

University of Arkansas - Fort Smith
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General Syllabus

RISP 11004 Introduction to Radiography

Credit Hours: 4

Lecture Hours: 4

Laboratory Hours: 0

Prerequisites: ENGL 10103 Composition I, MATH 11003 College Algebra, CPR Certification (American Heart Association “CPR for Healthcare Providers” or American Red Cross “CPR for the Professional Rescuer”) CHEM 10003 Chemical Principles, and BIOL 24003/24001 Human Anatomy/Laboratory

Prerequisite or corequisite: BIOL 24103/24101 Human Physiology/Laboratory

Corequisites: RISP 11102 Radiographic Procedures I, RISP 12302 Radiation Physics, and RISP 11204 Clinical Education I

Effective Catalog: 2019-2020

I. Course Information

A. Catalog Description

Provides a broad overview of the radiological sciences profession. Varied aspects of patient care, legal and ethical concerns, pharmacology, and professional development and organization are presented.

B. Additional Information – None

II. Student Learning Outcomes

A. Subject Matter

Upon successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. Explain the circumstances surrounding the discovery and development of the x-ray.
2. Use appropriate units when discussing the measurements of x-radiation.
3. Describe the radiographer’s role in relation to the radiologist, referring physician, hospital administration, nursing personnel, and other hospital staff.
4. List ways that a radiographer can contribute to the advancement of radiologic technology.
5. Define ethics.
6. Explain the rationale for confidentiality of professional communications.
7. List patient rights that the radiographer is responsible for protecting.
8. List examples of how members of diverse groups may approach health care.

9. List examples of how cultural diversity may influence or affect the communication process.
10. List steps to be taken to ensure accuracy of patient identification.
11. Demonstrate safe techniques for patient moving and transferring, using the principles of good body mechanics.
12. Explain the need for radiation protection.
13. List sources of radiation and explain their significance in dose accumulation.
14. Explain what is meant by maximum permissible dose for occupational workers and non-occupational workers.
15. List and describe the practical radiation protection methods for all radiographic examination.
16. List and describe instruments for monitoring personnel exposure to radiation.
17. State Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and explain how it pertains to patient care.
18. Correctly assess patient vital signs.
19. Perform urinary catheterization on either a male or female model.
20. Demonstrate proper isolation, sterile, or aseptic techniques used to protect from contagious diseases.
21. Define the terminology related to infection control.
22. Describe the various sources of nosocomial infection.
23. Compare and contrast medical and surgical asepsis.
24. List the signs and symptoms of child abuse.
25. Discuss the legal, moral, and ethical responsibilities a radiographer has in the recognition and reporting child abuse.
26. Discuss the appropriate methods of reporting child abuse.
27. Differentiate between the systems of ethics, law, and morals.
28. Use the problem-solving process of ethical analysis in decision-making when given a case study.
29. Explain three sources of moral judgment that underlie the ethical decision-making.
30. Identify moral dilemmas encountered in: patient relationships, physician relationships, and relationships with other health professionals.
31. Apply critical analysis to ethical decision-making.
32. Explain how to project a professional image in attire and conduct.
33. Recognize common definitions and nomenclature associated with pharmacology.
34. Describe the classifications, actions, indications, precautions, and documentation of various drugs as well as common abbreviations used in drug administration.
35. List the methods of drug administration.
36. Prepare intravenous drugs for injection.
37. Perform venipuncture using appropriate universal precautions.
38. Define and explain the differences between accreditation, credentialed, certification, licensure, and regulations.
39. Explain the benefits of continuing education as related to improved patient care and professional development.
40. Identify career advancements and opportunities for the radiographer.

B. University Learning Outcomes

This course enhances student abilities in the following areas:

Communication Skills (written and oral)

Students will compose coherent health care focused documents appropriate for the intended audience. Students will effectively communicate orally in a public setting by presenting a PowerPoint presentation focused on a healthcare related topic.

Ethical Decision Making

Students will apply appropriate ethical standards associated with the diagnostic imaging profession in order to resolve a variety of ethical dilemmas.

Global and Cultural Perspectives

Students will demonstrate an understanding of how the imaging science profession impacts or is impacted by different cultures.

II. Major Course Topics

- A. Basic Radiation Protection and Biology
- B. Introduction to Radiography – History of Medicine and X-rays
- C. Organizational Hierarchy and Function – Professional Roles and Behaviors
- D. Professional Development, Supporting Organizations, and Career Advancement
- E. Accreditation and Credentialing
- F. Patient Care
 - 1. Communication
 - 2. Vital Signs and Oxygen
 - 3. Safety, Transfer and Positioning
 - 4. Infection Control
 - 5. Aseptic and Non-Aseptic Techniques
 - 6. Venipuncture
 - 7. Contrast Media and Reactions
 - 8. Catheterization
 - 9. Medical Emergencies
 - 10. Child Abuse
- G. Pharmacology
- H. Legal and Ethical Issues