



RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

Physical Demands of Profession

Frequently Radiographers must be able to:

Push & Pull

- Radiographers may exert up to 100 pounds of force occasionally, and/or up to 40 pounds of force frequently, and/or up to 20 pounds of force while performing exams and pushing carts, wheelchairs, and portable equipment
- To transport, assist, and move patients in wheelchairs or on/off carts using up to 25 pounds of force.
- Move portable and C-arm equipment with 20 pounds of force to a variety of areas in the hospital or medical centers

Lift & Carry

- To move patients (who can weigh more than 50 pounds) from wheelchairs/carts off and onto exam tables
- To carry image receptors or supplies that can weigh up to 25 pounds

Constantly Radiographers must be able to:

Stoop & Reach

- To position for exams and assist patients in and out of wheelchairs
- To position patients and manipulate standard or portable equipment

Stand & Walk

- All clinical assignments require standing for long periods of time
- To transport and assist patients into dressing/exam rooms.
- Walk to other areas of the department and hospital to do exams or have images interpreted

Use of Fingers & Feel

- To perceive attributes of patients and objects such as when positioning patients for procedures or palpating veins for IV insertion
- To enter computer data and setting techniques on imaging equipment.

Communication Requirements - Radiographers must be able to:

Talk & Hear

- To speak clearly and concisely with patients, co-workers, and physicians in English when applicable using standard medical terminology

- To perceive the nature of sounds at normal range; includes the ability to receive detailed information through oral communication, and to make fine discriminations in sound, such as when taking blood pressure

Read & Write

- To read and interpret directions from physicians or one's supervisor
- To prepare written documentation in appropriate English formats using standard medical terminology

Visual Acuity Requirements – Radiographers must be able to:

- Radiographers are required to use computer terminals and set the proper exposure techniques on the medical imaging equipment
- Clinical assignments require working with printed and/or written documentation, and consistent use of computer terminals to assess radiographic images.
- Radiographers must assess patient's condition, i.e., color, respiration, motion, etc

Professional Duty Requirements – Radiographers must be able to:

- Maintain a high standard of courtesy, ethics and cooperation in dealing with a diverse group of coworkers, patients, and visitors
- Provide quality performance despite the stress of the clinical work environment
- Think critically and perform duties during emergency situations
- Follow protocols for a wide variety of procedures and duties and maintain patient confidentiality

Warnings & Notifications of Hazards and Risks

Clinical Warnings and Notifications of Hazards and Risks include, but are not limited to

- Radiographers are subject to electrical and radiant energy, and chemicals and substances.
- Radiographers have been identified as having the likelihood of occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and, therefore, are included in the OSHA Exposure Control Plan with its specifications to prevent contact with the above materials

Occupational hazards for the field of radiology include, but are not limited to

- Exposure to infectious disease which may lead to side effects or death
- Accidental injury in the clinical setting or in route to/from a clinical site
- Injury or illness that can affect one's personal health or the health of an unborn child
- An injury or illness can impair one's general physical and/or mental health and may hinder one's future ability to earn a living; engage in business, social, or recreational activities; or generally impair one's ability to enjoy life.
- There may also be risk of injury, illness, or death resulting from causes not specified in the Warning and Notification of Hazards and Risks.

Additional Hazards and Risks:

The student is responsible for matters of safety involving self and others. After receiving instruction,

- Students will be expected to demonstrate safety practices designed for radiology.
- Students must inform appropriate faculty of any relevant personal medical condition that might be hazardous or risky to self or others. A student may be required to submit permission from their personal physician to participate in radiology education activities.

Upon entering the Radiologic Technology Program, the student will be required to sign an Informed Acknowledgment of Consent to Hazards and Risks form.