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| **Entry -to -Practice Competencies** | 2020 |
| ***“Optimal investment of human resources ... An absolute priority and the basis for success” Civil Service Bureau Belief.*** | **Medical Image Technologist &Assistant** |

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***Civil Service Bureau***

***ديوان الخدمة المدنية***

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Title | Organization |
| Odeh Salama Almheirat | Radiographer technician / Manager of Allied Medical Department | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Safa A Al Ashram  | Director of Specialization Department | Jordanian Nursing Council  |
| Osama Ismail Barakat |  Head of Radiotherapy Technicians | Albasheer Hospital |
| Allam Mahmoud Fadel | Radiographic Technician | Albasheer Hospital |
| Najwa Ibrahim said Bany Mustafa | Registered nurse /CPHQ Consultant  | Ministry of Health |

**Civil Service Bureau staff**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Title** | **Organization** |
| Sofian Y Shatnawi | Competitive Exam Director | Civil service bureau |
| Arwa Al Omari | The Head of Section of Measurement and Evaluation | Civil service bureau |
| Mohammad Abu Orouq | Measurement and Evaluation Assistant | Civil service bureau |
| D. Mousa M Kofahi | Measurement and evaluation specialist | Civil service bureau |
| Dr. Mohammed Al Moqusqus | Measurement and evaluation specialist | Civil service bureau |

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| **Secretary General**  |
| *Badrieh Al Bilbisi* |

**Introduction**

**Complementing the efforts of the Bureau to meet its vision in developing the professions and employee in civil services and raising the capacity building to reach to excellence in leading human resources to protect public.**

**Bureau has developed Medical Imaging Technologist &amp; Assistant Framework: Competencies &amp; Indicators to build entry -exams for medical imaging staff in civil services, provide framework to managers in civil sectors to build job description, provide guidance to medical imaging technologist and assistance regarding their professional obligations, and provide a framework to assess professional performance and address incompetence among them.**

**This framework developed by reviewing educational curriculums , best possible evidences of international and regional models and frameworks of medical imaging competencies that are relevant, comprehensive and have global applications and reviewing feedback provided by experts in a variety of civil settings and reviewed by Bureau and MOH.**

**Classification of the Medical Image staff**

* **Medical Image Technician**

Person who completes Bachelor degree of Medical Image, graduated from an accredited education program, and licensed to practice by Ministry of Health under the public health law

* **Medical Image Assistant:**

Person who completes diploma degree of Medical Image graduated from an accredited education program, and licensed to practice by Ministry of Health under the public health law

 

**The Framework consists of three categories of competencies:**

**Generic Health Competencies (GHC):** The competencies that are shared with all health profession in civil services that focus on provision of general health ethical legal care, health safety and quality practices, commination and therapeutic relationship, system-based practice, evidence-based practice and health informatics

**Professional Medical Imaging Competencies (PMIC):** The competencies that promote professional and regulated care environment for Medical Imaging by promoting professional responsibilities and manage patients care safely

**Specific Medical Imaging Competencies (SMIC):** The competencies that are most marketable for the entry to practice of Medical imaging technologist and assistant that focus on Medical imaging procedures that include Nuclear Medicine, Ultrasound, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, and CT scan and Radiologic Imaging procedures.

**Frame work for Medical Image Competencies**

**Tables of detailed content for Medical Imaging Technologist &Assistant**

**Competencies& Indicators**

|  **Generic Health Competencies** |
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| **Domains** | **Subdomains** | **Indicators** |
| **7.1 Safe and Effective Health Care Environment**  | **7.1.1 Health regulations in Jordan Laws, Bylaws and Policies of MOH**  | 7.1.1.1 Identify legislation governing health professions in Jordan 7.1.1.2 Understand MOH laws, policies and standards 7.1.1.3 Choose the appropriate actions that show awareness of legal implications for health practices |
| **7.1.2 Ethics**  | 7.1.2.1 Identify MOH code of conduct principles 7.1.2.2 Recognize ethical dilemmas and take appropriate action7.1.2.3 Able to Provide appropriate care adhered to code of conduct |
| **7.1.3 Quality Improvement** | 7.1.3.1 Identify human factors and basic safety design principles that affect safety7.1.3.2 Identify factors that create a culture of safety (such as, open communication strategies and organizational error reporting systems)7.1.3.3 Describe how patients, families, individual clinicians,health care teams, and systems can contribute to promoting safety and reducing errors |
| **7.2 Communication**  | **7.2.1 Therapeutic Relationship** | 7.2.1.1 Identify principles of effective communication through various means7.2.1.2 Able to provide care that reflects the whole person7.2.1.3 Identify the physical comfort and emotional support. 7.2.1.4 Recognize patients feeling of pain and suffering and practice appropriate action to reduce it.7.2.1.5 Identify practices for reducing fear and anxiety. |
| **7.2.2 Interdisciplinary Collaboration**  | 7.2.2.1 Apply basic group skills, including communication, delegation, and time management7.2.2.2 Ability to reach information to those who need it at theAppropriate time.7.2.2.3 Coordinate care processes to ensure continuity of the care Provided.* + - 1. Ability to resolve conflicts with other members of the team.

7.2.2.5 Understands what each health team member uniquely provides in terms of patient care |
| **7.3 Utilize Health Information**  | **7.3.1 Evidence-Based Practice** | 7.3.1.1 Select the reliable sources for locating evidence reports and clinical practice guidelines.7.3.1.2 Recognize the Value of continuous improvement in clinical practice based on new knowledge7.3.1.3 Discriminate between valid and invalid reasons for modifying evidence-based clinical practice based on clinical expertise or patient/family preferences7.3.1.4 Seek clinical experts before deciding to deviate from evidence-based protocols |
| **7.3.2 Health Informatics**  | 7.3.2.1 Identify importance of information and technology skills in patient care safety7.3.2.2 Identify essential information that must be available in a common database to support patient care7.3.2.3 Understand the Value of technologies that support clinical decision-making, error prevention, and care coordination7.3.2.4 Understand the concept of confidentiality to protect health information in electronic health records |

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| **6.21 Professional Medical Imaging Technologist/Assistants Competencies** |
| **Domains** | **Sub domains** | **Indicators** |
| **6.21.1 Management of Patient care**  | * + - 1. **Ethical Performance**
 | 6.21.1.1.1 Identify ethical principles 6.21.1.1.2 Inform client/staff members of ethical issues affecting client care6.21.1.1.3 Evaluate outcomes of interventions to promote ethical practice |
|  **6.21.1.2 Client Rights and Advocacy**  | 6.21.1.2.1 Recognize the client’s right to refuse treatment /procedures6.21.1.2.2 Discuss treatment options/decisions with clients and their families 6.21.1.2.3 Identify technique of teaching and demonstration of client/staff understanding of client rights.6.21.1.2.4 Advocate for client rights and needs  |
| **6.21.1.3 Confidentiality /Information Security** | 6.21.1.3.1 Recognize confidentiality and privacy requirements for staff and patients 6.21.1.3.2 Explain interventions appropriately when confidentiality has been breached by staff members |
| **6.21.1.4 Physical Assistance &Monitoring of patients** | 6.21.1.4.1 Identify patient transfer &movement techniques6.21.1.4.2 Assist patients with medical equipment (enema, folys, vein puncture6.21.1.4.3 Participate in drugs administration  |
| **6.21.1.5 Emergency response**  | 6.21.1.5.1 Identify allergic reaction6.21.1.5.2 Identify cardiac arrest and CPR 6.21.1.5.3 Define physical injury or trauma 6.21.1.5.4 Define emergency medical disorders (seizure, diabetic reaction) |
| **6.21.2 Safety of practice and risk management**  | **6.21.2.1 safety& Injury Prevention** | 6.21.2.1.1 Determine client/staff member knowledge of safety procedures6.21.2.1.2 Identify deficits and factors that may impede client safety 6.21.2.1.3 List precautions that may contribute to an accident or injury prevention6.21.2.1.4 Recognize the safety measure when using the equipment 6.21.2.1.5 Identify the safety policies at work place to act within the standards “e.g. risk for fall policy, needle puncture policy, medical waste policy, etc.”6.21.2.1.6 Apply knowledge of medical imaging/radiation therapy related hazards and control measures to ensure the safety of others in the workplace |
| **6.21.2.2 Infection control** | 6.21.2.2.1 Assess client care area for sources of infection 6.21.2.2.2 Understand organism’s mode of transmission for communicable diseases (e.g., airborne, droplet, contact) „6.21.2.2.3 Apply principles of infection control (e.g., hand hygiene, aseptic technique, isolation, sterile technique, universal/standard precautions)6.21.2.2.4 Define the policy and procedures when reporting a client with a communicable disease6.21.2.2.5 Describe the aspects of client education regarding infection control measures6.21.2.2.6 Evaluate infection control precautions implemented by staff members  |
| **6.21.2.3 Radiation protection** | 6.21.2.3.1 Identify appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment6.21.2.3.2 Mention the sources of Radiation including (natural background ionizing radiation and Man-Made radiation sources). 6.21.2.3.4 Understand the attenuation of Ionizing Radiation (Interactions with Matter)6.21.2.3.5 Identify Radiation Doses of Absorbed Dose, Equivalent and Effective Dose6.21.2.3.6 Describe the Interaction of radiations with Tissues6.21.2.3.7 Identify Molecular and Cellular Response to Radiation6.21.2.3.8 Define Organ Response to radiation6.21.2.3.9 List Stochastic and Deterministic Effects.6.21.2.3.10 Outline the Principles of Radiation Protection: Time, Distance, Shielding6.21.2.3.11 Memorize Radiation Protection Organizations for recommended Dose Limits (ICRP – 1990 and 2003)6.21.2.3.12 Explain Design and Layout of Radiology Facilities6.21.2.3.13 Mention the types of Radiation Survey Monitors6.21.2.3.14 Identify Personnel Dosimeters (PDs) (Film Badges, Thermo-luminescence Dosimeter (TLD), - Optically Stimulated Luminescent Dosimeters (OSLD), - Pocket Dosimeter (Pocket Ionization Chamber)6.21.2.3.15 List the Portable Radiation Survey Instruments6.21.2.3.16 Identify Gas – Filled Counters (GM Counter, Ionization Chambers and Proportional Counter)6.21.2.3.17 Identify Solid State Detectors |
| **6.21.2.4 Reporting of Incidents**  | 6.21.2.4.1 Know processes used in error incidents and allocation of responsibility and accountability6.21.2.4.2 Evaluate response to error/event/occurrence 6.21.2.4.3 Discuss the interventions in unsafe practice of health care personnel appropriately |
| **6.21.3 Radiation physics** | **6.21.3.1 Radiation Types** | 6.21.3.1.1 Discuss basic Radiation physics: - Structure of the atom6.21.3.1.2 Mention the Radiation types* Particle Radiations and Electromagnetic radiation
* Ionizing and Non-ionizing radiation
* Electromagnetic spectrum

6.21.3.1.3 Describe the Interactions of Radiation with Matter* Basic Interactions of Particle Radiation with Matter
* Elastic and Non-Elastic Collisions
* Basic Interactions of Electromagnetic radiation with matter
* Coherent Scattering
* Photoelectric Effect
* Compton Scattering
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| **6.21.3.2 X-Ray Tube** | 6.21.3.2.1 Identify Internal Component of Diagnostic X-Ray Tubes6.21.3.2.2 Recognize Principle of Line Focus6.21.3.2.3 Define Anode Heel Effect6.21.3.2.4 Identify Tube Rating Charts6.21.3.2.5 Define X- Ray Tube Shield |
| **6.21.3.3 X-Ray Production** | 6.21.3.3.1 Understand the Processes of X-Ray Generation6.21.3.3.2 Know Bremsstrahlung X-Rays6.21.3.3.3 List Characteristics of X-Rays6.21.3.3.4 Recognize X-Ray Spectrum6.21.3.3.5 Assess Intensity and Quality of X-ray Beams |

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| **5.21 Specific / Specialized Medical Imaging Technologist Competencies** |
| **Domains** | **Sub domains** | **Indicators** |
| **5.21.1 Medical Imaging/Radiation Therapy Sciences Practice** | **5.21.1.1 Anatomy, physiology and pathology appropriate to the scope of practice****(image should be scan)** | 5.21.1.1.1 Apply knowledge the anatomy and physiology of the human body relevant to the scope of practice (Skeletal system, Abdomen, Chest)5.21.1.1.2 Identify the pathophysiology underpinning disease and injuries affecting the human body as: - Type of fractures- Type of brain hemorrhage, - Infarction |
| **5.21.2 Radiologic Imaging** | **5.21.2.1 Procedures/Positions for** (**Chest –breast-abdomen-pelvic) Without contrast media** | 5.21.2.1.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.1.2 List the Clinical indication 5.21.2.1.3 Apply Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.1.4 use evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan  |
| **5.21.2.2 Procedures/Positions for Upper extremities and lower extremities Without contrast media** | 5.21.2.2.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.2.2 List the Clinical indication5.21.2.2.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.2.4 use evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan  |
| **5.21.2.3 Procedures/Positions for Skull (head) - whole spine Without contrast media** | 5.21.2.3.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.3.2 List the Clinical indication5.21.2.3.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.3.4 use evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan) |
| **5.21.2.4 Special cases** | 5.21.2.4.1 Identify and apply imagine of foreign body in all radiographic examination.5.21.2.4.2 Identify and apply magnification radiography |
| **5.21.2.5 GI system with contrast media** | 5.21.2.5.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.5.2 List the clinical indication and contraindication5.21.2.5.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.5.4 use evaluation criteria (image should be scan)5.21.2.5.5 Identify types of contrast media 5.21.2.5.6 Mention the methods of administration 5.21.2.5.7 Prepare Imaging and accessory equipment  |
| **5.21.2.6 Urinary System with contrast media** | 5.21.2.6.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.6.2 List the clinical indication and contraindication5.21.2.6.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.6.4 use evaluation criteria (image should be scan)5.21.2.6.5 Identify types of contrast media 5.21.2.6.6 Mention the methods of administration 5.21.2.6.7 Prepare Imaging and accessory equipment  |
| **5.21.2.7 Reproductive system with contrast media** | 5.21.2.7.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.7.2 List the clinical indication and contraindication5.21.2.7.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.7.4 use evaluation criteria (image should be scan)5.21.2.7.5 Identify types of contrast media 5.21.2.7.6 Mention the methods of administration 5.21.2.7.7 Prepare Imaging and accessory equipment  |
| **5.21.2.8 Biliary ducts with contrast media** | 5.21.2.8.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.8.2 List the clinical indication and contraindication5.21.2.8.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.8.4 use evaluation criteria (image should be scan)5.21.2.8.5 Identify types of contrast media 5.21.2.8.6 Mention the methods of administration 5.21.2.8.7 Prepare Imaging and accessory equipment  |
| **5.21.2.9 Solography** **with contrast media** | 5.21.2.9.1 Apply basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.21.2.9.2 List the clinical indication and contraindication5.21.2.9.3 Apply Central of x-ray and exposure5.21.2.9.4 use evaluation criteria (image should be scan)5.21.2.9.5 Identify types of contrast media 5.21.2.9.6 Mention the methods of administration 5.21.2.9.7 Prepare Imaging and accessory equipment  |
| **5.21.2.10 Angiographic procedures**  | 5.21.2.10.1 Define Angiographic procedure.5.21.2.10.2 Recognize indication of angiographic procedures 5.21.2.10.3 Identify tools and equipment use in angiographic procedures 5.21.2.10.4 Recognize possible complications of any angiographic procedure**.** |
| **5.21.2.11 Principles of radioactivity**  | 5.21.2.11.1 Define Radioactivity Concepts:* Physical Half Life, Average Life and Effective Half Life
* Decay Constants (Total and Partial)
* Chain Decay
* Activity
* Units of Activity.
* Specific Activity.
* Production of Radionuclides.

5.21.2.11.2 Define types of Radioactivity Decay:* Alpha Decay
* Negative Beta Decay
* Positive Beta Decay
* Electron Capture Decay
* Gamma Decay
 |
| **5.21.2.12 Radiographic imaging processing /Radiographic film**  | 5.21.2.12.1 Identify Remnant Radiation of radiographic film 5.21.2.12.2 Understand radiographic film Construction 5.21.2.12.3 Identify Formation of the Latent Image of radiographic film 5.21.2.12.4 List processing of the Latent Image radiographic film 5.21.2.12.5 Differentiate between different types of radiographic films 5.21.2.12.6 Apply techniques of handling and storage of radiographic film  |
| **5.21.2.13 Radiographic imaging processing /Intensifying Screen** | 5.21.2.13.1 Describe screen construction 5.21.2.13.2 Define Luminescence 5.21.2.13.3 Understand screen characteristics |
| **5.21.2.14 Radiographic imaging processing/ Image Quality** | 5.21.2.14.1 Assess radiographic quality5.21.2.14.2 Understand Film factors for quality image 5.21.2.14.3 Recognize Geometric factors |
| **5.21.2.15 Digital Image Processing Concepts** | 5.21.2.15.1 identify and Apply the physical principles of digital imaging acquisition, processing, display, storage and communication.5.21.2.15.2 Compare between screen-film and digital radiography;(The advantages and disadvantages)5.21.2.15.3 List the basic principles of commonly used digital imaging systems. 5.21.2.15.4 Differentiate between types of digital image formats.5.21.2.15.5 Understand the basic principles of image processing techniques.5.21.2.15.6 recognize different types of digital-based imaging modalities. (such as; digital fluoroscopy, digital mammography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging and their clinical applications; Indirect and direct DR)5.21.2.15.7 Understand picture archiving and communication systems PACS |
| **5.21.2.16 Radiographic Exposure**  | 5.21.2.16.1 Identify X-ray tube construction5.21.2.16.2 Define X-Ray generator 5.21.2.16.3 Identify X-ray emission spectrum5.21.2.16.4 Identify principles of X-Ray Attenuation (Linear and Mass Attenuation Coefficient)5.21.2.16.5 Identify filters and beam restricting devices Control of Scatter Radiation, Aperture Diaphragm, Variable, Aperture Collimator 5.21.2.16.6 Understand Grid Characteristics: Grid Ratio; Grid Frequency.; Grid Strip.5.21.2.16.7 Recognize Contrast Improvement Factor 5.21.2.16.8 Define Bucky Factor or Grid Factor  |
| **5.21.2.17 Image Quality and Quality control**  | 5.21.2.17.1 Apply techniques that produce the best diagnostic image quality.5.21.2.17.2 Recognize tools and equipment which increase quality of images.5.21.2.17.3 Recognize radiographic visibility quality 5.12.2.17.4 Identify contrast, gray scale and resolution5.12.2.17.5 Define optimum kvp 5.21.2.17.6 Compare between grid ratio and grid radius 5.21.2.17.7 Define methods can be used to reduce the effect of scattered radiation 5.21.2.17.8 Identify Visibility Factors for X-RAY Tube 5.21.2.17.9 Identify Visibility Factors for X-Ray Interaction:5.21.2.17.10 use Geometrical Factors 5.21.2.17.11 Explain the most effective way for the individual radiographer to minimize patient exposure 5.21.2.17.12 Describes the effect of off-centering and beam divergence on radiographic quality.  |
| **5.21.2.18 Radio pharmacology**  | 5.21.2.18.1 Distinguish Types of contrast media used in radiographic procedures.5.21.2.18.2 Mention additional drugs may be used during radiographic studies 5.21.2.18.3 List adverse reaction of all types of contrast media used in radiographic department.5.21.2.18.4 Apply First aid interventions if there is adverse reaction.5.21.2.18.5 Know medications used if there is adverse reaction.5.21.2.18.6 Apply care of the patient after the end of the procedure with contrast media 5.21.2.18.7 Recognize radiographic procedures that need contrast media 5.21.2.18.8 Prepare patients with radiographic Procedures that need contrast media 5.21.2.18.9 Apply Techniques for procedures need contrast media.5.21.2.18.10 Identify indication and contraindications of procedures with contrast media  |
| **5.21.3 Medical Imaging** | **5.21.3.1 Cross Sectional Anatomy****(Image should be scan)** | 5.21.3.1.1 Understand the directional terminology (coronal, sagittal …) 5.21.3.1.2 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for head and neck 5.21.3.1.3 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for skeleton5.21.3.1.4 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for body organs  |
| **5.21.3.2 Ultrasound** | 5.21.3.2.1 Identify Common features of all transducers and transducer elements 5.21.3.2.2 Know Linear- and curvilinear-array transducers (beam-stepping arrays) 5.21.3.2.3 Recognize Phased-array transducers (beam-steering arrays) 5.21.3.2.4 Identify Hybrid beam-stepping/beam-steering transducers -3D/4D transducers5.21.3.2.5 Monitor Imaging system performance5.21.3.2.6 Define ultrasound Artifacts 5.21.3.2.7 Recognize Sources of errors in ultrasound systems5.21.3.2.8 prepare Patient for (Liver US, Renal US, Pelvis US, Bladder US, Aorta US) |
| **5.21.4 Nuclear Medicine (NM)** | **5.21.4.1 Physics of NM**  | 5.21.4.1.1 Identify modes of radioactive decay.5.21.4.1.2 Define Radionuclide and radiopharmaceutical production.5.21.4.1.3 Recognize interaction of radiation with matter.5.21.4.1.4 Recognize radiation detectors.5.21.4.1.5 Identify Electronic Instrumentation for radiation detection system e.g.: Main parts of the gamma camera, The types of collimators5.21.4.1.6 Identify static and dynamic Gamma camera characteristics 5.21.4.1.7 Identify aspect and pet instrument characteristics. |
| **5.21.4.2 Radiation protection principles** | 5.21.4.2.1 Understand ALARA principle (as low as reasonably achievable) and Half Life of radiopharmaceutical.5.21.4.2.2 Identify Diagnostic reference level for dose optimization:5.21.4.2.3 Understand the Distance-Time – Shield principle.5.21.4.2.4 Apply technology of radioactive waste.5.21.4.2.5 Apply the procedures of decontamination of radioactive 5.21.4.2.6 Apply procedures for storage and safe handling of sealed radioactive sources |
| **5.21.4.3 Quality assurance**  | 5.21.4.3.1 Recognize Image quality parameters of NM for body system 5.21.4.3.2 Recognize Image spatial resolution of NM for body system. |
| **5.21.4.4 Management of care**  | 5.21.4.4.1 Prepare Patient for NM procedure5.21.4.4.2 Apply instructions after NM procedure.5.21.4.4.3 Apply NM acquisition for body systems: Central Nervous System, Endocrine System, Respiratory System, Skeletal system, Cardiovascular System, Genitourinary System Gastrointestinal .5.21.4.4.4 Explain Radiopharmaceuticals NM of body system |
| **5.21.5Magnetic Resonance Imaging** **(MRI)** | **5.21.5.1 Physics of MR** | 5.21.5.1.1 Identify basic physics of NMR, relaxation phenomena. relaxation time measurements. 5.21.5.1.2 understand the interaction magnetic moment with external magnetic field and RF field. 5.21.5.1.3 Define magnetic susceptibility, image contrast mechanism, and gradient echo versus spine echo.  |
| **5.21.5.2 MR Hardware and safety** | 5.21.5.2.1 List MR Hardware risks with magnetic field5.21.5.2.2 Define MR Hardware (Magnetic field gradients)5.21.5.2.3 Identify MR Hardware risks with Radio frequency fields5.21.5.2.4 Mention the helium associated risks5.21.5.2.5 Recall Laser associated risks |
| **5.21.5.3 Resolution and Image quality** | 5.21.5.3.1 Memorize indications of K-Space.5.21.5.3.2 List the applications of Spatial encoding (slice selection) 5.21.5.3.3 List the applications of Spatial encoding (frequency encoding) 5.21.5.3.4 Define Spatial encoding (phase encoding) 5.21.5.3.5 List the uses Field of view and spatial resolution 5.21.5.3.6 Mention the indications of Imaging parameters and tradeoffs5.21.5.3.7 Identify MR image artifacts “image should be seen”  |
| **5.21.5.4 Protocols and patient preparation**  | 5.21.5.4.1 List Indication and contraindication of MRI.5.21.5.4.2 Apply Position techniques for patients 5.21.5.4.3 Apply basic sequences and parameters for body organs without contrast media.5.21.5.4.4 Understand Apply basic sequences and parameters for body organs with contrast media 5.21.5.4.5 Mention indication and contra indication of Contrast media in MRI5.21.5.4.6 Calculate the dose of contrast media  |
| **5.21.6 Computerized Tomography Scan****(CT Scan)** | **5.21.6.1 Physics of CT-Scan**  | 5.21.6.1.1 Identify Physical Principles of Computed Tomography 5.21.6.1.2 Know Hardware Tomography 5.21.6.1.3 Distinguish between Spiral/Helical Computed Tomography 5.21.6.1.4 Recognize Image Manipulation and Three-Dimensional CT 5.21.6.1.5 Identify Radiation dosimeter in CT scan. |
| **5.21.6.2 Image quality and Image display** | 5.21.6.2.1 Assess /evaluate CT Image Quality and Radiation Dose5.21.6.2.2 Illustrate Image Reconstruction and post-processing.5.21.6.2.3 Recognize CT image artifact. |
| **5.21.6.3 Patient care and Patient preparation**  | 5.21.6.3.1 provide instructions for Patient Pre-CT Scan 5.21.6.3.2 prepare patient for the CT scan 5.21.6.3.3 Recognize Contrast Agents, quantity, indication and contraindication 5.21.6.3.4 Apply Injection techniques. |
| **5.21.6.4 Procedures and Protocols** | 5.21.6.4.1 Apply Neurological Imaging procedures and protocols5.21.6.4.2 Apply Thoracic Imaging procedures and protocols5.21.6.4.3 Apply Abdomen and Pelvis Imaging procedures and protocols5.21.6.4.4 Apply Musculoskeletal Imaging procedures and protocols5.21.6.4.5 Apply Imaging procedures and protocols for Interventional CT Imaging |
| **5.21.6.5 Dose Distribution** | 5.21.6.5.1 Define Phantoms5.21.6.5.2 Know Depth Dose Distribution5.21.6.5.3 Recognize Percentage Depth Dose5.21.6.5.4 Understand Tissue-Air Ratio |
| **5.21.6.6 Treatment Planning**  | 5.21.6.6.1 List uses of radiotherapy5.21.6.6.2 Identify types of radiotherapy5.21.6.6.3 Recognize Parameters of is dose curves5.21.6.6.4 Define Wedge filters5.21.6.6.5 Apply Combination of Radiation fields5.21.6.6.6 Apply Isometric techniques5.21.6.6.7 use treatment simulation5.21.6.6.8 use Field blocks5.21.6.6.9 use Field shaping |
| **5.21.6.7 Electron Beam Therapy** | 5.21.6.7.1 Understand Electron interactions5.21.6.7.2 Define the absorbed dose5.21.6.7.3 List Characteristics of clinical electron beams5.21.6.7.4 Define Electron arc therapy5.21.6.7.5 Identify total skin irradiation |

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| **5.22 Specific /Specialized Medical Imaging Assistant Competencies** |
| **Domains** | **Sub domains** | **Indicators** |
| **5.22.1 Medical Imaging/Radiation Therapy Sciences Practice** | **5.22.1.1 Anatomy, physiology and pathology appropriate to the scope of practice****(image should be scan)** | 5.22.1.1.1 Understand the anatomy and physiology of the human body relevant to the scope of practice (Skeletal system, Abdomen, Chest)5.22.1.1.2 Identify the pathophysiology underpinning disease and injuries affecting the human body as: - Type of fractures - Type of brain hemorrhage, - Infarction |
| **5.22.2 Radiologic Imaging** | **5.22.2.1 Procedures/Positions for** (**Chest –breast-abdomen-pelvic) Without contrast media** | 5.22.2.1.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.1.2 List the Clinical indication5.22.2.1.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.1.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan |
| **5.22.2.2 Procedures/Positions for Upper extremities and lower extremities Without contrast media** | 5.22.2.2.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.2.2 List the Clinical indication5.22.2.2.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.2.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan |
| **5.22.2.3 Procedures/Positions for Skull (head) - whole spine Without contrast media** | 5.22.2.3.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.3.2 List the Clinical indication5.22.2.3.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure* + - * 1. Understand the evaluation criteria for the image ( Image should be scan
 |
| **5.22.2.4 Special cases** | 5.22.2.4.1 Recognize imagine of foreign body in all radiographic examination.5.22.2.4.2 Understand magnification radiography |
| **5.22.2.5 GI system with contrast media** | 5.22.2.5.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.5.2 List clinical indication and contraindication5.22.2.5.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.5.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan5.22.2.5.5 Mention the types of contrast media 5.22.2.5.6 Identify methods of administration 5.22.2.5.7 Describe the preparation required for Imaging and accessory equipment |
| **5.22.2.6 Urinary System with contrast media** | 5.22.2.6.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.6.2 List clinical indication and contraindication5.22.2.6.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.6.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan5.22.2.6.5 Mention the types of contrast media5.22.2.6.6 Identify methods of administration 5.22.2.6.7 Describe the preparation required for Imaging and accessory equipment |
| **5.22.2.7 Reproductive system with contrast media** | 5.22.2.7.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.7.2 List clinical indication and contraindication5.22.2.7.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.7.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan5.22.2.7.5 Mention the types of contrast media5.22.2.7.6 Identify methods of administration 5.22.2.7.7 Describe the preparation required for Imaging and accessory equipment |
| **5.22.2.8 Biliary ducts with contrast media** | 5.22.2.8.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.8.2 List clinical indication and contraindication5.22.2.8.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.8.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan5.22.2.8.5 Mention the types of contrast media5.22.2.8.6 Identify methods of administration 5.22.2.8.7 Describe the preparation required for Imaging and accessory equipment |
| **5.22.2.9 Solography** **with contrast media** | 5.22.2.9.1 Recognize the basics and specific positioning techniques in radiography for adults and pediatrics 5.22.2.9.2 Mention the types of contrast media5.22.2.9.3 Describe Central of x-ray and exposure5.22.2.9.4 Understand the evaluation criteria for the image (Image should be scan5.22.2.9.5 Mention the types of contrast media5.22.2.9.6 Identify methods of administration 5.22.2.9.7 Describe the preparation required for Imaging and accessory equipment |
|  | **5.22.2.10 Angiographic procedures**  | 5.22.2.10.1 Understand Angiographic procedure.5.22.2.10.2 Recall the indication of angiographic procedures 5.22.2.10.3 List the tools and equipment use in angiographic procedures 5.22.2.10.4 Mention the possible complications of any angiographic procedure**.** |
| **5.22.2.11 Principles of radioactivity**  | 5.22.2.11.1 Understand Radioactivity Concepts:* Physical Half Life, Average Life and Effective Half Life
* Decay Constants (Total and Partial)
* Chain Decay
* Activity
* Units of Activity.
* Specific Activity.
* Production of Radionuclides.

5.22.2.11.2 Distinguish between different types of Radioactivity Decay:* Alpha Decay
* Negative Beta Decay
* Positive Beta Decay
* Electron Capture Decay
* Gamma Decay
 |
| **5.22.2.12Radiographic imaging processing /Radiographic film**  | 5.22.2.12.1 Identify Remnant Radiation of radiographic film 5.22.2.12.2 Know radiographic film Construction 5.22.2.12.3 Recognize Formation of the Latent Image of radiographic film 5.22.2.12.4 Discuss processing of the Latent Image radiographic film 5.22.2.12.5 List types of radiographic films 5.22.2.12.6 Understand the techniques of handling and storage of radiographic film |
| **5.22.2.13Radiographic imaging processing /Intensifying Screen** | 5.22.2.13.1 Define screen construction 5.22.2.13.2 Describe Luminescence 5.22.2.13.3 mention the screen characteristics |
| **5.22.2.14Radiographic imaging processing/ Image Quality** | 5.22.2.14.1 Understand the radiographic quality5.22.2.14.2 Mention the Film factors that affect quality image 5.22.2.14.3 Recognize Geometric factors |
| **5.22.2.15Digital Image Processing Concepts** | 5.22.2.15.1 Understand Computed Radiography: Physics and Technology 5.22.2.15.2 Know Digital Radiography (Indirect and direct DR) 5.22.2.15.3 Recognize Picture Archiving and Communication Systems PACS |
| **5.22.2.16Radiographic Exposure**  | 5.22.2.16.1 Identify X-ray tube construction5.22.2.16.2 Define X-Ray generator 5.22.2.16.3 Identify X-ray emission spectrum5.22.2.16.4 Mention the principles of X-Ray Attenuation (Linear and Mass Attenuation Coefficient)5.22.2.16.5 Identify filters and beam restricting devices: Control of Scatter Radiation, Aperture Diaphragm, - Variable, Aperture Collimator 5.22.2.16.6 Understand Grid Characteristics: Grid Ratio; Grid Frequency.; Grid Strip.5.22.2.16.7 Recognize Contrast Improvement Factor 5.22.2.16.8 Define Bucky Factor or Grid Factor  |
| **5.22.2.17 Image Quality****and Quality control**  | 5.22.2.17.1 Describe the techniques which producing the best diagnostic image quality.5.22.2.17.2 Recognize tools and equipment which increase quality of images.5.22.2.17.3 Recognize radiographic visibility quality 5.22.2.17.4 Identify contrast, gray scale and resolution5.22.2.17.5 Define optimum kVp 5.22.2.17.6 Compare between grid ratio and grid radius 5.22.2.17.7 List methods can be used to reduce the effect of scattered radiation 5.22.2.17.8 Identify Visibility Factors for X-RAY Tube 5.22.2.17.9 Mention the Visibility Factors for X-Ray Interaction:5.22.2.17.10 Understand the Geometrical Factors 5.22.2.17.11 Explain the most effective way for the individual radiographer to minimize patient exposure 5.22.2.17.12 Describe the effect of off-centering and beam divergence on radiographic quality.  |
| **5.22.2.18Radio pharmacology**  | 5.22.2.18.1 Distinguish Types of contrast media used in radiographic procedures.5.22.2.18.2 List additional drugs may be used during radiographic studies 5.22.2.18.3 Mention adverse reaction of all types of contrast media used in radiographic department.5.22.2.18.4 Explain First aid if there is adverse reaction.5.22.2.18.5 Recall medications used if there is adverse reaction.5.22.2.18.6 Describe the appropriate care of the patient after the end of the procedure with contrast media 5.22.2.18.7 Recognize radiographic procedures that need contrast media 5.22.2.18.8 Understand the preparation required for patients with radiographic Procedures that need contrast media 5.22.2.18.9 Mention Techniques for procedures need contrast media.5.22.2.18.10 Recognize indication and contraindications of procedures with contrast media |
| **5.22.3 Medical Imaging** | **5.22.3.1 Cross Sectional****Anatomy (Image should be scan)** | 5.22.3.1.1 Define the directional terminology (coronal, sagittal …) 5.22.3.1.2 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for head and neck.5.22.3.1.3 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for skeleton5.22.3.1.4 Identify different structures of the human body on both computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) images for body organs  |
| **5.22.3.2 Ultrasound** | 5.22.3.2.1 Identify Common features of all transducers and transducer elements 5.22.3.2.2 Understand Linear- and curvilinear-array transducers (beam-stepping arrays) 5.22.3.2.3 Define Phased-array transducers (beam-steering arrays) 5.22.3.2.4 Compare between Hybrid beam-stepping and beam-steering transducers -3D/4D transducers5.22.3.2.5 Mention the parameters while monitoring Imaging system performance5.22.3.2.6 Describe ultrasound Artifacts 5.22.3.2.7 Mention the Sources of errors in ultrasound systems5.22.3.2.8 Explain the Patient preparation required for Liver USRenal US, Pelvis US, Bladder US , Aorta US) |
| **5.22.3.3 Nuclear Medicine (NM)** | 5.22.3.3.1 List the modes of radioactive decay.5.22.3.3.2 Understand Radionuclide and radiopharmaceutical production.5.22.3.3.3 Recognize interaction of radiation with matter.5.22.3.3.4 Recognize radiation detectors.5.22.3.3.5 Identify Electronic Instrumentation for radiation detection system.* Main parts of the gamma camera
* The types of collimators

5.22.3.3.6 Identify static and dynamic Gamma camera characteristics 5.22.3.3.7 Recall aspect and pet instrument characteristics.5.22.3.3.8 Understand ALARA principle (as low as reasonably achievable) and Half Life of radiopharmaceutical.5.22.3.3.9 Identify Diagnostic reference level for dose optimization.5.22.3.3.10 Define Distance-Time – Shield principle.5.22.3.3.11 Apply technology of Radioactive waste.5.22.3.3.12 Describe the techniques for contamination management of radioactive.5.22.3.3.13 Understand the procedures for storage and safe handling of sealed radioactive sources5.22.3.3.14 Recognize Image quality parameters of NM for body system 5.22.3.3.15 Recognize Image spatial resolution of NM for body. system5.22.3.3.16 Discuss the Patient preparation for NM procedure5.22.3.3.17 Explain the instructions after NM procedure.5.22.3.3.18 Apply NM acquisition for body systems: Central Nervous System, Endocrine System, Respiratory System, Skeletal system, Cardiovascular System, Genitourinary System Gastrointestinal.5.22.3.3.19 Identify Radiopharmaceuticals NM of body system |
| **5.22.3.4 Magnetic Resonance Imaging** **(MRI)** | 5.22.3.4.1 Identify basic physics of NMR, relaxation phenomena. relaxation time measurements. 5.22.3.4.2 Understand the interaction magnetic moment with external magnetic field and RF field.5.22.3.4.3 Define magnetic susceptibility, image contrast mechanism, and gradient echo versus spine echo.5.22.3.4.4 List MR Hardware risks with magnetic field5.22.3.4.5 Understand MR Hardware (Magnetic field gradients)5.22.3.4.6 Mention the MR Hardware risks with Radio frequency fields5.22.3.4.7 Identify the risks associated with helium5.22.3.4.8 Recall laser associated risks 5.22.3.4.9 Identify Spatial Encoding and k-space.5.22.3.4.10 Discuss the sequences for the human body such as:Brain MRI, Spine MRI, Joints MRI, Abdomen MRI, Pelvis MR5.22.3.4.11 Identify MR image artifacts “image should be seen” 5.22.3.4.12 Mention the MR Contrast Agents |
| **5.22.3.5 Computerized Tomography Scan****(CT Scan)**  | 5.22.3.5.1 Identify Physical Principles of Computed Tomography 5.22.3.5.2 Know Hardware Tomography 5.22.3.5.3 Distinguish between Spiral/Helical Computed Tomography5.22.3.5.4 Recognize Image Manipulation and Three-Dimensional CT 5.22.3.5.5 Assess /evaluate CT Image Quality and Radiation Dose5.22.3.5.6 Identify Image Reconstruction and post-processing.5.22.3.5.7 Illustrate instructions for Patient Pre-CT Scan 5.22.3.5.8 Mention instructions for Patient Pre-CT Scan5.22.3.5.9 List Contrast Agents, quantity, indication and contraindication 5.22.3.5.10 Understand the Injection techniques 5.22.3.5.11 Discuss Neurological Imaging procedures and protocols5.22.3.5.12 Explain Thoracic Imaging procedures and protocols5.22.3.5.13 Understand Abdomen and Pelvis Imaging procedures and protocols5.22.3.5.14 Describe Musculoskeletal Imaging procedures and protocols5.22.3.5.15 Understand Imaging procedures and protocols for Interventional CT Imaging 5.22.3.5.16 Recognize CT image artifacts “image should be seen” |
| **5.22.3.6 Radio therapy** | 5.22.3.6.1 List uses of radiotherapy5.22.3.6.2 Mention the types of radiotherapy5.22.3.6.3 Define Phantoms5.22.3.6.4 Know Depth Dose Distribution5.22.3.6.5 Define Percentage Depth Dose5.22.3.6.6 Understand Tissue-Air Ratio5.22.3.6.7 Recognize Parameters of is dose curves5.22.3.6.8 Know Wedge filters5.22.3.6.9 Apply Combination of Radiation fields5.22.3.6.10 Know Isometric techniques5.22.3.6.11 Understand treatment simulation procedure5.22.3.6.12 Value the importance of Field blocks5.22.3.6.13 Comprehend the usage of Field shaping 5.22.3.6.14 Recognize Electron interactions5.22.3.6.15 Describe the absorbed dose5.22.3.6.16 List Characteristics of clinical electron beams5.22.3.6.17 Define Electron arc therapy5.22.3.6.18 Understand Total skin irradiation |

**References**

1-Competence Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Practice in New Zealand March 2017

2-Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists Competency Profile Magnetic Resonance January 2014

3-Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists Competency Profile Nuclear Medicine Technology January 2014