetic resonance tomography (MRT) is a medical imaging technique used in radiology to investigate the anatomy and physiology of the body in both health and disease. MRI uses a magnetic field and radio waves to take pictures inside the body. It is especially helpful to collect pictures of soft tissue such as organs and muscles that don't show up on x-ray examinations.

#### National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (AEI-NOOSR)

This body forms part of the Australian Government International Education Network (AEI) and its function is the development of Australian policy on issues of overseas skills recognition.

#### Professional Practice Standards (PPS)



PPS describe the performance benchmarks for the Accredited Practitioner in Radiation Therapy and Radiography on the attainment of a Statement of Accreditation.

#### Professional Accreditation and Education Board (PAEB)

The Professional Accreditation and Education Board was established to advise Council and from 2002, the Board of the AIR on matters related to undergraduate, graduate entry and postgraduate education and development of the Medical Radiation Science profession. It also is tasked with promoting continuing professional development.

#### Radiation Oncology

In the clinical context, Radiation Oncology is the treatment of malignant and benign disease using ionising radiation. This may be done to cure disease; to palliate the symptoms and signs of disease; as a primary treatment modality; in combination with other treatment modalities; to improve the quality of life; or for research.

#### Radiation Therapist (RT)

Radiation Therapists are health care professionals primarily concerned with the design and implementation of radiation treatment and issues of care and wellbeing of people diagnosed with cancer and other conditions. The name Radiation Therapist used within this document refers to those professionals that may have been referred to in the past both within Australia and internationally, as Therapeutic Radiographer, Radiation Therapy Technologist, Medical Radiation Science Professional, and Therapy Radiographer.

#### Radiographer (R)

Radiographers are health care professionals who provide and interpret a range of medical imaging procedures for diagnosis and management of medical conditions. The name Radiographer used within this document refers to those professionals that may be called within Australia and internationally, Radiographer, Diagnostic Radiographer, Medical Imaging Technologist, Medical Radiation Science Professional and Medical Imaging Scientist.

#### Radiographers specialising in Mammography (or Mammography Radiographers)

Radiographers who specialize in the modality of Breast Imaging.

#### Radiography/Medical Imaging

In the clinical context, Radiography/Medical Imaging is the professional practice of providing a range of procedures using ionising or non-ionising radiation. This may be done to produce an image to confirm or exclude a clinical diagnosis; to assist and monitor treatment processes; for screening programs or for research.



### Scope of Practice (SOP)

Scope of Practice defines the major areas of responsibility and application of knowledge, judgment, functions and skills within the profession.

### Tomosynthesis

Tomosynthesis, also digital tomosynthesis, is a method for performing high-resolution limited-angle tomography at mammographic dose levels. This technology creates a 3-dimensional picture of the breast using X-rays.

Digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) can provide a higher diagnostic accuracy compared to conventional mammography. In DBT, like conventional mammography, compression is used to improve image quality and decreases radiation dose. The laminographic imaging technique dates back to the 1930s and belongs to the category of geometric or linear tomography.

### Ultrasound

Ultrasound imaging (sonography) uses high-frequency sound waves to visualise internal body structures. The images can provide valuable information for diagnosis and treating a variety of diseases and conditions. Ultrasound can also be used to monitor the growth of a foetus.

### Validated Statement of Accreditation (VsoA)

A Validated Statement of Accreditation (VSoA) is a certificate issued by the AIR stating that the holder has attained the required academic and clinical competence to be eligible for membership of the Institute in the following classes (Ordinary, fellow, overseas, non-active).



This document describes the requirements for accrediting programmes in Mammography by the Australian Institute of Radiography (AIR). This document provides information on the accreditation requirements and procedures.

## Breast Imaging Overview

In 1991, the AIR recognised Mammography as a specialty area and formed the Mammography Advisory Panel (MAP) as a committee of the then Council of the AIR to provide specialist advice and recommendations. The MAP produced a document "Education Policy of the AIR on Mammography and Mammography Screening" in 1992. This document was subsequently reviewed in 1997. Following a recommendation to the Council in 2001, the Mammography Advisory Panel changed its title to the Breast Imaging Advisory Panel (BIAP) to more accurately reflect the activities undertaken. In 2002, BIAP formulated the "Education Policy on Breast Imaging" which was incorporated in the AIR Education Policies. In 2005, the AIR reconfigured the advisory panels and the Breast Imaging and Ultrasound panels amalgamated to become the Medical Imaging Advisory Panel 2 (MIAP2). The Panel reviewed the Education Policy in October 2005 making minor adjustments. This document now replaces the previous 2002 version. In 2014, MIAP2 made major revisions to reflect current educational practices and to make documentation and accreditation in line with other modalities of the AIR.

The AIR considers breast imaging a specialty field and radiographers may work in either / or both of two areas: diagnostic or screening. In addition, the AIR recognises that some radiographers specialising in mammography may also wish to perform breast ultrasound as a specialty area. Postgraduate university courses are available to gain qualifications in this area and the Australasian Sonographer Accreditation Registry (ASAR) accredits courses and registers Accredited Breast Sonographers (ABS). The AIR, which is represented on ASAR, supports this new direction.

In the context of this document, Radiographers are one of a group of professionals that may be known collectively as the Health Science professions.

Radiographers have a qualification in Medical Imaging and Radiation Science and bring both educational and professional attributes when enrolled in a programme of study in mammography. Mammography education is briefly addressed in Radiographer undergraduate and graduate-entry programmes where only a basic knowledge of the field is provided. Competency in mammography is not considered an essential requirement for the accredited practitioner.

Specific in-depth knowledge in the specialty area is required to achieve and deliver best practice in the area of mammography. The AIR has set standards for mammography programmes / programme providers and will accredit programmes. Radiographers who satisfactorily complete such programmes are eligible to apply for a Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography (CCPM) from the AIR.

On completion of a mammography programme, radiographers should:

- Possess knowledge, clinical skills and personal attributes appropriate to the field of mammography;
- Demonstrate level of professional standards in mammography commensurate with the [PPS Domain 3: Knowledge and Understanding \(2013\)](#).



## **Purpose of Accreditation by the Australian Institute of Radiography**

The purpose of Mammography programme accreditation is to ensure:

- A national standard of mammography education and training is available for radiographers wishing to attain an excellence in clinical skills and advanced knowledge in this specialised field.
- Radiographers specialising in mammography possess understanding (knowledge, skills and attributes) appropriate for safe and effective contemporary professional practice.
- Radiographers specialising in mammography develop the skills for and a commitment to continuous improvement, professional development and ongoing competence in this speciality through participation in a re-certification process.
- Certification of radiographers in this medical imaging speciality provides professional recognition for this advanced level of knowledge and skills.

## **Objectives of Professional Accreditation**

The objectives of accreditation by the profession are to ensure that:

- The academic standards are appropriate for contemporary professional practice.
- Radiographers specialising in mammography are sufficiently prepared to safely and effectively manage their professional roles and responsibilities.

The accreditation process:

- Stimulates maintenance of high standards and continuing improvement in the quality of professional education in mammography.
- Provides an excellent benchmark in education for radiographers.
- Supports varied and flexible programmes that are aligned with the requirements of the professional workplace.
- Encourages programme developers to seek excellence in professional preparation.

## **Accreditation Process Overview**

The accreditation process of the course involves a comprehensive review of the programme, including detailed consideration of the academic and / or clinical practice components.

Distinct accreditation processes exist within the AIR for the review of new or previously unaccredited programmes and the re-accreditation of existing programmes. Major revision or changes to existing accredited programmes may necessitate a new accreditation review.

Accreditation will be conducted, against stated Accreditation Requirements in this document, by evaluation of submitted documentation. However, other methods such as on-site visits and interviews with past and present participants may also provide additional support for the accreditation process.

## **Awards**

Radiographers who hold a Validated Statement of Accreditation (VSOA) issued by the AIR and have satisfactorily completed an accredited mammography programme will be eligible to apply for an AIR CCPM. A statement of "satisfactory completion" is necessary for both the academic and clinical components of a mammography programme.



## Programme Providers

Programmes in mammography shall be conducted by education providers that can demonstrate

- Educational and training standards;
- Resources – financial and human; including evidence of a Programme Coordinator, with overall responsibility for programme delivery, possessing:
  - [Appropriate teaching/training qualifications](#);
  - Demonstrated breadth of expertise in teaching/training;
  - Experience in supervising clinical courses (where clinical components are included).

For separate Clinical Modules, or where clinical components are included in a combined programme:

- Tutor Radiographers will possess a current CCPM and have recognised appropriate training qualifications and demonstrated mammography experience of at least five years full time equivalent (FTE); Supervising radiographers will possess a current CCPM and demonstrate mammography experience of at least 5 years FTE. (When this is not possible a radiologist with experience in mammography may act in this role).

## Accreditation Requirements

### Mammography Programme structure

Programmes shall contain either or both academic (theory) and clinical (practice) components. The mode of delivery may be flexible and the academic and clinical components may be combined or offered as separate modules. However, all programme requirements must be included. Where modules are offered separately, radiographers should be able to complete one module offered by one programme provider and the second module offered by another. Programmes shall have stated learning aims and objectives and describe outcomes for the participants, including clinical competence requirements. Assessment methods for each component shall be clearly documented. In the following section, for the purpose of this document, Radiographers undertaking the mammography programs will be called students.

### Programme design

Diversity in approaches to the design of programmes and teaching and learning methodologies is considered desirable and reflects the AIR's commitment to ongoing quality improvement. The AIR recognises that many different educational models exist, each influencing graduate characteristics and programme outcomes.

### Accreditation review criteria

#### Key considerations in accreditation

- Programme management and resources
- Programme approaches to teaching and learning
- Programme curriculum

#### *Programme management and resources*

- The programme has received endorsement from the AIR. The programme embraces a philosophy of inter-professional understanding.



- The programme providers have clearly articulated and structured requirements for clinical mammography placement to the programme.
- The quality assurance and improvement programme is articulated and includes feedback mechanisms for students, educational providers and the professional community.
- Key stakeholders are consulted in relation to programme implementation, development and changes.
- An appropriately qualified and experienced radiographer is responsible for the overall professional coordination of the programme
- Effective delivery of the programme is supported by a sufficient number of appropriately qualified and experienced educators with relevant specialist knowledge.
- Academic / clinical facilitators are supported with appropriate resources to encourage ongoing professional development.
- Appropriate learning resources are readily available for students and academic staff.
- The programme's student grievance process is articulated and communicated to students.
- The programme's procedure for managing inappropriate student professional conduct is articulated and communicated to students.

#### *Programme approaches to teaching and learning*

- The teaching and learning approaches are clearly articulated.
- The teaching and learning initiatives support the programme objectives.
- The programme staff are actively engaged in teaching and learning initiatives.
- The programme's objectives and approach to fulfilling the objectives are clearly articulated and communicated to students.

The outcomes upon completion of the course reflect attainment of the expected knowledge, understanding and skills described in the CCPM guidelines and this Breast Imaging Education Policy.

#### *Programme curriculum*

*Academic aspects of the curriculum are expected to be integrated into and applied in clinical practice. Specific elements relating to the professional practice programme are separated in these guidelines for clarity.*

- The curriculum focuses on the integration of theory and practice.
- Patient well-being, welfare and safety are central to the curriculum which develops student understanding of professional expectations for performance and conduct.
- Learning outcomes are clearly articulated and assessed.
- The curriculum reflects contemporary professional practice.
- The curriculum develops knowledge and understanding of mammography specific medical imaging theoretical foundations.
- The curriculum develops knowledge and understanding of the physical sciences.
- The curriculum develops knowledge and understanding of the medical/biological sciences.
- The curriculum develops knowledge and understanding of the humanities and behavioural science.
- The curriculum develops knowledge and understanding of research including research methodology and presentation.
- Requirements for student achievement and progression are articulated and communicated to students.



### Clinical practice programme

- Students develop clinical skills in breast imaging reflective of the Scope of Practice in the [PPS Domain 1; Section 1.6: Guided in action by their own and others Scope of Practice \(2013\)](#)
- The teaching and learning requirements during professional practice placement respect patient rights and the needs of clinical professionals.
- Supervision, teaching and learning during professional practice placement encourages safe and effective practice and promotes independent learning and critical thinking.
- Professional practice placements are monitored to ensure student progression in safe and supportive learning environments.
- Professional practice placements occur in facilities with an appropriate range of clinical experiences and patient case mix.
- The course providers and clinical professionals collaborate and communicate regularly and effectively.
- Students and clinical professionals are appropriately prepared for professional practice placement including an understanding of the placement schedule, expected learning outcomes, expectations for performance & conduct, documentation & assessment requirements, roles & responsibilities and requirements for action in the case of unsatisfactory or inadequate performance.

Regardless of the delivery mode, the following areas of knowledge, skills and attitudes specific to mammography must be developed and assessed within the programmes:

- Imaging
- Physics
- Medical / Biological Sciences
- Behavioural Science
- Population Screening
- Clinical Education

#### *Imaging*

- Routine mammographic imaging
- Views, exposures, compression, clinical image evaluation, augmented breasts, problem solving
- Diagnostic assessment techniques
- Work-up views, stereotactic technique, Ultrasound, MRI Breast, CT, Tomosynthesis, CESM
- Clinical film review and interpretation
- Digital Imaging (DICOM, PACS, Pathways, RIS)
- New and emerging technologies
- Research

#### *Physics*

- Radiation physics (CR and DR)
- Radiation protection (radiation dose and relative risk)
- Equipment
- Factors affecting image quality
- Assessment of technical image quality
- Overall Quality Assurance
- Quality Control



### *Medical / Biological Sciences*

- Breast Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology (including cytology and histology) Mammographic appearances
- Surface and skin conditions of the breast
- Genetics, interventional techniques, treatment options - surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy
- Other alterations to breasts – implants, transflaps, silicon injections, etc
- Hormone replacement therapy
- Breast awareness
- Infection Control

### *Behavioural Science*

- Consent information and client preparation
- Communication and counselling
- Stress management
- Workplace health and safety issues
- Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

### *Population Screening*

- Epidemiology of breast cancer
- Population screening
- Diagnostic versus screening mammography
- High Risk Screening
- Risks versus benefits
- Psychological aspects of screening
- Medico-legal aspects

### *Mammography Clinical Education*

The clinical module/practical component should be conducted at sites with a significant throughput to allow exposure to a variety of cases. It will be structured to include:

- Practical Quality Assurance for mammographic and IT equipment;
- Performance of a minimum of 50 mammographic examinations under direct supervision of a nominated tutor radiographer;
- Evaluation of clinical images;
- Participation in and / or observation of diagnostic assessment clinics.

Following the initial training, ongoing competency in mammographic imaging shall be assessed by clinical image evaluation of a random selection of films following a further 200 supervised mammograms performed in the workplace.

Competency in mammographic imaging and client interaction shall be formally assessed. This consists of:

- Tutor and/or Supervisor reports
- Written assignments
- Self-assessment reports
- Clinical image evaluation reports
- Client surveys
- Reflective journals



## **Guidelines for Accreditation and Re-accreditation of Programmes in Mammography**

Accreditation of mammography programmes is valid for a three-year period. Re-accreditation for a further three year period will be considered upon receipt of appropriate documentation.

### Accreditation

The MIAP2 will recommend accreditation based on the documentation supplied and evidence of the academic and clinical components of the programme.

Initial accreditation of any programme should be obtained from the AIR prior to its implementation.

### Reaccreditation

Applications for re-accreditation shall be considered based on current programme documentation and evidence of a formal evaluation and review process of the programme. An audit of previous programme participants and documentation may be undertaken.

Every three years, educational providers offering accredited mammography programmes are required to submit a programme update using the template [Appendix 1](#). Continuing accreditation of the programme is contingent upon the submission of these updates. This update provides key information relating to student enrolments, programme amendments, academic staff and quality management.

The AIR reserves the right to withdraw accreditation if advised by MIAP2 that the conduct of the programme / module has not been in accordance with the submitted documentation.

### Conditional Accreditation

Conditional accreditation based on specific circumstances may be considered. This may apply at the written request of the programme provider or on the recommendation of MIAP2. Evidence is required of the programme provider working towards meeting the structure and content requirements of the programmes to obtain full accreditation.

### Extension to Accreditation

An extension to programme accreditation may be considered upon the written request of the programme provider. A period of not more than six months may be granted dependent on the circumstances. Evidence of the programme provider continuing to meet the structure and content requirements for programmes should also be provided.

### Criteria for Accreditation

In addition to the details previously outlined, MIAP2 will examine in detail the following areas:

- An academic component provided in the range of 30 to 40 hours;
- A clinical component provided in the range of 30 to 40 directly supervised clinical contact hours;
- The stated aims and objectives of the programme with learning outcomes.

Information provided to the MIAP2 shall include:

- Details on the programme provider;
- Details on the staff and facilities available for each of the academic and clinical components;
- Documentation on the content, structure and organisation of each module (if provided separately), including workbooks, manuals and other learning aids;
- Details on the assessment methods (for both modules).



## **Guidelines for Certification and Re-certification of Radiographers in Mammography**

The AIR has established two levels of certification for radiographers specialising in mammography and breast imaging. Radiographers who satisfactorily complete AIR accredited mammography programmes may apply for the CCPM. This certificate is valid for a three year period. Renewal for a further three years is considered on evidence of continuing professional development, clinical involvement and clinical competency. Radiographers who meet further specific requirements may apply for the Advanced Breast Imaging Certificate (ABIC). This is a permanent award in recognition of outstanding professional contribution in the specialty area of breast imaging.

This section outlines the basic requirements to apply for:

- CCPM
- Renewal CCPM
- ABIC

Further information can be obtained from the [guidelines for issue of these certificates](#).

### **1. Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography**

The applicant must:

- be a radiographer holding a current AIR Validated Statement of Accreditation;
- complete the relevant application form;
- pay the required fee;
- provide evidence of satisfactory completion (within a five -year period) of an AIR accredited mammography programme with both academic and clinical components or separate modules.

Applicants who have completed mammography programmes overseas will be assessed on an individual basis. Consideration will be given to the programme content and structure, clinical involvement, clinical competency and the continuing professional development undertaken by the radiographer.

### **2. Renewal of Certificate of Clinical Proficiency in Mammography**

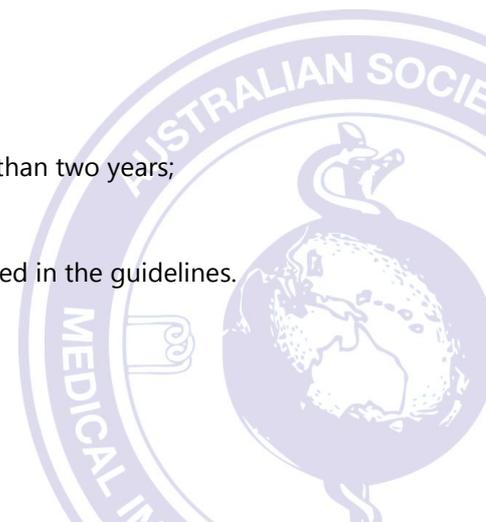
The applicant must:

- possess a current CCPM
- complete the relevant application form;
- pay the required fee;
- provide evidence of clinical competency;
- provide evidence of continuing professional development and
- demonstrate clinical involvement in breast imaging as described in the guidelines.

### **3. Advanced Breast Imaging Certificate**

The applicant must:

- be a radiographer and possess a current CCPM for a period of not less than two years;
- complete the relevant application form;
- pay the required fee;
- Provide evidence of activities sufficient to meet the requirements outlined in the guidelines.



## Appeals

The following outlines the Appeal Process for:

- Accreditation and re-accreditation of mammography programmes
- Issue and renewal of the CCPM
- Issue of the ABIC

Appeals against the findings and recommendations of the MIAP2 shall be decided and resolved by Board of Directors.

All appeals must be in writing and must be made within 3 months of the date of notification of the MIAP2 decision and addressed to the:

Chief Executive, Australian Institute of Radiography,  
P.O.Box 16234,  
Collins Street West  
Melbourne 8007

Appeals should clearly state:

- The reasons for the appeal
- Provide new or additional relevant documentation/information for assistance in the appeal process

Appeals not containing additional information or based on reasons other than those related to the application assessment process are unlikely to succeed.

The appeal process will be conducted according to the following guidelines:

- The written appeal and any additional/relevant information plus the original documentation will be referred to MIAP2
- MIAP2 will complete a re-evaluation and convey the findings to Board of Directors
- Appeals not amended will then be referred to Board of Directors who will:
  - o Fully discuss the appeal ensuring that no deviation to the guidelines has occurred;
  - o Ensure that any new information supplied by the applicant has been considered by MIAP2;
  - o Seek advice and any recommendation from the MIAP2 chairperson;
  - o Resolve a decision on the appeal.

The Chief Executive shall convey the result of the appeal to the applicant setting out the reasons for their decision and (if applicable) any change from the MIAP2 decision. The decision of the Board of Directors will be final.



## Template 1: Mammography Course Accreditation Checklist

### MAMMOGRAPHY COURSE ACCREDITATION CHECKLIST

Accreditation of mammography courses is valid for a three-year period. Re-accreditation for a further three-year period will be considered upon receipt of appropriate documentation. The Medical Imaging Advisory Panel 2 (MIAP2) will recommend accreditation based on the documentation supplied and evidence of the academic and clinical components of the course<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Course Provider Name</b>			
<b>Course Structure</b>		<b>Academic module</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Clinical module</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Combined course</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Email address</b>			
<b>Postal address</b>			
<b>Telephone</b>		<b>Application date</b>	
<b>Indicate which mammography accreditation status is being sought :</b>		<b>Accreditation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>Re-Accreditation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Applications should be submitted to [MIAP2@air.asn.au](mailto:MIAP2@air.asn.au). Applications may be in the form of a single searchable PDF document or as a collection of individual PDF documents. If multiple documents are used, please ensure that relevant hyperlinks OR that details of document name and relevant page numbers are included in the template.

Applications may be submitted on CD-ROM or USB to MIAP2, P.O. Box 16234, Collins Street West, Melbourne, 8007

Five electronic copies are required.

**Applications must address each of the review considerations summarised below and supporting documentation must be appended**

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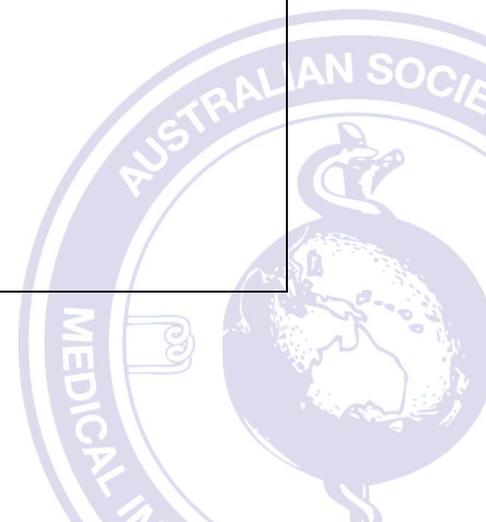


**Details OR Title and page number of appended supporting documentation OR hyperlink**

<b>General course details and background</b>	
A1 Brief programme description	
A2 Programme handbook	
A3 Programme approval from the AIR	
A4 Summary of programme changes (if applicable)	
<b>Course approaches to teaching and learning</b>	
B1 Programme teaching and learning approaches	
B2 Programme aims / objectives	
B3 Learning outcomes for participants	
<b>Course curriculum</b>	
C1 Outlines for all units of study, including learning objectives, overview of content, teaching and learning activities, assessment and weightings, prescribed texts and references.	
C2 Programme academic and clinical practice calendar	
C3 Statements articulating requirements for participants achievement and progression	
C4 Professional practice framework, including skills/competency expectations and skill progression	
C5 Samples of documentation, including clinical handbook and clinical workbooks	
C6 Overview of clinical assessment, including samples of assessment and patient/client interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tutor and/or Supervisor reports</li> <li>• Written assignments</li> <li>• Self-assessment reports</li> <li>• Clinical image evaluation reports</li> <li>• Client surveys</li> </ul>	
C7 Summary of documentation provided to clinical centres for student placements including samples of communication	



<p>C8 Overview of clinical placement matching and management, including details demonstrating that the clinical learning environment and experiences are aligned with students' progress through the programme</p>	
<p>C9 Overview of clinical placement monitoring and feedback mechanisms for clinical placements</p>	
<p>C10 Evidence 30-40 hours academic component as related to mammography specifically:</p> <p><b>Imaging</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine mammographic imaging - Views, exposures, compression, clinical image evaluation, augmented breasts, problem solving</li> <li>• Diagnostic assessment techniques, Work-up views, stereotactic technique, ultrasound</li> <li>• Clinical film review and interpretation</li> <li>• Digital Mammography</li> <li>• New and emerging technologies and research</li> </ul> <p><b>Physics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radiation physics</li> <li>• Radiation protection</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Factors affecting image quality</li> <li>• Assessment of technical image quality</li> <li>• Overall quality assurance</li> </ul> <p><b>Medical / Biological Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breast Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology (including cytology and histology)</li> <li>• Mammographic appearances</li> <li>• Genetics, interventional techniques, treatment options - surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy</li> <li>• Hormone replacement therapy</li> <li>• Breast self examination and clinical examination</li> </ul> <p><b>Behavioural Science</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consent information and client preparation</li> <li>• Communication and counselling</li> <li>• Stress management</li> <li>• Workplace health and safety issues</li> </ul>	



<p><b>Population Screening</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology of breast cancer</li> <li>• Population screening</li> <li>• Mammographic screening</li> <li>• Diagnostic versus screening mammography</li> <li>• Risks versus benefits</li> <li>• Psychological aspects of screening</li> <li>• Economics of screening</li> <li>• Client recruitment and re-screening</li> <li>• Medico-legal aspects</li> </ul>	
<p>A clinical component provided in the range of 30 to 40 directly supervised clinical contact hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical quality assurance for mammographic and processing equipment</li> <li>• Performance of a minimum of 50 mammographic examinations under direct supervision</li> <li>• Evaluation of clinical images</li> <li>• Participation in and observation of diagnostic assessments</li> </ul>	
<p>Ongoing Competency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical image evaluation of a random selection of films following a further 200 supervised mammograms performed in the workplace</li> </ul>	
<b>Course management and resources</b>	
<p>D1 Overview of programme quality management and feedback mechanisms</p>	
<p>D2 Programme performance, including demand, enrolments, progress and programme experience questionnaires</p>	
<p>D3 Summary of programme evaluation results, including student evaluation</p>	
<p>D4 Summary of unit of study evaluation results, including student evaluation</p>	
<p>D5 Summary of teaching evaluation results, including student evaluation</p>	



<p>D6 Staff profile or brief CV for all mammography course co-ordinators, tutor radiographers and supervisors: including appointment, fraction and qualifications</p> <p><b>Course Coordinator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate teaching/training qualifications</li> <li>• Demonstrated breadth of expertise in teaching/training</li> <li>• Experience in supervising clinical courses (where clinical components are included)</li> </ul> <p><b>Tutor Radiographers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will possess a current CCPM</li> <li>• have training qualifications</li> <li>• demonstrated mammography experience of at least five years FTE</li> </ul> <p><b>Supervisors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will be radiographers who possess a current CCPM and 5 years FTE (where this is not possible a radiologist with experience in mammography may act in this role)</li> </ul>	
<p>D8 Overview of programme learning resources and infrastructure</p>	
<p>D9 Summary of student support services and facilities</p>	
<p>D11 Policies relating to management of inappropriate conduct</p>	



**Re-accreditation**

**(With significant changes)**

An application for re-accreditation of a course that has been significantly changed in structure or content will be assessed as if it was a new course. (As above)

**Re-accreditation**

**(With no significant changes)**

Requirements	Requirement met
Course documentation with evidence of the course provider continuing to meet the structure and content requirements	
Formal evaluation and review process of the course	
Audit of previous course documents – eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Course documentation and amendments</li><li>• Dates of courses provided</li><li>• Participant attendance and certification</li></ul>	

Mammography Course Accreditation recommended: Yes / No **(please circle)**

If No, please detail areas to be more fully addressed in a subsequent application.

**Comments:**.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**MIAP2 Member Signature:**.....

**MIAP2 Member Name:**.....

**Date:**.....



## Template 2: Re-Accreditation Time Frame

### Reaccreditation review

The reaccreditation process for accredited programmes involves a reaccreditation review.

