



RADIOGRAPHY EXAMINING BOARD
Room 121C, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison
Contact: Tom Ryan (608) 266-2112
August 4, 2015

The following agenda describes the issues that the Board plans to consider at the meeting. At the time of the meeting, items may be removed from the agenda. Please consult the meeting minutes for a record of the actions of the Board.

AGENDA

9:00 A.M.

OPEN SESSION – CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL

- A) Adoption of Agenda (1-3)**
- B) Approval of Minutes of April 21, 2015 (4-7)**
- C) Welcome New Member – Donald Borst (8)**
- D) Administrative Updates**
 - 1) Department and Staff Updates
 - 2) Appointments/Reappointments/Confirmations
- E) Nominations, Elections, and Appointments (9)**
- F) Legislative/Administrative Rule Matters:**
 - 1) Review of ASRT Practice Standards and Board Administrative Rules (10-81)
 - 2) Current and Future Rule Making and Legislative Initiatives
 - 3) Administrative Rules Report
- G) APPEARANCE - Al Rohmeyer, Administrator, Division of Legal Services and Compliance (DLSC) - Introduction and Q & A (82)**
- H) Education and Examination Matters**
- I) Speaking Engagement(s), Travel, or Public Relation Request(s)**
- J) Items Added After Preparation of Agenda:**
 - 1) Introductions, Announcements and Recognition
 - 2) Administrative Updates
 - 3) Education and Examination Matters
 - 4) Credentialing Matters
 - 5) Practice Matters
 - 6) Legislation/Administrative Rule Matters
 - 7) Liaison Report(s)

- 8) Informational Item(s)
- 9) Disciplinary Matters
- 10) Presentations of Petition(s) for Summary Suspension
- 11) Presentation of Proposed Stipulation(s), Final Decision(s) and Order(s)
- 12) Presentation of Proposed Decisions
- 13) Presentation of Interim Order(s)
- 14) Petitions for Re-Hearing
- 15) Petitions for Assessments
- 16) Petitions to Vacate Order(s)
- 17) Petitions for Designation of Hearing Examiner
- 18) Requests for Disciplinary Proceeding Presentations
- 19) Motions
- 20) Petitions
- 21) Appearances from Requests Received or Renewed
- 22) Speaking Engagement(s), Travel, or Public Relation Request(s), and reports

K) Public Comments

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION to deliberate on cases following hearing (§ 19.85 (1) (a), Stats.); to consider licensure or certification of individuals (§ 19.85 (1) (b), Stats.); to consider closing disciplinary investigations with administrative warnings (§ 19.85 (1) (b), Stats. and § 440.205, Stats.); to consider individual histories or disciplinary data (§ 19.85 (1) (f), Stats.); and to confer with legal counsel (§ 19.85 (1) (g), Stats.).

L) Case Closing(s)

M) Deliberation of Items Added After Preparation of the Agenda

- 1) Education and Examination Matters
- 2) Credentialing Matters
- 3) Disciplinary Matters
- 4) Monitoring Matters
- 5) Professional Assistance Procedure (PAP) Matters
- 6) Petition(s) for Summary Suspensions
- 7) Proposed Stipulations, Final Decisions and Orders
- 8) Administrative Warnings
- 9) Proposed Decisions
- 10) Matters Relating to Costs
- 11) Complaints
- 12) Case Closings
- 13) Case Status Report
- 14) Petition(s) for Extension of Time
- 15) Proposed Interim Orders
- 16) Petitions for Assessments and Evaluations
- 17) Petitions to Vacate Orders
- 18) Remedial Education Cases
- 19) Motions
- 20) Petitions for Re-Hearing
- 21) Appearances from Requests Received or Renewed

N) Consulting with Legal Counsel

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING CLOSED SESSION

O) Open Session Items Noticed Above not Completed in the Initial Open Session

P) Vote on Items Considered or Deliberated Upon in Closed Session, if Voting is Appropriate

Q) Ratification of Licenses and Certificates

ADJOURNMENT

**RADIOGRAPHY EXAMINING BOARD
MEETING MINUTES
April 21, 2015**

PRESENT: Gregg Bogost (*via GoToMeeting*), Kelley Grant (*via GoToMeeting*), James Lemerond (*via GoToMeeting*), Tracy Marshall, Susan Sanson

STAFF: Tom Ryan, Executive Director; and Taylor Thompson, Bureau Assistant

CALL TO ORDER

Susan Sanson, Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:02 A.M. A quorum of five (5) members was confirmed.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, to adopt the agenda as published. Motion carried unanimously.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

MOTION: Tracy Marshall moved, seconded by Gregg Bogost, to approve the minutes of November 25, 2014 as published. Motion carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

BOARD CHAIR

NOMINATION: James Lemerond nominated Susan Sanson for the Office of Board Chair.

Tom Ryan called for other nominations three (3) times.

Susan Sanson was elected as Chair by unanimous consent.

VICE CHAIR

NOMINATION: Susan Sanson nominated Tracy Marshall for the Office of Vice Chair.

Tom Ryan called for other nominations three (3) times.

Tracy Marshall was elected as Vice Chair by unanimous consent.

SECRETARY

NOMINATION: Susan Sanson nominated Kelley Grant for the Office of Secretary.

Tom Ryan called for other nominations three (3) times.

Kelley Grant was elected as Secretary by unanimous consent.

2015 ELECTION OF OFFICERS	
Board Chair	Susan Sanson
Vice Chair	Tracy Marshall
Secretary	Kelley Grant

APPOINTMENT OF LIAISONS

2015 LIAISON APPOINTMENTS	
Credentialing Liaison	Susan Sanson, Kelley Grant
Legislative Liaison	Gregg Bogost, Susan Sanson
Monitoring Liaison	Kelley Grant
Education and Exams Liaison	Tracy Mashall <i>Alternate: Kelley Grant</i>
Professional Assistance Procedure Liaison	Tracy Mashall <i>Alternate: Kelley Grant</i>
Practice Question Liaison	Susan Sanson, Kelley Grant
Travel Liaison	Susan Sanson
Website Liaison	Kelley Grant
Rules Liaison	Susan Sanson <i>Alternate: Tracy Mashall</i>
Screening Panel	Kelley Grant, Tracy Mashall

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, to affirm the Chair's appointment of liaisons for 2015. Motion carried unanimously.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY MOTIONS

MOTION: Gregg Bogost moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, that, in order to facilitate the completion of assignments between meetings, the Board delegates its authority by order of succession to the Chair, highest ranking officer, or longest serving member of the Board, to appoint liaisons to the Department to act in urgent matters, to fill vacant appointment positions, and to act where knowledge or experience in the profession is required to carry out the duties of the Board in accordance with the law. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Tracy Marshall, that the Board delegates authority to the Chair, highest ranking officer, or longest serving member of the Board, to sign documents on behalf of the Board. In order to carry out duties of the Board, the Chair, highest ranking officer, or longest serving member of the Board have the ability to delegate this signature authority to the Board's Executive Director for purposes of facilitating the completion of assignments during or between meetings. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, that Board Counsel or another Department attorney is formally authorized to serve as the Board's designee for purposes of Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 1.08(1). Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Tracy Marshall moved, seconded by James Lemerond, to adopt the 'Roles and Authorities Delegated to the Monitoring Liaison and Department Monitor' document as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

CLOSED SESSION

MOTION: Tracy Marshall moved, seconded by James Lemerond, to convene to Closed Session to deliberate on cases following hearing (§ 19.85(1) (a), Stats.); to consider licensure or certification of individuals (§ 19.85 (1) (b), Stats.); to consider closing disciplinary investigations with administrative warnings (§ 19.85 (1) (b), Stats. and § 440.205, Stats.); to consider individual histories or disciplinary data (§ 19.85 (1) (f), Stats.); and to confer with legal counsel (§ 19.85 (1) (g), Stats.). The Chair read the language of the motion aloud for the record. The vote of each member was ascertained by voice vote. Roll Call Vote: Gregg Bogost - yes; Kelley Grant - yes; James Lemerond - yes; Tracy Marshall - yes; Susan Sanson - yes. Motion carried unanimously.

The Board convened into Closed Session at 9:42 A.M.

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

MOTION: Tracy Marshall moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, to reconvene in Open Session at 9:47 A.M. Motion carried unanimously.

VOTE ON ITEMS CONSIDERED OR DELIBERATED UPON IN CLOSED SESSION, IF VOTING IS APPROPRIATE

MOTION: Kelley Grant moved, seconded by Tracy Marshall, to affirm all Motions made and Votes taken in Closed Session. Motion carried unanimously.

CREDENTIALING MATTERS APPLICATION REVIEW ALYSSA R. MILLIS

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Tracy Marshall, to grant the application for licensed radiographer of Alyssa R. Millis, once all requirements are met. Motion carried unanimously.

CASE CLOSINGS

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Tracy Marshall, to close case 14 RAD 009, against D.B.S., E.C.A., J.M.H., and D.Z., for lack of jurisdiction (L2). Motion carried unanimously.

DELEGATION OF RATIFICATION OF EXAMINATION RESULTS AND RATIFICATION OF LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Gregg Bogost, to delegate ratification of examination results to DSPS staff and to ratify all licenses and certificates as issued. Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: James Lemerond moved, seconded by Kelley Grant, to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 9:48 A.M.

AGENDA REQUEST FORM

1) Name and Title of Person Submitting the Request: Tom Ryan		2) Date When Request Submitted: 7/13/2015 <small>Items will be considered late if submitted after 12:00 p.m. on the deadline date which is 8 business days before the meeting</small>	
3) Name of Board, Committee, Council, Sections: Radiography Examining Board			
4) Meeting Date: 8/4/2015	5) Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6) How should the item be titled on the agenda page? Welcome New Member – Donald Borst	
7) Place Item in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Session <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Session	8) Is an appearance before the Board being scheduled? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill out Board Appearance Request) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	9) Name of Case Advisor(s), if required:	
10) Describe the issue and action that should be addressed: Welcome new member Donald Borst.			
11) Authorization			
Signature of person making this request		Date	
Supervisor (if required)		Date	
Executive Director signature (indicates approval to add post agenda deadline item to agenda) Date			
Directions for including supporting documents: 1. This form should be attached to any documents submitted to the agenda. 2. Post Agenda Deadline items must be authorized by a Supervisor and the Policy Development Executive Director. 3. If necessary, provide original documents needing Board Chairperson signature to the Bureau Assistant prior to the start of a meeting.			

AGENDA REQUEST FORM

1) Name and Title of Person Submitting the Request: DSPS		2) Date When Request Submitted: 7/28/2015 <small>Items will be considered late if submitted after 12:00 p.m. on the deadline date which is 8 business days before the meeting</small>	
3) Name of Board, Committee, Council, Sections: Radiography Examining Board			
4) Meeting Date: 8/4/2015	5) Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6) How should the item be titled on the agenda page? Appointments	
7) Place Item in: <input type="checkbox"/> Open Session <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Session	8) Is an appearance before the Board being scheduled? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill out Board Appearance Request) <input type="checkbox"/> No	9) Name of Case Advisor(s), if required:	
10) Describe the issue and action that should be addressed: Susan Sanson appointed James Lemerond to a vacant application reviewer position. The Board should review its roster of appointments and make updates as needed.			
11) Authorization			
Signature of person making this request		Date	
Supervisor (if required)		Date	
Executive Director signature (indicates approval to add post agenda deadline item to agenda) Date			
Directions for including supporting documents: 1. This form should be attached to any documents submitted to the agenda. 2. Post Agenda Deadline items must be authorized by a Supervisor and the Policy Development Executive Director. 3. If necessary, provide original documents needing Board Chairperson signature to the Bureau Assistant prior to the start of a meeting.			

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Safety & Professional Services**

AGENDA REQUEST FORM

1) Name and Title of Person Submitting the Request: Katie Vieira (Paff) Administrative Rules Coordinator		2) Date When Request Submitted: 7/21/2015 <small>Items will be considered late if submitted after 12:00 p.m. on the deadline date which is 8 business days before the meeting</small>	
3) Name of Board, Committee, Council, Sections: Radiography Examining Board			
4) Meeting Date: 8/4/2015	5) Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6) How should the item be titled on the agenda page? Review of ASRT Practice Standards and Board Administrative Rules	
7) Place Item in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Session <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Session	8) Is an appearance before the Board being scheduled? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill out Board Appearance Request) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	9) Name of Case Advisor(s), if required: N/A	
10) Describe the issue and action that should be addressed: The Board will review and discuss the ASRT Practice Standards and the current administrative rules. The Board may authorize Department staff to draft a scope statement relating as a result of reviewing the practice acts and administrative rules			
11) Authorization			
Katie Vieira (Paff)		7/21/2015	
Signature of person making this request		Date	
Supervisor (if required)		Date	
Executive Director signature (indicates approval to add post agenda deadline item to agenda)		Date	
Directions for including supporting documents: 1. This form should be attached to any documents submitted to the agenda. 2. Post Agenda Deadline items must be authorized by a Supervisor and the Policy Development Executive Director. 3. If necessary, provide original documents needing Board Chairperson signature to the Bureau Assistant prior to the start of a meeting.			



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 judging 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 for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy 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 education and certification for 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 in 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 including 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 for 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 in evaluating 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 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 are 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 independent 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 skills, patient interaction and compassionate care resulting in diagnostic information. Radiographers recognizes patient conditions essential for 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, utilize and maintain knowledge of radiation protection and safety. Radiographers independently perform or assist the licensed independent 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 independent practitioners and other members of the support team. Radiographers must remain sensitive to 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 judgment 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

Radiographers prepare for their role on the interdisciplinary team by successfully completing an accredited educational program in radiologic technology and attaining appropriate primary certification by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

Those passing the ARRT examination use the credential R.T.(R).

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

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, 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 radiographer is impractical because clinical activities vary by 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:

- Receiving, relaying and documenting verbal, written and electronic orders in the patient's medical record.
- Corroborating patient's clinical history with procedure, ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed independent practitioner.
- Verifying informed consent.
- 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 independent practitioner.
- Starting and maintaining intravenous access as prescribed by a licensed independent practitioner.
- Identifying, preparing and/or administering medications as prescribed by a licensed independent practitioner.
- Evaluating images for technical quality, ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and managing emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Educating and monitoring students and other health care providers.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.

The scope of practice of the radiographer also includes:

1. Performing diagnostic radiographic and noninterpretive fluoroscopic procedures as prescribed by a licensed independent practitioner.
2. Determining technical exposure factors.

3. Assisting licensed independent practitioner with fluoroscopic and specialized radiologic procedures.
4. Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of radiographic procedures, including assisting and transporting patients.

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. Gathers relevant information from the patient, medical record, significant others and health care providers.
2. Reconfirms patient identification and verifies the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Reviews the patient's medical record to verify the appropriateness of a specific examination or procedure.
4. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
5. Assesses factors that may contraindicate the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifacts.
6. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Assesses patient risk for allergic reaction 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 outcome.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergency or problem 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 beginning 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 printed to media.

4. Analyzes digital images to determine utilization of appropriate imaging parameters.

Radiography Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Patient 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. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure and fully understands its risks, benefits, alternatives and follow-up. The radiographer verifies that written or informed consent has been obtained.
2. Provides accurate explanations and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patients and their care providers can understand. Addresses patient questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
3. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed independent practitioner.
4. Provides related patient education.
5. Explains precautions regarding administration of medications.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Consults with other departments for patient services.
2. Instructs patients regarding preparation prior to imaging procedures, including providing information about oral or bowel preparation and allergy preparation.

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 each step of the action plan to the patient 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. Utilizes 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. Utilizes 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 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.

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 may 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 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 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 evidenced-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 exceptions from the established criteria or procedures.
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 per institutional policy.

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, in accordance with established guidelines.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with manufacturer's specifications.
3. Verifies that protocol and procedure manuals include recommended criteria and are reviewed and revised.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

1. Maintains controlled access to restricted area during radiation exposure.
2. Follows federal and state guidelines to minimize radiation exposure levels.
3. Maintains and performs quality control on radiation safety equipment such as aprons, thyroid shields, etc.
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.
7. Wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the level indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

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. Assesses services, procedures and environment to meet or exceed established guidelines and adjusts the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and adjusts the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies such as a lot/expiration, sterility, etc.

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 along with the biological effects of radiation, sound wave or magnetic field and protection.
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.

Specific Criteria

The radiographer:

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

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 modified action plan.

Specific Criteria

None added.

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 in accordance with established guidelines.
2. Documents in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner.

Specific Criteria

None added.

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 diagnostic study or treatment.
5. Anticipates and responds to patient needs.
6. Respects cultural variations.

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 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. Completes education related to practice.
2. Maintains credentials and certification related to practice.
3. Participates in continuing education to maintain and enhance competency and performance.
4. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.

Specific Criteria

None added.

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 members of the health care team.
2. Develops 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 respect for the patient's dignity, age-specific needs and culture.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Takes responsibility 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.

Specific Criteria

None added.

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 Radiologic Technologists.

Medication Injection through Existing Vascular Access.

Placement of Personal Radiation Monitoring Devices.



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 judging 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 for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy 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 education and certification for 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 in 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 including 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 for 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 in evaluating 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 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 are 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 independent practitioner. A limited x-ray machine operator acquires additional images at the request of a licensed independent 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 plays a supporting role through the performance of radiographic examinations within the scope of practice.

Limited x-ray machine operators are individuals other than a radiographer who performs 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, utilize and maintain a high degree of accuracy in radiographic positioning and exposure technique. They must maintain knowledge of radiation protection and safety.

Limited x-ray machine operators perform radiographic procedures within their scope or assist the licensed independent 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 role on the interdisciplinary team in a number of ways. Various educational and training programs for limited x-ray machine operation exist throughout the United States.

Many states may require completion of a course 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

An interdisciplinary team of radiologists, limited x-ray machine operators, 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 limited x-ray machine operator is impractical because clinical activities vary by practice needs and expertise of the limited x-ray machine operators. As limited x-ray machine operators gain more experience, knowledge and clinical competence, the clinical activities for the limited x-ray machine operators 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:

- Corroborating patient's clinical history with procedure, ensuring information is documented and available for use by a licensed independent practitioner.
- Preparing patients for procedures.
- Assuming responsibility for patient needs during procedures.
- Applying principles of ALARA to minimize exposure to patient, self and others.
- Evaluating images for technical quality, ensuring proper identification is recorded.
- Identifying and managing emergency situations.
- Providing education.
- Performing ongoing quality assurance activities.

The scope of practice of the limited x-ray machine operator also includes:

1. Performing radiographic procedures limited to education or the specific area of anatomical interest based on training and licensure/certification as prescribed by a licensed independent practitioner.
2. Assisting a licensed independent practitioner or radiographer during static radiographic procedures.
3. Determining technical exposure factors in accordance with the principles of ALARA.
4. Evaluating images for overall diagnostic quality.
5. Assisting the licensed independent practitioner or radiographer in providing patient education.
6. Applying the principles of patient safety during all aspects of radiographic procedures including assisting and transporting patients.

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. Gathers relevant information from the patient, medical record, significant others and health care providers.
2. Reconfirms patient identification and verifies the procedure requested or prescribed.
3. Reviews the patient's medical record to verify the appropriateness of a specific examination or procedure.
4. Verifies the patient's pregnancy status.
5. Assesses factors that may contraindicate the procedure, such as medications, patient history, insufficient patient preparation or artifacts.
6. Recognizes signs and symptoms of an emergency.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Identifies and removes artifact-producing objects.
2. Locates and reviews previous examinations for comparison.

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 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 judgment to adapt imaging procedures to improve diagnostic quality.
3. Consults appropriate medical personnel to determine a modified action plan.
4. Determines the need for and selects supplies, accessory equipment, shielding and immobilization devices.
5. Determines the course of action for an emergency or problem situation.
6. Determines that all procedural requirements are in place to achieve a quality diagnostic 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 printed to media.
2. Analyzes digital images to determine utilization of appropriate imaging parameters.

Limited X-ray Machine Operator Clinical Performance Standards

Standard Three – Patient 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. Verifies that the patient has consented to the procedure and fully understands its risks, benefits, alternatives and follow-up. The limited x-ray machine operator verifies that written or informed consent has been obtained.
2. Provides accurate explanations and instructions at an appropriate time and at a level the patients and their care providers can understand. Addresses patient questions and concerns regarding the procedure.
3. Refers questions about diagnosis, treatment or prognosis to a licensed independent practitioner.
4. Provides related patient education.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Consults with other departments, such as patient transportation, for integrated patient-centered services.

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 each step of the action plan to the patient 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. Utilizes accessory equipment.
8. Assesses and monitors the patient's physical, emotional and mental status.
9. Positions patient for anatomic area of interest, respecting patient ability and comfort.
10. 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 independent practitioner or radiographer.
3. Utilizes 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 independent practitioner or radiographer.
5. Uses pre-exposure collimation and proper field-of-view selection.
6. Uses appropriate pre-exposure radiopaque markers for anatomical and procedural purposes.
7. 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 may 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 revised action plan to appropriate team members.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Evaluates only images produced by self for positioning, the anatomy of interest and overall image quality.
2. Recognizes the need to adjust patient position or technical exposure factors to improve the quality of the examination.
3. Seeks assistance from a licensed independent practitioner or radiographer to improve the quality of the examination.

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 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 condition and procedural variance under the direction of a licensed independent 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 evidenced-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 exceptions from the established criteria or procedures.
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.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator

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

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, in accordance with established guidelines.
2. Confirms that equipment performance, maintenance and operation comply with 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. Maintains controlled access to restricted area during radiation exposure.
2. Follows federal and state guidelines to minimize radiation exposure levels.
3. Performs quality assurance activities with assistance from a licensed independent 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 independent practitioner or radiographer.
6. Wears one or more personal radiation monitoring devices at the level indicated on the personal radiation monitoring device or as indicated by the radiation safety officer or designee.

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. Assesses services, procedures and environment to meet or exceed established guidelines and adjusts the action plan.
2. Monitors equipment to meet or exceed established standards and adjusts the action plan.
3. Assesses and maintains the integrity of medical supplies such as a lot/expiration, sterility, etc.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Analyzes results of assessment activities under the direction of a licensed independent 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 along with the biological effects of radiation, sound wave or magnetic field and protection.
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.

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.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs assessment activities under the direction of a licensed independent practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.

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 to accepted values.
3. Formulates an action plan.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Performs evaluations under the direction of a licensed independent 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 independent 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 modified action plan.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Develops and implements a modified action plan under the direction of a licensed independent practitioner, radiographer or medical physicist.

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 in accordance with established guidelines.
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 independent practitioner, radiographer and/or medical physicist.

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. Anticipates and responds to patient needs.
5. Respects cultural variations.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Applies clinical judgment and discretion while performing radiographic procedures.

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. Possesses personal work ethics, behaviors and attitudes.
2. Evaluates performance and recognizes opportunities for educational growth and improvement.
3. Participates in professional societies and organizations.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Recognizes and applies personal and clinical strengths.

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 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. Completes education related to practice.
2. Participates in continuing education to maintain and enhance competency and performance.
3. Shares knowledge and expertise with others.

Specific Criteria

The limited x-ray machine operator:

1. Maintains license related to practice.

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 members of the health care team.
2. Develops 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 respect for the patient's dignity, age-specific needs and culture.
2. Acts as a patient advocate.
3. Takes responsibility 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.

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.



American Society of
Radiologic Technologists

Code of Ethics

- 1 The radiologic technologist conducts herself or himself in a professional manner, responds to patient needs and supports colleagues and associates in providing quality patient care.
- 2 The radiologic technologist acts to advance the principal objective of the profession to provide services to humanity with full respect for the dignity of mankind.
- 3 The radiologic technologist delivers patient care and service unrestricted by concerns of personal attributes or the nature of the disease or illness, and without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, religion or socio-economic status.
- 4 The radiologic technologist practices technology founded upon theoretical knowledge and concepts, uses equipment and accessories consistent with the purpose for which they were designed and employs procedures and techniques appropriately.
- 5 The radiologic technologist assesses situations; exercises care, discretion and judgment; assumes responsibility for professional decisions; and acts in the best interest of the patient.
- 6 The radiologic technologist acts as an agent through observation and communication to obtain pertinent information for the physician to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of the patient and recognizes that interpretation and diagnosis are outside the scope of practice for the profession.
- 7 The radiologic technologist uses equipment and accessories, employs techniques and procedures, performs services in accordance with an accepted standard of practice and demonstrates expertise in minimizing radiation exposure to the patient, self and other members of the health care team.
- 8 The radiologic technologist practices ethical conduct appropriate to the profession and protects the patient's right to quality radiologic technology care.
- 9 The radiologic technologist respects confidences entrusted in the course of professional practice, respects the patient's right to privacy and reveals confidential information only as required by law or to protect the welfare of the individual or the community.
- 10 The radiologic technologist continually strives to improve knowledge and skills by participating in continuing education and professional activities, sharing knowledge with colleagues and investigating new aspects of professional practice.



Chapter RAD 1

AUTHORITY AND DEFINITIONS

RAD 1.01 Authority.

RAD 1.02 Definitions.

RAD 1.01 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 15.08 (5), 440.08 (2) (a) 39m. and 64g., and 462.06, Stats.

History: CR 11–016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9–1–11; correction made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register August 2011 No. 668.

RAD 1.02 Definitions. (1) “ARRT” means American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

(2) “Board” means the Radiography Examining Board.

(3) “Bone densitometry” means the quantitative assessment of bone mass using single or dual energy x–ray absorptiometry.

(4) “Course of study” means a curriculum and associated training and testing materials which the board has determined are adequate to train persons to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(5) “Continuing education” means a board–approved planned learning activity in sufficient depth and scope to enhance the knowledge and skills underlying the performance of radiography.

(6) “Continuing education credit” means a unit of measurement for continuing education activities. One continuing education credit is awarded for 50 minutes of educational activities.

(7) “Department” means the department of safety and professional services.

(8) “Examination” means a written examination administered by the ARRT, or a successor organization, which is designed to assess knowledge, skills and competence in the application of X–rays to the human body, radiographic positioning, radiographic techniques, and the principles of radiation protection.

(9) “JRCERT” means Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology.

(10) “License” means a license to practice radiography issued by the board.

(11) “Licensee” means a person who is licensed by the board as a radiographer.

(12) “Licensed independent practitioner” means a physician licensed under s. 448.04 (1), Stats., a dentist licensed under s. 447.04 (1), Stats., a podiatrist licensed under s. 448.63, Stats., a chiropractor licensed under s. 446.02, Stats., an advance practice nurse prescriber certified under s. 441.16 (2), Stats., or a physician assistant licensed under s. 448.04 (1) (f), Stats., or other health care provider who is defined as an independent practitioner.

(13) “Limited x–ray machine operator” (LXMO) means a person who is issued a permit to perform radiography of one or more of four portions of the human body except that the practice may not include fluoroscopy.

(14) “Radiography” means the imaging of anatomical structures, produced by the combined application of x–rays to the human body and the application of knowledge in the fields of anatomy, radiographic positioning, and radiographic techniques, and the knowledge of principles of radiation protection, for the purpose of medical diagnosis, except that the “practice of radiography” does not include bone densitometry.

(15) “Radiographer” is a person who is issued a license to practice radiography.

(16) “Direct supervision” means immediate availability to continually coordinate, direct and inspect the practice of another and to give assistance if required during the performance of the procedure.

History: CR 11–016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9–1–11; correction in (7) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 6., Stats., Register August 2011 No. 668.

Chapter RAD 2

REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIOGRAPHER LICENSE

RAD 2.01	Application.	RAD 2.04	Licensure by endorsement.
RAD 2.02	Approved course of study.	RAD 2.05	Cause for denial of application.
RAD 2.03	Approved examination.	RAD 2.06	Transitional period.

RAD 2.01 Application. The board shall grant a license to practice as a radiographer to a person who meets the requirements in s. 462.03 (1) and (2), Stats.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 2.02 Approved course of study. (1) The educational requirements for a license under this chapter shall be a board-approved formal course of study which includes a JRCERT-accredited degree in radiography or a formal education program that is ARRT approved.

(2) Active certification as a radiologic technologist from the ARRT shall be accepted as proof of completion of a board-approved course of study in radiography.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 2.03 Approved examination. (1) The board-approved examination required for a license under this chapter shall be the ARRT examination for radiologic technologists, or an examination by a successor organization approved by the board.

(2) Active certification as a radiologic technologist from the ARRT shall be accepted as proof of passage of the examination requirement.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 2.04 Licensure by endorsement. A person holding a radiographer license in another state or U.S. territory may obtain a license under this chapter by endorsement if the person submits the following:

(1) An application on a form provided by the department and pays the fee required under s. 440.05 (2), Stats.

(2) Evidence satisfactory to the board that the person, which includes:

(a) Active certification as a radiologic technologist from the ARRT, and;

(b) Verification of a credential from each state or jurisdiction in which the applicant holds or has held a license, permit, or credential.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 2.05 Cause for denial of application. The Board may deny an application for a radiographer license on the basis of the following:

(1) Termination from any employment related to the practice of radiography for reasons of negligence or incompetence.

(2) Conviction of an offense under s. 940.22, 940.225, 944.15, 944.17, 944.30, 944.31, 944.32, 944.33, 944.34, 948.02, 948.025, 948.08, 948.085, 948.09, 948.095 or 948.10, Stats., or a comparable offense under federal law or state law, or any crime the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of radiography.

(3) Any licensure encumbrances including surrender, suspension, revocation, limitation or reprimand.

(4) Failure to complete an application or comply with a request for information related to an application for a license within one year from the date of the filing of the application or request for information.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 2.06 Transitional period. (1) Notwithstanding s. 462.03 (3), Stats., the board shall issue a radiographer license to a person who satisfies the general requirements in s. 462.03 (1), Stats., and presents evidence satisfactory to the board of the following:

(a) Passage of the Wisconsin examination for radiography technologists.

(b) Practice of radiography as defined in s. 462.01, Stats., for at least 3 of the 5 years immediately preceding the date of application.

(2) Beginning March 1, 2012, applicants for a radiographer license shall satisfy the course of study and required examinations to qualify for the credential.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

Chapter RAD 3

REQUIREMENTS FOR LIMITED X-RAY MACHINE OPERATOR (LXMO) PERMIT

RAD 3.01	Application.
RAD 3.02	Approved course of study.
RAD 3.03	Approved examination.
RAD 3.04	Notice of examination results.

RAD 3.05	Re-examination.
RAD 3.06	Transitional period.
RAD 3.07	Cause for denial of permit.

RAD 3.01 Application. The board shall grant a permit to practice as a LXMO to a person who meets the minimum requirements for a permit in s. 462.03 (1) and (3), Stats.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.02 Approved course of study. The educational requirements for a permit under this chapter shall be board-approved course of study provided through a Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology accredited program. An approved course of study shall include at minimum the American Society of Radiologic Technologists limited scope of practice curriculum.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.03 Approved examination. The board-approved examination required for a permit under this chapter shall be the Wisconsin examination for limited scope of practice in radiography developed by the ARRT, or an examination from a successor organization approved by the board.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.04 Notice of examination results. All applicants for a LXMO permit shall receive a passing grade determined by the board to represent the minimum competence to practice. The board may accept the passing grade recommendation of an approved testing agency.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.05 Re-examination. A person who fails to achieve passing grades on the examinations required under this chapter may reapply for reexamination on forms provided by the department. No applicant may make more than 3 attempts to pass the examination within any 12 month period. A re-examination fee specified by the department shall be paid for each examination.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.06 Transitional period. (1) Notwithstanding s. 462.03 (3), Stats., the board shall issue a LXMO permit to a person who satisfies the general requirements in s. 462.03 (1), Stats., and presents evidence satisfactory to the board of the following:

(a) Passage of the Wisconsin examination for limited scope of practice in radiography.

(b) Practice of radiography or limited scope radiography as defined in s. 462.01, Stats., for at least 3 of the 5 years immediately preceding the date of application.

(2) Beginning March 1, 2012, a person who applies for a LXMO permit shall satisfy the full requirements of s. 463.03 (3), Stats., which requires completion of an approved course of study as determined by the board and successfully passes the examinations required by the board to obtain a permit.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 3.07 Cause for denial of permit. The Board may deny an application for a LXMO permit on the basis of any of the following:

(1) Termination from any employment related to the practice of a LXMO for reasons of negligence or incompetence.

(2) Conviction of an offense under s. 940.22, 940.225, 944.15, 944.17, 944.30, 944.31, 944.32, 944.33, 944.34, 948.02, 948.025, 948.08, 948.085, 948.09, 948.095, or 948.10, Stats., or a comparable offense under federal law or state law, or any crime the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of radiography.

(3) Any encumbrances including surrender, suspension, revocation, limitation, or reprimand of a LXMO permit by another credentialing body.

(4) Failure to complete an application or comply with a request for information related to an application for a permit within one year from the date of the filing of the application or request for information.

History: CR 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

Chapter RAD 4

SCOPE OF PRACTICE

RAD 4.01 Radiographer scope of practice.

RAD 4.02 Limited X-ray machine operator scope of practice.

RAD 4.01 Radiographer scope of practice. (1) The practice of a radiographer involves the performance of radiography and radiographic procedures and related techniques to produce images for the interpretation by, or at the request of, a licensed independent practitioner. Radiographers perform the radiographic examination to create the images needed for medical diagnosis and apply scientific knowledge, technical skills, patient interaction, and care necessary to obtain diagnostic information. Radiographers may apply radiation to any part of the human body, may administer contrast agents and related substances for diagnostic purposes.

(2) APPLICABLE STANDARDS. The scope of practice of a licensed radiography is defined in the Radiography Standards, Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy,

2010 American Society of Radiologic Technologists.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 4.02 Limited X-ray machine operator scope of practice. (1) The LXMO performs radiographic procedures and related techniques within the practice of radiography under the supervision of a licensed radiography or other health care provider, consistent with the LXMO's limited scope education, training and examination.

(2) APPLICABLE STANDARDS. The scope of practice of a LXMO is defined in the Limited X-ray Machine Operator Practice Standards, 2010 American Society of Radiologic Technologists.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

Chapter RAD 5

CONTINUING EDUCATION

RAD 5.01 Continuing education requirements.
 RAD 5.02 Verification of compliance.
 RAD 5.03 Approved providers.

RAD 5.04 Audit.
 RAD 5.05 Waiver or postponement.

RAD 5.01 Continuing education requirements.

Every licensed radiographer and LXMO permit holder shall complete continuing education relevant to the practice of radiography as a condition of the renewal of the license or permit:

(1) Radiographers shall complete 24 hours of continuing education credit each biennium, except for the first renewal of the permit.

(2) LXMO permit holders shall complete 12 hours of continuing education credit each biennium, except for the first renewal of the permit.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 5.02 Verification of compliance. A licensee or permit holder shall, at the time of making application for renewal of a license or permit under this chapter, sign a statement on the application for renewal verifying that the licensee or permit holder has satisfied the continuing education requirement.

(1) A person who submits evidence of an active registration of the ARRT certificate, or a board-approved successor organization, shall be deemed to satisfy the continuing education requirement under this chapter.

(2) License or permit holders shall maintain records of continuing education hours for at least 3 years from the date of the continuing education activity. The recordkeeping shall include the following:

- (a) The name and address of the sponsor or provider.
- (b) The date, time and location of the activity.
- (c) A brief statement of the subject matter.
- (d) Program schedules, registration receipts or certificate of attendance.
- (e) Number of continuing credit hours attended in each pro-

gram.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 5.03 Approved providers. For purposes of this chapter approved providers of continuing education courses are those recognized by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or a successor organization deemed acceptable to the board.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 5.04 Audit. The board shall conduct a random audit for compliance with the requirements of this chapter at least every 6 years and require any licensee or permit holder to produce evidence of compliance with the continuing education requirements.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

RAD 5.05 Waiver or postponement. (1) A credential holder may request prior to the renewal date a full or partial waiver or postponement of the continuing education requirement on the basis of a hardship. The request shall include a statement describing the reason for the waiver or postponement request.

(a) The board may grant a full or partial waiver or postponement upon a finding that hardship or cause has been shown or may request further information from the applicant.

(b) Hardship is defined as an inability to complete the continuing education requirements because of full-time military service during a substantial part of the biennium; an incapacitating medical infirmity documented by a licensed health care provider; or other extenuating circumstances deemed sufficient to grant the waiver or postponement.

(2) A person who submits a request for a waiver or postponement prior to the renewal date may renew the credential with the approval of the board's designee if the board is unable to reach a decision prior to the renewal date.

History: CR 11-016: cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

Chapter RAD 6

RULES OF CONDUCT

RAD 6.01 Unprofessional conduct.

RAD 6.01 Unprofessional conduct. In this section and for purposes of ch. 462, Stats., the violation of any provision of this chapter, or the aiding or abetting of any of the following, constitutes unprofessional conduct and may result in disciplinary action:

(1) Engaging in any practice or behavior which violates the minimum standards for the profession necessary for the protection of the health, safety, or welfare of a patient or the public.

(2) Making a material misstatement in an application for a license or permit under s. 462.03, Stats., or an application for renewal of a license or permit.

(3) Having any sanction, or disciplinary action taken against a licensed radiographer or limited x-ray machine operator in this state or another jurisdiction.

(4) Violating any rule adopted by the board relating to the practice of a licensed radiographer or limited x-ray machine operator, or any term, provision, or any order issued by the board or other state board with competent jurisdiction.

(5) Making false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representations in the course of practice as a licensed radiographer or limited X-ray machine operator.

(6) Practicing outside of the scope of practice or standards of practice authorized by the individual's licensed or permit or a certificate of registration with ARRT.

(7) Assisting a person who does not hold a license or permit to engage in the practice of radiography unless the person is permitted to practice radiography under the direct supervision of a health care provider or person who is exempt from licensure.

(8) Advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under another person's name.

(9) Practicing in a manner that substantially departs from the standard of care ordinarily exercised by a licensed radiographer

or limited x-ray machine operator, or any negligence, incompetence, or misconduct.

(10) Engaging in inappropriate sexual contact, exposure, gratification, or other sexual behavior with, or in the presence of, a patient.

(11) Revealing a privileged communication from or relating to a former or current patient, except when otherwise permitted by law.

(12) Violating any law of this state or federal law that substantially relates to the practice of radiography or any other medical or allied health professions or a state or federal narcotics or controlled substances law.

(13) Failing to notify the department in writing of any criminal conviction within 48 hours after the date of conviction and failing to provide a copy of the judgment of conviction to the department. Conviction of any crime which is substantially related to the practice of a credential holder shall be grounds for discipline.

(14) Failing to cooperate in a timely manner with the department's investigation of a complaint filed against the credential holder. A credential holder who takes longer than 30 calendar days to respond to a request of the department is subject to a rebuttable presumption of failing to act in a timely manner under this subsection.

(15) Having an actual or potential inability to practice radiography with reasonable skill and safety due to use of alcohol or drugs.

(16) Practicing or attempting to practice while having a physical or mental impairment, other than related to alcohol or drugs, which results in an actual or potential inability to practice with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

History: cr 11-016; cr. Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9-1-11.

CHAPTER 462

RADIOGRAPHERS AND LIMITED X–RAY MACHINE OPERATORS

462.01 Definitions.
 462.02 Practice, use of title restricted.
 462.03 Issuance of license, permit.
 462.04 Prescription or order required.

462.05 Renewal of license, permit.
 462.06 Rule making.
 462.07 Discipline.

Cross Reference: See also RAD, Wis. adm. code.

462.01 Definitions. In this chapter:

- (1) “Board” means the radiography examining board.
- (2) “Bone densitometry” means the quantitative assessment of bone mass using single or dual energy X–ray absorptiometry.
- (3) “Department” means the department of safety and professional services.
- (4) “Physician” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery under s. 448.04 (1) (a), (b), or (bg).
- (5) “Practice of radiography” means the imaging of anatomical structures, produced by the combined application of X–rays to the human body and the application of knowledge in the fields of anatomy, radiographic positioning, and radiographic technique, and knowledge of principles of radiation protection, for the purpose of medical diagnosis except that “practice of radiography” does not include bone densitometry.

History: 2009 a. 106; 2011 a. 32; 2013 a. 240.

462.02 Practice, use of title restricted. (1) (a) Subject to sub. (2), no person may use the title “radiographer,” represent himself or herself as a radiographer, or engage in the practice of radiography, unless the person is granted a license under s. 462.03 (2).

(b) A person who holds a limited X–ray machine operator permit to perform radiography and who does not hold a license under s. 462.03 (2) may not perform radiography except as authorized under the permit. A limited X–ray machine operator permit shall authorize the holder to perform radiography of one or more of the following:

1. The thorax, lungs, and ribs.
2. The upper and lower extremities, including the pectoral girdle but excluding the hip and pelvis.
3. The foot, ankle, and lower leg below the knee.
4. The cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

- (a) A physician.
- (b) A person enrolled as a student in a radiography program approved by the board, if the person is directly supervised by a physician or a person licensed under s. 462.03 (2).
- (c) A chiropractor licensed under s. 446.02 or a person under the direct supervision of such a chiropractor, if the person has successfully completed a course of instruction comprising at least 48 hours of instruction approved by the chiropractic examining board related to X–ray examinations.
- (d) A dentist licensed under s. 447.04 (1), a dental hygienist licensed under s. 447.04 (2), or a person under the direct supervision of a dentist.
- (e) A physician assistant licensed under s. 448.04 (1) (f).
- (f) A podiatrist licensed under s. 448.63 or a person under the direct supervision of such a podiatrist, if the person has successfully completed a course of instruction approved by the podiatrists

affiliated credentialing board related to X–ray examinations under s. 448.695 (3).

History: 2009 a. 106.

462.03 Issuance of license, permit. (1) **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.** The board may not grant a license or limited X–ray machine operator permit under this section to a person unless all of the following apply:

- (a) The person is at least 18 years of age.
- (b) The person holds a high school diploma or its equivalent, as determined by the board.
- (c) The person pays the initial credential fee determined by the department under s. 440.03 (9) (a).
- (d) The person submits an application on a form provided by the department.
- (e) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, the person does not have an arrest or conviction record.

(2) LICENSE. Subject to sub. (1), the board shall grant a license to practice radiography to a person who passes an examination administered by the board and submits evidence satisfactory to the board that the person has completed a course of study in radiography that has been approved by the board or an equivalent course of study, as determined by the board.

(3) PERMIT. Subject to sub. (1), the board shall grant a limited X–ray machine operator permit to perform radiography to a person who passes an examination administered by the board and submits evidence satisfactory to the board that the person has completed an appropriate course of study, as determined by the board.

History: 2009 a. 106.

462.04 Prescription or order required. A person who holds a license or limited X–ray machine operator permit under this chapter may not use diagnostic X–ray equipment on humans for diagnostic purposes unless authorized to do so by prescription or order of a physician licensed under s. 448.04 (1) (a), a dentist licensed under s. 447.04 (1), a podiatrist licensed under s. 448.63, a chiropractor licensed under s. 446.02, an advanced practice nurse certified under s. 441.16 (2), or a physician assistant licensed under s. 448.04 (1) (f).

History: 2009 a. 106.

462.05 Renewal of license, permit. (1) The renewal date for licenses and limited X–ray machine operator permits granted under this chapter is specified in s. 440.08 (2) (a). Renewal applications shall be submitted to the department on a form provided by the department and shall include the renewal fee determined by the department under s. 440.03 (9) (a).

(2) (a) A radiographer or limited X–ray machine operator is not eligible for renewal of a license or permit under sub. (1) unless the radiographer or limited X–ray machine operator has complied with the continuing education requirements established by the board under s. 462.06 (1) (c).

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a radiographer or limited X-ray machine operator if the radiographer or limited X-ray machine operator is applying for renewal for the first time.

History: 2009 a. 106.

462.06 Rule making. (1) The board shall promulgate rules that do all of the following:

(a) Establish standards for courses of study in radiography. The standards shall be no less stringent than the standards adopted by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology or a successor organization.

(b) Establish standards for examinations under s. 462.03 (2) and (3). Notwithstanding s. 462.03 (2) and (3), the rules may permit a person to satisfy the examination requirement by providing the board with evidence satisfactory to the board that the person holds a current registration by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or a successor organization or is currently licensed to practice radiography in another state with examination standards at least as stringent as those promulgated by the board under this paragraph. The board may adopt a limited scope radiography examination administered by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, a successor organization, or other recognized national voluntary credentialing body, if the examination standards are at least as stringent as those adopted by the board under this paragraph.

(c) Establish continuing education standards for renewal of licenses and limited X-ray machine operator permits issued under this chapter. The standards adopted under this paragraph may recognize current certification by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or a successor organization as evidence of compliance with the continuing education standards established under this paragraph, if the continuing education requirements for

such certification are no less stringent than those adopted by the board under this paragraph.

(2) The board may promulgate rules that establish a code of ethics for persons who hold a license or limited X-ray machine operator permit under s. 462.03.

History: 2009 a. 106.

462.07 Discipline. (1) Subject to the rules promulgated under s. 440.03 (1), the board may conduct investigations and hearings to determine whether a person has violated this chapter or a rule promulgated under this chapter.

(2) Subject to the rules promulgated under s. 440.03 (1), if a person who applies for or holds a license or limited X-ray machine operator permit under s. 462.03 does any of the following, the board may reprimand the person or deny, limit, suspend, or revoke the person's license or permit:

(a) Makes a material misstatement in an application for a license or permit under s. 462.03 or an application for renewal of a license or permit.

(b) Violates any law of this state or federal law that substantially relates to the practice of radiography, violates this chapter, or violates a rule promulgated under this chapter, including a provision of a code of ethics promulgated under s. 462.06 (2).

(c) Materially assists a person who does not hold a license or permit under s. 462.03 to engage in the practice of radiography.

(d) Advertises, practices, or attempts to practice under another person's name.

(e) Engages in unprofessional conduct, as defined by the board by rule.

(f) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, is arrested for or convicted of an offense the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of radiology.

History: 2009 a. 106.

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Safety & Professional Services**

AGENDA REQUEST FORM

1) Name and Title of Person Submitting the Request: Al Rohmeyer, Administrator, Division of Enforcement		2) Date When Request Submitted: 6/18/2015 Items will be considered late if submitted after 4:30 p.m. and less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 work days before the meeting for Medical Board ▪ 14 work days before the meeting for all others 	
3) Name of Board, Committee, Council, Sections: Radiography Examining Board			
4) Meeting Date: 8/4/2015	5) Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6) How should the item be titled on the agenda page? Introduction and Q & A – Al Rohmeyer, Administrator, Division of Legal Services and Compliance (DLSC)	
7) Place Item in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Session <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Session <input type="checkbox"/> Both		8) Is an appearance before the Board being scheduled? If yes, who is appearing? Yes, Al Rohmeyer	9) Name of Case Advisor(s), if required:
10) Describe the issue and action that should be addressed: Al Rohmeyer, Administrator of DLSC, will introduce himself to the Board and respond to questions.			
11) Authorization			
Signature of person making this request			Date
Supervisor (if required)			Date
Bureau Director signature (indicates approval to add post agenda deadline item to agenda)			Date