



American Society of Radiologic Technologists
32nd Session of the House of Delegates

Rosen Centre
Orlando, FL
June 23-25, 2017

32nd Session of the ASRT House of Delegates

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32nd Annual Meeting of the ASRT House of Delegates

Rosen Centre
Orlando, FL
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First Business Meeting

I. Call to Order

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren called the 32nd Annual Meeting of the ASRT House of Delegates to order at 7:45 a.m., Friday, June 23, 2017.

II. Opening Ceremony

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren appointed Jason Bradley, ASRT Director of Governance and Affiliate Relations, to take the minutes of the House meetings.

III. Introductions

IV. Delegate Orientation

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren presented delegate orientation.

V. Credentials Report

Vice Speaker of the House Beth Weber, presented the Credentials Report. Out of a possible 168 delegates, 158 were credentialed as follows:

Credentialed Affiliate Delegates:	101
Credentialed Chapter Delegates:	<u>57</u>
Total Credentialed Delegates:	158

Action: Adopted with a majority of delegates voting in the affirmative. The Credentials Report established that a quorum was present.

VI. Adoption of House of Delegates' Standing Rules

Action: Adopted by a unanimous vote of delegates.

VII. Adoption of Agenda

Action: Adopted by majority vote of delegates voting.

VIII. Memorial Resolution

Motion: Be it resolved, that the American Society of Radiologic Technologists expresses its sorrow over the passing of these members since our 2016 House of Delegates meeting in Las Vegas, N.V., and affirms our sorrow by rising for a moment of silence in memory of our departed colleagues.

Action: Adopted by a rising vote without objection ([The list of deceased members can be found in the attached appendix](#)).

IX. Courtesy Resolutions

Motion: The Nuclear Medicine chapter seconded by the Missouri affiliate delegates moves to: Whereas: Norman Hente is a life member of the ASRT, Whereas: Norman Hente is a fellow of the ASRT; Whereas: Illness has prevented Norman Hente from attending this meeting of the organization he deeply loves; It is therefore moved that the assembled delegates of the ASRT and all other members and guests in attendance rise and say “Hi Norm”!

Action: Adopted with delegates showing their appreciation through rising to turn to the camera and saying “Hi Norm”.

X. ASRT Annual Report

President of the ASRT Michael Latimer presented the annual report.

XI. Awards

ASRT Foundation Affiliate Annual Drawing awards were presented as follows:

Most tickets sold- first place – Ohio, second place – New Jersey.

Most money raised per capita – first place – Alaska, second place – Minnesota.

ASRT Individual Advocacy Award was presented to Patricia Willett, R.T. and Brandy Cusson, R.T.

ASRT Affiliate Advocacy Award was presented to the Kentucky Society of Radiologic Technologists and New Hampshire Society of Radiologic Technologists.

Most active chapter award was presented to the Registered Radiologist Assistant and Computed Tomography chapter delegates. Second place was awarded to the Education chapter and third place was awarded to the Bone Densitometry chapter.

XII. Introduction of Late Main Motions Requiring a 2/3 Vote to Debate

One late main motion was received prior to meeting of the house:
The HOD directs the ASRT to investigate the implementation of a combined ASRT and state affiliate membership and report back at the 2018 House of Delegates.

Motion to debate the late main motion was adopted with 74 percent of delegates voting in the affirmative.

XIII. Nominations for Speaker and Vice Speaker

Speaker
Beth Weber

Vice Speaker
Joseph Whitton, Martin Pesce, Chandra Gerrard, Andrew Gardner.

XIV. Announcements

XV. Adjournment

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren adjourned the first business meeting of the 2017 House of Delegates at 10:06 a.m., Friday, June 23, 2017.

32nd Annual Meeting of the ASRT House of Delegates

Rosen Centre
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Second Business Meeting

I. Call to Order

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren called the second business meeting of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the ASRT House of Delegates to order at 8:00 a.m., Sunday, June 25, 2017.

II. Credentials Report

Vice Speaker of the House Beth Weber presented the Credentials Report. There was a change in the number of credentialed delegates from 158 to 159. This was due to the addition of one credentialed affiliate delegate.

There are 102 credentialed affiliate delegates

There are 57 credentialed chapter delegates

The credentials report was adopted by a unanimous vote and a quorum was established.

III. Committee on Bylaws Report

Chairman Dawn Moore presented the Committee on Bylaws report.

Amendment Number	Proposed Amendment	Action
1	The Committee on Bylaws moves to amend Article III, Membership. Section 2. Categories of Membership. Voting. C.2, by inserting in 2. "or certified" after the word registered.	Amendment adopted with 99% vote of delegates in the affirmative.

[Adopted Bylaws Attached](#)

IV. Commission Report and Consent Calendar

Action: Motions 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 19 were removed from the Consent Calendar. The remainder of the Consent Calendar, consisting of motions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 were adopted by consent. Voting was performed by a raising of delegate badges.

Chairman Joseph Whitton presented the Commission report. The full content of each motion can be found in the attached appendix. The results of each motion are as follows:

Main Motion	Title	Action
C-17.01	Amend the Education and Certification section as appended to the Bone Densitometry, Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Technology, Magnetic Resonance, Mammography, Medical Dosimetry, Quality Management, Radiation Therapy, Radiologist Assistant and Sonography Practice Standards.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.02	Amend the Computed Tomography Practice Standards, page CT1-31, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.03	Amend the Radiography Practice Standards, pages R 1-31, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.04	Amend the Limited X-ray Machine Operator Practice Standards, pages LXMO 1- 29, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.05	Rescind the Position Statement titled Monitoring Patient Exposure During Utilization of Digital Radiography Systems.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.06	Amend the Nuclear Medicine Practice Standards	Not adopted with a majority in opposition. (See motion C-17.19.)
C-17.07	Amend the Practice Standards Glossary, pages 1-6, by substitution. During consideration, it was moved to insert the word “radiopharmaceutical” to the glossary term Radioactive Material before the phrase “unsealed sources.”	Amendment adopted with a majority in the affirmative. Main Motion adopted as amended with a majority in the affirmative
C-17.08	Amend the Advisory Opinion Statement titled Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar

Main Motion	Title	Action
C-17.09	Amend the Advisory Opinion Statement titled Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.10	Amend the Advisory Opinion Statement titled Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access, by substitution.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.11	Amend the Position Statement titled Conjoint Evaluation of Educational Programs.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.12	Amend the Position Statement titled Level of Education for the Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Profession.	Referred back to PSC for further discussion by a majority vote.
C-17.13	Rescind the Position Statement titled Entry Level of Education for Radiation Therapists	Motion withdrawn by the Commission without objection.
C-17.14	Amend the Position Statement titled Majority Representation on State Radiologic Technologist Licensure or Regulatory Boards and Committees.	Amendment adopted with a majority in affirmative.
C-17.15	Rescind the Position Statement titled Opposition to Listing in Trade School Directories.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.16	Amend the Position Statement titled Opposition to Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Supervising and/or Training Unlicensed or Uncertified Individuals.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.17	Amend the Position Statement titled Qualifications for Performing Image Acquisition With Hybrid Imaging Equipment.	Adopted on consent calendar
C-17.18	Amend the Position Statement titled Three-Dimensional Modeling and Printing in Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy.	Adopted on consent calendar

Main Motion	Title	Action
C-17.19	<p>Amend the Nuclear Medicine Practice Standards as amended by the Commission.</p> <p>During consideration, the following amendments were offered and voted on separately:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend by striking out the word “treatment” at line 82 and inserting the word “therapy.” 2. Amend to strike out lines 220-221 and insert the following language: “2. Performing hybrid imaging procedures including PET/CT and SPECT/CT for emission, transmission, and attenuation correction, anatomical location and for use in radiation therapy treatment planning when performed within hybrid imaging as prescribed by a licensed independent practitioner and under the supervision of an Authorized User.” 	<p>Amendment #1 adopted with a majority in affirmative.</p> <p>Amendment #2 adopted with a majority in affirmative.</p> <p>Main motion adopted as amended with a majority in affirmative.</p>
C-17.20	Suspend the rules and to further amend the Practice Standards Glossary by striking out the definition for Licensed Independent Practitioner and inserting the definition for Licensed Practitioner.	Adopted on consent calendar

V. New Business

Introduction of Late Main Motions Requiring a 3/4 Vote to Debate

One late motion was received.

Motion: C17.21 - The House of Delegates directs the ASRT to investigate the implementation of a combined ASRT and state affiliate membership and report back to the House of Delegate meeting in 2018.

Motion to Amend: The Philadelphia delegates move to strike the word state. The motion to amend was adopted, and the main motion then read:

C17.21 - The House of Delegates directs the ASRT to investigate the implementation of a combined ASRT and affiliate membership and report back to the House of Delegate meeting in 2018.

Action: Adopted as amended with a majority in the affirmative.

VI. Courtesy Resolutions

Without objection, the House of Delegates agreed to suspend the rules to allow Student Leadership Development Participants to bring a motion of courtesy thanking the ASRT for the opportunity to attend the ASRT Student Leadership Development Program and the Annual Governance and House of Delegates meeting.

Motion: WHEREAS, the 2017 SLDP participants express gratitude to the Board of Directors and the House of Delegates, as well as our individual state affiliates for the honor of selection and privilege of participation in this weekend's events; and
WHEREAS, we have been inspired by your dedication for our future professions and admire the ways in which you have paved the road for us; and
WHEREAS, you are creating tradition and a legacy that we vow to carry on; and WHEREAS, we will return to our homes today energized by our new friendships and connections and with deep appreciation for all the opportunities you have afforded us; and
WHEREAS, we couldn't be more excited to learn about the expansion of the student leadership program, and we hope to make you proud as we begin our careers; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, that while we are now students, soon we will be able to say "we are radiologic technologists!"

Action: Adopted with delegates showing their appreciation through rising applause.

VII. Report of Election of Chapter Steering Committee Chairmen

Bone Densitometry

Chairman Sharon Wartenbee
Vice Chairman Karen Prouty

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Technology

Chairman Victoria Sanders
Vice Chairman Roger Bogue

Computed Tomography

Chairman Chandra Gerrard
Vice Chairman Carolyn Palazzolo

Education

Chairman Jeffrey Killion
Vice Chairman Kristi Moore

Magnetic Resonance

Chairman Joy Cook
Vice Chairman Kristin Seitz

Mammography

Chairman Rhonda Engebretson
Vice Chairman Jacqueline Johnston

Management

Chairman Michael DeVecchio
Vice Chairman Andrew Gardner

Military

Chairman Geisha Patton
Vice Chairman Christine Gomien

Nuclear Medicine

Chairman Ryan Smith
Vice Chairman Donna Newman

Quality Management

Chairman Donna Thaler-Long
Vice Chairman Anne Bell-Pfeifer

Radiation Therapy

Chairman Shaun Caldwell
Vice Chairman Doralene Deokiellal

Radiography

Chairman Diane Mayo
Vice Chairman Sharon Miller

Registered Radiologist Assistant
Chairman Thomas Carrington
Vice Chairman Elizabeth Eslich

Sonography
Chairman Debra Myers
Vice Chairman Tammy McSperitt

VIII. Election of Speaker and Vice Speaker

Action: Beth Weber was elected as speaker for 2017-18 House of Delegates by affirmative voice vote of the delegates.

Joseph Whitton was elected as vice speaker for 2017-18 House of Delegates with 100 ballot votes of the delegates.

Vote totals from the paper ballot were as follows:

Joseph Whitton	100
Chandra Gerrard	24
Martin Pesce	19
Andrew Gardner	16

IX. Adjournment

Speaker of the House Michael Odgren adjourned the second meeting of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates at 10:22 a.m., Sunday, June 25, 2017.

Approved:



Speaker
Chairman, Minutes Approval Committee
Michael Odgren



Vice Speaker
Beth Weber

32nd Annual Meeting of the ASRT House of Delegates

Motions Appendix



2017 Memorial Resolution

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists House of Delegates moves the following: Whereas, all members of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists are of immeasurable value within our organization and invaluable as members of the health team in the field of medicine, we present the names of members who have passed since our last House of Delegates Meeting:

Billie Barnhart - Homestead, FL
Mark Brown - Wildomar, CA
Darrel Chapman - Chattanooga, TN
Lynn Christophersen - Olathe, KS
Larry Davenport - Roswell, GA
John Drinnon - Watsonville, CA
Margaret Drown - West Lafayette, IN
Jacqueline Dunn - Theodore, AL
Bruce Ellis - Gibbsboro, NJ
Denise Faubert - Woonsocket, RI
Saverio Favia - Agoura Hills, CA
Richard Feroli - Brockton, MA
Megan Fiveash - Smyrna, GA
Diana Foster - Walnut Creek, CA
Christopher Franks - Royal Oak, MI
Harry Gaston - Richfield, MN
Sandra Gill - Antioch, TN
Debra Halenkamp - Pinellas Park, FL
Karla Hassard - Wichita, KS
Ashton Hendricksen - Granada, MN
John Hetman - North Olmsted, OH
Philip Hitchcock - Northglenn, CO
Wilbur Huston - Grand Rapids, MI
Carolyn Huter - Jackson, MO
Douglas Jernigan - Laurel, MD
Jeffery Jones - Conway, AR
Linda Kalb - Alexandria, MN

Robert Kinkade - Leitchfield, KY
Lisa Kuhn - Leesburg, FL
Joan Kuyoth - Edgar, WI
Nicholas Lamina - Plymouth Meeting, PA
Steven Lewis - Windham, ME
Lawrence Lisnock - Flower Mound, TX
Milford Mabey - Eustis, FL
Rosanne McGraw - Burleson, TX
V. Lois Meador - Oklahoma City, OK
Steven Meagher - Arlington, WA
Terrence Pierce - Tustin, CA
William Powell - Carlsbad, CA
Susan Shafranski - Virginia Beach, VA
Zallymoon Shariff - Hempstead, NY
Lucy Smythe - Perry, MI
Harold Steffensen - La Grange, IL
Joyce Stevens - Greer, SC
Michael Tabar - Pickerington, OH
Donald Taylor - Salem, MO
Erica Valdez - Daly City, CA
James Watkins - Palm Coast, FL
Terry Wiggins - Mustang, OK
Donald Williams - Ball, LA
Beverly Wong - Downey, CA
Brandon Woodard - Torrance, CA



ASRT Articles of Incorporation, 2017

ASRT Bylaws, 2017

Adopted June 25, 2017

American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 15000 Central Ave. SE, Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
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The General Nature of the Bylaws

Bylaws are rules adopted and maintained by an association or society that define and direct its internal structure and management. They are subordinate, and complementary, to an association's articles of incorporation.

Articles of incorporation are the primary law of an association used to establish the general organization and governing of the association to achieve corporate existence.

Bylaws are the secondary law of an association best used to detail how the society is formed and run.

In some states, bylaws are not specifically required for an incorporated or unincorporated association, or they are only mentioned in a cursory manner. ASRT's state of incorporation, Illinois, requires them. Even where legally optional, most associations elect to have a set of bylaws because of its usefulness in management operations.

If the articles constitute an agreement between the society and the state, the bylaws shall be viewed as constituting the terms of an agreement between an association and its members. The agreement ordinarily shall be honored and enforced in a court of law. Bylaws describe the relationships, rights and obligations for the members, directors, officers and staff of an association. They can be invaluable in avoiding or resolving differences among those who are part of the association or who deal with it.

Consequently, bylaws should be kept current, taking into account the changes of an association. Members and staff also should familiarize themselves with the document to better understand the organization they represent and that represents them.

- Prepared September 2003 by ASRT's legal counsel, Webster, Chamberlain and Bean, Washington, D.C

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be known as the American Society of Radiologic Technologists. The general nature of its business shall be educational, scientific and socioeconomic. The principal place of business of this corporation shall be located in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, or at any other such place or places within the State of Illinois as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine by resolution thereof.

ARTICLE II

The time of commencement of this corporation shall be Jan. 16, 1932, and the period of its duration shall be in perpetuity.

ARTICLE III

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are:
Margaret Hoing, Chicago, Ill., president;
Virginia Eller, Janesville, Wis., second vice president; Emma C. Grierson, St. Paul, Minn., secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE IV

The management of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors chosen to serve in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws of the corporation.

The officers of this corporation shall consist of a chairman, president, president-elect, vice president, secretary and treasurer. They shall be selected annually by the membership in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws and shall serve for a period of one year or until their successors have been selected and assumed office.

The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year at the annual meeting of the corporation. The election of officers shall be conducted as in the Bylaws provided.

ARTICLE V

Individual members shall be admitted to this corporation in accordance with the qualifications and procedures established by the Bylaws. The candidate shall be notified of acceptance and shall be issued a certificate of membership. The membership may be renewed annually upon payment of such dues as shall be required. Rules of conduct for members, admission, expulsion of members and other related matters shall be governed by suitable Bylaws of this corporation.

Organizations engaged in and existing for purposes analogous to the nature of and business of this corporation may make application for and receive affiliate membership in this corporation upon such conditions and pursuant to such rules as shall be established by the Bylaws of this corporation.

ARTICLE VI

This corporation shall be nonprofit and nonsectarian. No part of any net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any individual, member or affiliate.

ARTICLE VII

Amendments to these Articles of Incorporation may be made by two-thirds of the members voting, following proper notification as established by the Bylaws of this corporation.

ASRT BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, hereinafter referred to as the ASRT.

ARTICLE II

Definition and Purpose

Section 1. Definition

Radiologic technologist shall be the term used to define radiographer, nuclear medicine technologist, radiation therapist, sonographer and magnetic resonance technologist and shall be used to describe the areas of certification or licensure. Additional terms of description may be adopted by the ASRT to define new areas of certification or licensure.

Section 2. Purpose

The purpose of ASRT shall be to advance the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy, to maintain high standards of education, to enhance the quality of patient care, and to further the welfare and socioeconomics of radiologic technologists.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Policy and Procedure

- A. The ASRT is committed to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in all programs and activities. No one shall be denied opportunities or benefits on the basis of age, sex, color, race, creed, national origin, religious persuasion, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, military status, political belief or disability.
- B. The name of the ASRT or any delegate in the House of Delegates, its Board of Directors or its staff, in their official capacities, shall not be used in connection with a corporate company for other than the regular functions of the ASRT.
- C. A candidate for membership shall submit an application for membership along with the required fee to the ASRT office.

Section 2. Categories of Membership

Voting

- A. Active members are those who are registered or certified in a primary modality by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT or hold an unrestricted license in medical imaging or radiation therapy under state statute. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of membership including the right to vote, hold office and serve as a delegate.
- B. Student members are those who are enrolled in primary medical imaging or radiation therapy programs. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active

members. Eligibility for Student membership shall terminate upon initial certification.

- C. Graduate Bridge members are those who meet the following qualifications:
1. have graduated from an accredited program or a program in an accredited institution accepted by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT in their initial medical imaging or radiation therapy program within the past 24 months; or
 2. are registered or certified in a primary modality by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and are within 24 months of their initial certification.
- They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members.
- D. Emeritus members are those who have reached age 65, maintained membership in good standing in the ASRT for at least 30 years and applied for emeritus status. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members except to hold office or serve as a delegate. They shall pay no membership dues. No new members shall be inducted into this category after January 1, 1990.
- E. Life members are those voting members who have provided exceptional service and dedication to the ASRT and the profession. For every 2,500 active members, one living member who has maintained continuous membership for a minimum of 30 years will be eligible to become a Life member. Life member nominees shall be selected by three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members. They shall pay no membership dues.
- F. Retired members are those who meet the following qualifications:
1. have requested this status from the ASRT and
 - a. have retirement status or hold a certificate of recognition from a certification agency recognized by the ASRT or
 - b. meet Social Security Administration requirements for retirement.
- They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members except to hold office or serve as a delegate.
- G. Radiologist assistants are those registered radiologic technologists who hold the credential R.R.A. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members.

Nonvoting

- A. Associate members are those who are or have been employed in the technical, educational, managerial or corporate aspects of the medical imaging and radiation therapy profession and do not qualify for Active membership. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members except to vote, hold office or serve as a delegate.
- B. Limited x-ray machine operators are those who perform diagnostic x-ray procedures on selected anatomical sites and are not registered radiologic technologists. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members except to vote, hold office or serve as a delegate.
- C. International members are those who reside outside the United States or any of its territories, are not registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT, and are employed in the technical, educational, managerial or corporate aspects of the medical

imaging and radiation therapy profession. They shall have all rights, privileges and obligations of Active members except to vote, hold office or serve as a delegate.

Section 3. Dues and Fees

- A. Dues for all members, proposed by the Board of Directors, require adoption by a two-thirds vote of the delegates voting at the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
 - 1. Intent to change dues shall be communicated to all delegates a minimum of 45 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
- B. One chapter membership shall be included as part of the annual ASRT dues. Each additional chapter membership shall require a fee as established by the ASRT Board of Directors.
- C. Dues shall be paid by the expiration date.

Section 4. Resignation

Any member shall have the right to resign by written communication to the ASRT office.

Section 5. Reinstatement

A member who has resigned or whose membership has been revoked by the ASRT for other reasons may be reinstated only after filing a new application, acceptance of the application by the Board of Directors, and paying the fees as a new member.

ARTICLE IV Officers

Section 1. Positions

The officers of the ASRT shall be chairman, president, vice president, president-elect, secretary and treasurer.

Section 2. Qualifications

- A. General qualifications
 - 1. Shall practice in the medical imaging and radiation therapy profession or health care.
 - 2. Shall be a voting member of the ASRT and must have been a voting member for four years immediately preceding nomination.
 - 3. Shall be a voting member of an ASRT affiliate or serve on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.
 - 4. Shall have served as a delegate for a minimum of two years.
 - 5. Shall not serve concurrently on the board of any national medical imaging or radiation therapy certification or national accreditation agency, or in the House of Delegates.
 - 6. Shall have the time and availability for necessary travel to represent the ASRT.

- B. President-elect
 - 1. Shall have served on the ASRT Board of Directors.
- C. Vice president
 - 1. Shall have served on the ASRT Board of Directors.
- D. Secretary and Treasurer
 - 1. Shall have fulfilled two years in any appointed or elected ASRT position, or as president of an affiliate society.
- E. An officer who met qualification requirements at the time of nomination shall be permitted to complete the term regardless of employment status changes.

Section 3. Terms of Office

- A. The vice president, secretary and treasurer shall serve for a term of one year or until their successors have been elected or appointed.
- B. The president-elect shall serve for a term of one year as president-elect, one year as president and one year as chairman.
- C. Terms shall begin at the close of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

Section 4. Duties

- A. Officers shall perform the duties prescribed by these bylaws.
- B. Chairman
 - 1. Shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors.
- C. President
 - 1. In the absence or inability of the chairman to serve, the president shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors.
 - 2. For additional duties related to committees see Article IX.
- D. Vice President
 - 1. Shall assume the duties of the president when necessary.
- E. President-elect
 - 1. Shall become familiar with all ASRT activities and be prepared to assume the office of president.
 - 2. For additional duties related to committees see Article IX.
- F. Secretary and Treasurer
 - 1. Shall perform duties assigned by the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Vacancies

- A. A vacancy in the office of president shall be filled by the vice president.
- B. A vacancy in the office of president-elect shall be filled by a special election of the membership.
- C. A vacancy in the office of vice president, secretary or treasurer shall be filled by appointment by a majority vote of the entire remaining membership of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V House of Delegates

Section 1. Purpose

The House of Delegates shall be the legislative body of the ASRT. The House of Delegates establishes professional standards of practice.

Section 2. Composition

- A. The House of Delegates shall be composed of the speaker and vice speaker, affiliate delegates and chapter delegates.
- B. Each affiliate shall be represented by two delegates.
- C. Each chapter shall be represented by four delegates.

Section 3. Delegate Requirements and Qualifications

- A. Affiliate delegates
 1. Two delegates and two alternate delegates shall be elected or appointed by each ASRT affiliate in accordance with affiliate procedures.
 2. Affiliates shall submit completed affiliate delegate information forms to ASRT for the delegates and alternate delegates by the end of the last business day of January. Delegate and alternate delegate positions not filled with qualified members by the last business day of January shall remain open until after the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
 3. A delegate shall be a voting member of the ASRT and the affiliate being represented for two years immediately preceding nomination.
 4. For affiliates who have not had active status with ASRT for a minimum of 24 months, delegates shall be a voting member of ASRT for two years immediately preceding nomination and a member of the affiliate being represented at the time of nomination.
 5. A delegate shall have served as an officer, or on the Board of Directors or as a committee member in the affiliate being represented.

6. A delegate shall practice in the medical imaging and radiation therapy profession or health care.
 7. A delegate may serve concurrently on the board of any national medical imaging or radiation therapy certification or national accreditation agency.
 8. A delegate shall have the time and availability for necessary travel to represent the ASRT.
 9. A delegate shall attend the annual meeting of the House of Delegates and all meetings required of delegates.
- B. Chapter delegates
1. Two delegates and two alternate delegates shall be elected annually by a plurality vote of the voting members of the ASRT.
 2. Delegates shall be elected for a term of two years. The term shall begin at the close of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates in the year the delegate is elected.
 3. A delegate shall be limited to two, two-year consecutive terms unless there is not a full slate of qualified candidates nominated.
 4. The delegate nominees receiving the third and fourth highest number of votes on the ballot are the elected alternate delegates.
 5. An alternate delegate shall serve a one-year term. The term shall begin at the close of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates in the year the alternate delegate is elected.
 6. If an alternate is not elected, this position remains open until the next regular election.
 7. A delegate shall be a voting member of the ASRT for two years immediately preceding nomination.
 8. A delegate, excluding a military delegate, shall be a member of an affiliate or have served as a Military Chapter delegate for two years immediately preceding nomination.
 9. A delegate, excluding a military delegate, shall have served as an officer, delegate or an elected or appointed ASRT position, or as an officer on the Board of Directors or as a committee member in an affiliate.
 10. In clinical practice chapters where certification and/or post primary examination offered by an ASRT-recognized organization exists, the delegate shall show proof of current credential and documentation of current practice in the discipline or specialty being represented.

11. In the management and education chapters, the delegate shall show proof of documentation of current practice in the discipline or specialty being represented.
12. Military delegates shall be on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.
13. A delegate, excluding a military delegate, shall only be elected to represent a chapter of which the delegate is a member for the two years immediately preceding nomination.
14. A military delegate shall be a member of the Military Chapter at the time of nomination.
15. A delegate who met qualification requirements at the time of nomination shall be permitted to complete the term regardless of employment status changes. A military delegate who met qualification requirements at the time of nomination shall be permitted to complete the term in the event of retirement or honorable discharge from active duty.
16. A delegate may serve concurrently on the board of any national medical imaging or radiation therapy certification or national accreditation agency.
17. A delegate shall have the time and availability for necessary travel to represent the ASRT.
18. A delegate shall attend the annual meeting of the House of Delegates and all meetings required of delegates.

Section 4. Meetings

- A. The House of Delegates shall meet at least annually.
- B. Special meetings of the House of Delegates may be called at such time and place as designated by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, or by written request of 65 delegates. Members of the House of Delegates shall be notified 30 days in advance of such meetings, with a statement of the business to be transacted. No business other than that specified shall be transacted.

Section 5. Quorum

A quorum shall consist of at least 65 credentialed delegates.

Section 6. Voting

- A. Members may attend the annual meeting of the House of Delegates, but only credentialed delegates shall vote. There shall be no proxy voting.
- B. Main motions adopted by the House of Delegates shall remain in force until rescinded or amended unless they are subject to Article VII, Section 2, paragraph D.

- C. The House of Delegates shall present recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall report to the House regarding recommendations no later than the next annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

Section 7. Absences and Vacancies

- A. Absence
 - 1. An absence exists when an elected/appointed delegate is unable to fulfill the duties of the position during the annual meeting of the House of Delegates. The delegate shall be considered absent for the purpose of that meeting only.
 - 2. It is the responsibility of the delegate to notify the ASRT, the speaker of the House and the alternate delegate of the delegate's inability to attend the annual meeting of the House of Delegates as soon as possible. The alternate delegate shall be seated for that meeting only.
 - 3. If the alternate delegate is unable to serve because of extenuating circumstances, the speaker of the House may seat a qualified delegate for the annual meeting of the House of Delegates for that meeting only.
- B. Vacancies
 - 1. Delegate vacancies shall be filled by the elected/appointed alternate delegate.

Section 8. Probation

- A. If an affiliate fails to seat two delegates or a chapter fails to seat four delegates at all business meetings of the House of Delegates, that affiliate or chapter enters into probationary status.

Section 9. Nominations and Elections of Speaker and Vice Speaker

- A. At the annual meeting of the House of Delegates, prior to the close of the last business meeting of the House, a speaker of the House and a vice speaker of the House, who are members of the House, shall be elected by the credentialed delegates.
- B. Nominations for speaker and vice speaker of the House of Delegates shall be accepted at the first business meeting of the House of Delegates. Nominations shall only be accepted at the second business meeting of the House of Delegates if there are no qualified candidates nominated at the first business meeting of the House of Delegates. An individual may not run for both speaker and vice speaker in the same year.
- C. The elections of speaker and vice speaker shall be by majority vote of the delegates voting. If the majority vote is not obtained on the first ballot, the top two vote candidates, or more in the case of a tie, shall have a runoff ballot.
- D. When there is only one candidate for speaker or vice speaker, the election may be by voice vote.
- E. The affiliate or chapter that the speaker or vice speaker represents shall be entitled to fill that delegate position.

1. The elected/appointed alternate affiliate delegate shall fill the position. A new qualified alternate affiliate delegate may be elected/appointed by the affiliate.
2. The elected alternate chapter delegate shall fill that position. A new qualified alternate delegate may be appointed by the chapter within 60 days following the close of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
3. If an elected alternate chapter delegate does not exist for the vacated delegate seat, the delegate position remains vacant until the next regular election.

Section 10. Qualifications for Speaker and Vice Speaker

A. General qualifications

1. Shall practice in the medical imaging and radiation therapy profession or health care.
2. Shall be a voting member of the ASRT and must have been a voting member for four years immediately preceding nomination.
3. Shall be a voting member of an ASRT affiliate or serve on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.
4. Shall have served as a delegate for a minimum of two years.
5. Once elected, shall not serve concurrently on the board of any national medical imaging or radiation therapy certification or national accreditation agency, or as a delegate in the House of Delegates.
6. Shall have the time and availability for necessary travel to represent the ASRT.

- B. A speaker or vice speaker who met qualification requirements at the time of nomination shall be permitted to complete the term regardless of employment status changes.

Section 11. Terms of Speaker and Vice Speaker

- A. The speaker and vice speaker shall be elected to serve for one year and may be re-elected for one additional, consecutive term.
- B. Terms that are not consecutive shall not be restricted.
- C. The term shall begin at the close of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

Section 12. Duties of Speaker and Vice Speaker

A. Speaker

1. Shall preside at all House meetings.
2. May vote only if his or her vote will make a difference in the outcome of the question being considered.
3. Shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. For additional duties related to committees see Article IX.
- B. Vice Speaker
1. Shall be a nonvoting member of the House.
 2. In the absence of the speaker, the vice speaker shall assume the duties of the speaker of the House, including the right to vote when the vote will make a difference.
 3. Shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Section 13. Vacancy of Speaker and Vice Speaker

- A. A vacancy in the office of speaker of the House shall be filled by the vice speaker.
- B. A vacancy in the office of vice speaker of the House shall be filled by a special election of the House of Delegates.
- C. In the case of a concurrent vacancy in the office of speaker and vice speaker, the office of speaker shall be filled by appointment by a majority vote of the entire remaining membership of the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE VI
Nominations and Elections**

Section 1. Composition and Responsibilities of the Committee on Nominations

- A. The Board of Directors shall appoint a chairman and six members to the Committee on Nominations, none of whom may be members of the Board of Directors.
- B. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Nominations to review candidate information and present all qualified candidates for ASRT officer and chapter delegate positions.

Section 2. Nominations

- A. Nominations of officers and chapter delegates may be submitted by any ASRT voting member. Nominations shall be received in the ASRT office by the end of the first business day of October. Completed candidate information forms shall be received in the ASRT office by the end of the first business day of November.
- B. An individual may not run for a national office and chapter delegate position on the same ballot.
- C. An individual may not run for more than one chapter delegate position on the same ballot.
- D. An individual shall not hold an ASRT Board of Directors position and chapter delegate or affiliate delegate position simultaneously.

Section 3. Balloting

- A. Ballots prepared by the ASRT office shall be made available to the voting members at least 120 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

- B. Ballots shall be cast no later than 90 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates. Ballots postmarked after this date shall not be counted.
- C. Write-in votes are prohibited for all officer and chapter delegate positions.

Section 4. Election and Notification

- A. The vice president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer and chapter delegates shall be elected by a plurality vote of the voting members of the ASRT.
- B. A tie vote shall be decided by lot at a regular business meeting of the House of Delegates.
- C. Newly elected officers and chapter delegates shall be notified of election results at least 60 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
- D. Election results shall be announced at a regular business meeting of the House of Delegates.

**ARTICLE VII
Board of Directors**

Section 1. Composition

The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the ASRT, and the speaker and vice speaker of the House of Delegates.

Section 2. Duties

The Board of Directors shall:

- A. Be vested with the responsibility of the management of the business of the corporation in concert with its strategic plan.
- B. Appoint external organization representatives.
- C. Act on main motions received from the Commission concerning matters of organizational operations and report the status to the House of Delegates.
- D. Temporarily suspend main motions adopted by the House of Delegates if found to be contrary to federal, state or local laws, ASRT Bylaws, or to be financially infeasible.
- E. Place affiliates and chapters on probationary or inactive status.
- F. Reinstate affiliates to active status when the requirements of these Bylaws, the ASRT Affiliate Charter Agreement and the House of Delegates Procedure Manual are met.
- G. Reinstate chapters to active status when the requirements of these Bylaws and the House of Delegates Procedure Manual are met.

Section 3. Meetings

- A. The Board of Directors shall meet at least annually at the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
- B. The president or the chairman of the Board, or a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, upon written request to the chairman of the Board, may call a meeting, and the meeting shall occur, provided no less than a 15-day notice to all Board members is given.

Section 4. Quorum

A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for all meetings. Proxies are prohibited.

ARTICLE VIII Censure, Reprimand and Removal

An ASRT member, delegate or Board member may be censured, reprimanded or removed for cause. Sufficient cause includes a violation of the Bylaws or any lawful rule or practice duly adopted by the ASRT, dereliction of duty, other conduct prejudicial to the interests of the ASRT, or conduct detrimental to the ASRT. Such action may occur following completion of the due process procedure.

- A. The Board of Directors must receive formal and specific charges in writing against the individual.
- B. If the Board of Directors deems the charges to be sufficient, the person charged shall be advised, in writing, of the charges.
- C. A statement of the charges shall be sent by certified or registered mail to the last recorded address of the person charged at least 20 days before final action is taken.
- D. The statement shall be accompanied by a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the charges shall be considered.
- E. The person charged shall have the opportunity to address the charges and be represented by counsel to present any defense to such charges before action is taken.
- F. Censure or reprimand of an ASRT member or delegate shall be by majority vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors.
- G. Censure or reprimand of a Board member shall be by majority vote of the entire remaining membership of the Board of Directors.
- H. Removal of an ASRT member or delegate shall be by three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors.
- I. Removal of a Board member shall be by three-fourths vote of the entire remaining membership of the Board of Directors.

- J. Affiliates have the power to remove affiliate delegates.

**ARTICLE IX
Committees**

- A. There shall be committees as deemed necessary appointed by the Board of Directors, president, president-elect or speaker of the House of Delegates.
- B. The appointing authority may appoint Board members as ex-officio members of all committees, except the Committee on Nominations.
- C. The Board shall appoint and provide charges to committees appointed by the Board.
- D. The president-elect shall appoint and provide charges to presidential committees for his or her presidential year.
- E. The speaker shall appoint and provide charges to House committees.
- F. A vacancy in any committee shall be filled by the appointing power.

**ARTICLE X
Affiliate Organizations and Chapters**

Section 1. Affiliate Organizations

- A. The ASRT has granted one affiliate charter in each state, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the city of Philadelphia.
- B. Each affiliate shall renew its charter annually, and within 60 days after the close of its fiscal year, submit the following to the ASRT:
 - 1. Annual budget/financial statement.
 - 2. Affiliate bylaws in agreement with ASRT Bylaws.
 - 3. Articles of incorporation.
 - 4. Certificate of good standing or proof of active incorporation verifying corporate existence is valid dated no later than 90 days prior to application being submitted.
 - 5. Evidence of IRS recognition of tax-exempt status (e.g., determination letter issued to applicant or letter requesting ASRT include applicant in group exemption number).
 - 6. Verification that affiliate officers are ASRT members.
 - 7. Annual meeting information.
 - 8. Names and contact information for officers and board members.

9. List of affiliate subordinates recognized by affiliate and attestation that these subordinates are in compliance with ASRT affiliate subordinate policies and procedures.
 10. Verification that the affiliate filed the appropriate tax returns with the IRS in the prior year.
- C. Any affiliate not in compliance with the ASRT Bylaws, the ASRT Affiliate Charter Agreement or the House of Delegates Procedure Manual shall be placed on probationary status.
 - D. An affiliate on probationary status for more than two consecutive years shall be considered inactive.
 - E. The ASRT Affiliate Charter Agreement may be terminated by the House of Delegates or by a vote of the members of the affiliate.
 - F. The ASRT shall not be responsible for any debts, actions or statements made by, or on behalf of, any affiliate.
 - G. The ASRT Board may reinstate an inactive affiliate when:
 1. The affiliate meets all requirements for an active affiliate, and
 2. The affiliate formally requests reinstatement.

Section 2. Chapters

- A. Recognized chapters are:
 1. Bone densitometry
 2. Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technology
 3. Computed tomography
 4. Education
 5. Magnetic resonance
 6. Mammography
 7. Management
 8. Medical dosimetry
 9. Military
 10. Nuclear medicine
 11. Quality management
 12. Radiation therapy
 13. Radiography
 14. Registered radiologist assistant
 15. Sonography
- B. Chapters shall be governed by the ASRT Bylaws.
- C. Any chapter not in compliance with the ASRT Bylaws or the House of Delegates Procedure Manual shall be placed on probationary status.

- D. A chapter on probationary status for more than two consecutive years shall be considered inactive.

ARTICLE XI

Commission and Main Motions

Section 1. Composition and Responsibilities of the Commission

- A. The Commission shall consist of a chairman and members appointed by the speaker of the House.
- B. Main motions shall be submitted to the Commission via the vice speaker of the House.
 - 1. Main motions submitted by individual delegates must be seconded by another delegate.
 - 2. Main motions submitted on behalf of chapters must be adopted by a majority of the chapter steering committee.
 - 3. Main motions submitted on behalf of affiliates must be adopted by the affiliate's board of directors.
 - 4. Main motions submitted on behalf of Board of Directors, Commission and committees must be adopted by a majority of the submitting group.
 - 5. Only motions submitted by individual delegates need to be seconded.
- C. The Commission shall distribute main motions as follows: Practice-related main motions shall be reported to the House of Delegates by the Commission; operational main motions shall be reported to the House of Delegates by the Board of Directors; and main motions containing Bylaw implications or Bylaw amendments shall be reported to the House of Delegates by the Committee on Bylaws.

Section 2. Deadline

Proposed main motions from any approved source other than the Board of Directors and the Commission shall be received by the vice speaker of the House by the first business day of January.

Section 3. Notification

Main motions received by the Commission and sent to the House of Delegates shall be sent to the delegates 45 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

Section 4. Late Main Motions

- A. Late main motions received by the speaker of the House prior to the beginning of the first business meeting of the House of Delegates shall be read and require a two-thirds vote of the delegates to be debated.
- B. Late main motions received by the speaker of the House after the beginning of the first business meeting of the House of Delegates shall be read and require a three-fourths vote of the delegates to be debated.

ARTICLE XII
Electronic Meetings and Communication

Section 1. Meetings

The Board of Directors, House of Delegates and all committees and subcommittees shall be authorized to meet by telephone conference or through other electronic communications media so long as all the members may simultaneously hear each other and participate during the meeting.

Section 2. Communication

All communication required in these bylaws, including meeting notices, may be sent electronically.

ARTICLE XIII
Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, shall govern the ASRT in all cases in which they are applicable unless they are inconsistent with these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation, or state or federal law.

ARTICLE XIV
Amendments

- A. Amendments to the Bylaws shall be received by the vice speaker.
 - 1. Committee on Bylaws may submit amendments in the final report of the committee.
 - 2. Amendments from all other sources shall be submitted by the first business day of January.
- B. Notice of Bylaw amendments shall be provided to the delegates at least 45 days prior to the beginning of the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
- C. All main motions received by the first business day of January that require a Bylaw amendment shall be sent to the chairman of the Committee on Bylaws for proper structure to be included in the *Delegate Handbook* at the upcoming annual meeting of the House of Delegates.
- D. These Bylaws may be amended by two-thirds vote of the delegates voting at the annual meeting of the House of Delegates.

ARTICLE XV
Indemnification

Every officer, director, employee or delegate of the ASRT shall be indemnified by the ASRT against all expenses and liabilities, including attorney's fees, in connection with any threatened, pending or completed proceeding in which the above-named individual is involved by reason of being or having been an officer, director, employee or delegate of the ASRT if the above-named individual acted in good faith and within the scope of the above-named individual's authority and in a manner reasonably believed to be not opposed to the best interests of the ASRT. In no event shall indemnification be paid to or on behalf of any above-named individual going beyond or acting beyond the powers granted by authority of this organization or Bylaws. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, all other rights to which such officer, director, employee or delegate may be entitled.

ARTICLE XVI
Dissolution

In the event of dissolution or final liquidation of the ASRT, all of its assets remaining after payment of its obligations shall have been made or provided for, shall be distributed to and among such corporations, foundations or other organizations organized and operated exclusively for scientific and educational purposes in radiologic technology, consistent with those of the ASRT, as designated by the Board of Directors.

ASRT Position Statements



ASRT
Position Statements

Effective June 25, 2017

American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 15000 Central Ave. SE, Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
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ASRT Position Statements

Introduction

ASRT position statements reflect the beliefs or standing of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists. In reviewing these position statements, radiologic technologists must take into account existing state statutes and institutional policy.

ASRT uses the term radiologic technologist throughout its official documents to describe personnel working in any discipline or specialty area of radiologic technology. Radiologic technology is the term that describes the medical disciplines and specialties that use radiation for diagnostic medical imaging, interventional procedures and radiation therapy, to include energies used for magnetic resonance and sonographic imaging. The five disciplines in radiologic technology are radiography, radiation therapy, magnetic resonance, sonography and nuclear medicine. Specialties in radiologic technology include cardiovascular-interventional, radiography, computed tomography, mammography, and other specialty areas.

Position Statements

Collective Bargaining Units

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the Society not serve as a collective bargaining unit.

Amended, Resolution, 06-3.09, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.57, 2009

Conjoint Evaluation of Educational Programs

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that, in states where state agencies approve medical imaging and radiation therapy educational programs, evaluation of such programs be conducted jointly by the state agency and the applicable Joint Review Committee(s) or equivalent.

Amended, Main Motion, C-08.06, 2008
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.36, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.11, 2017

Degree Requirements for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Program Directors and Clinical Coordinators

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that medical imaging and radiation therapy program directors hold a minimum of a master's degree and that clinical coordinators hold a minimum of a baccalaureate degree.

Adopted, Resolution, 98-2.02, 1998
Amended, Resolution, 06-2.03, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.37, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-14.13, 2014

Documentation of Digital Images to Maintain the Patient Dose Record

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that all digital radiographic images acquired upon the order of a licensed practitioner for use in diagnosis or guidance be submitted for interpretation, documented and/or archived as part of the patient's medical image and radiation dose record.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-16.17, 2016

Entry Level of Education for Radiation Therapists

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the baccalaureate degree is the entry level for radiation therapists.

Adopted, Resolution, C-07.10, 2007
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.39, 2009

Federal Minimum Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the U.S. Congress should enact federal minimum standards of education and certification for all individuals performing medical imaging or planning and/or delivering radiation therapy. Such standards should be, at the minimum, equivalent to those established for educational accreditation by the Joint Review Committees or equivalent and certification by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT.

Amended, Resolution, 95-2.08, 1995
Amended, Resolution, 06-2.06, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.44, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.20, 2016

Level of Education for the Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Profession

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the baccalaureate degree is the professional level of medical imaging and radiation therapy education if it contains related upper division coursework.

Adopted, Resolution, 94-2.04, 1994
Amended, Resolution, 95-2.05, 1995
Amended, Resolution, 06-2.05, 2007
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.41, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-14.14, 2014

Majority Representation on State Radiologic Technologist Licensure or Regulatory Boards and Committees

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the majority of members appointed or designated to serve on state radiologic technologist licensure or regulatory boards and committees be practicing registered medical imaging or radiation therapy professionals, as outlined by the ASRT Practice Standards, with expertise in the disciplines licensed or regulated by that entity.

Adopted, Resolution, C-07.05, 2007
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.46, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.21, 2016
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.14, 2017

Opposition to Employment of Uncertified or Unlicensed Individuals

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes the employment or utilization of uncertified or unlicensed individuals to administer ionizing or nonionizing radiation for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. This is a breach of responsibility of the health care industry in providing quality patient care.

Adopted, Resolution, 93-3.01, 1993
Amended, Resolution, 94-1.21, 1994
Amended, Resolution, 06-1.04, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.81, 2009

Opposition to Institutional Licensure of Radiologic Technologists

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes institutional licensure of radiologic technologists.

Amended, Resolution, 06-1.03, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.45, 2009

Opposition to Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Supervising and/or Training Unlicensed or Uncertified Individuals

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes any medical imaging or radiation therapy professional being required to supervise and/or train any individuals in the delivery of medical imaging or radiation therapy procedures unless those individuals being trained are educationally prepared as stated in the ASRT practice standards.

Adopted, Resolution, 02-3.01, 2002
Amended, Main Motion, C-08.15, 2008
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.49, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.22, 2016
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.16, 2017

Opposition to Supervision by Limited X-ray Machine Operators

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes limited x-ray machine operators supervising or managing the technical aspects of imaging procedures performed by registered radiologic technologists.

Adopted, Resolution, 04-3.07, 2004
Amended, Main Motion, C-08.13, 2008
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.47, 2009

Opposition to Use of Fluoroscopy for Positioning

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes the use of fluoroscopy to ensure proper positioning for radiography prior to making an exposure. This is unethical, increases patient dose and should never be used in place of appropriate skills required of the competent radiologic technologist.

Adopted, Resolution, 06-3.14, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.55, 2009

Opposition to Use of Full-body Computed Tomography Screening

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes the use of full-body computed tomography as a screening tool.

Adopted, Resolution, 02-3.08, 2002
Amended, Main Motion, C-08.42, 2008
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.80, 2009

Opposition to Use of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Equipment for Nonmedical Purposes

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists opposes the use of all medical imaging and radiation therapy equipment to produce images on live humans for nonmedical entrepreneurial application or entertainment contrary to the tenets of ethical medical practice.

Adopted, Resolution, 05-3.01, 2005
Amended, Main Motion, C-08.41, 2008
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.75, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-15.01, 2015

Pregnant Radiologic Technologists and the Magnetic Resonance Environment

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the pregnant radiologic technologist should not enter the magnetic resonance scanner/magnet room while scanning is in progress due to limited knowledge of the effects of gradient magnetic/radiofrequency fields.

Adopted, Resolution, 02-3.04, 2002
Amended, Resolution, C-07.24, 2007
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.61, 2009

Professional Programmatic Peer Review

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists supports professional programmatic peer review for all medical imaging and radiation therapy educational programs.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-11.34, 2011

Public Health Statements

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that the Society release position statements on public health issues to increase public awareness of the diverse contributions in health care by the members of the ASRT.

Adopted, Resolution, 92-1.07, 1992
Amended, Resolution, 94-1.23, 1994
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.34, 2009

Qualifications for Performing Image Acquisition With Hybrid Imaging Equipment

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals, as outlined by the ASRT practice standards, performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform.

Adopted, Resolution, 03-3.03, 2003
Amended, Resolution, 06-3.07, 2006
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.72, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-10.36, 2010
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.16, 2016
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.17, 2017

Radiographic Exposure Technique Guidelines

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that all health care facilities develop, maintain and make available optimal exposure technique guidelines for all radiographic and fluoroscopic equipment.

Adopted, Resolution, 91-4.03, 1991
Amended, Resolution, C-07.31, 2007
Amended, Main Motion, C-09.73, 2009
Amended, Main Motion, C-13.18a, 2013

Staffing for Radiation Therapy Treatment Delivery

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that two registered radiation therapists per patient per treatment unit is the minimum standard for safe and efficient delivery of radiation therapy.

Adopted, Resolution, 98-3.04, 1998
Amended, Main Motion, C-08.44, 2008

State Agency Recognition of Joint Review Committees

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that state agencies accept accreditation of medical imaging and radiation therapy educational programs by Joint Review Committees or equivalent to meet state standards.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-09.03, 2009

Amended, Main Motion, C-14.11, 2014

State Licensure Examinations by Certification Agencies Recognized by the ASRT

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that state agencies should contract with certification agencies recognized by the ASRT to administer state licensure examinations.

Amended, Main Motion, C-08.14, 2008

Amended, Main Motion, C-09.48, 2009

Amended, Main Motion, C-16.23, 2016

Three-Dimensional Modeling and Printing in Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that it is within the scope of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals, as outlined by the ASRT Practice Standards, who are educationally prepared and clinically competent to postprocess, reconstruct and create or print three-dimensional models from medical imaging or radiation therapy data.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-16.25, 2016

Amended, Main Motion, C-17.18, 2017



The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Advisory Opinion Statement
Use of Post-Exposure Shuttering, Cropping and Electronic Masking in Radiography

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Use of Post-Exposure Shuttering, Cropping and Electronic Masking in Radiography

After researching evidentiary documentation such as current literature, curriculum, position statements, scopes of practice, laws, federal and state regulations, and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists Governance Department, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists has issued the following opinions.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds practitioners individually responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts that are within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education and skill proficiencies to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The practitioner's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures, and should be evidence based.

Definitions

Cropping: the process of selecting and removing a portion of the image

Electronic masking: electronic collimation or cropping of the digital radiographic image that occurs during post-processing of the acquired image and does not alter the size of the irradiated field

Processing: manipulation of the raw data just after acquisition

Shuttering: a post processing technique that may be used to eliminate ambient light around an image for the sole purpose of improving the quality of the displayed image. It should not be used as a substitute for insufficient collimation of the irradiated field.

Evidentiary Documentation:

Current Literature

Borner, Wiersma-Deijl, and Holsscher. Electronic collimation and radiation protection in paediatric digital radiography revival of the silver lining. *Insights Imaging*. Oct 2013 4(5):723-727)

Herrmann et al. Best Practices in Digital Radiography. **ASRT white paper.**

http://www.asrt.org/docs/default-source/whitepapers/asrt14_bstpracdigradwhp_319ffdd00c826490b755ff0000d82291.pdf?sfvrsn=0

Fauber, Terri L. Radiographic Imaging and Exposure 4th Edition. Elsevier. March 2012.

Andriole, Katherine P., et al. ACR-AAPM-SIIM Practice Guideline for Digital Radiography. *Journal of Digital Imaging* (2013): 1-12.

Lo and Puchalski. Digital Image Processing. *Veterinary Radiology and Ultrasound*. 10 Jan 2008.
Chalazonitis et al. How to Optimize Radiological Images Captured from Digital Cameras, Using the Adobe Photoshop 6.0 Program. *Journal of Digital Imaging*. June 2003 16(2) 216-229. Pub online 11 Sept 2003.

American College of Radiology. *ACR-AAPM-SIIM Practice Parameter for Digital Radiography*. <http://www.acr.org/~media/3E08C87AD6E6498D9E19769E5E5E390D.pdf>
Carroll, Quinn B. Radiography in the Digital Age. Charles C Thomas, 2011.
Seeram, Euclid. Digital radiography: an introduction for technologists. Delmar Learning, 2010.
Carter, Christi, and Beth Vealé. Digital radiography and PACS. Elsevier Health Sciences, 2013.
Willis, C. E. (2009). Optimizing digital radiography of children. *European Journal of Radiology*, 72(2), 266–273. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejrad.2009.03.003
Uffmann, M., & Schaefer-Prokop, C. (2009). Digital radiography: the balance between image quality and required radiation dose. *European Journal of Radiology*, 72(2), 202–8. doi:10.1016/j.ejrad.2009.05.060

Russell, Jordan, et al. "Adult fingers visualized on neonatal intensive care unit chest radiographs: what you don't see." *Canadian Association of Radiologists Journal* 64.3 (2013): 236-239.

Don, Steven, et al. "Image Gently campaign back to basics initiative: ten steps to help manage radiation dose in pediatric digital radiography." *American Journal of Roentgenology* 200.5 (2013): W431-W436.

Zetterberg, L. G., and A. Espeland. "Lumbar spine radiography—poor collimation practices after implementation of digital technology." (2014)

Fauber, Terri L., and Melanie C. Dempsey. "X-ray Field Size and Patient Dosimetry." *Radiologic Technology* 85.2 (2013): 155-161.

Goske, Marilyn J., et al. "Image Gently: challenges for radiologic technologists when performing digital radiography in children." *Pediatric Radiology* 41.5 (2011): 611-619.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Curriculum

Not applicable

(Quality of Evidence: Not Applicable)

ASRT Position Statements

Digital Imaging Cropping or Masking in Radiography

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that a digital image should not be cropped or masked such that it eliminates areas of exposure from the image that are presented for interpretation. Pre-exposure collimation of the x-ray beam is necessary to comply with the principle of as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). To determine that exposed anatomy on an image is not significant or of diagnostic value is a medical decision and is therefore outside of the scope of practice for a radiologic technologist.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-14.10, 2014

Digital Image Post-Processing in Radiography

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that an image obtained for a prescribed projection in a digital imaging system or series be assigned only to that specific projection and not be altered by post-processing in order to be represented as another projection.

Adopted, Main Motion, C-14.07, 2014

(Quality of Evidence: High) Scopes of Practice and Practice Standards Reference

ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy, all practice standards documents.

Scope of Practice:

Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others

ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy, Radiography and Limited X-ray Machine Operator Practice Standards (2013)

Clinical Performance Standard Two-Analysis/Determination

Verifies that exposure indicator data for digital radiographic systems has not been altered or modified and is included in the Digital Imaging Communications in Medicine (DICOM) header and on images printed to media.

Clinical Performance Standard Four-Performance

Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.

Employs proper radiation safety practices.

Uses technical factors according to equipment specifications to meet the ALARA principle.

Uses pre-exposure collimation and proper field-of-view selection.

Selects the best position for the demonstration of anatomy (*Radiography only*).

Clinical Performance Standard Five-Evaluation

Evaluates images for positioning to demonstrate the anatomy of interest (*Radiography only*).

Evaluates only images produced by self for positioning, the anatomy of interest and overall image quality (*Limited X-ray Machine Operator only*).

Professional Performance Standard Five – Ethics

Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

Not applicable

(Quality of Evidence: Not applicable)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, based upon current literature, curricula set forth by the ASRT, certification examination specifications by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, and recommendations by the American College of Radiology that:

1. It is within the scope of practice of a Radiologic Technologist to determine and apply appropriate pre-exposure collimation to individual projections of exams. Post-exposure shuttering, cropping, electronic collimation or electronic masking to eliminate the visibility of large regions of brightness are acceptable, where automatic processing fails to do so.
2. It is outside of the scope of practice of a Radiologic Technologist to use post-exposure shuttering, cropping, electronic collimation or electronic masking to eliminate any anatomical information. This information is a part of the patient's permanent medical record, and should therefore be presented to the licensed practitioner to determine whether the exposed anatomy obtained on any image is significant or of diagnostic value.
3. It is outside the scope of practice of a Radiologic Technologist to use post-exposure shuttering, cropping, electronic collimation or electronic masking to duplicate and use any acquired image for more than one prescribed view or projection on any exam. Facilities acquiring digital images are legally required to retain information in the DICOM information of each image that identifies the selected view or projection at the time of image acquisition. Using the same acquired image to represent two different prescribed views or projections is a falsification of the information in the patient medical record and imaging study made available to the licensed practitioner.

GRADE: Strong

Rationale

The ASRT determines the Practice Standards and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The Practice Standards' general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment when determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed - if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed – and educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who engage in safe practices. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: June 28, 2015

Adopted, Main Motion, C-15.23, 2015

ASRT House of Delegates

Guidance for the Communication of Clinical and Imaging Observations and Procedure Details by Radiologist Assistants to Supervising Radiologists

Communication of clinical and imaging observations and procedure details by the radiologist assistant to the supervising radiologist is an integral part of radiologist assistant practice. Without clear, consistent, appropriate and ascribed communication between members of the radiology team, there is a possibility of inadequate patient care, incomplete reports and diminished departmental productivity. Therefore, after reviewing literature, curriculum, position statements, scopes of practice, different laws, federal and state regulations and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, the ASRT is issuing the following advisory opinion statement.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals individually responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts that are within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education, skill and proficiency to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The medical imaging and radiation therapy professional's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures and be evidence based.

Definitions

The following definitions can be found in the Glossary to The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy:

Educationally prepared
Clinically competent

Evidentiary Documentation:

Current Literature

Guidance for the Communication of Clinical and Imaging Observations and Procedure Details by Radiologist Assistants to Supervising Radiologists

A white paper developed by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, American College of Radiology and Society for Radiology Physician Extenders. February 2011.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Curriculum

2015 The ASRT Radiologist Assistant Curriculum

Communication of Findings and Validation of Clinical Practice (*Pages 45-46*)**Description**

Content introduces guidelines for communicating initial observations made by the radiologist assistant during imaging procedures and image assessments. The radiologist assistant's role focuses on the systematic analysis of clinical practice — the diagnosis and treatment, resources, evidence-based decision making, procedures and resulting outcomes, including the patient's quality of life.

Objectives

1. Communicate initial observations to the radiologist based on practice guidelines.
2. Identify the required legal components of a report of findings following diagnostic testing.
3. Establish and evaluate benchmarks as they apply to diagnostic imaging.
4. Explain the rationale for performing clinical audits.
5. Identify audit schemes applied to the clinical setting.
6. Identify measurement criteria and instruments employed during a clinical audit.
7. Describe how sensitivity and specificity measurements apply to diagnostic imaging.
8. Distinguish between positive and negative predictive values when evaluating the results of diagnostic imaging.
9. Discuss the importance of sampling and biases on the internal and external validity of audits of diagnostic accuracy.
10. Participate in specialty presentations (i.e., The Gut Club)

Content**I. Clinical Reporting**

- A. Legal considerations and requirements
- B. Composing, recording and archiving a report of initial observations

II. Evaluation of Diagnostic Accuracy

- A. Benchmarks
- B. Sensitivity and specificity
- C. Predictive values
- D. Prior probability
- E. Bias

III. Clinical Audit

- A. Rationale
- B. Audit schemes
 1. External quality assessment
 2. Internal quality assessment
 3. Accreditation

4. Clinical governance (i.e., credentialing)
- C. Audit categories
1. Access
 2. Process
 3. Output
 4. Outcome
 5. Use of resources
- D. Measurement criteria and instruments (i.e., ACR Appropriateness Criteria)

(Quality of evidence: High)

Certification Agency Content Specifications

The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists,
2013 Registered Radiologist Assistant Entry-Level Clinical Activities.

The *ARRT Registered Radiologist Assistant Entry-Level Clinical Activities* states that radiologist assistants may “Review imaging procedures, make initial observations, and communicate observations **ONLY** (*emphasis added*) to the radiologist, record previously communicated initial observations of imaging procedures according to approved protocols and communicate the radiologist’s report to appropriate health care providers consistent with ACR Practice Guideline for Communicating Diagnostic Imaging Findings (*Revised 2005-Res. 13 or its successor document*).”

(Quality of evidence: High)

ASRT Position Statements (June 2010)

Evaluating Medical Images for Technical Adequacy

It is the position of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) that the technical adequacy of medical images produced by a registered or licensed radiologic technologist only be evaluated by a registered radiologic technologist within their scope of practice.

Adopted, Resolution 05-3.03, 2006

Amended, Main Motion C-09.54, 2009
Rescinded, Main Motion C-13.10, 2013

(Quality of evidence: Low)

ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy,
Radiologist Assistant Practice Standards (2015)

According to the *Radiologist Assistant Scope of Practice (Page 5)*:

“Postprocedural responsibilities include, but are not limited to, evaluating images for completeness and diagnostic quality, reporting initial observations to the supervising radiologist,

providing follow-up patient evaluation and communicating the radiologist’s report to the appropriate health care providers. The radiologist assistant does not provide an image interpretation as defined by the American College of Radiology (ACR).”

Specific standards for documentation exist in Standard Eight of the 2015 *Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards* and Standard Five of the 2015 *Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards*.

2015 Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement (Page 14)

The radiologist assistant reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Specific Criteria:

The radiologist assistant:

1. Evaluates images for completeness and diagnostic quality and recommends additional images.
2. Reports clinical and imaging observations and procedure details to the supervising radiologist.
3. Performs follow-up patient evaluation and communicates findings to the supervising radiologist.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards (Page 23)

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiologist assistant documents quality assurance activities and results.

General Criteria:

The radiologist assistant:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards (Page 28)

Standard Five – Ethics

The radiologist assistant adheres to the profession’s accepted ethical standards.

Specific Criteria:

The radiologist assistant:

1. Communicates with the supervising radiologist prior to providing final diagnosis to other health care providers.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

Not Applicable

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Other

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that:

Methods of Communication and Documentation

To create a safe and productive radiology environment, communication between the radiologist assistant and supervising radiologist must be free-flowing, consistent and relevant to the patient examination or procedure. This communication can take many forms, including verbal, written and electronic communication. These communications may be included and taken into consideration by the radiologist in creating a final report. However, initial clinical and imaging observations and procedure details communicated from the radiologist assistant to the radiologist are only intended for the radiologist's use and do not substitute for the final report created by the radiologist. These communications should be considered and documented as "initial clinical and imaging observations or procedure details."

The Role of the Radiologist Assistant in Creation of the Final Report

While assisting radiologists in the performance of imaging procedures or during the performance of procedures under radiologist supervision, the radiologist assistant must be able to communicate and document procedure notes, observations, patient responses and other type of information relevant to the radiologist's interpretation and creation of the final report. Radiologist assistants do not independently "report findings" or "interpret" by dictation or by any other means; and to avoid any confusion, these terms should not be used to refer to the activities of the radiologist assistant. However radiologist assistants may add to the patient record (following the policies and procedures of the facility) in a manner similar to any other dependent non-physician practitioner. Radiologist assistants who are authorized to communicate initial observations to the supervising radiologist using a voice recognition dictation system or other electronic means must adhere to institutional protocols ensuring that initial observations can be viewed or accessed only by the supervising radiologist. Initial clinical or imaging observations or procedure details created by the radiologist assistant resulting from the radiologist assistant's involvement in the performance of the procedure that are included in the final report should be carefully reviewed by the supervising radiologist and should be incorporated at the supervising radiologist's discretion.

(GRADE: Strong)

Rationale

The ASRT's position is to determine the practice standards and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The practice standards general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging. With proper education and proven competence the communication of clinical and imaging observations and procedure details by radiologist assistants to supervising radiologists provides quality patient services in a safe environment.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed - if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed - educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who wish to engage in safe practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs and institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: June 19, 2011
Amended, Main Motion, C-13.21 & C13.23, 2013
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.11, 2016
ASRT House of Delegates

Medication Administration by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

After a study of evidentiary documentation such as current literature, curricula, position statements, scopes of practice, laws, federal and state regulations and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists Governance Department, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists issued the opinions contained herein.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts that are within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education and skill proficiency to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The medical imaging and radiation therapy professional's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures, and be evidence-based.

Definitions

Adverse event: Any undesirable experience associated with the use of a medical product in a patient.

The following definitions can be found in the Glossary to The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy:

Clinically competent
Educationally prepared
Licensed practitioner
Medication

Evidentiary Documentation

Current Literature

American College of Radiology. *ACR Accreditation Facility Toolkit. Policy and Procedure Checklist.*

<http://www.acraccreditation.org/~media/ACRAccreditation/Documents/Site-Survey-Toolkit/Tool-Kit-for-Practice-Sites.pdf?la=en>

American College of Radiology. *ACR Manual on Contrast Media, Version 10.*
<http://www.acr.org/quality-safety/resources/contrast-manual> 2015.

American College of Radiology. *ACR Practice Guideline for Performing and Interpreting Magnetic Resonance Imaging.*

<http://www.acr.org/~media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/guidelines/MRI.pdf> 2014.

American College of Radiology. *ACR Practice Guideline for the Performance of Excretory Urography*.

http://www.acr.org/~media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/guidelines/Excretory_Urography.pdf. 2014.

American College of Radiology. *ACR Practice Guidelines for the Use of Intravascular Contrast Media*. <http://www.acr.org/~media/536212D711524DA5A4532407082C89BA.pdf>. 2014.

American College of Radiology. *ACR-SNM Technical Standard for Diagnostic Procedures Using Radiopharmaceuticals*.

<http://www.acr.org/~media/5E5C2C7CFD7C45959FC2BDD6E10AC315.pdf> 2011

American Hospital Association. Transmittal 128. *CMS Manual System: Pub 100-02 Medicare Benefit Policy*. www.aha.org/content/00-10/R128BP.pdf. 2010, May 28.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Chapter 15, Covered medical and other health services. *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*.

<https://www.cms.gov/manuals/downloads/bp102c15.pdf>. 2011, July 8.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Curriculum

The ASRT curricula for all practice areas were reviewed.

2014 ASRT Cardiovascular Interventional and Vascular Interventional Curriculum Pharmacology and Drug Administration Objectives, p. 89, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medication and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2013 ASRT Computed Tomography Curriculum

Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p.68, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2013 ASRT Mammography Curriculum

Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p.76, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2015 ASRT Magnetic Resonance Curriculum

Pharmacology and Drug Administration, p. 65, Sections I-VIII, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2014 ASRT Radiation Therapy Professional Curriculum

Radiation Therapy Patient Care, p.77, Section VIII, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2012 ASRT Radiography Curriculum,

Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p. 44, Sections I-VIII, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2015 ASRT Radiologist Assistant Curriculum

Pharmacology and Clinical Decision-Making in Imaging, p.11, Sections I-XIII, identified pharmaceuticals commonly used by and given to radiology patients, the intent of the drug and its effect on diseases, conditions and physiology and the radiologist assistant's role in administering medication and monitoring patients after medication administration.

Contrast Media, p.18,

Sections I-VII, identified the chemical makeup and physical properties of contrast agents and the radiologist assistant's role in administering contrast media and monitoring patients after medication administration.

Additional nationally recognized curricula were reviewed.

2008 National Education Curriculum for Sonography

Joint Review Committee on Education in Diagnostic Medical Sonography

NEC Part II (Common Curricula)
Patient Care Sections XI-XII identified intravenous injections, contraindications, adverse reactions, patient management, basic pharmacology and contrast materials.

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging
2013 NMT Competency Based Curriculum Guide 5th Edition
Section 5, Patient Care – Competency 5.4.
IV. Routes of Administration.
V. Phlebotomy.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Certification Agency Content Specifications

The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) content specifications:

Cardiac-Interventional Radiography Category B, Section 3, a-b. Section 4, a-c. Section 6, a-c.
Computed Tomography Category A, Section 2, d. Section 3, a-g.
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Category A, Section 3, a-b, Category B, Section 1-6.
Nuclear Medicine Category B, Sections 2-3.
Radiation Therapy Category C, Section 1, c, Category E, Section 5.
Radiography. Category A, Section 1, d and g.
Registered Radiologist Assistant Category B, Sections 1-4.
Vascular-Interventional Radiography Category B, Section 4, a-d. Section 6, a-b.

Cardiovascular Credentialing International (CCI)

Examination Application and Overview, Registered Cardiovascular Invasive Specialist (RCIS) exam overview task list:
Section A, 3; Section B, 4.

Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board (NMTCB) components of preparedness:

Group III, Task #35, Content base 1-3.
Group IV, Task #42, Content base 1-4. Task #46, Content base 3-8. Task #47, Content base 3-7; Task #48, Content base 1-6.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Scopes of Practice and Practice Standards Reference

ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy.

Applies to all modality-specific scopes of practice except radiologist assistants, medical dosimetrists and limited x-ray machine operators.

Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

Not applicable.

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Other

Not applicable.

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that based upon current literature, curricula set forth by the ASRT, Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging and the National Educational Curriculum for Sonography, certification examination specifications by the ARRT, NMTCB and CCI, recommendations by the American College of Radiology, American Hospital Association and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and where federal or state law and/or institutional policy permits:

1. It is within the scope of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals to perform the parenteral administration of contrast media and other medications.
2. The parenteral administration of contrast media and other medications by medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals shall be performed only when a licensed practitioner is immediately available to ensure proper diagnosis and treatment of adverse events.

GRADE: Strong

Rationale

The ASRT's position is to determine the practice standards and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The practice standards' general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy. With proper education and proven competence, the parenteral administration of contrast media and other medications by medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals provides quality patient

services in a safe environment when a licensed practitioner is immediately available to ensure proper diagnoses and treatment of possible adverse events.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed and, if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed, educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who engage in safe practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: July 1, 2012

Amended, Main Motion, C-13.21 and C13.23, 2013

Amended, Main Motion, C-16.13, 2016

Amended, Main Motion, C-17.09, 2017

ASRT House of Delegates

Medication Administration Through Existing Vascular Access

After a study of evidentiary documentation such as current literature, curricula, position statements, scopes of practice, laws, federal and state regulations and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists Governance Department, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists issued the opinions contained herein.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts that are within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education and skill proficiency to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The medical imaging and radiation therapy professional's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures, and be evidence-based.

Definitions

Existing vascular access: Peripheral or central vascular implanted devices or external access lines that include, but are not limited to, peripherally inserted central catheter lines, intravenous lines, central lines and ports.

The following definitions can be found in the Glossary to The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy:

Clinically competent
Educationally prepared
Medication

Evidentiary Documentation

Current Literature

American College of Radiology. *ACR Manual on Contrast Media, Version 10*.

<http://www.acr.org/quality-safety/resources/contrast-manual> 2015

American College of Radiology. *ACR Practice Parameter for Performing and Interpreting Diagnostic Computed Tomography (CT)*.

http://www.acr.org/~media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/guidelines/CT_Performing_Interpreting.pdf

American College of Radiology. *ACR Practice Parameter for the Use of Intravascular Contrast Media*. <http://www.acr.org/~media/536212D711524DA5A4532407082C89BA.pdf> 2014

Rockwell D. A competency for central line use in radiology. *Journal of Radiology Nursing*. 2008; 27 (2): 84.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Curriculum

The ASRT curricula for all practice areas were reviewed.

2014 ASRT Cardiovascular Interventional and Vascular Interventional Curriculum Pharmacology and Drug Administration Objectives, p. 89, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medication and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration, including routes of drug administration.

2013 ASRT Computed Tomography Curriculum Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p.68, identified basic concepts of the pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medication and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration, including routes of drug administration.

2015 ASRT Magnetic Resonance Imaging Curriculum MR Safety, p. 59, Sections I-IX, identified the basic principles of MR safety and patient management and recommended procedures and responsibilities, including the use of an existing line for the administration of contrast media.

Pharmacology and Drug Administration, p.65, Sections I-VII, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration, including routes of drug administration.

2013 ASRT Mammography Curriculum Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p.76, identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medication and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration, including routes of drug administration.

2014 ASRT Radiation Therapy Professional Curriculum

Radiation Therapy Patient Care, p.77,
Section VIII Medications and Their Administration,
identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of diagnostic contrast agents and/or intravenous medications and the appropriate delivery of patient care during medication administration.

2012 ASRT Radiography Curriculum

Pharmacology and Venipuncture, p.44,
Sections I-VIII,
identified the basic concepts of pharmacology, theory and practice of basic techniques of venipuncture and the administration of contrast agents and/or intravenous medications, including routes of drug administration.

2015 ASRT Radiologist Assistant Curriculum

Pharmacology and Clinical Decision-Making in Imaging, p.11,
Sections I-XIII,
identified pharmaceuticals commonly used by and given to radiology patients, the intent of the drug and its effect on diseases, conditions and physiology and the radiologist assistant's role in administering medication and monitoring patients after medication administration, including routes of drug administration.

Additional nationally recognized curricula were reviewed.

2008 National Education Curriculum for Sonography

Joint Review Committee on Education in Diagnostic Medical Sonography
NEC Part II (Common Curricula)
Patient Care Sections XI-XII identified intravenous injections, contraindications, adverse reactions, patient management, basic pharmacology and contrast materials.

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging

2013 NMT Competency Based Curriculum Guide 5th Edition

Section 5, Patient Care – Competency 5.4.
IV. Routes of Administration.
V. Phlebotomy.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Certification Agency Content Specifications

The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) content specifications:

Cardiac-Interventional Radiography Category C Section 1-4.

Computed Tomography Category A, Section 1, G, 3. Category A, Section 2, C, 1 and 4-6.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Category A, Section 3, D.

Nuclear Medicine Category B, Section 3, C.

Radiation Therapy Category E, Section 4, B.

Radiography Category A, G, 2 and 6.

Registered Radiologist Assistant Category B, Section 1, F.

Cardiovascular Credentialing International (CCI):

Registered Cardiovascular Invasive Specialist (RCIS) exam overview task list:
Section B.

Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board (NMTCB) components of preparedness:

Group III, Task #34, Content base 2, c; Task #35, Content base 3, a-e.

Group IV, Task #42, Content base 3, b; Content base 4, d.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Scopes of Practice and Practice Standards Reference

ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy.

Applies to all modality-specific scopes of practice except radiologist assistants, medical dosimetrists and limited x-ray machine operators.

Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

Starting and maintaining intravenous (IV) access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

Not applicable.

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Other

Not applicable.

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that based upon current literature, the curricula set forth by the ASRT, Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging and the National Educational Curriculum for Sonography, certification examination specifications by the ARRT, NMTCB and CCI, and recommendations by the American College of Radiology and where federal or state law and/or institutional policy permits that it is within the scope of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals to access and administer medications through existing vascular access.

GRADE: Strong

Rationale

The ASRT's position is to determine the practice standards and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The practice standards' general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy. With proper education and proven competence, accessing and administering medications through existing vascular access provides quality patient services in a safe environment.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed, if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed, educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who engage in safe practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: July 1, 2012
Amended, Main Motion, C-13.21 and C13.23, 2013
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.14, 2016
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.10, 2017
ASRT House of Delegates

Administering Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector

The ASRT House of Delegates has a position statement regarding the ability of medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals to administer medication through a peripherally inserted central catheter or port. After research of evidentiary documentation such as current literature, curricula, position statements, scopes of practice, laws and federal and state regulations and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists Office of Practice Standards, the ASRT issued the opinions as contained herein.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts that are within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education and skill proficiency to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The medical imaging and radiation therapy professional's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures and be evidence based.

Definitions

The following definitions can be found in the Glossary to The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy:

Educationally prepared
Clinically competent

Evidentiary Documentation

Current Literature

Not applicable.
(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Curricula

The ASRT curricula for all practice areas were reviewed.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Curriculum,
Section IX, Safety in MR Contrast Administration

C.2. identified the use of an existing line for the administration of contrast media.

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) – Computed Tomography (CT) Curriculum
Content Specifications for Basic Nuclear Medicine and PET for Dual Modality Imaging
Section IV, B, 2 and C, 1, p. 7 & Section I, A, 4 and B, p. 11.
(Quality of evidence: High)

Certification Agency Content Specifications

The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists content specifications.
Computed Tomography Category A, Section 2, E, 2, a-d.
Cardiac Interventional/Vascular Interventional Category B, Section 4, A.
(Quality of evidence: High)

Scopes of Practice and Practice Standards Reference

ASRT Standards of Practice for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy.

All modality specific scopes of practice except radiologist assistants, medical dosimetrist and limited x-ray machine operator.

Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

Clinical Performance Standards, Standard Four - Performance, *General Criteria*

7. Uses accessory equipment.

(Quality of evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

Not Applicable.

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Other

(Quality of evidence: not applicable)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that:

1. Based upon the curricula set forth by the ASRT and the ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy, it is within the scope of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals to use a power injector for the administration of medication when a Food and Drug Administration approved PICC line or port specifically for power injectors is used, when manufacturer guidelines regarding infusion rate and pressure are followed and where federal or state law and/or institutional policy permits.

GRADE: Strong

Rationale

The ASRT's position is to determine the practice standards' and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The practice standards general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy. With proper education and proven competence, the use of power injectors with PICC lines or ports provides quality patient services in a safe environment.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed, if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed, educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who wish to engage in safe practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: June 19, 2011
Amended, Main Motion, C-13.21 and C13.23, 2013
Amended, Main Motion, C-16.12, 2016
Amended, Main Motion, C-17.08, 2017
ASRT House of Delegates

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices

After research of evidentiary documentation such as current literature, curricula, position statements, scopes of practice, laws, federal and state regulations and inquiries received by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists Governance Department, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists issued opinions contained herein.

Accountability and Responsibility of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals

The profession holds medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals individually responsible and accountable for rendering safe, effective clinical services to patients and for judgments exercised and actions taken in the course of providing those services.

Acts within the recognized scope of practice for a given license or certification may be performed only by those individuals who possess the education and skill proficiency to perform those acts in a safe and effective manner.

The medical imaging and radiation therapy professional's performance should be consistent with state and federal laws, established standards of practice, facility policies and procedures, and be evidence-based.

Definitions

The following definitions can be found in the Glossary to The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy:

Personal radiation monitoring device

Evidentiary Documentation

Current Literature

Bushong S. Occupational radiation dose management: Occupational radiation monitoring. In: *Radiologic Science for Technologists: Physics, Biology, and Protection* 9th Ed. Mosby. 2008:622.

Statkiewicz-Sherer M, Visconti P, Ritenour, E. Radiation monitoring: Placement of personnel dosimeter. In: *Radiation Protection in Medical Radiography*. Mosby. 2006:250.

U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Safety and Health Standards web page. Occupational Safety & Health Administration Web site.

www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10098. Standard Number: 1910.1096(d)(3)(i). Accessed October 10, 2011.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Curriculum

The ASRT curricula for all practice areas were reviewed.

2014 ASRT Bone Densitometry Curriculum

Radiation Safety and Protection, p. 49,

Section II, B, 3

Section II, A, 1-6, B 1-4

Identified the knowledge base for how to adapt general radiation safety and protection principles and practices to bone densitometry techniques using ionizing radiation with DXA, including personnel monitoring.

2015 ASRT Limited X-ray Machine Operator curriculum

Radiation Protection and Radiobiology, p. 59,

Section IV, A-E

Identified an overview of the principles of radiation protection, including the responsibilities of the limited x-ray machine operator for patients, personnel and the public, a historical evolution of standards for personnel monitoring, the requirements, types and methods of personnel monitoring equipment, record keeping and dose limits.

2004 ASRT Positron Emission Tomography (PET)- Computed Tomography (CT) curriculum

Content Specifications for Basic Nuclear Medicine and PET for Dual Modality Imaging, p. 3, Section I, A

Identified an overview of the principles of radiation protection, including the responsibilities of the computed tomography technologist for patients, personnel and the public, including personnel monitoring.

2014 ASRT Radiation Therapy curriculum

Radiation Protection, p. 72,

Section IV, A-E

Identified an overview of the principles of radiation protection, including the responsibilities of the radiation therapist for patients, personnel and the public, the requirements, types and methods of personnel monitoring equipment, record keeping and dose limits.

2012 ASRT Radiography Curriculum

Radiation Protection, p. 60,

Section IV, A-F

Identified an overview of the principles of radiation protection, including the responsibilities of the radiographer for patients, personnel and the public, a historical evolution of standards for personnel monitoring, the requirements, types and methods of personnel monitoring equipment, record keeping and dose limits.

2012 ASRT Radiologist Assistant curriculum

Radiation Safety, Radiobiology, and Health Physics, p. 35,

Section III, A-F

Section IV, A-B

Identified content designed to expand on prior knowledge to enhance an understanding of protection of individual and population groups against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation and practical techniques and QA/QC procedures for reducing patient and operator risk of exposure to ionizing radiation including personnel monitoring.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Certification Agency Content Specifications

The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) content specifications:

Nuclear Medicine Category A, Section 1, B, 4.

Radiation Therapy Category A, Section 2, B, 1-2.

Radiography Category A, Section 4, B, 1-2 and C, 1-5.

Registered Radiologist Assistant Category E, Section 1, b, 3.

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Federal and State Statute Reference(s)

10 CFR Part 19.12 Instruction to Workers

10 CFR Part 20.1208 Dose Equivalent to an Embryo/Fetus

10 CFR Part 20.1502 Conditions Requiring Individual Monitoring of External and Internal Occupational Dose

NRC Regulatory Guide 8.34 Monitoring Criteria and Methods to Calculate Occupational Radiation Doses

NRC Regulatory Guide 8.36 Radiation Dose to the Embryo/Fetus

NRC Regulatory Guide 8.7 Instructions for Recording and Reporting Occupational Radiation Exposure Data

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Other

American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM) Report 58 Appendix A: Radiation Safety and Quality Assurance Program

(Quality of Evidence: High)

Advisory Opinion

It is the opinion of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists that based upon current literature, the curricula set forth by the ASRT, ARRT content specifications, regulatory requirements, American Association of Physicists in Medicine recommendations and where federal or state law and/or institutional policy permits that:

1. Radiation workers wear a personal radiation monitoring device outside of protective apparel with the label facing the radiation source at the level of the thyroid to approximate the maximum dose to the head and neck.
2. In specific cases a whole-body monitor may be indicated. This monitor should be worn at the waist under a protective lead apron.
3. In some cases a ring badge may be indicated. This monitor should be worn on the dominant hand with the label facing the radiation source.

GRADE: Strong

Rationale

The ASRT's position is to determine the practice standards and scopes of practice for medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals. The practice standards general stipulation emphasizes the importance of an individual being educationally prepared and clinically competent to practice in the profession of medical imaging and radiation therapy. With proper education and proven competence the determination of proper use of personal monitoring devices ensures a safe environment in which to provide quality patient services.

Determining Scope of Practice

Each medical imaging and radiation therapy professional must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional is licensed - if applicable within the jurisdiction in which he/she is employed - educationally prepared and clinically competent to perform.

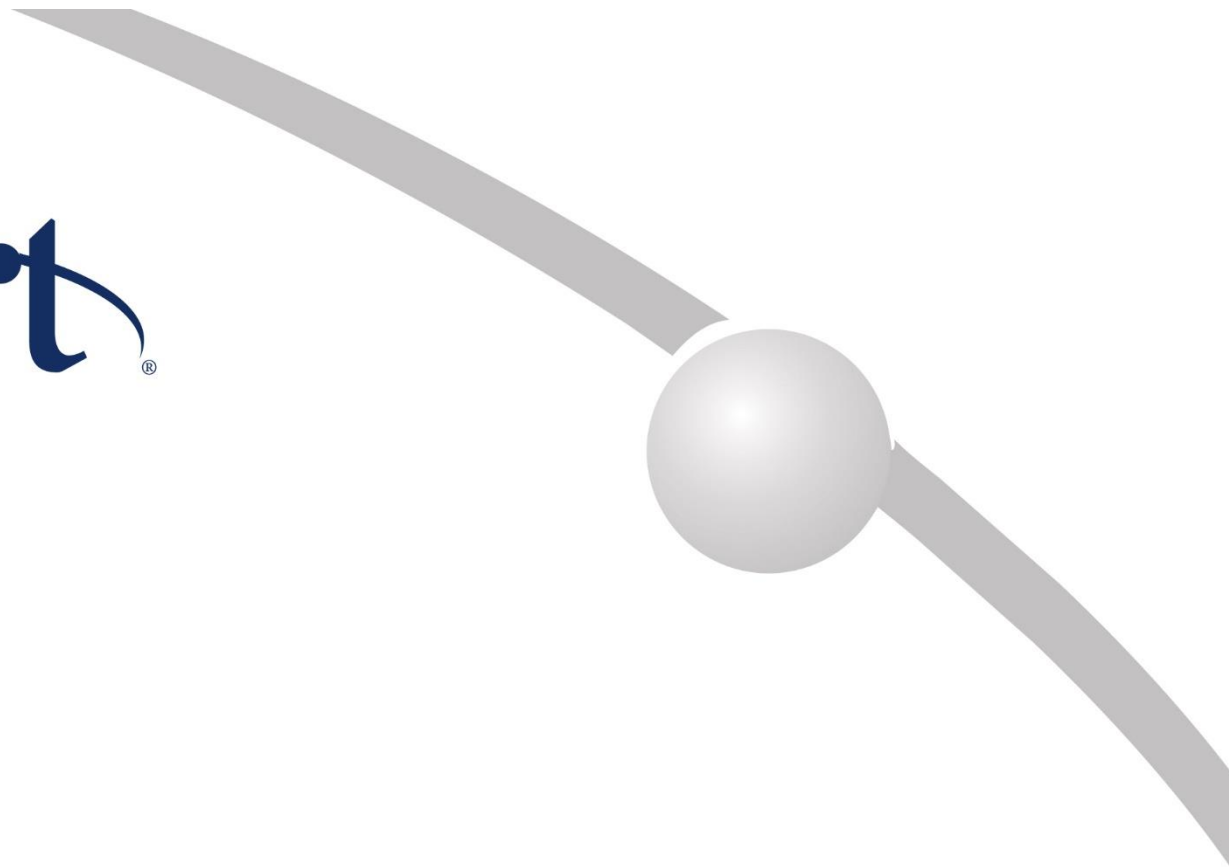
The ASRT issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes appropriate practice. As such, an opinion is not a regulation or statute and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who engage in safe practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs and institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards. The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice.

Approved: July 1, 2012

Amended, Main Motion, C-13.21 & C13.23, 2013

Amended, Main Motion, C-16.15, 2016

ASRT House of Delegates



The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Bone Densitometry Practice Standards

Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Bone Densitometry Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of bone densitometry is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation to humans and animals for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A bone densitometry technologist performs bone densitometry procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, bone densitometry technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the bone densitometry technologist who performs the bone densitometry examination and acquires and analyzes data needed for diagnosis.

Bone densitometry integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with compassion. A bone densitometry technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Bone densitometry technologists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology. They must maintain a high degree of accuracy in positioning. Bone densitometry technologists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation protection and safety. Bone densitometry technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of densitometric procedures.

Bone densitometry technologists are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners and other members of the support team. Bone densitometry technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, bone densitometry technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Bone densitometry technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education, to include their area of practice, to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform bone densitometry procedures.

Bone densitometry technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiography, nuclear medicine technology or radiation therapy that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board.

Eligibility to take the ARRT postprimary examination in bone densitometry requires appropriate primary certification in bone densitometry, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those passing the bone densitometry postprimary examination use the credentials R.T.(BD).

The International Society for Clinical Densitometry is another certifying agency. Individuals with the appropriate primary certification who pass the certified bone densitometry technologist examination use the credential CBDT.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT postprimary certification and/or ISCD certification, bone densitometry technologists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of clinicians, bone densitometry technologists, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the bone densitometry technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the bone densitometry technologist. As bone densitometry technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the bone densitometry technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A bone densitometry technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Bone Densitometry Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the bone densitometry technologist also includes:

1. Performing and analyzing bone densitometry scans.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The bone densitometry technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.
2. Assesses patient compliance with prescribed treatment as it relates to the procedure.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The bone densitometry technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The bone densitometry technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Provides information regarding the risks and benefits of radiation.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The bone densitometry technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Confirms patient position matches the selected scan parameters.

2. Scans alternate sites when indicated.
3. Applies the concepts of accuracy and precision in bone densitometry.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The bone densitometry technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Reviews previous scan(s) and reanalyzes as necessary.
2. Evaluates changes in the bone mineral density.
3. Reviews T-scores and Z-scores to modify the action plan.
4. Identifies and evaluates unexpected serial bone mineral density changes.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The bone densitometry technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The bone densitometry technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the bone densitometry technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The bone densitometry technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The bone densitometry technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Participates in radiation protection, patient and personnel safety, risk management and quality management activities.
2. Maintains restricted access to controlled areas.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The bone densitometry technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The bone densitometry technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The bone densitometry technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Monitors image production to determine technical acceptability.
2. Consults with medical physicist and/or engineer in performing and documenting the quality assurance tests.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The bone densitometry technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The bone densitometry technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The bone densitometry technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The bone densitometry technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The bone densitometry technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Advocates that facilities determine precision error and calculate the least significant change.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The bone densitometry technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The bone densitometry technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The bone densitometry technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Informs others about radiation safety.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The bone densitometry technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The bone densitometry technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The bone densitometry technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Bone Densitometry Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.



The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Technology

Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Technology Practice Standards

Definition

This practice standards document for cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technology is inclusive of the practice areas of vascular interventional and cardiac interventional technology.

The practice of cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technology is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation to humans and animals for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist performs radiographic and other procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist is a vital member of a multidisciplinary team that forms a core of highly trained health care professionals who each bring expertise to the area of patient care.

Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technology integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with compassion. A cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology. He or she must maintain a high degree of accuracy in radiographic positioning and exposure technique. Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation protection and safety. Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technology procedures. Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to medications in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist is the primary imaging liaison between patients, licensed practitioners and other members of the support team. Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring, and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education, to include their area of practice, to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge, and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform cardiovascular interventional procedures.

Cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiography that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Eligibility to take the ARRT postprimary examination in vascular interventional radiography or cardiac interventional radiography requires appropriate primary certification in radiography, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those passing the vascular interventional radiography examination use the credentials R.T.(R)(VI) and those passing the cardiac interventional radiography examination use the credentials R.T.(R)(CI). Individuals with the appropriate primary certification in radiography who have passed the ARRT postprimary examination in cardiovascular interventional radiography use the credentials R.T.(R)(CV). The Cardiovascular Credentialing International is another certifying agency. Individuals with primary certification in radiography who pass the cardiovascular invasive specialist examination as a postprimary certification use the credentials R.T.(R), RCIS.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain postprimary certification for the ARRT and/or CCI, cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists must complete the appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of the expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of

the cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist. As cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist also includes:

1. Performing cardiovascular diagnostic/interventional procedures as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.

2. Determining radiographic technique exposure factors.
3. Effectively panning the table during exposure.
4. Assisting licensed practitioner with fluoroscopic and specialized interventional radiography procedures.
5. Performing noninterpretive fluoroscopic procedures as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
6. Maintaining intra-arterial access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
7. Participating in physiologic monitoring of patients.
8. Performing manual and mechanical hemostasis, including the use of vascular closure devices, as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
9. Placing, maintaining and removing peripherally inserted central catheters as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
10. Post processing digital data for display or hard copy records, ensuring proper identification is evident.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Assesses patient lab values prior to procedure.
2. Assesses patient risk for allergic reaction to medication prior to administration.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Analyzes and determines action plans in conjunction with the cardiovascular team.
2. Verifies current patient history and physical examination are available.
3. Documents or assists in documenting patient medical history related to the procedure.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Provides pre-, peri- and post-procedure education.
2. Provides information regarding the risks and benefits of radiation.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Monitors ECG, blood pressure, respiration, oxygen saturation, level of consciousness and pain pre-, peri- and post-procedure.
2. Collects, labels and documents blood and tissue samples.
3. Adjusts imaging parameters to achieve a quality diagnostic/interventional procedure.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Evaluates access site for complications requiring intervention or further treatment.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Adjusts imaging parameters, patient procedure or computer-generated information to improve the outcome.
2. Performs routine and specialized postprocessing.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Obtains and documents data in the medical record pre-, peri- and post-procedure.
2. Documents use of sedation.
3. Documents radiation exposure parameters and initiates further action as needed.
4. Documents administered medications.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Controls access to restricted areas during radiation exposure.
2. Participates in radiation protection, patient and personnel safety, risk management, and quality management activities.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Maintains documentation for tracking implantable devices.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Provides a safe and sterile environment for patients and staff.
2. Monitors image production to maintain optimal image quality.
3. Consults with medical physicist and/or engineer in performing and documenting the quality assurance tests.
4. Maintains and performs quality control on radiation safety equipment.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Maintains competency in the use of diagnostic/interventional devices.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Informs others about radiation safety.
2. Informs others regarding medication considerations as they relate to the procedure.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The cardiac interventional and vascular interventional technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

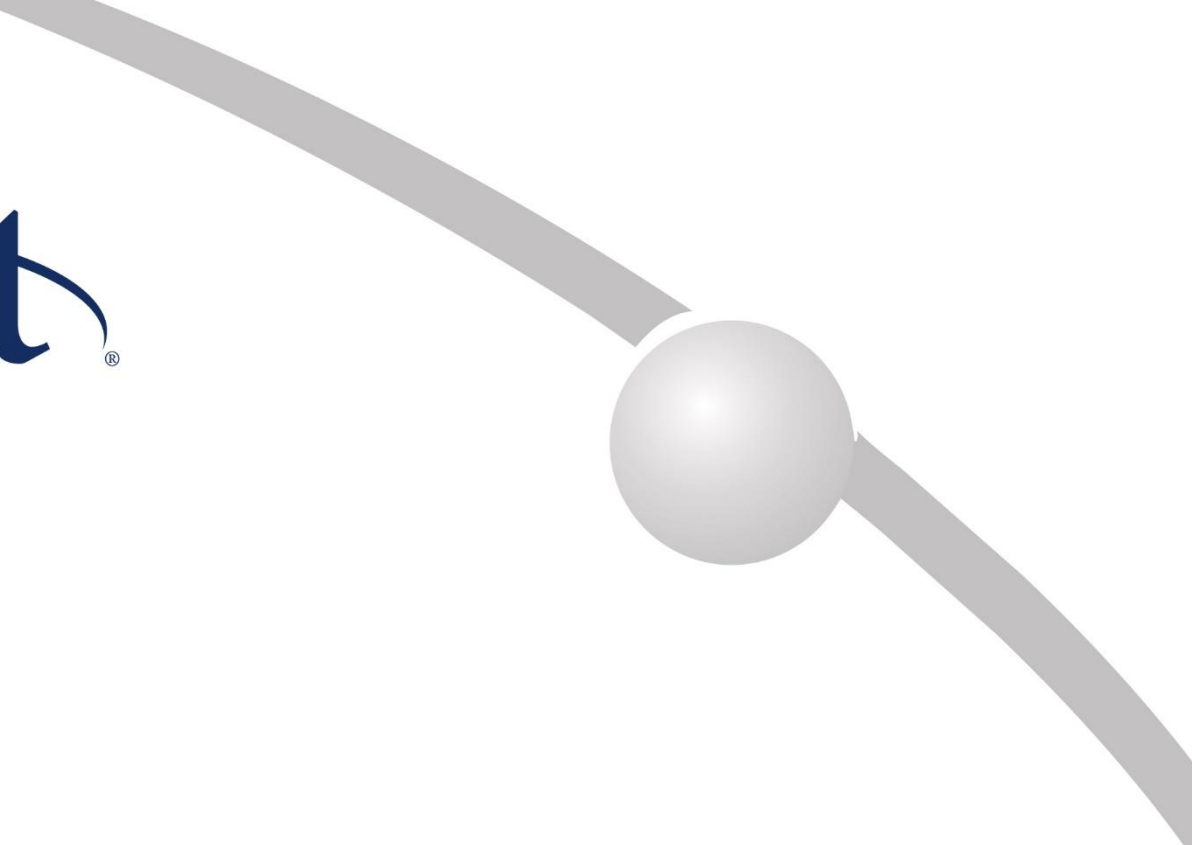
Cardiac Interventional and Vascular Interventional Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the bottom right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Computed Tomography Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Computed Tomography Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of Computed Tomography is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation to humans for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A computed tomography technologist performs computed tomography procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, computed tomography technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the computed tomography technologist who performs the computed tomography procedure that creates the images needed for interpretation and the performance of interventional and therapeutic procedures.

Computed tomography integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with the highest regard to all aspects of patient care. A computed tomography technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Computed tomography technologists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, human physiology, pathology and medical terminology. They must maintain a high degree of accuracy in positioning and exposure technique. Computed tomography technologists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation safety. Computed tomography technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of computed tomography procedures. Computed tomography technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to medications and radiation exposure in accordance with federal and state laws or lawful institutional policy.

Computed tomography technologists are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners, and other members of the support team. Computed tomography technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, computed tomography technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Computed tomography technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgment in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform computed tomography procedures.

Computed tomography technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiography, radiation therapy or nuclear medicine technology that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board.

Eligibility to take a postprimary examination in computed tomography requires appropriate primary certification, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those passing the ARRT computed tomography examination use the credential R.T.(CT). Those passing the NMTCB computed tomography examination use the credential NMTCB(CT).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain postprimary certification, computed tomography technologists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain their expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

Computed tomography technologists are part of the interdisciplinary team that plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases.

A comprehensive procedure list for the computed tomography technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the computed tomography technologist. As computed tomography technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the computed tomography technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A computed tomography technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Computed Tomography Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the computed tomography technologist also includes:

1. Performing computed tomography procedures as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
2. Assisting a licensed practitioner with interventional computed tomography procedures.
3. Selecting the appropriate protocol and optimizing technical factors to produce diagnostic

images while minimizing patient radiation dose.

4. Postprocessing data for interpretation.
5. Verifying archival storage of image data as appropriate.
6. Verifying archival of radiation dose structured report.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The computed tomography technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Assesses patient for renal function prior to contrast media administration.
2. Assesses patient risk for allergic reaction(s) to medication prior to administration.
3. Assesses patient medication list to determine potential contraindications to procedure.
4. Locates, reviews and makes previous examinations available for comparison.
5. Identifies and removes artifact-producing objects.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The computed tomography technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Evaluates lab values prior to interventional procedures, hybrid imaging or the administration of medication.
2. Determines patient compliance with pre-examination preparation instructions.
3. Reviews the patient's medical record and the licensed practitioner's request to determine optimal scanning protocol for clinical indication.
4. Determines the appropriate type and dose of contrast media to be administered, based on established protocols.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The computed tomography technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Provides pre-, peri- and post-procedure education.
2. Instructs patients regarding contrast administration.
3. Educates the patient about the risks and benefits of radiation.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The computed tomography technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Uses a power injector for the administration of medication when a Food and Drug Administration approved vascular access device is available; follows manufacturer guidelines regarding infusion rate and pressure.
2. Uses radiation shielding devices.
3. Optimizes technical factors to minimize radiation exposure to the patient while maintaining diagnostic image quality.
4. Confirms patient position matches the selected scanning orientation parameters.
5. Determines optimum placement of electrocardiogram (ECG) electrodes and correctly identifies ECG wave trigger.
6. Coordinates and manages the collection and labeling of tissue and fluid specimens.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The computed tomography technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reviews images to determine if additional scans will enhance the diagnostic value of the procedure.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The computed tomography technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Performs routine and specialized postprocessing.
2. Adjusts imaging parameters, patient procedure or computer-generated information to improve the outcome.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The computed tomography technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the computed tomography technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The computed tomography technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Documents the use of shielding devices and proper radiation safety practices.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The computed tomography technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.
2. Controls access to restricted areas during radiation exposure.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The computed tomography technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The computed tomography technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Provides information on certification or accreditation to the patient, other health care providers and the general public.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The computed tomography technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Monitors image production to determine technical acceptability.
2. Performs routine archiving status checks.
3. Consults with medical physicist in performing and documenting the quality assurance tests.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The computed tomography technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The computed tomography technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The computed tomography technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reviews and evaluates quality assurance processes and tools for effectiveness.

Computed Tomography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The computed tomography technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reports any out of tolerance deviations from quality assurance activities to the appropriate personnel.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The computed tomography technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The computed tomography technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The computed tomography technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Maintains knowledge of the most current practices and technology used to minimize patient dose while producing diagnostic quality images.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The computed tomography technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The computed tomography technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reports unsafe practices to the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO), regulatory agency or other appropriate authority.

Computed Tomography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The computed tomography technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The computed tomography technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

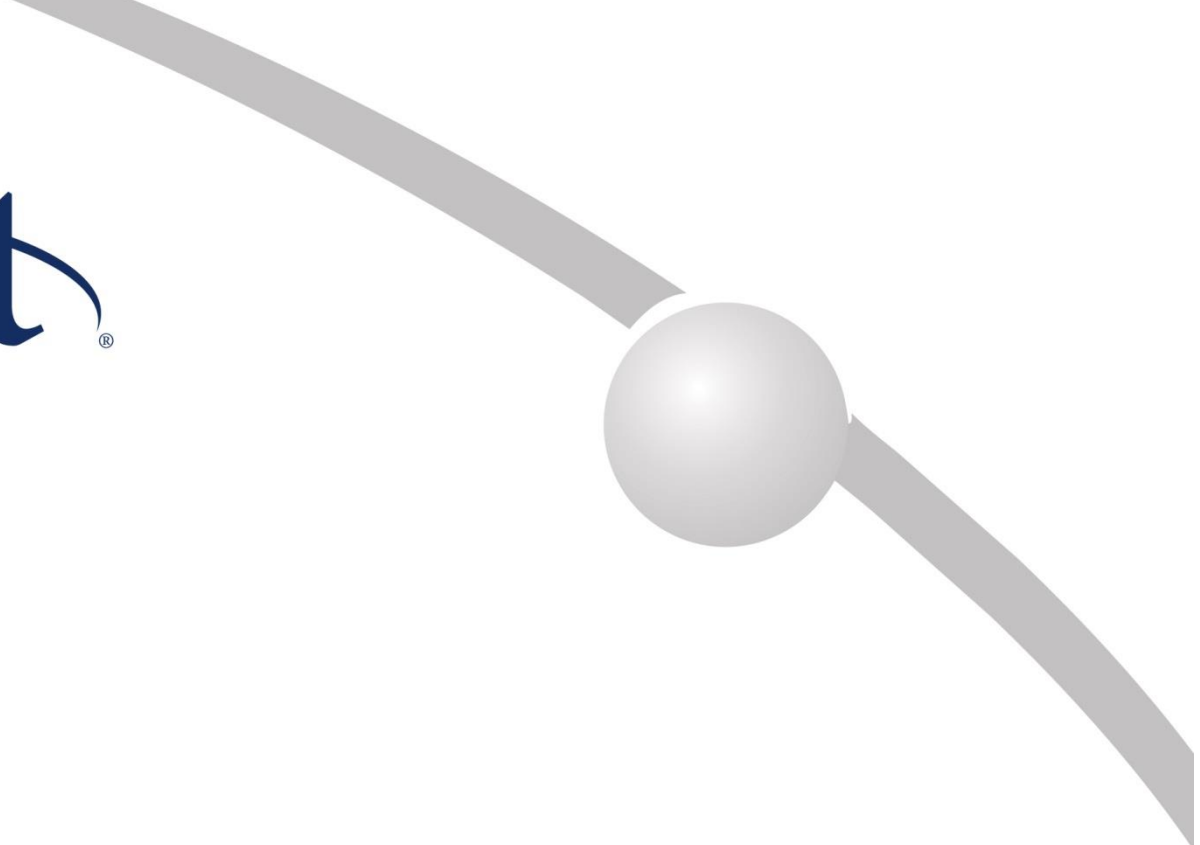
Computed Tomography Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injection through Existing Vascular Access.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.



The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Glossary

Act – anything done, being done, or to be done; the process of doing. Synonymous with “procedure” and “clinical services.”

Action plan – A program or method that explains the actions or steps to be taken.

Advanced-practice radiographer – A registered technologist who has gained additional knowledge and skills through the successful completion of an organized program or radiologic technology education that prepares radiologic technologists for advanced practice roles and has been recognized by the national certification organization to engage in the practice of advanced-practice radiologic technology.

Anatomic (anatomical) landmarks – Bones or other identifiable points that are visible or palpable and indicate the position of internal anatomy.

Archive – (archival) The storage of data in either hard (film) or soft (digital) form.

Artifact – A structure or feature produced by the technique used and not occurring naturally.

As low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) – Acronym for “as low as (is) reasonably achievable,” which means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits as practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, while taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to the use of nuclear energy and licensed materials in the public interest. The ASRT recognizes the concept of ALARA to include energies used for magnetic resonance and sonographic imaging.

Assessment – The process by which a patient’s condition is appraised or evaluated.

Authorized User - A physician, dentist or podiatrist who meets the requirements as defined by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Beam modification devices – Devices that change the shape of the treatment field or distribution of the radiation at (tissue) depth.

Blocks/custom made blocks – Devices designed to shape the radiation field.

Brachytherapy – A type of radiation therapy in which radioactive material sealed in needles, seeds, wires or catheters is placed directly into or near a tumor. Also called implant radiation therapy, internal radiation therapy and radiation brachytherapy.

Change Management – Systematic approach to preparing for, implementing, and sustaining a change in process.

Clinical – Pertaining to or founded on actual observations and treatments of patients.

Clinically competent – The ability to perform a clinical procedure in a manner that satisfies the demands of a situation, as assessed and documented by a qualified individual.

Contrast media – A substance administered during a medical imaging procedure for the purpose of enhancing the contrast between an internal structure or fluid and the surrounding tissue.

Customer – Those internal and external individuals, departments and organizations that receive services or output or are the beneficiaries of the department's activities.

Digital imaging communications in medicine (DICOM) – The Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) standards are a complex set of instructions to exchange and present medical image information.

Dose distribution – Spatial representation of the magnitude of the dose produced by a source of radiation. It describes the variation of dose with position within an irradiated volume.

Dosimetric calculations – Computation of treatment unit settings, monitor units, treatment times and radiation doses to anatomical areas of interest.

Educationally prepared – The successful completion of didactic and clinical education necessary to properly perform a procedure in accordance with accepted practice standards.

Electrocardiogram (ECG) – A record of the electrical activity of the heart.

Examination preparation – The act of helping to ready a patient for an imaging or therapeutic procedure.

Fiducial markers – Fixed reference points against which other objects can be measured. They may be placed internally, at skin surface or fixed externally to the patient.

Hybrid imaging – The combination of imaging technologies that allows information from different modalities to be presented as a single set of images.

Image guided radiation therapy – A process of using various imaging techniques to localize the target and critical tissues and, if needed, reposition the patient just before or during the delivery of radiotherapy.

Immobilization device – Device that assists in maintaining or reproducing the position while restricting patient movement.

Initial observation – Assessment of technical image quality with pathophysiology correlation communicated to a radiologist.

Interpretation – The process of examining and analyzing all images within a given procedure and integration of the imaging data with appropriate clinical data in order to render an

impression or conclusion set forth in a formal written report composed and signed by a licensed practitioner.

Interventional procedures – Invasive medical imaging guidance methods used to diagnose and/or treat certain conditions.

Least Significant Change – The least amount of bone mineral densitometry change that can be considered statistically significant.

Licensed practitioner – A medical or osteopathic physician, chiropractor, podiatrist, or dentist, with education and specialist training in the medical or dental use of radiation who is deemed competent to independently perform or supervise medical imaging or radiation therapy procedures by the respective state licensure board.

Medical physicist – An individual who is competent to practice independently in the safe use of x-rays, gamma rays, electron and other charged particle beams, neutrons, radionuclides, sealed radionuclide sources, ultrasonic radiation, radiofrequency radiation and magnetic fields for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. An individual will be considered competent to practice in the field of Medical Physics if he or she is certified by the appropriate recognized certification organization.

Medication – Any chemical substance intended for use in the medical diagnosis, cure, treatment or prevention of disease.

Minimal sedation (anxiolysis) – A drug-induced state during which patients respond normally to verbal commands. Although cognitive function and coordination may be impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected.

Moderate sedation – A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

Molecular imaging – A biomedical discipline enabling the visualization, characterization, and quantification of biologic processes taking place at the cellular and subcellular levels within intact living subjects.

Monitor units (MU) – Unit of output measure used for linear accelerators. Accelerators are calibrated so that 1MU delivers 1cGy for a standard, reference field size at a standard reference depth at a standard source to calibration point.

Non interpretive fluoroscopy – Use of fluoroscopic imaging under the direction of a licensed practitioner for purposes other than interpretation.

Normal tissue tolerance – Radiation tolerance levels of healthy organs near or within the radiation treatment fields.

Panning – Movement of the radiographic table during image acquisition to maintain visualization of an anatomic region of interest.

Personal radiation monitoring devices – Devices designed to be worn or carried by an individual for the purpose of measuring the dose of radiation received.

Physics survey – Performing equipment testing, evaluating the testing results and completing a formal written report of same. The written survey report, validated by a medical physicist, contains sufficient information to document that each test was conducted according to local, state or federal requirements and includes an assessment of corrective actions and recommendations for improvements.

Postprocessing – Computerized processing of data sets after acquisition to create a diagnostic image.

Protocol – The plan for carrying out a procedure, scientific study or a patient's treatment regimen.

Quality assurance – Activities and programs designed to achieve a desired degree or grade of care in a defined medical, nursing or health care setting or program.

Quality control (QC) – The routine performance of techniques used in monitoring or testing and maintenance of components of medical imaging and radiation therapy equipment. This includes the interpretation of data regarding equipment function and confirmation that corrective actions are/were taken.

Radiation oncologist – A physician who specializes in using radiation to treat cancer.

Radiation protection – Prophylaxis against injury from ionizing radiation. The only effective preventive measures are shielding the operator, handlers and patients from the radiation source; maintaining appropriate distance from the source; and limiting the time and amount of exposure.

Radioactive material – A substance composed of unstable atoms that decay with the spontaneous emission of radioactivity. Includes radiopharmaceuticals, unsealed sources (open, frequently in liquid or gaseous form) and sealed sources (permanently encapsulated, frequently in solid form).

Radiobiology – The study of the effects of radiation on living organisms.

Radiography – The process of obtaining an image for diagnostic examination using x-rays.

Sentinel event – An unexpected occurrence involving death or serious physical or psychological injury, or the risk thereof. Serious injury specifically includes loss of limb or function. The phrase “or the risk thereof” includes any process variation for which a recurrence would carry a significant chance of a serious adverse outcome.

Setup – Arrangement of treatment parameters used in preparation for delivering radiation therapy; includes patient positioning data, field alignment information and equipment configurations.

Simulation – A process using imaging technologies to plan radiation therapy so that the target area is precisely located and marked; the mockup procedure of a patient treatment with medical imaging documentation of the treatment portals.

Static – Any medical image that is fixed or frozen in time.

Supervising radiologist – A board-certified radiologist who oversees duties of the radiologist assistant and has appropriate clinical privileges for the procedure performed by the RA.

Timeout – Preprocedural pause to conduct a final assessment that the correct patient, site and procedure are identified.

Tolerance levels (doses) – The maximum radiation dose that may be delivered to a given biological tissue at a specified dose rate and throughout a specified volume without producing an unacceptable change in the tissue.

Treatment calculations – See Dosimetric calculations.

Treatment field (portal) – Volume [of tissue] exposed to radiation from a single radiation beam.

Treatment planning – The process by which dose delivery is optimized for a given patient and clinical situation. It encompasses procedures involved in planning a course of radiation treatment, including simulation through completion of the treatment summary.

Treatment record – Documents the delivery of treatments, recording of fractional and cumulative doses, machine settings, verification imaging, and the ordering and implementation of prescribed changes.

T-score – Number of standard deviations the individual's bone mineral density is from the average bone mineral density for gender-matched young normal peak bone mass.

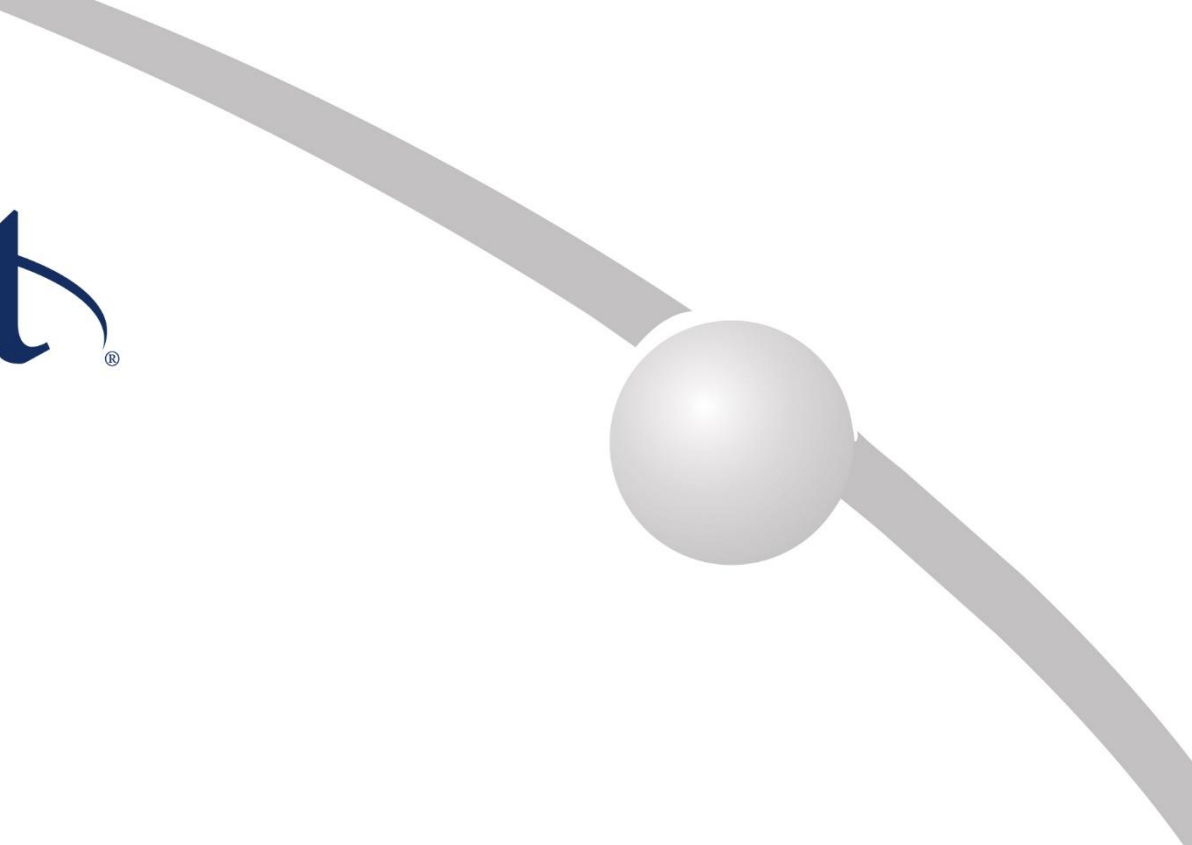
Vascular access device – Apparatus inserted into the peripheral or central vasculature for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

Vascular closure device – Active or passive medical devices used to achieve hemostasis after a cardiovascular or endovascular procedure that requires catheterization.

Venipuncture – The transcutaneous puncture of a vein by a sharp rigid stylet or cannula carrying a flexible plastic catheter or by a steel needle attached to a syringe or catheter.

Verification images – Images produced to confirm accurate treatment positioning and accurate treatment portals.

Z-score – Number of standard deviations the individual’s bone mineral density is from the average bone mineral density for and gender-matched reference group.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the bottom right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Limited X-Ray Machine Operator Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Limited X-Ray Machine Operator Practice Standards

Definition

The operation of x-ray equipment in a limited scope is performed by a segment of health care employees responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A limited x-ray machine operator performs radiographic procedures within the scope of practice, producing images at the request of and for the interpretation by a licensed practitioner. A limited x-ray machine operator acquires additional images at the request of a licensed practitioner or radiographer.

An interdisciplinary team of clinicians, radiologic technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services; the limited x-ray machine operator performs radiographic examinations within his or her scope of practice.

Limited x-ray machine operators are individuals other than a radiographer who perform static diagnostic radiologic images on selected anatomical sites. They must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology. Limited x-ray machine operators must possess, use and maintain a high degree of accuracy in radiographic positioning and exposure technique. They must possess, apply and maintain knowledge of radiation protection and safety.

Limited x-ray machine operators perform radiographic procedures within their scope or assist the licensed practitioner or radiographer in the completion of radiographic procedures.

Limited x-ray machine operators must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, limited x-ray machine operators participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their performance.

Limited x-ray machine operators think critically and use independent and ethical judgment in all aspects of their work. They engage in ongoing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Limited x-ray machine operators prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team in a number of ways. Various education and training programs for limited x-ray machine operators exist throughout the United States.

Many states may require the completion of a program of study prior to administering a state licensure exam for limited x-ray machine operators. Several states use some or all of the Limited Scope of Practice in Radiography state licensing exams developed by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists. States that administer an exam and issue a license or certification may use various terminologies to designate a limited x-ray machine operator. The limited x-ray machine operator may have limitations in performing ionizing radiation procedures specific to their scope of practice, and may be prohibited from performing other tasks.

Overview

Limited machine operators are part of an interdisciplinary team that plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the limited x-ray machine operator is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the limited x-ray machine operator. As limited x-ray machine operators gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the limited x-ray machine operator may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A limited x-ray machine operator should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the limited x-ray machine operator also includes:

1. Performing diagnostic radiographic procedures prescribed by a licensed practitioner of a specific area of anatomical interest based on limited education, training and licensure/certification within his or her scope of practice.
2. Assisting a licensed practitioner or radiographer during static radiographic procedures.
3. Optimizing technical exposure factors in accordance with the principles of ALARA.
4. Evaluating images for overall diagnostic quality.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The limited x-ray machine operator collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.
2. Identifies and removes artifact-producing objects.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The limited x-ray machine operator analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Verifies that exposure indicator data for digital radiographic systems has not been altered or modified and is included in the Digital Imaging Communications in Medicine (DICOM) header and on images exported to media.
2. Analyzes images to determine the use of appropriate imaging parameters.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The limited x-ray machine operator provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The limited x-ray machine operator performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Employs proper radiation safety practices.
2. Performs radiographic procedures under the direction of a licensed practitioner or radiographer.

3. Optimizes technical factors according to equipment specifications to meet the ALARA principle.
4. Modifies normal protocol for optimal demonstration of anatomy under the direction of a licensed practitioner or radiographer.
5. Uses pre-exposure collimation and proper field-of-view selection.
6. Uses appropriate uniquely identifiable pre-exposure radiopaque markers for anatomical and procedural purposes.
7. Performs appropriate post-processing on digital images in preparation for interpretation.
8. Applies principles of medical aseptic technique.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The limited x-ray machine operator determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Seeks assistance from a licensed practitioner or radiographer to improve the quality of the procedure.
2. Evaluates images for overall image quality of a specific area of anatomical interest based on limited education, training and licensure/certification within his or her scope of practice.
3. Recognizes the need to adjust patient position or technical exposure factors to improve the quality of the procedure.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The limited x-ray machine operator implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs additional images that will produce the expected outcome based on patient's condition and procedural variance under the direction of a licensed practitioner or radiographer.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The limited x-ray machine operator reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the limited x-ray machine operator compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The limited x-ray machine operator documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Documents radiation exposure.
2. Documents the use of shielding devices and proper radiation safety practices.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The limited x-ray machine operator collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Controls access to restricted area during radiation exposure.
2. Follows federal and state guidelines to minimize radiation exposure levels.
3. Performs quality assurance activities under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.
4. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.
5. Develops and maintains standardized exposure technique guidelines under the direction of a licensed practitioner or radiographer.
6. Maintains and performs quality control on radiation safety equipment within his or her scope of practice.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The limited x-ray machine operator analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Analyzes the results of assessment activities under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer and/or medical physicist.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The limited x-ray machine operator informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Provides information on certification or accreditation to the patient, other health care providers and the general public.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The limited x-ray machine operator performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs assessment activities under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.
2. Routinely reviews patient exposure records and reject analyses as part of the quality assurance program.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The limited x-ray machine operator evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs evaluations under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The limited x-ray machine operator implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Implements the quality assurance action plan under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The limited x-ray machine operator assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Develops and implements a modified action plan under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.
2. Reviews and evaluates quality assurance processes and tools for effectiveness.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The limited x-ray machine operator documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Documents quality assurance activities under the direction of a licensed practitioner, radiographer and/or medical physicist.
2. Reports any out of tolerance deviations from quality assurance activities to appropriate personnel.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The limited x-ray machine operator strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The limited x-ray machine operator evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Monitors and participates in federal and state laws and accreditation standards affecting limited x-ray machine operators.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The limited x-ray machine operator acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
2. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Maintains certification(s) or license related to area(s) of practice.
2. Maintains knowledge of the most current practices and technology used to minimize patient dose while producing diagnostic quality images.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The limited x-ray machine operator promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The limited x-ray machine operator adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The limited x-ray machine operator participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Investigates avenues to continue progress to become a registered radiographer.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Advisory Opinion Statements

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

Use of Post-Exposure Shuttering, Cropping and Electronic Masking in Radiography.



The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Magnetic Resonance Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Magnetic Resonance Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of magnetic resonance is performed by a segment of health care professionals responsible for the use of radiofrequencies (RFs) within a magnetic field on humans and animals for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A magnetic resonance technologist performs magnetic resonance procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, magnetic resonance technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the magnetic resonance technologist who performs the magnetic resonance examination that creates the images needed for diagnosis.

Magnetic resonance integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with compassion. A magnetic resonance technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Magnetic resonance technologists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, human physiology, pathology, pharmacology and medical terminology. They must maintain a high degree of accuracy in positioning and magnetic resonance technique. Magnetic resonance technologists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about magnetic protection and safety. Magnetic resonance technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of diagnostic, therapeutic, interventional and fusion magnetic resonance procedures. Magnetic resonance technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to medications in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

The magnetic resonance technologist is the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners, and other members of the support team. Magnetic resonance technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, magnetic resonance technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Magnetic resonance technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform magnetic resonance procedures.

Magnetic resonance technologists prepare for their role on the interdisciplinary team through one of the following:

- Successfully completing a program in magnetic resonance technology that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining certification in magnetic resonance from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Or

- Possessing appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application and by attaining certification in magnetic resonance from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Those passing the magnetic resonance examination use the credentials R.T.(MR).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT certification, magnetic resonance technologists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, magnetic resonance technologists, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the magnetic resonance technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the magnetic resonance technologist. As magnetic resonance technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the magnetic resonance technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or*

local statutes or regulations supersede these standards. A magnetic resonance technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Magnetic Resonance Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the magnetic resonance technologist also includes:

1. Performing procedures or examinations under the order of a licensed practitioner for diagnostic interpretation or therapeutic intervention.

2. Applying principles of magnetic resonance safety to minimize risk to patient, self and others.
3. Selecting appropriate pulse sequences with consideration given to established protocols and other factors influencing data acquisition parameters.
4. Assisting the licensed practitioner with interventional procedures.
5. Post processing digital data for display or hard copy records, ensuring proper identification is evident.
6. Maintaining archival storage of digital data as appropriate.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The magnetic resonance technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Screens patient for potential MRI contraindications either within the patients' body or on their person prior to entering the magnet room.
2. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.
3. Identifies and removes items that may affect patients safety, damage the equipment or affect the image quality.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The magnetic resonance technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Selects appropriate imaging coil.
2. Determines optimum placement of electrocardiogram (ECG) electrodes.
3. Reviews the patient's medical record and licensed practitioner's request to determine optimal imaging parameters for clinical indications.
4. Determines the appropriate type and dose of contrast media to be administered based on established protocols.

5. Determines patient compliance with pre-examination preparation instructions.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The magnetic resonance technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanations and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Consults with other departments such as patient transportation and anesthesia for patient services.
2. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic examination.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The magnetic resonance technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Provides hearing protection to patient and others.

2. Positions imaging coil.
3. Monitors the patient's specific absorption rate for variances.
4. Identifies appropriate cardiac or respiratory triggers.
5. Uses appropriate positioning and/or insulation materials to shield the patient from excessive heating and/or burns.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The magnetic resonance technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Reviews images to determine if additional imaging sequences will enhance the diagnostic value of the procedure.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The magnetic resonance technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Performs routine and specialized postprocessing.
2. Adjusts imaging parameters, patient procedure or computer-generated information to improve the outcome.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The magnetic resonance technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the magnetic resonance technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The magnetic resonance technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Documents unintended patient outcomes according to established guidelines.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The magnetic resonance technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Maintains controlled access to the magnet room.
2. Participates in patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The magnetic resonance technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The magnetic resonance technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The magnetic resonance technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Performs routine archiving status checks.
2. Monitors image production to determine technical acceptability.
3. Consults with medical physicist and/or engineer in performing and documenting the quality assurance tests.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The magnetic resonance technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The magnetic resonance technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The magnetic resonance technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The magnetic resonance technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The magnetic resonance technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The magnetic resonance technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The magnetic resonance technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The magnetic resonance technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Instructs others on magnet and radiofrequency energy safety.
2. Instructs health care team regarding contrast media considerations.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The magnetic resonance technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Magnetic Resonance Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The magnetic resonance technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The magnetic resonance technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

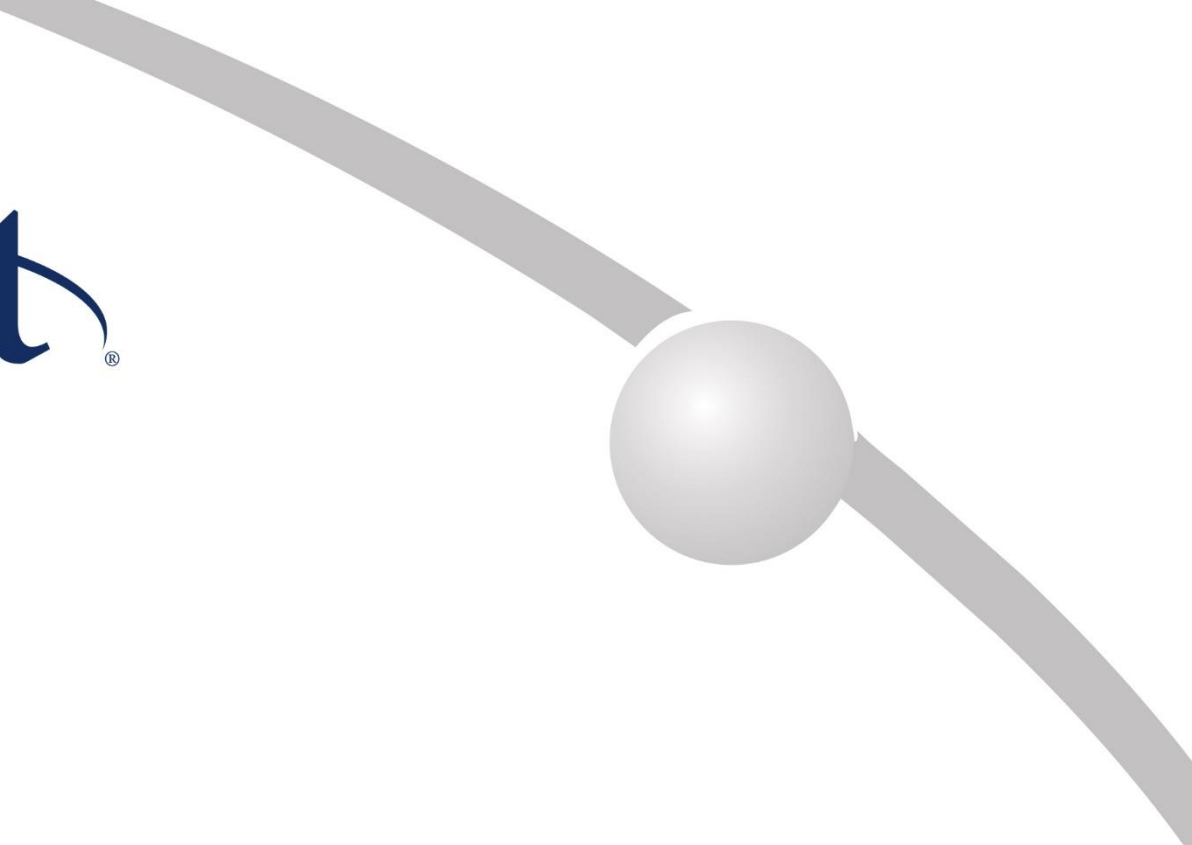
None added.

Magnetic Resonance Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the top right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Mammography Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are

numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Mammography Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of mammography is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation and high-frequency sound waves for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A mammography technologist performs breast imaging procedures at the request of and for the interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, mammography technologists and support staff play a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the mammography technologist who performs the breast imaging procedures that create mammographic and sonographic images needed for diagnosis.

Mammography integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with compassion. A mammography technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Mammography technologists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology. They must maintain a high degree of accuracy in positioning. Mammography technologists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation protection and safety and bioeffects of high-frequency sound waves. Mammography technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to medications in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

Mammography technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of mammographic and sonographic breast imaging procedures.

Mammography technologists are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners, and other members of the support team. Mammography technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, mammography technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Mammography technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They must comprehend the complexities of the appropriate state and federal regulations and have knowledge of the quality control and quality assurance requirements for mammography and breast sonography. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform mammography and breast sonography procedures.

Mammography technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiography that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists. Initial mammography training hours may be required at the state or federal level.

Eligibility to take the ARRT postprimary examination in mammography requires appropriate primary certification, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those passing the mammography examination use the credential R.T.(M).

Eligibility to take the ARRT postprimary examination in breast sonography requires appropriate primary and/or postprimary certification at the time of examination and documentation of clinical experience in specific procedures. Those passing the breast sonography examination use the credential R.T.(BS).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT postprimary certification, mammography technologists must complete the appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, mammography technologists, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the mammography technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the mammography technologist. As mammography technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the mammography technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. ***Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.*** A mammography technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Mammography Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the mammography technologist also includes:

1. Performing mammographic procedures.
2. Performing breast ultrasound procedures.
3. Determining image exposure factors.

4. Imaging pathologic breast specimens.
5. Providing or assisting with physical breast inspections or palpation.
6. Assisting in maintaining medical records, respecting confidentiality and established policy.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The mammography technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Reviews information about previous breast imaging procedures.
2. Assesses the need for alternative procedures based on the patient's age, hormonal status and the presence of surgical implants.
3. Assesses any potential patient limitations (body habitus, physical or mental capabilities) and modifies the performance of the procedure as necessary.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The mammography technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Determines the need for additional projections to complete the procedure.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The mammography technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Provides accurate explanations and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patients and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Educates the patient about the risk factors for breast cancer and the benefits of early detection.
2. Educates the patient about the value and use of additional projections and alternative breast imaging procedures.
3. Educates the patient about the risks and benefits of radiation.
4. Educates the patient about the need for adequate compression to achieve a quality mammogram and instructs the patient to communicate if the compression becomes intolerable.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The mammography technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Applies appropriate radiopaque markers to the breast to mark nipples, scars, lumps, etc.
2. Exercises clinical judgment in the application of adequate compression to acquire a quality mammographic image.
3. Ensures correct annotation of images.
4. Performs standard projections during a screening mammogram and additional projections to ensure breast tissue is adequately imaged.
5. Performs the required or recommended projections during a diagnostic mammogram.
6. Performs breast ultrasound as prescribed.
7. Informs the patient of the right to receive a lay summary result in accordance with the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992 (MQSA).
8. Coordinates and manages the collection and labeling of tissue and fluid specimens.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The mammography technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Evaluates the quality of each breast imaging exam.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The mammography technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The mammography technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the mammography technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The mammography technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Documents the location of previous breast imaging procedures and obtains authorization for the release of prior studies.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The mammography technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Establishes all required quality assurance and quality control test criteria.
2. Assists in setting policy and procedures in the facility to meet certification and accreditation standards specific to breast imaging.
3. Participates in radiation protection, patient and personnel safety, risk management, and quality management activities.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The mammography technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The mammography technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Provides information on certification or accreditation of mammography facilities to the patient, other health care providers and the general public.
2. Displays certificate(s) of compliance.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The mammography technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Performs quality assurance and quality control tests according to established criteria.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The mammography technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Evaluates required quality control tests before breast imaging is performed.
2. Reviews the inspection and medical physicist's reports to assess the quality of the breast imaging equipment's performance.
3. Collaborates with the lead interpreting physician and medical physicist to maintain equipment and comply with state and federal regulations and guidelines.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The mammography technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Initiates procedures only when breast imaging equipment meets quality assurance and quality control requirements, and results are in compliance.
2. Controls access to restricted areas during radiation exposure.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The mammography technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Prepares the annual medical outcomes audit and provides results to the lead interpreting physician.

Mammography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The mammography technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Documents and provides evidence of quality assurance and quality control outcomes according to established guidelines.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The mammography technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The mammography technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The mammography technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Maintains clinical experience according to state and federal regulations and guidelines.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The mammography technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The mammography technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Mammography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The mammography technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The mammography technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

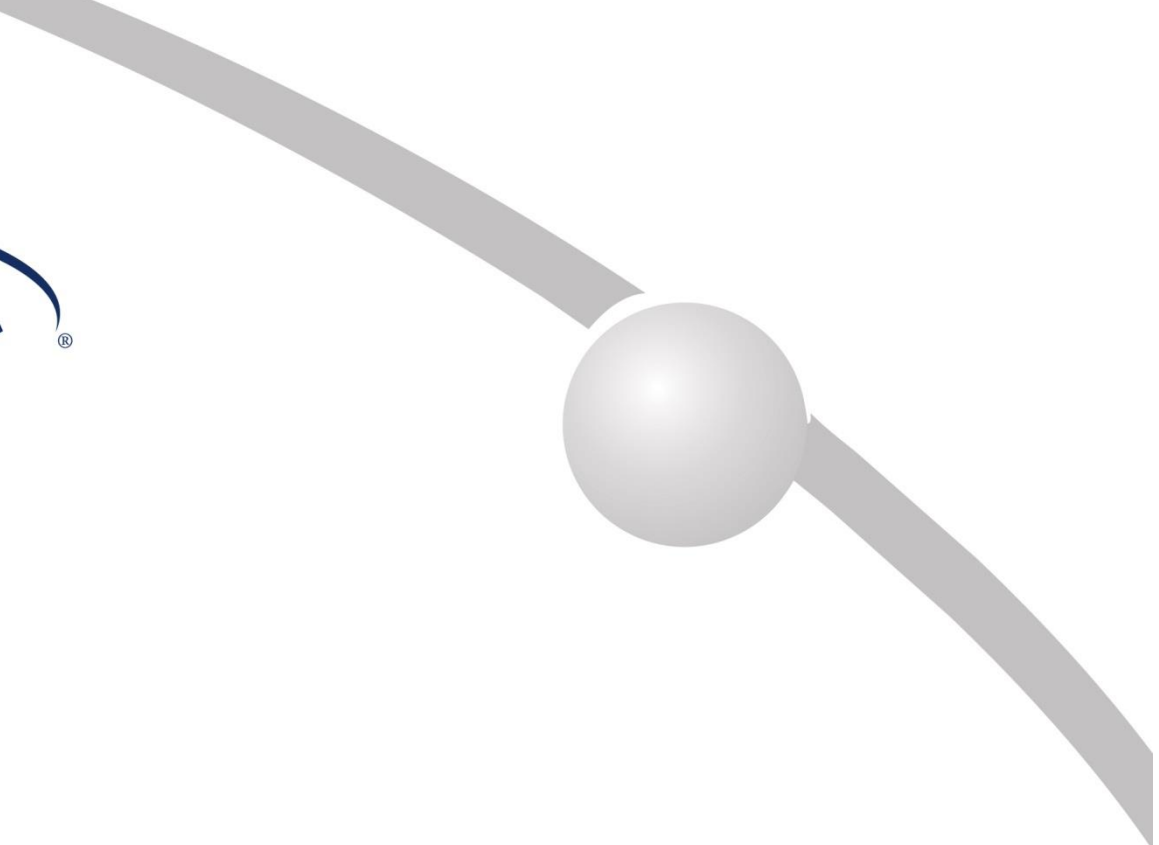
Mammography Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consists of a thick, grey diagonal line that curves downwards. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is attached to the line, appearing to be a weight or a ball on a string.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Medical Dosimetry Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Medical Dosimetry Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of medical dosimetry is performed by health care professionals responsible for designing a treatment plan for use in the administration of ionizing radiation for the purpose of treating diseases, primarily cancer.

The complex nature of cancer frequently requires the use of multiple treatment specialties. Radiation oncology is one such specialty. It requires an interdisciplinary team of radiation oncologists, medical dosimetrists, radiation therapists, medical radiation physicists and nurses. It is typically the medical dosimetrist who generates an optimal treatment plan and ensures the appropriate transfer of data that the radiation therapist will use to treat the patient. The medical dosimetrist maintains a commitment to a high degree of accuracy, thoroughness and safety.

Medical dosimetrists must demonstrate an understanding of anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology. In addition, comprehensive knowledge of characteristics and clinical relevance of radiation oncology treatment machine and equipment, radiobiology, radiation physics, radiation safety and psychosocial aspects of cancer is required.

Medical dosimetrists must maintain a high degree of accuracy in treatment planning optimization, treatment techniques and positioning. Medical dosimetrists assist the radiation oncologist in localizing the treatment area, generate a treatment plan and actively communicate with the radiation oncology team to enable and ensure the appropriate transfer of information.

Medical dosimetrists are the primary liaison between the radiation oncologist, radiation therapist, and medical physicist. Medical dosimetrists must remain sensitive to the physical and emotional needs of the patient through good communication and patient assessment. Radiation therapy often involves daily treatments extending over several weeks using highly sophisticated equipment. It requires thorough initial planning as well as constant patient care and monitoring. As members of the health care team, medical dosimetrists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Medical dosimetrists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education in their area of practice in order to enhance treatment planning skills, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform medical dosimetry procedures.

Medical dosimetrists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team through one of the following:

- Possessing a Bachelor's of Science or Bachelor of Applied Science degree and by successfully completing an accredited education program in Medical Dosimetry and attaining appropriate certification from the Medical Dosimetry Certification Board.

Or

- Possessing a Bachelor's of Science or Bachelor of Applied Science degree in a science related to Medical Dosimetry, documenting clinical experience and continuing education in medical dosimetry as specified by the Medical Dosimetry Certification Board and attaining appropriate certification from the Medical Dosimetry Certification Board.

Those passing this examination use the credential Certified Medical Dosimetrist, or CMD.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain CMD certification, medical dosimetrists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiation oncologists, radiation therapists, medical dosimetrists, medical physicists and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for radiation therapy treatment procedures and treatment planning evolve. A comprehensive procedure list for the medical dosimetrist is impractical because clinical activities vary by practice needs and expertise of the medical dosimetrist. As medical dosimetrists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the medical dosimetrist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A medical dosimetrist should, within the

boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Medical Dosimetrist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the medical dosimetrist also includes:

1. Preparing radiation therapy treatment plans as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.
2. Obtaining and incorporating patient data from medical imaging procedures to be used in simulation, treatment planning, treatment delivery and quality assurance.
3. Performing or assisting with patient simulation as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.
4. Performing or assisting with the fabrication of patient immobilization and other treatment devices.
5. Preparing the patient for general or special treatment procedures.

6. Developing treatment strategies leading to optimal treatment plans under the direction of a radiation oncologist.
7. Performing dose calculations.
8. Evaluating treatment plans for accuracy.
9. Transferring and documenting treatment planning data according to departmental policy.
10. Monitoring, under the direction of a radiation oncologist, doses to normal tissues within the irradiated volume to ensure tolerance levels are not exceeded.
11. Participating in brachytherapy treatment planning and delivery.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The medical dosimetrist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
6. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reviews patient history for previous therapeutic treatments.
2. Assesses the patient's need for information and reassurance.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The medical dosimetrist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Gathers pertinent data relevant to the treatment planning and delivery process.
2. Recommends the appropriate immobilization devices and positioning aids for simulation and treatment.
3. Participates in reviewing patient treatment parameters and dose records to ensure treatment does not exceed the prescribed dose or normal tissue tolerances.
4. Recommends when to hold treatment until a radiation oncologist is notified.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The medical dosimetrist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Explains the role and function of the medical dosimetrist in the overall treatment course.
2. Reviews the treatment plan with the patient as requested by a radiation oncologist.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The medical dosimetrist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Uses accessory equipment.
7. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
8. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
9. Immobilizes patient for procedure.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Collaborates with the medical physicist and radiation therapist to fabricate individualized immobilization, custom blocks and other beam-modifying devices.
2. Consults with the radiation oncologist regarding an optimal treatment plan for the patient.
3. Collaborates with the radiation therapist, medical physicist and radiation oncologist regarding the simulation process and procedures.

4. Prepares and positions the patient for simulation and treatment using appropriate positioning aids and immobilization devices.
5. Reviews simulation images with the radiation therapist, medical physicist and radiation oncologist.
6. Develops a treatment plan as directed and prescribed by the radiation oncologist.
7. Adheres to established best practice protocols, guidelines and radiation oncologist directives.
8. Calculates treatment unit parameters and doses to treatment volumes and points of interest.
9. Reviews treatment planning data for accuracy and appropriateness prior to input into the patient's chart and initial treatment.
10. Develops a manual or computer generated brachytherapy treatment plan as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.
11. Prepares or assists in preparing brachytherapy sources and equipment.
12. Ensures an independent machine-setting check is completed before treatment is delivered.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The medical dosimetrist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The medical dosimetrist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reviews and implements treatment field changes indicated on simulation or portal images.
2. Evaluates reports from the clinical staff regarding deviations from standards or treatment plans and makes adjustments as necessary.
3. Develops additional treatment plans to achieve an optimal dose distribution.
4. Adapts procedures to equipment limitations and patient needs.
5. Ensures accuracy in the transfer and documentation of treatment parameters, according to departmental policies.
6. Works with radiation oncologists, medical physicists and radiation therapists to compensate for treatment inaccuracies.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The medical dosimetrist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the medical dosimetrist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The medical dosimetrist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The Medical Dosimetrist:

1. Reports deviations from the standard or planned treatment.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The medical dosimetrist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Assesses the environment for any potential radiation hazards.
2. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities according to departmental policies.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The medical dosimetrist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Verifies the treatment summary and the mathematical accuracy of the prescription.
2. Reviews the treatment record and verifies calculations before and/or after treatment delivery.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The medical dosimetrist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Addresses concerns from the patient and significant others about appropriate and essential uses of radiation in treatment of diseases.
2. Assists in developing and producing educational materials for patients and the public regarding radiation therapy treatments.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The medical dosimetrist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Adheres to radiation safety rules and standards.
2. Makes the recommendation to discontinue patient treatment until equipment is operating properly.
3. Demonstrates safe handling, storing and disposal of brachytherapy sources.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The medical dosimetrist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reviews treatment calculations and ensures the validity of the treatment plan.
2. Ensures treatment parameters have been transferred correctly to the oncology information system.
3. Acquires data necessary to perform accurate patient protocol plans and participates in implementation of the plan.
4. Reviews treatment deviations and assists in determining possible causes and solutions.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The medical dosimetrist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Assists in supporting the quality assurance action plan.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The medical dosimetrist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The medical dosimetrist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Reports any treatment deviations in accordance with departmental, institutional and national quality assurance guidelines.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The medical dosimetrist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing virtual or computer-aided simulations and during treatment planning.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The medical dosimetrist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The medical dosimetrist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The medical dosimetrist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Interacts with all members of the radiation oncology team.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The medical dosimetrist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The medical dosimetrist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The medical dosimetrist:

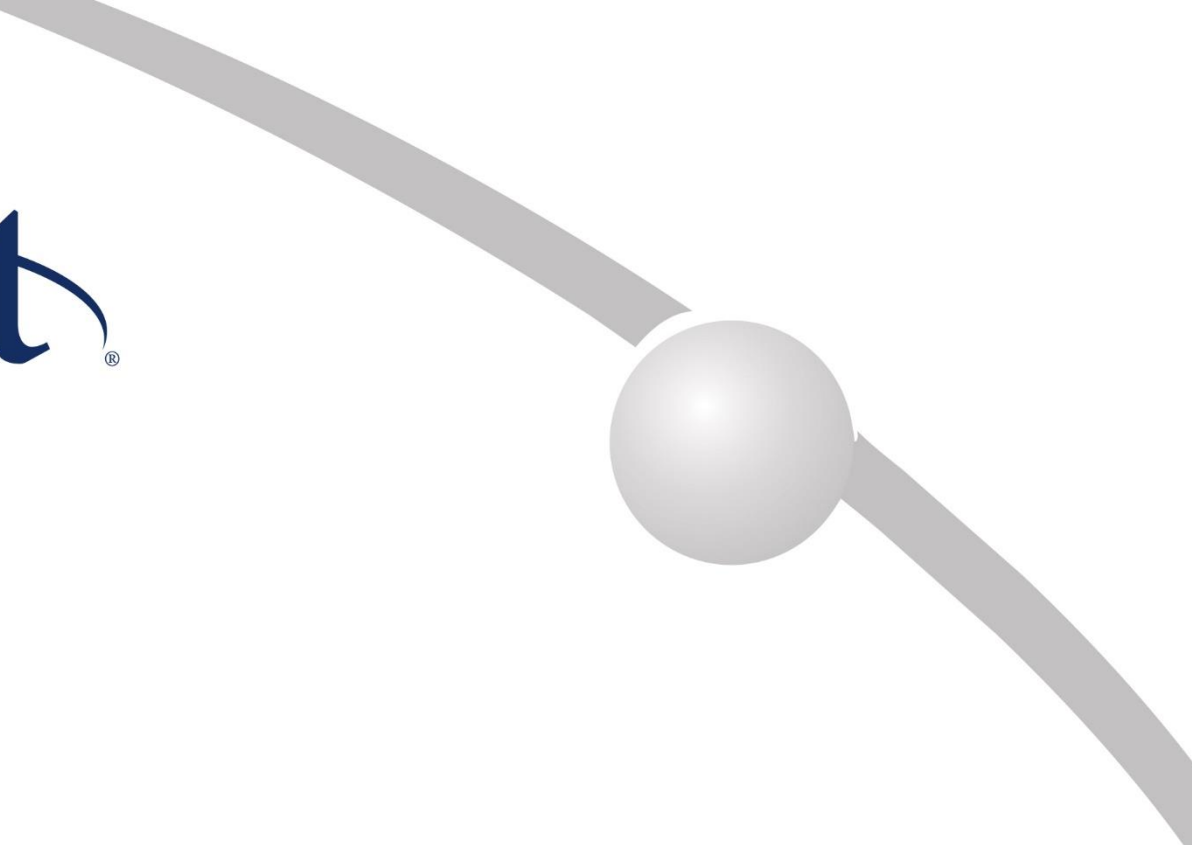
1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information with colleagues through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

Medical Dosimetrist Advisory Opinion Statements

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consists of a thick, grey diagonal line that curves downwards. A large, semi-transparent grey sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, creating a focal point.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Nuclear Medicine Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging is performed by a segment of health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography) and non-ionizing radiation and adjunctive medications to patients for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. Radioactive materials, medications and imaging and nonimaging equipment are used in nuclear medicine and molecular imaging to study various organs, body systems and samples to aid in the diagnosis, treatment and treatment planning of various pathological conditions.

Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, nuclear medicine technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the nuclear medicine technologist who performs the nuclear medicine and molecular imaging procedure or the therapy at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user.

Nuclear medicine and molecular imaging technology integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with the highest regard to all aspects of patient care. A nuclear medicine technologist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Nuclear medicine technologists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy and physiology, chemistry, physics and instrumentation, mathematics, medical terminology and pharmacology. Nuclear medicine technologists must maintain a high degree of accuracy in all aspects of the procedure. They must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation safety principles. Nuclear medicine technologists independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner and authorized user in the completion of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging procedures and treatments. Nuclear medicine technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography) and non-ionizing radiation, medications and radiation exposure in accordance with federal and state laws or lawful institutional policy.

Nuclear medicine technologists are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners and other members of the health care team. Nuclear medicine technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, nuclear medicine technologists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Nuclear medicine technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgment in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform nuclear medicine procedures.

Nuclear medicine technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in nuclear medicine that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or the Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board. Those passing the ARRT examination use the credential R.T.(N). Those passing the NMTCB examination use the credential CNMT.

Eligibility to take the NMTCB specialty examinations in nuclear cardiology and/or positron emission tomography requires appropriate primary certification and documentation of clinical experience at the time of the examination. Those who successfully complete these examinations may use the credentials NCT and/or PET.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT and/or NMTCB primary and/or specialty certifications, nuclear medicine technologists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain their expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

Nuclear medicine technologists are part of the interdisciplinary team that plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging and nonimaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the nuclear medicine technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs. As the field of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging advances, the clinical activities for the nuclear medicine technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A nuclear medicine technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Nuclear Medicine Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the nuclear medicine technologist also includes:

1. Performing nuclear medicine procedures as prescribed by a licensed practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user.
2. Performing hybrid imaging including PET/CT and SPECT/CT for emission, transmission, and attenuation correction, anatomical location and for use in radiation

therapy treatment planning when performed within hybrid imaging as prescribed by a licensed practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user.

3. Identifying, preparing and/or administering ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography) and non-ionizing radiation as prescribed by a licensed practitioner and under the supervision of an authorized user.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The nuclear medicine technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Locates and reviews previous examinations and/or procedures for comparison.
2. Identifies and removes artifact-producing objects.
3. Verifies the patient's lactation or breastfeeding status.
4. Verifies the patient's menstrual cycle.
5. Assesses patient risk for allergic reaction(s) to medication prior to administration.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The nuclear medicine technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

7. Selects appropriate data acquisition equipment and accessories to perform the procedure.
8. Determines radiopharmaceutical dosage based on protocol, patient's age, weight, medical and physical status.
9. Reviews the patient's medical record and the examination request to determine optimal procedure parameters for clinical indications.
10. Determines patient compliance with pre-examination preparation and instructions.

11. Evaluates lab values prior to procedures.
12. Determines the appropriate type and dose of contrast media to be administered for hybrid imaging based on established protocols.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The nuclear medicine technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Provides pre-, peri- and post-procedure education.
2. Provides instruction to the patient and others regarding the reduction of radiation exposure during and after the procedure.
3. Provides information regarding the risks and benefits of ionizing radiation (radioactive material and computed tomography) and non-ionizing radiation.
4. Instructs patients regarding contrast administration.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The nuclear medicine technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Administers radioactive material and/or medication through existing vascular access devices.
2. Uses shielding devices.
3. Monitors imaging production to determine variance from established quality standards.
4. Determines optimum placement of electrocardiogram (ECG) electrodes and correctly identifies ECG wave trigger and/or pattern.
5. Uses a power injector for the administration of medication when a Food and Drug Administration approved vascular access device is available; follows manufacturer guidelines regarding infusion rate and pressure.
6. Collects, radiolabels and documents tissue and body fluid samples.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The nuclear medicine technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reviews procedure to determine if additional images or data will enhance the diagnostic value.
2. Processes images for evaluation by a licensed practitioner.
3. Consults with a licensed practitioner to confirm diagnostic completeness.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The nuclear medicine technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Adjusts imaging parameters, patient procedure or computer-generated information to improve the outcome.
2. Assesses procedure for technical quality and makes technical modifications to the data presentations.
3. Performs additional images or data collection as needed.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The nuclear medicine technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the nuclear medicine technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Nuclear Medicine Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The nuclear medicine technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Maintains records of the receipt, administration and disposal of radioactive materials.
2. Documents administered dosage and route of administration in patient records.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The nuclear medicine technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Performs area monitoring and surveys to assess radiation exposure levels and contamination sites.
2. Complies with federal and state laws to minimize radiation exposure levels.
3. Controls access to restricted area(s).
4. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.
5. Maintains and performs quality control on radiation safety equipment according to regulatory agencies.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The nuclear medicine technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Evaluates results of quality control testing on radioactive material.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The nuclear medicine technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Ensures radiation safety instruction information and limitations are provided to patient following therapeutic procedures.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The nuclear medicine technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
6. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
7. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Complies with radiation protection rules and standards.
2. Uses radiation detecting equipment.
3. Demonstrates safe handling, receipt, storage and disposal of radioactive materials.
4. Monitors shielding effectiveness.
5. Wears a ring badge on the dominant hand, with the label facing the radiation source.
6. Maintains security of radioactive material.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The nuclear medicine technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The nuclear medicine technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Employs devices to minimize radiation levels.
2. Manages radioactive contamination and uses decontamination procedures.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The nuclear medicine technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reviews and evaluates quality assurance processes and tools for effectiveness.

Nuclear Medicine Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The nuclear medicine technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Documents radioactive materials quality testing procedures and maintains results for inspection.
2. Documents instrumentation quality testing procedures and maintains results for review.
3. Reports any out of tolerance deviations from quality assurance activities to appropriate personnel.
4. Documents the implementation, evaluation and modification of the radiation safety plan under the authority of the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The nuclear medicine technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Performs procedures in accordance with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and/or in agreement with state regulations.

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The nuclear medicine technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Monitors and participates in federal and state law and accreditation standards affecting nuclear medicine and molecular imaging.

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The nuclear medicine technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The nuclear medicine technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Instructs others in radiation safety.

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The nuclear medicine technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reports unsafe practices to the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO), regulatory agency or other appropriate authority.

Nuclear Medicine Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The nuclear medicine technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The nuclear medicine technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

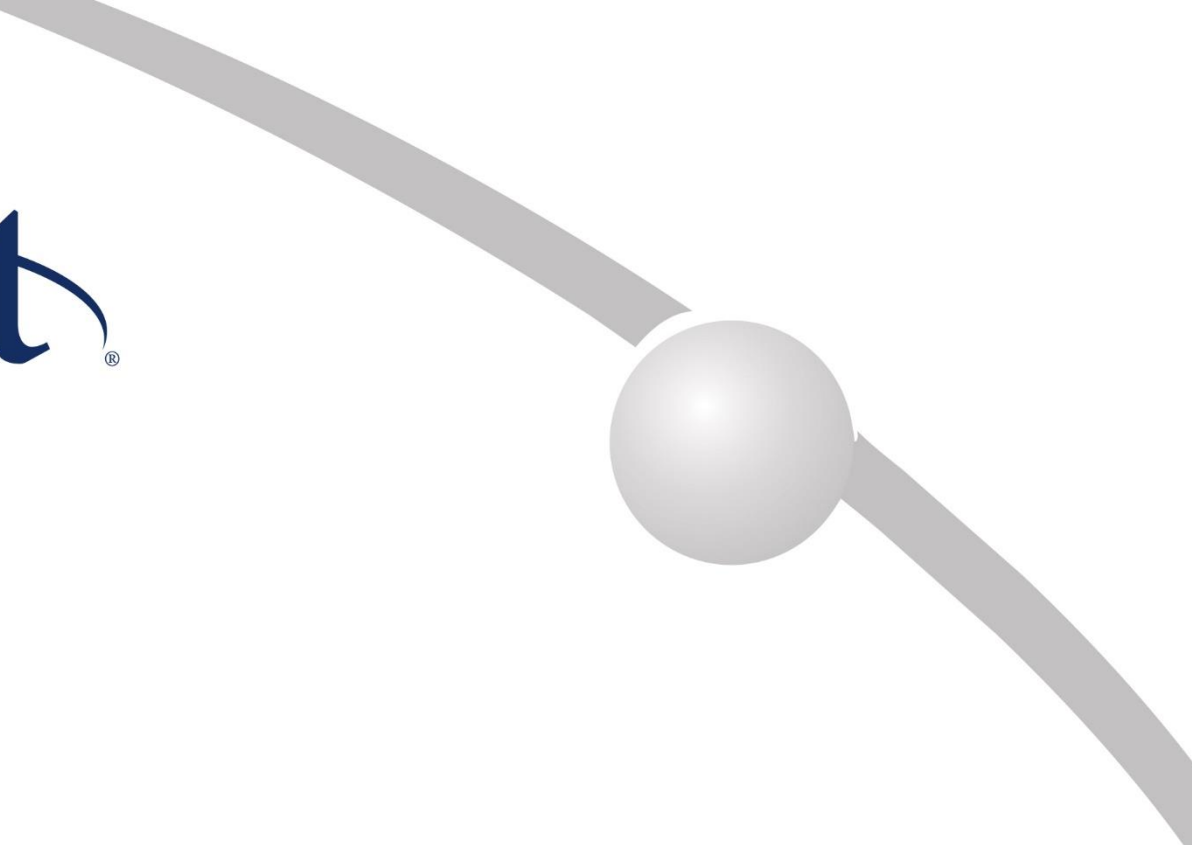
Nuclear Medicine Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication and Contrast Media Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the top right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Quality Management Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Quality Management Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of quality management is performed by health care professionals responsible for the identification, measurement, control, and improvement of the various core processes that will ultimately lead to improved medical imaging and radiation therapy department performance.

The goal of quality management is to ensure excellence in health care through the systematic collection and evaluation of data, with a primary objective of enhancing patient care.

Today's medical imaging and radiation therapy departments involve multiple modalities, creating an interdisciplinary team. The quality management technologist is a vital member of the health care team, which includes clinicians, management, support staff, and customers.

Quality management includes but is not limited to four main components: quality planning, quality control, quality assurance and quality improvement. Quality management focuses on image/service quality and the means to achieve it. A quality management technologist combines all of these components to ensure efficient and effective patient care.

The quality management technologist must demonstrate an understanding of the various modalities, equipment performance, regulatory/accreditation requirements, performance improvement processes, change management, patient throughput, fiscal implications and the various information technologies present in the medical imaging and radiation therapy departments.

Quality management technologists must maintain a high degree of accuracy. They must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation protection and safety. Quality management technologists independently perform or assist the medical physicist in the completion of quality control procedures. Quality management technologists prepare, administer and document activities related to all facets of quality management in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

Quality management technologists serve as liaisons between patients, licensed practitioners and other members of the health care team. Quality management technologists must remain sensitive to the needs of patients and coworkers through good communication, assessment, monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, quality management technologists facilitate quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Quality management technologists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform quality management procedures.

Quality management technologists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiography, nuclear medicine technology or radiation therapy that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or the Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board.

Eligibility to take the ARRT postprimary examination in quality management requires appropriate primary certification, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those passing the quality management postprimary examination use the credentials R.T.(QM).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT postprimary certification, quality management technologists must complete the appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of clinicians, quality management technologists and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the quality management technologist is impractical because clinical activities vary by practice needs and expertise of the quality management technologist. As quality management technologists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the activities for the quality management technologist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A quality management technologist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the quality management procedures.

Quality Management Technologist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality, ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the quality management technologist also includes:

1. Coordinating, performing and monitoring quality control procedures for all types of equipment.
2. Determining and monitoring exposure factors and/or procedural protocols in accordance with ALARA principles and age-specific considerations.

3. Ensuring adherence to federal, state and local regulatory requirements.
4. Ensuring adherence to accreditation requirements.
5. Providing input for equipment and software purchase and supply decisions when appropriate or requested.
6. Facilitating performance improvement processes.
7. Providing practical information regarding quality management topics.
8. Facilitating the department's quality assessment and improvement plan.
9. Facilitating change through appropriate management processes.
10. Performing physics surveys independently on general radiographic and fluoroscopic equipment. Medical physicist oversight is required.
11. Supporting and assisting a medical physicist with modality physics surveys.
12. Providing assistance to staff for image optimization, including patient positioning, proper equipment use and image critique.
13. Creating policies and procedures to meet regulatory, accreditation and fiscal requirements.
14. Serving as a resource regarding regulatory, accreditation and fiscal requirements.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The quality management technologist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Identifies the customers served by medical imaging and radiation therapy.
2. Identifies the processes used in customer service.
3. Monitors compliance with universal precautions and standard precautions.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The quality management technologist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, and positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Assesses and prioritizes the current processes to improve quality while focusing on issues needing immediate response.
2. Creates an effective action plan after reviewing all pertinent data while assessing possible options, fiscal impact and ease of implementation.
3. Clarifies current steps in a process to minimize redundancy, reordering and improving service flow.

4. Develops methods for minimizing hazards associated with medical imaging and radiation therapy procedures.
5. Develops monitoring metrics.
6. Assesses proposed changes to minimize organizational disruption during implementation.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The quality management technologist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Develops and provides educational resources.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The quality management technologist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Collects and analyzes data using the standard tools associated with quality management.

2. Assesses process flow.
3. Investigates sentinel events and continuously monitors measurements to minimize risk.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The quality management technologist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Evaluates sentinel events to minimize risk.
2. Evaluates measured processes against established policies, protocols, guidelines and benchmarks.
3. Confirms data is accurate and complete.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The quality management technologist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Develops policies, protocols and guidelines in collaboration with other health care providers.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The quality management technologist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the quality management technologist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Evaluates the effectiveness of and supports changes to processes.
2. Performs procedural analysis.

Quality Management Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The quality management technologist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Documents steps used to improve processes.
2. Documents goals and outcomes based on data analysis.
3. Provides reports as required by institutional policy, accrediting bodies and state and federal regulations.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The quality management technologist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Uses consistent and appropriate techniques to gather relevant information.
2. Assesses policies, protocols and guidelines to improve safety, efficiency, and patient care, and identify the potential impact to the facility.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The quality management technologist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Monitors and develops methods to improve customer satisfaction.
2. Monitors federal and state laws and accreditation standards that affect quality management in medical imaging and radiation therapy.
3. Establishes benchmarks and quality indicators to assess quality management issues.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The quality management technologist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Addresses questions and concerns regarding quality management.
2. Develops and provides educational resources to improve the understanding of quality management in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The quality management technologist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Identifies variables and implements changes to improve quality.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The quality management technologist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Evaluates customer satisfaction.
2. Evaluates results against established policies, protocols, guidelines and benchmarks.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The quality management technologist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The quality management technologist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Assesses implemented changes for improvement.
2. Assesses differences between expected and actual outcomes.
3. Revises action plan as indicated.
4. Develops strategies for maintaining improvement.
5. Develops methods to demonstrate continuous improvement.

Quality Management Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The quality management technologist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Maintains institutional policies, protocols and guidelines by continuously evaluating compliance issues.
2. Documents process flow variances and justifies exceptions.
3. Provides reports as required.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The quality management technologist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Verifies the achievement of goals and identifies exceptions.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The quality management technologist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The quality management technologist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Investigates and implements practices that enhance a safe environment.
2. Uses knowledge to modify current practices.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The quality management technologist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Uses team concepts to interact with other members of the health care team and customers.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The quality management technologist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Promotes and monitors adherence to radiation safety standards.

Quality Management Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The quality management technologist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The quality management technologist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Quality Management Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

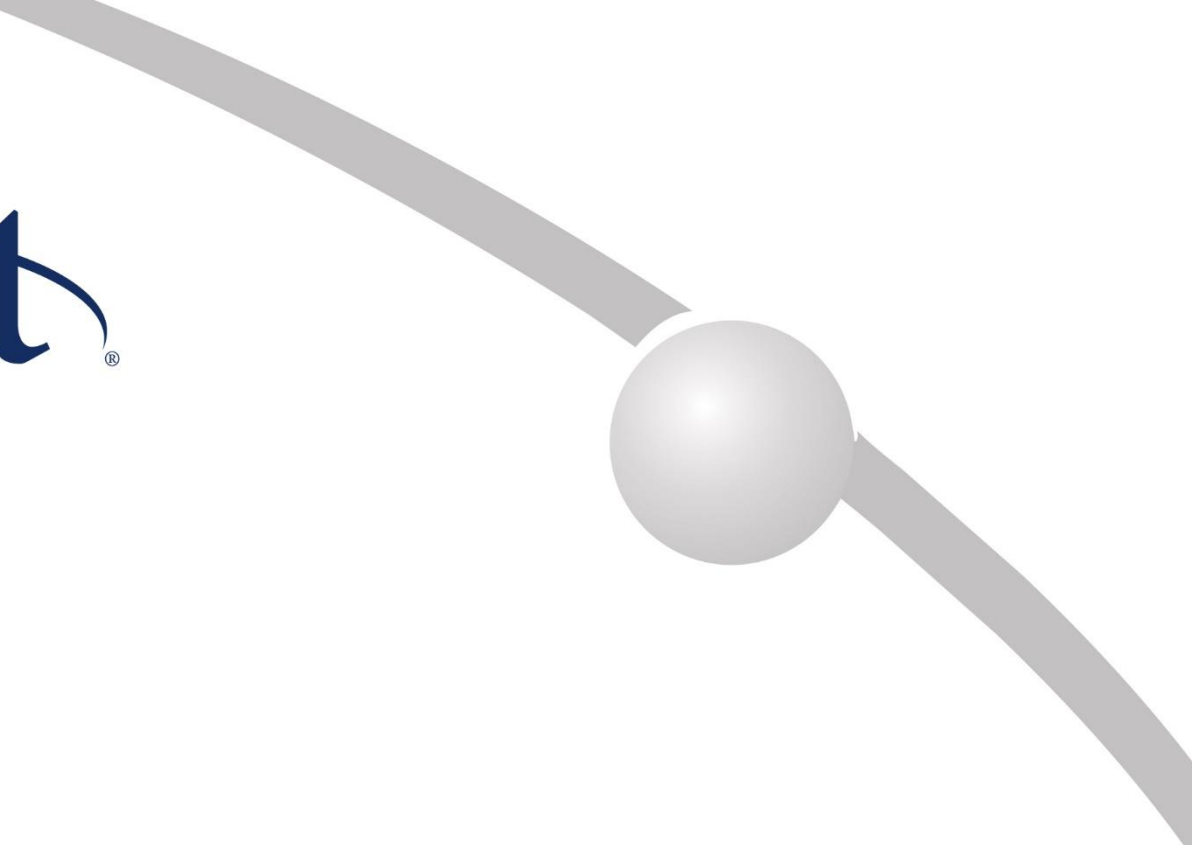
Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

Use of Post-Exposure Shuttering, Cropping and Electronic Masking in Radiography.

Guidance for the Communication of Clinical and Imaging Observations and Procedure Details by Radiologist Assistants to Supervising Radiologists.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the top right. A large, grey, 3D-rendered sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Radiation Therapy Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic, and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance, and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards, and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both criteria should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Radiation Therapy Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of radiation therapy is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation for the purpose of treating diseases, primarily cancer.

The complex nature of cancer frequently requires the use of multiple treatment specialties. Radiation therapy is one such specialty. It requires an interdisciplinary team of radiation oncologists, radiation therapists, medical radiation physicists, medical dosimetrists and nurses. It is typically the radiation therapist who administers the radiation to the patient throughout the course of treatment.

Radiation therapy integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate treatment with compassion. A radiation therapist recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of simulation and treatment.

Radiation therapists must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, human physiology, pathology and medical terminology. In addition, comprehension of oncology, radiobiology, radiation physics, radiation oncology techniques, radiation safety and the psychosocial aspects of cancer are required. They must maintain a high degree of accuracy in positioning and treatment techniques. Radiation therapists must possess, use and maintain knowledge about radiation protection and safety. Radiation therapists assist the radiation oncologist to localize the treatment area, participate in treatment planning and deliver high doses of ionizing radiation as prescribed by the radiation oncologist.

Radiation therapists are the primary liaison between patients and other members of the radiation oncology team. They also provide a link to other health care providers, such as social workers and dietitians. Radiation therapists must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring, and patient care skills. Radiation therapy often involves daily treatments extending over several weeks using highly sophisticated equipment. It requires thorough initial planning as well as constant patient care and monitoring. As members of the health care team, radiation therapists participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Radiation therapists think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education, to include their area of practice, to enhance patient care, radiation safety, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform radiation therapy procedures.

Radiation therapists prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiation therapy that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT certification, radiation therapists must complete appropriate continuing education requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiation oncologists, radiation therapists, medical dosimetrists, medical physicists and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for radiation therapy treatment procedures evolve. A comprehensive procedure list for the radiation therapist is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the radiation therapist. As radiation therapists gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the radiation therapist may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A radiation therapist should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Radiation Therapist Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the radiation therapist also includes:

1. Delivering radiation therapy treatments as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.
2. Performing simulation, treatment planning procedures and dosimetric calculations as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.

3. Using imaging technologies for the explicit purpose of simulation, treatment planning and treatment delivery as prescribed by a radiation oncologist.
4. Detecting and reporting significant changes in patients' conditions and determining when to withhold treatment until the radiation oncologist is consulted.
5. Monitoring doses to normal tissues within the irradiated volume to ensure tolerance levels are not exceeded.
6. Constructing/preparing immobilization, beam directional and beam modification devices.
7. Participating in brachytherapy procedures.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiation therapist collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Assesses the patient's risk for allergic reaction to medication prior to administration.
2. Assesses the patient's need for information and reassurance.
3. Monitors side effects and reactions to treatment.
4. Reviews treatment record prior to treatment or simulation.
5. Monitors doses to normal tissues.

6. Recognizes the patient's need for referral to other care providers such as a social worker, nurse or dietitian.
7. Monitors and assesses patients throughout the treatment course and follow-up visits.
8. Reviews treatment protocol criteria and assesses conditions affecting treatment delivery.
9. Identifies and/or removes objects that could interfere with prescribed treatment.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiation therapist analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Participates in decisions about appropriate simulation techniques and treatment positions.
2. Reviews patient treatment records prior to each treatment for prescription or treatment procedure changes.
3. Reviews doses daily to ensure that treatment does not exceed prescribed dose, normal tissue tolerance or treatment protocol constraints.
4. Ensures the appropriate imaging technique is chosen for image guided radiation therapy procedures.

5. Reviews verification images prior to treatment.
6. Determines when to contact the radiation oncologist or licensed practitioner regarding patient side effects or questions.
7. Determines when to withhold treatment until a radiation oncologist is contacted.
8. Reviews patient treatment plan and prescription prior to initial treatment delivery.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiation therapist provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Provides information regarding risks and benefits of radiation.
2. Instructs patient in the maintenance of treatment markings.
3. Provides information and instruction on proper skin care, diet and self-care procedures.
4. Anticipates a patient's need for information and provides it throughout the treatment course.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiation therapist performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Fabricates individualized immobilization, custom blocks and other beam-modifying devices.
2. Assists the radiation oncologist in determining the optimum treatment field to cover the target volume.
3. Prepares and positions patient for simulation and treatment.
4. Achieves precision patient alignment using imaging and external markings.
5. Creates and manages simulation and verification images.
6. Obtains radiation oncologist's approval of simulation images prior to initiation of treatment.
7. Plans and delivers the treatment as directed and prescribed by the radiation oncologist.
8. Calculates monitor units and treatment times.
9. Performs clinically indicated pretreatment imaging.
10. Monitors the patient visually and aurally during treatment.
11. Prepares or assists in preparing brachytherapy sources and equipment.
12. Monitors the treatment console during treatment.
13. Uses knowledge of biological effects of ionizing radiation on tissue to minimize radiation dose to normal tissues.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiation therapist determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Checks treatment calculations and/or treatment plan.
2. Verifies the accuracy of the patient setup prior to treatment delivery.
3. Compares verification images to simulation images using anatomical landmarks or fiducial markers.
4. Verifies treatment console readouts and settings prior to initiating treatment and upon termination of treatment.
5. Evaluates the patient daily for any side effects, reactions and therapeutic responses.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiation therapist implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reports deviations from the standard or planned treatment.
2. Establishes congruence between verification images and simulation images, digitally reconstructed radiographs and/or treatment volumes as defined by the radiation oncologist.
3. Implements treatment plan or treatment field changes as indicated by the radiation oncologist.
4. Adapts procedures to equipment limitations and patient needs.
5. Collaborates with radiation oncologists, medical physicists and medical dosimetrists to compensate for treatment inaccuracies.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiation therapist reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the radiation therapist compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Monitors patient status during procedures, throughout the treatment course and for follow-up care.

Radiation Therapy Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiation therapist documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Documents radiation exposure parameters.
2. Maintains imaging and treatment records according to institutional policy.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiation therapist collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Inspects ancillary devices prior to use.
2. Monitors treatment unit operation during use.
3. Observes the environment for any potential radiation hazards.
4. Participates in radiation protection, patient and personnel safety, risk management and quality management activities.
5. Maintains restricted access to controlled areas.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiation therapist analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Verifies the mathematical accuracy of the prescription and the daily treatment summary.
2. Reviews treatment record, calculations, and/or treatment plan for accuracy prior to treatment delivery.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiation therapist informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Informs the patients, health care providers, students and the public about medical uses of radiation and corrects misconceptions.
2. Instructs other health care providers about radiation protection procedures.
3. Assists in the development and implementation of educational materials for patients, health care providers, students and the public.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiation therapist performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Adheres to radiation safety rules and standards.
2. Makes the decision to discontinue patient treatment until equipment is operating properly.
3. Verifies that only the patient is in the treatment room prior to initiating treatment or any imaging procedures.
4. Demonstrates safe handling, storage and disposal of brachytherapy sources.
5. Performs quality assurance checks on simulator, treatment unit and appropriate equipment.
6. Consults with medical physicist and/or engineer in performing and documenting the quality assurance checks.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiation therapist evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reviews verification images for quality and accuracy.
2. Performs treatment chart checks.
3. Reviews treatment discrepancies, determines causes and assists with the action plan.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiation therapist implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Formulates recommendations for process improvements to minimize treatment discrepancies.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiation therapist assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reviews and evaluates quality assurance processes and tools periodically for effectiveness.

Radiation Therapy Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiation therapist documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reports any treatment discrepancies to appropriate personnel.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The radiation therapist strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Advocates the need for a minimum of two credentialed radiation therapists to be present for any external beam patient treatment.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The radiation therapist evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiation therapist acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The radiation therapist promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Informs others about radiation safety.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The radiation therapist adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiation Therapy Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The radiation therapist participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiation therapist:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information with colleagues through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

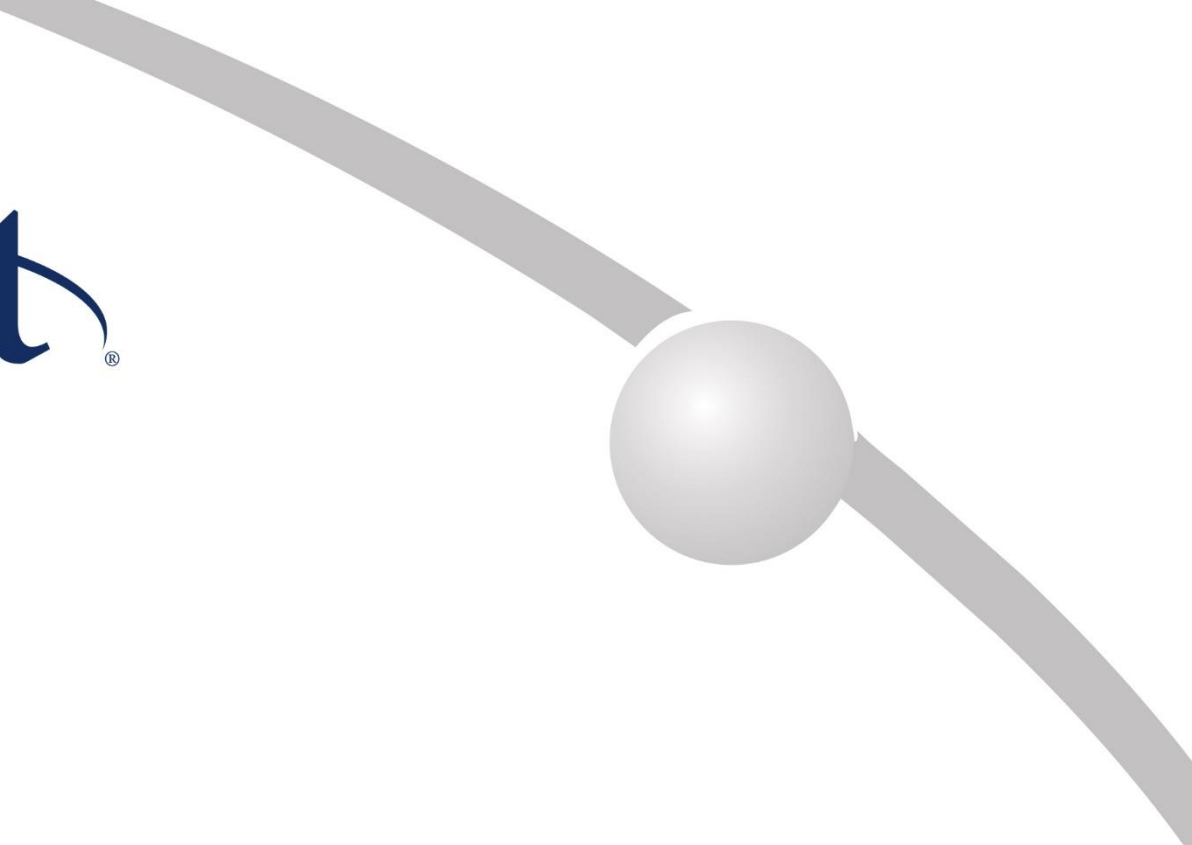
Radiation Therapy Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the top right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Radiography Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Radiography Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of radiography is performed by health care professionals responsible for the administration of ionizing radiation for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A radiographer performs radiographic procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, radiographers and support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the radiographer who performs the radiographic procedure that creates the images needed for diagnosis.

Radiography integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with the highest regard to all aspects of patient care. A radiographer recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Radiographers must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology.

Radiographers must maintain a high degree of accuracy in radiographic positioning and exposure technique. They must possess, apply and maintain knowledge of radiation protection and safety. Radiographers independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of radiographic procedures. Radiographers prepare, administer and document activities related to medications in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

Radiographers are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners and other members of the support team. Radiographers must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, radiographers participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Radiographers think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform radiographic procedures.

Radiographers prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in radiologic technology that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Those passing the ARRT examination use the credential R.T.(R).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain ARRT certification, radiographers must complete appropriate continuing education and meet other requirements to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

Radiographers are part of the interdisciplinary team that plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the radiographer is impractical because clinical activities vary by the practice needs and expertise of the radiographer. As radiographers gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the radiographer may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A radiographer should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Radiographer Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality, ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the radiographer also includes:

1. Performing diagnostic radiographic and noninterpretive fluoroscopic procedures as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
2. Optimizing technical exposure factors in accordance with the principles of ALARA.

3. Assisting the licensed practitioner with fluoroscopic and specialized radiologic procedures.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiographer collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Assesses patient risk for allergic reaction(s) to medication prior to administration.
2. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.
3. Identifies and removes artifact-producing objects.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiographer analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reviews lab values prior to administering medication and initiating specialized radiologic procedures.
2. Determines type and dose of contrast agent to be administered, based on the patient's age, weight and medical/physical status.
3. Verifies that exposure indicator data for digital radiographic systems has not been altered or modified and is included in the Digital Imaging Communications in Medicine (DICOM) header and on images exported to media.

4. Analyzes images to determine the use of appropriate imaging parameters.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiographer provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Provides pre-, peri- and post-procedure education.
2. Educates the patient about the risks and benefits of radiation.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiographer performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Employs proper radiation safety practices.
2. Optimizes technical factors according to equipment specifications to meet the ALARA principle.
3. Uses pre-exposure collimation and proper field-of-view selection.
4. Uses appropriate uniquely identifiable pre-exposure radiopaque markers for anatomical and procedural purposes.
5. Selects the best position for the demonstration of anatomy.
6. Injects medication into peripherally inserted central catheter lines or ports.
7. Coordinates and manages the collection and labeling of tissue and fluid specimens.
8. Performs appropriate post-processing on digital images in preparation for interpretation.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiographer determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Evaluates images for positioning to demonstrate the anatomy of interest.
2. Evaluates images for optimal technical exposure factors.
3. Reviews images to determine if additional images will enhance the diagnostic value of the procedure.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiographer implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Performs additional images that will produce the expected outcomes based upon patient condition and procedural variances.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiographer reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the radiographer compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiographer documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Documents fluoroscopic time.
2. Documents radiation exposure.
3. Documents the use of shielding devices and proper radiation safety practices.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiographer collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Controls access to restricted areas during radiation exposure.
2. Follows federal and state guidelines to minimize occupational and patient radiation exposure levels.
3. Maintains and performs quality control on radiation safety equipment.
4. Develops and maintains standardized exposure technique guidelines for all equipment.
5. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.
6. Reviews digital images for the purpose of monitoring radiation exposure.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiographer analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiographer informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiographer performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Consults with the medical physicist when performing the quality assurance tests.
2. Monitors image production to determine technical acceptability.
3. Verifies archival storage of image data as appropriate.
4. Routinely reviews patient exposure records and reject analyses as part of the quality assurance program.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiographer evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiographer implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiographer assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reviews and evaluates quality assurance processes and tools for effectiveness.

Radiography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiographer documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reports any out of tolerance deviations from quality assurance activities to appropriate personnel.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The radiographer strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The radiographer evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiographer acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Maintains knowledge of the most current practices and technology used to minimize patient dose while producing diagnostic quality images.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The radiographer promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The radiographer adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reports unsafe practices to the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO), regulatory agency or other appropriate authority.

Radiography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The radiographer participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Radiography Advisory Opinion Statements

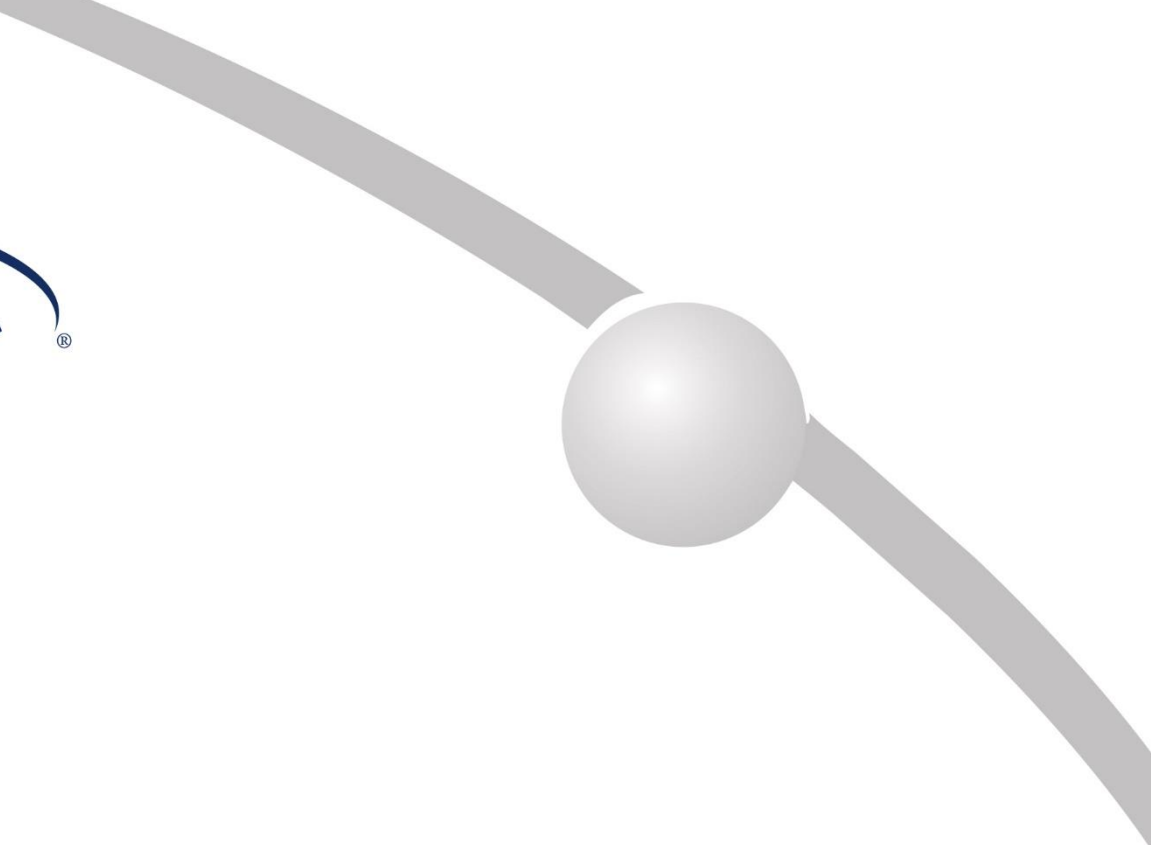
Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication and Contrast Media Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.

Medication Injection through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.

Use of Post-Exposure Shuttering, Cropping and Electronic Masking in Radiography.

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consists of a thick, grey diagonal line that curves downwards. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is attached to the line, appearing to be a weight or a pulley.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Radiologist Assistant Practice Standards

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Preface to Practice Standards

A profession's practice standards serve as a guide for appropriate practice. The practice standards define the practice and establish general criteria to determine compliance. Practice standards are authoritative statements established by the profession for evaluating the quality of practice, service and education provided by individuals who practice in medical imaging and radiation therapy.

Practice Standards can be used by individual facilities to develop job descriptions and practice parameters. Those outside the imaging, therapeutic and radiation science community can use the standards as an overview of the role and responsibilities of the individual as defined by the profession.

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

Format

The Practice Standards are divided into six sections: introduction, scope of practice, clinical performance, quality performance, professional performance and advisory opinion statements.

Introduction. The introduction provides definitions for the practice and the minimum qualifications for the education and certification of individuals in addition to an overview of the specific practice.

Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Radiologist Assistant Practice Standards

Definition

A radiologist assistant is an advanced-practice radiographer who practices under the supervision of a radiologist and enhances patient care in radiology services. As a member of the radiologist-directed team, the radiologist assistant exercises independent professional judgment in:

- A. Assessing, monitoring and managing patient physiologic and psychologic status.
- B. Performing invasive and noninvasive imaging procedures as delegated by the radiologist who is licensed to practice and has privileges for the procedure being performed by the radiologist assistant.
- C. Obtaining images necessary for diagnosis and providing initial observations to the supervising radiologist.
- D. Emphasizing patient safety and verifying procedure appropriateness by analyzing and incorporating evidenced-based practices for optimal patient care.
- E. Advocating for patient and personnel radiation safety by employing the ALARA principle to minimize patient and occupational radiation dose.
- F. Participating in quality improvement activities within the radiology practice.
- G. Assisting with data collection and review for clinical trials or other research.

Education and Certification

Only radiographers who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform radiologist assistant procedures.

Radiologist assistants prepare for their roles as mid-level providers in medical imaging by attaining primary certification as a radiographer from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, successfully completing a recognized radiologist assistant education program, and by attaining certification from the ARRT.

Those passing the registered radiologist assistant examination use the credentials R.R.A.

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice and to maintain certification, the R.R.A. must complete appropriate continuing education requirements, as defined by the ARRT.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, radiologist assistants, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. *A comprehensive procedure list for the radiologist assistant is impractical because clinical activities vary by practice needs and expertise of the radiologist assistant.* As radiologist assistants gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the radiologist assistant may evolve. The clinical activities are delegated by the supervising radiologist in accordance with state statute or regulations and lawful institutional policies.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A radiologist assistant should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

In addition, because a radiologist assistant holds radiographer credentials, specific criteria for radiographers are incorporated into these standards by reference. Both the Radiologist Assistant and Radiography sections of the Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy should be consulted when seeking practice information for the radiologist assistant practice.

Radiologist Assistant Scope of Practice

Performance of clinical activities by the radiologist assistant is defined by educational preparation, documented clinical competence with radiologist supervision and radiologist delegation in accordance with state laws, regulations and lawful institutional policy.

Preprocedure responsibilities include, but are not limited to, completing patient history and physical, determining procedure appropriateness and participating in informed patient consent. The radiologist assistant reviews variances identified through preprocedural evaluation that may influence the expected outcome with the supervising radiologist prior to the procedure.

The radiologist assistant performs or assists the radiologist with noninvasive and invasive radiology procedures using image guidance as appropriate. The radiologist assistant participates in the preparation, administration and documentation of medications. The radiologist assistant assesses, monitors and manages patient status, including patients under minimal and moderate sedation.

Postprocedural responsibilities include, but are not limited to, evaluating images for completeness and diagnostic quality, reporting initial observations to the supervising radiologist, providing follow-up patient evaluation and communicating the radiologist's report to the appropriate health care providers. The radiologist assistant does not provide an image interpretation as defined by the American College of Radiology.

Radiologist assistants act as liaisons between patients, radiographers, radiologists and other members of the health care team. Radiologist assistants remain sensitive to the physical, cultural and emotional needs of patients through good communication, comprehensive patient assessment, continuous patient monitoring and advanced patient care skills. Radiologist assistants use independent, professional, ethical judgment and critical thinking to safely perform imaging procedures. Radiologist assistants commit to continued professional development to enhance patient care, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Radiologist assistants maintain their radiographer credentials; therefore, scopes of practice for radiographers are incorporated into these standards by reference. Both the Radiologist Assistant and Radiography sections of the Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy should be consulted when seeking practice information for the radiologist assistant practice.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiologist assistant collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Interviews patient to obtain, verify and update medical history.
2. Performs and documents a radiology-focused physical examination, an analysis of data (e.g., signs and symptoms, laboratory values, vital signs, and significant abnormalities) and reports findings to the supervising radiologist.
3. Observes and assesses a patient who has received minimal and moderate sedation.

4. Assesses the patient's level of anxiety and pain and informs the supervising radiologist.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiologist assistant analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Determines patient compliance, if needed, with pre-examination preparation instructions.
2. Reviews the patient's medical record and the licensed practitioner's request to determine optimal imaging procedure for clinical indications.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiologist assistant provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Explains procedure to the patient or significant others, including a description of risks, benefits, alternatives and follow-up.
2. Provides pre- and postcare instructions to the patient under the supervision of a radiologist.
3. Provides information regarding risks and benefits of radiation.
4. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to the supervising radiologist.
5. Obtains informed consent.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiologist assistant performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Administers minimal and moderate sedation and observes and assesses the patient who

has received minimal and moderate sedation.

2. Recognizes and responds to medical emergencies, activates emergency response systems and provides advanced life support intervention.
3. Performs invasive and noninvasive procedures as delegated by the radiologist.
4. Administers medications as approved by the supervising radiologist.
5. Monitors patient's physical condition during the procedure and responds to changes in patient vital signs, hemodynamics and level of consciousness.
6. Collects and documents tissue samples.
7. Communicates the supervising radiologist's report to the appropriate health care provider consistent with the American College of Radiology Practice Guidelines for Communication of Diagnostic Imaging Findings.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiologist assistant determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiologist assistant implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

None Added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiologist assistant reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the radiologist assistant compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Evaluates images for completeness and diagnostic quality and recommends additional images.
2. Reports clinical and imaging observations and procedure details to the supervising radiologist.
3. Performs follow-up patient evaluation and communicates findings to the supervising radiologist.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiologist assistant documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Documents use of minimal and moderate sedation.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The radiologist assistant collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Participates in radiation protection, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The radiologist assistant analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiologist assistant informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The radiologist assistant performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Participates in quality improvement activities within the radiology practice.
2. Provides a safe environment for patients and staff.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The radiologist assistant evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Evaluates radiation safety, patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The radiologist assistant implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Implements radiation safety, patient safety, risk management and quality management decisions.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The radiologist assistant assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The radiologist assistant documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The radiologist assistant strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self Assessment

The radiologist assistant evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The radiologist assistant acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The radiologist assistant promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Promotes understanding of procedures through in-service for other health care providers.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The radiologist assistant adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Communicates with the supervising radiologist prior to providing final diagnosis to other health care providers.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The radiologist assistant participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

The radiologist assistant:

1. Assists with data collection and review for clinical trials or other research.

See also Radiography Practice Standards.

Radiologist Assistant Advisory Opinion Statements

Guidance for the Communication of Clinical and Imaging Observations and Procedure

Details by Radiologist Assistants to Supervising Radiologists.

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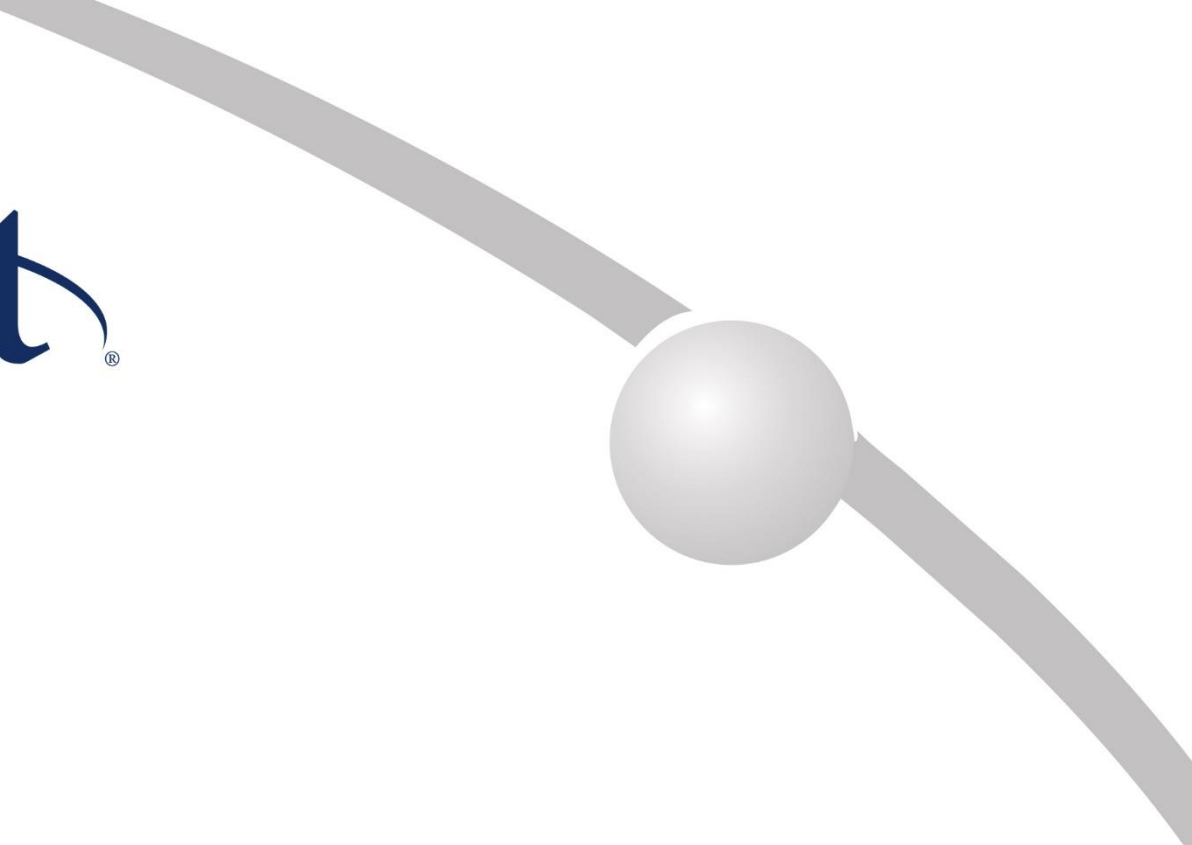
References

ARRT R.R.A. Entry Level Clinical Activities (ELCA) 2009

ARRT R.R.A. Continuing Education Requirements

ASRT Radiologist Assistant Curriculum

ARRT Content Specifications for the Registered Radiologist Assistant Examination

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick, grey diagonal line that starts from the top left and extends towards the top right. A large, grey, three-dimensional sphere is positioned where the line changes direction, appearing to be attached to it.

The Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy

Sonography Practice Standards

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Scope of Practice. The scope of practice delineates the parameters of the specific practice.

Clinical Performance Standards. The clinical performance standards define the activities of the individual responsible for the care of patients and delivery of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. The section incorporates patient assessment and management with procedural analysis, performance and evaluation.

Quality Performance Standards. The quality performance standards define the activities of the individual in the technical areas of performance, such as equipment and material assessment, safety standards and total quality management.

Professional Performance Standards. The professional performance standards define the activities of the individual in the areas of education, interpersonal relationships, self-assessment and ethical behavior.

Advisory Opinion Statements. The advisory opinions are interpretations of the standards intended for clarification and guidance of specific practice issues.

Each performance standards section is subdivided into individual standards. The standards are numbered and followed by a term or set of terms that identify the standards, such as “assessment” or “analysis/determination.” The next statement is the expected performance of the individual when performing the procedure or treatment. A rationale statement follows and explains why an individual should adhere to the particular standard of performance.

Criteria. Criteria are used to evaluate an individual’s performance. Each set is divided into two parts: the general criteria and the specific criteria. Both should be used when evaluating performance.

General Criteria. General criteria are written in a style that applies to imaging and radiation science individuals. These criteria are the same in all of the practice standards, with the exception of limited x-ray machine operators and medical dosimetry, and should be used for the appropriate area of practice.

Specific Criteria. Specific criteria meet the needs of the individuals in the various areas of professional performance. While many areas of performance within imaging and radiation sciences are similar, others are not. The specific criteria were drafted with these differences in mind.

Introduction to Sonography Practice Standards

Definition

The practice of sonography is performed by a segment of health care professionals responsible for the administration of high-frequency sound waves and other diagnostic techniques for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes. A sonographer performs sonographic procedures at the request of and for interpretation by a licensed practitioner.

The complex nature of disease processes involves multiple imaging modalities. Although an interdisciplinary team of clinicians, sonographers and support staff play a critical role in the delivery of health services, it is the sonographer who performs the ultrasound examination that creates the images needed for diagnosis.

Sonography integrates scientific knowledge, technical competence and patient interaction skills to provide safe and accurate procedures with compassion. A sonographer recognizes patient conditions essential for the successful completion of the procedure.

Sonographers must demonstrate an understanding of human anatomy, physiology, pathology and medical terminology.

Sonographers must maintain a high degree of accuracy in the production, use, recognition and analysis of ultrasound images and patterns used for patient diagnosis and treatment. They must possess, use and maintain knowledge about bioeffects of high-frequency sound waves. Sonographers independently perform or assist the licensed practitioner in the completion of sonographic procedures. Sonographers prepare, administer and document activities related to medications in accordance with state and federal regulations or lawful institutional policy.

Sonographers are the primary liaison between patients, licensed practitioners, and other members of the support team. Sonographers must remain sensitive to the needs of the patient through good communication, patient assessment, patient monitoring and patient care skills. As members of the health care team, sonographers participate in quality improvement processes and continually assess their professional performance.

Sonographers think critically and use independent, professional and ethical judgments in all aspects of their work. They engage in continuing education to include their area of practice to enhance patient care, public education, knowledge and technical competence.

Education and Certification

Only medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals who have completed the appropriate education and obtained certification(s) as outlined in these standards should perform sonography procedures.

Sonographers prepare for their roles on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing a program in sonography that is programmatically accredited or part of an institution that is

regionally accredited, and by attaining appropriate primary certification from the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, the American Registry of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers or Cardiovascular Credentialing International. Those passing the ARRT examination use the credential R.T.(S). Those passing the required ARDMS examinations use the credential RDMS, RDCS or RVT. Those passing the CCI examinations use the credential RCS or RVS.

Eligibility to take the postprimary examinations in sonography requires appropriate primary certification, documentation of structured education and clinical experience at the time of application. Those who successfully complete these examinations may use the credentials R.T.(S), R.T.(VS) and/or R.T.(BS).

Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing multiple modality hybrid imaging should be registered by certification agencies recognized by the ASRT and be educationally prepared and clinically competent in the specific modality(ies) they are responsible to perform. Medical imaging and radiation therapy professionals performing diagnostic procedures in more than one imaging modality will adhere to the individual practice standard for each.

To maintain certification, sonographers must complete the appropriate continuing education and recertification as required to sustain a level of expertise and awareness of changes and advances in practice.

Overview

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, sonographers, radiographers and other support staff plays a critical role in the delivery of health services as new modalities emerge and the need for imaging procedures increases. A comprehensive procedure list for the sonographer is impractical because clinical activities vary by practice needs and expertise of the sonographer. As sonographers gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the sonographer may evolve.

State statute, regulation or lawful community custom may dictate practice parameters. *Wherever there is a conflict between these standards and state or local statutes or regulations, the state or local statutes or regulations supersede these standards.* A sonographer should, within the boundaries of all applicable legal requirements and restrictions, exercise individual thought, judgment and discretion in the performance of the procedure.

Sonographer Scope of Practice

The scope of practice of the medical imaging and radiation therapy professional includes:

- Providing optimal patient care.
- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating a patient's clinical history with procedure and ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent for applicable procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Performing venipuncture as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Starting, maintaining and/or removing intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality and ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and responding to emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.
- Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of patient care.

The scope of practice of the sonographer also includes:

1. Performing diagnostic and therapeutic ultrasound procedures or examinations only as prescribed by a licensed practitioner or during appropriate educational activities.
2. Ensuring equipment parameters for diagnostic and therapeutic exams are of optimal technical and administrative quality as requested by a licensed practitioner.

3. Collaborating with a licensed practitioner in the performance of interventional procedures.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The sonographer collects pertinent data about the patient and the procedure.

Rationale

Information about the patient's health status is essential in providing appropriate imaging and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Obtains relevant information from all available resources and the release of information as needed.
2. Verifies patient identification and the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure.
4. Reviews all available patient medical record information to verify the appropriateness of the procedure requested or prescribed.
5. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
6. Assesses factors that may negatively affect the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifact producing-objects.
7. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/ Determination

The sonographer analyzes the information obtained during the assessment phase and develops an action plan for completing the procedure.

Rationale

Determining the most appropriate action plan enhances patient safety and comfort, optimizes diagnostic and therapeutic quality and improves efficiency.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Selects the most appropriate and efficient action plan after reviewing all pertinent data and assessing the patient's abilities and condition.
2. Employs professional judgment to adapt imaging and therapeutic procedures to improve diagnostic quality and therapeutic outcomes.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding, and positioning and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergent situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic or therapeutic procedure.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Selects appropriate equipment and scanning techniques to optimize the procedure.
2. Monitors the patient's need for information and reassurance throughout the procedure.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The sonographer provides information about the procedure and related health issues according to protocol.

Rationale

Communication and education are necessary to establish a positive relationship.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Provides an accurate explanation and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patient and their care providers can understand. Addresses questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed practitioner.
3. Provides patient education.
4. Explains effects and potential side effects of medications.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The sonographer performs the action plan.

Rationale

Quality patient services are provided through the safe and accurate performance of a deliberate plan of action.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Performs procedural timeout.
2. Implements an action plan.
3. Explains to the patient each step of the action plan as it occurs and elicits the cooperation of the patient.
4. Uses an integrated team approach.
5. Modifies the action plan according to changes in the clinical situation.
6. Administers first aid or provides life support.
7. Uses accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Applies principles of sterile technique.
10. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
11. Immobilizes patient for procedure.
12. Monitors the patient for reactions to medications.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Recognizes sonographic appearance of normal and abnormal tissue structures and physiological data.
2. Coordinates and manages the collection and labeling of tissue and fluid specimens.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The sonographer determines whether the goals of the action plan have been achieved.

Rationale

Careful examination of the procedure is important to determine that expected outcomes have been met.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Evaluates the patient and the procedure to identify variances that might affect the expected outcome.
2. Completes the evaluation process in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
3. Measures the procedure against established policies, protocols and benchmarks.
4. Identifies exceptions to the expected outcome.
5. Develops a revised action plan to achieve the intended outcome.
6. Communicates the revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The sonographer implements the revised action plan.

Rationale

It may be necessary to make changes to the action plan to achieve the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Bases the revised plan on the patient's condition and the most appropriate means of achieving the expected outcome.
2. Takes action based on patient and procedural variances.
3. Measures and evaluates the results of the revised action plan.
4. Notifies the appropriate health care provider when immediate clinical response is necessary, based on procedural findings and patient condition.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The sonographer reviews and evaluates the outcome of the procedure.

Rationale

To evaluate the quality of care, the sonographer compares the actual outcome with the expected outcome.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Reviews all diagnostic or therapeutic data for completeness and accuracy.
2. Uses evidence-based practice to determine whether the actual outcome is within established criteria.
3. Evaluates the process and recognizes opportunities for future changes.
4. Assesses the patient's physical, emotional and mental status prior to discharge.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The sonographer documents information about patient care, the procedure and the final outcome.

Rationale

Clear and precise documentation is essential for continuity of care, accuracy of care and quality assurance.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Documents diagnostic, treatment and patient data in the medical record in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.
2. Documents unintended outcomes or exceptions from the established criteria.
3. Provides pertinent information to authorized individual(s) involved in the patient's care.
4. Records information used for billing and coding procedures.
5. Archives images or data.
6. Verifies patient consent is documented.
7. Documents procedural timeout.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Documents initial impressions and technical data.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard One – Assessment

The sonographer collects pertinent information regarding equipment, procedures and the work environment.

Rationale

The planning and provision of safe and effective medical services relies on the collection of pertinent information about equipment, procedures and the work environment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Determines that services are performed in a safe environment, minimizing potential hazards.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Participates in patient safety, risk management and quality management activities.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Two – Analysis/Determination

The sonographer analyzes information collected during the assessment phase to determine the need for changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment.

Rationale

Determination of acceptable performance is necessary to provide safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Evaluates services, procedures and the environment to determine if they meet or exceed established guidelines, and revises the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and revises the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The sonographer informs the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures, equipment and facilities.

Rationale

Open communication promotes safe practices.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Elicits confidence and cooperation from the patient, the public and other health care providers by providing timely communication and effective instruction.
2. Presents explanations and instructions at the learner's level of understanding.
3. Educates the patient, public and other health care providers about procedures and the associated biological effects.
4. Provides information to patients, health care providers, students and the public concerning the role and responsibilities of individuals in the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Four – Performance

The sonographer performs quality assurance activities.

Rationale

Quality assurance activities provide valid and reliable information regarding the performance of equipment, materials and processes.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Maintains current information on equipment, materials and processes.
2. Performs ongoing quality assurance activities.
3. Performs quality control testing of equipment.
4. Participates in safety and risk management activities.
5. When appropriate, wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the location indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Monitors image production to determine technical acceptability.
2. Performs routine archiving status checks.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Five – Evaluation

The sonographer evaluates quality assurance results and establishes an appropriate action plan.

Rationale

Equipment, materials and processes depend on ongoing quality assurance activities that evaluate performance based on established guidelines.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Validates quality assurance testing conditions and results.
2. Evaluates quality assurance results.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Six – Implementation

The sonographer implements the quality assurance action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Implementation of a quality assurance action plan promotes safe and effective services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Obtains assistance to support the quality assurance action plan.
2. Implements the quality assurance action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Seven – Outcomes Measurement

The sonographer assesses the outcome of the quality management action plan for equipment, materials and processes.

Rationale

Outcomes assessment is an integral part of the ongoing quality management action plan to enhance diagnostic and therapeutic services.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Reviews the implementation process for accuracy and validity.
2. Determines that actual outcomes are within established criteria.
3. Develops and implements a revised action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Quality Performance Standards

Standard Eight – Documentation

The sonographer documents quality assurance activities and results.

Rationale

Documentation provides evidence of quality assurance activities designed to enhance safety.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Maintains documentation of quality assurance activities, procedures and results.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard One – Quality

The sonographer strives to provide optimal patient care.

Rationale

Patients expect and deserve optimal care during diagnosis and treatment.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Collaborates with others to elevate the quality of care.
2. Participates in ongoing quality assurance programs.
3. Adheres to standards, policies and established guidelines.
4. Applies professional judgment and discretion while performing the diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates, considers and responds to the needs of a diverse patient population.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Strives to minimize patient exposure to acoustic energy.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Two – Self-Assessment

The sonographer evaluates personal performance.

Rationale

Self-assessment is necessary for personal growth and professional development.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Assesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Recognizes and applies personal and professional strengths.
4. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Three – Education

The sonographer acquires and maintains current knowledge in practice.

Rationale

Advancements in the profession and optimal patient care require additional knowledge and skills through education.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
2. Advocates for and participates in continuing education related to area of practice, to maintain and enhance clinical competency.
3. Advocates for and participates in vendor specific applications training to maintain clinical competency.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Four – Collaboration and Collegiality

The sonographer promotes a positive and collaborative practice atmosphere with other members of the health care team.

Rationale

To provide quality patient care, all members of the health care team must communicate effectively and work together efficiently.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.
2. Develops and maintains collaborative partnerships to enhance quality and efficiency.
3. Promotes understanding of the profession.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Five – Ethics

The sonographer adheres to the profession's accepted ethical standards.

Rationale

Decisions made and actions taken on behalf of the patient are based on a sound ethical foundation.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Provides health care services with consideration for a diverse patient population.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Accepts accountability for decisions made and actions taken.
4. Delivers patient care and service free from bias or discrimination.
5. Respects the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. Adheres to the established practice standards of the profession.
7. Adheres to the established ethical standards of recognized certifying agencies.

Specific Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Opposes participation in sonography procedures for the purpose of nonmedical entrepreneurial application or entertainment contrary to the tenets of ethical medical practice.

Sonography Professional Performance Standards

Standard Six – Research and Innovation

The sonographer participates in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

Rationale

Scholarly activities such as research, scientific investigation, presentation and publication advance the profession.

General Stipulation

The individual must be educationally prepared and clinically competent as a prerequisite to professional practice. Federal and state laws, accreditation standards necessary to participate in government programs, and lawful institutional policies and procedures supersede these standards.

General Criteria

The sonographer:

1. Reads and evaluates research relevant to the profession.
2. Participates in data collection.
3. Investigates innovative methods for application in practice.
4. Shares information through publication, presentation and collaboration.
5. Adopts new best practices.
6. Pursues lifelong learning.

Specific Criteria

None added.

Sonography Advisory Opinion Statements

Injecting Medication in Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Lines or Ports with a Power Injector.

Medication Injection Through Existing Vascular Access.

Medication Injections by Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals.