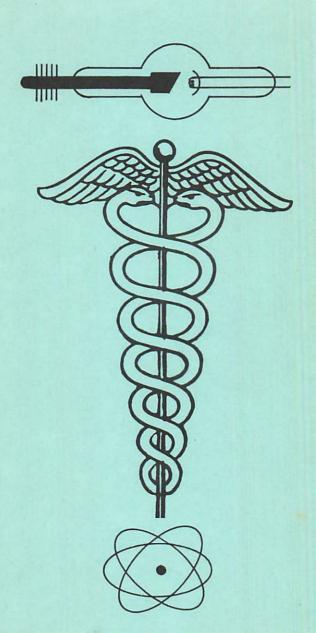
AUG 72



MISSOURI MINUTES

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#### AUGUST 1972

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#### **EDITORIAL**

Currently in the forefront of studies pertaining to allied health, and the subject of recent intensified investigative efforts is the Manpower Survey. These surveys have been conducted periodically for many years, not only in our health profession but in practically every other type of occupation. The purposes for which manpower surveys are undertaken are many and include:

- 1. Attempts at approximating the number of employees which will be necessary to meet the demands of expanding industries (including the health industry).
- 2. Utilization of this data to foster the development of human potential toward employment opportunities.
- 3. Avoidance of any major imbalance between the supply of trained workers available for particular jobs and the demand for such individuals.

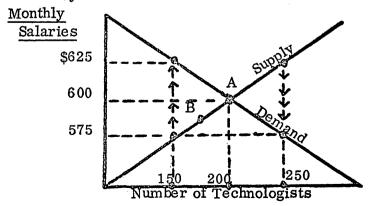
Manpower surveys can be greatly beneficial if accurate information has been obtained, or supremely disastrous if, as in the case of teachers and engineers, the collected data is riddled with inaccuracies.

Presently, it appears as if the field of radiologic technology is on the verge of becoming a victim of some of these deceiving manpower surveys. For some time now we have been led to believe that there existed an almost unquenchable demand for radiologic technologists. As the result of such information radiologic technology is witnessing an unprecedented growth in the number of student technologists being admitted annually to training programs.

The American Hospital Association recently completed a manpower survey in an effort to more accurately define the existing manpower status of many of the health professions, including radiologic technology. Information from 47 states indicated that there was no overall shortage of radiologic technologists. While some geographic areas indicated a slight shortage of technologists, others reported a surplus. This leads to the conclusion that what actually exists is just an improper distribution of technologists, and that we have, in fact, reached a saturation point; a point at which the supply of technologists is completely fulfilling the demand for them.

What is the result of having reached the saturation point, if indeed we have, and what will be our outcome if we should venture beyond this saturation point? The answer to the last part of the query is obvious ---- unemployment. If there are more technologists than jobs for technologists, then someone will be out of a job.

But what of the first part of the question - what happens when we reach a saturation point? A simple illustration of a supply and a demand curve might help to clarify this situation.



In this particular hypothetical graph if the number of technologists available for work was 200 then a state of equilibrium would exist because the number of technologists supplied exactly equals the number needed. Given this condition, the average technologists salary would be and remain to be \$600. If, however, there were only 150 technologists available for work, and the same demand as in the first case prevailed, then because the demand exceeds the supply, the salaries would tend to rise and settle at a level of \$625. On the other hand, if the market contained 250 available technologists, with a demand for only 200, then a certain amount of unemployment will occur, as well as a lowering of salaries to the \$575 level. This results from employees who are willing to work for less money just to be assured of a job.

Judging from the data obtained from the most recent ASRT membership survey, it would appear as if general radiologic technologists are hovering somewhere close to point A on the graph, while special procedure technologists must be closer to point B. Assuming for the moment that this is the case, we can see that the salaries for general radiologic technologists would tend to remain somewhat fixed, since the demand approximates the supply.

In the case of special procedure technologists at point B however, there would be a strong tendency for salaries to rise since the demand exceeds the supply. Therefore, we would expect to see higher salaries and larger raises for these individuals so long as they remained somewhere to the left of point A.

As mentioned previously, there is strong indication that the hypothetical cases just described actually

exists as can be borne out by the results of the ASRT salary survey.

From 1970 to 1971 the average staff technologist's salary rose only 2.7% -- a figure reasonably indicative of a saturation level being reached. In that same period, however, the average salaries of special procedure technologists rose 7.1%, clearly indicating that the demand for these technologists is exceeding the present supply.

Knowing that this situation is upon us, and realizing that it is very likely the result of proliferation and expansion of technology training programs beyond the actual needs of the profession, the solution to the problem becomes obvious. The field of radiologic technology has got to stop expanding its training capacity. The Directors of Education controlling the radiologic technology schools must stand up and take notice of the situation. They must realize that we have reached a saturation point and, therefore, must cease in the belief that there still remains an excessive demand for radiologic technologists.

It is not enough, however, just to acknowledge the existence of these facts. It is essential that, having recognized the problem, positive corrective steps be taken to alleviate the condition. The administrators must assume the responsibility which has been entrusted them by preventing any further expansion of their student training capacity. And, if they are truly concerned with maintaining technology in the envyable position that it now occupies, they must implement these corrective measures immediately.

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## AMENDMENTS TO THE ASRT AND AFFILIATE SOCIETY BY-LAWS

The following amendments were adopted by the members of the A.S.R.T. who attended the annual meeting in Denver, 1972. As per Chapter XIX, Section 2 of the A.S.R.T. bylaws: "Amendments adopted by the membership at an annual meeting shall be submitted to the active members for ratification by a plurality mail vote."

### Chapter IV, Section 4

"Associate members shall be registered technologists in the commercial field, or holders of a certificate of achievement issued by The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or technologists licensed by a state radiologic technology licensure board, or instructors or directors of education in A. M. A. or state licensure board approved programs of radiologic technology, who do not qualify for active membership but who have contributed to the aims and purposes of the Society and have applied for associate status. Associate members shall have all the obligations and privileges of members except the right to vote and hold office."

Comment: The adoption of this amendment will allow certain persons practicing in the field of radiologic technology, but who are not registered or eligible for registration by the A.R.R.T., to become associate members of the A.S.R.T. These persons would include non-registered licensed and military personnel.

### Chapter XI, Section 1

"The Board of Directors shall be composed of

fifteen members: The president, president-elect, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, the immediate past president and ten regional directors. They shall be active members of the Society and employed in the field of radiologic technology. The president shall serve as chairman. The immediate past president shall serve as a director for a period of one year. The remaining elected officers shall serve on the board during their tenure of office. The ten regional directors shall serve for a two year term."

Comment: This change removed a redundant section.

#### Section 5:

"The responsibilities of the Board of Directors shall be:

g. To change the date or location of the annual meeting of the Society if found advisable and to cancel the annual meeting in case of national emergency.

Comment: This change removes a redundant section.

### Chapter V, Section 1:

"The membership of this Society shall consist of active members, inactive members, associate members, student members, life members and honorary members. All candidates for membership, except inactive, life, and honorary members, shall submit the prescribed application form properly completed, together with required fees, and shall furnish any additional information as may be required."

Comment: This section is now consistent with Sections 3 and 5.

#### Section 4:

"Associate members shall be radiologic technologists who are not members of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists and commercial representatives. The radiologic technologists shall have all the privileges and obligations of members except the right to hold office. The commercial representatives shall have all the privileges and obligations of members except the right to vote and hold office."

Comment: By adopting this amendment the members recinded last year's controversial ruling on associate member qualifications by permitting registered technologists to be associate members of an affiliate society even though they are not members of the A.S.R.T.

### Section 5:

"A student membership category may be established. Student members shall be those students who are enrolled in a training program acceptable for credit by The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or in a program of a minimum of 24 months duration. Eligibility for this category shall terminate on conclusion of, or discontinuation of, such training. Student members shall have all the privileges and obligations of members, except the right to vote and hold office."

Comment: Makes this section consistent with other sections of the bylaws.

#### Section 6:

"Life members shall be members who have rendered unusual service to the Society. Life members shall be selected by a majority vote at a regular meeting, upon unanimous recommendation of the Board of Directors. They shall pay no dues and have all the privileges and obligations of members."

Comment: This amendment removes duplication of journal subscriptions. Life members of an affiliate society must be active members, therefore, they receive the journal through A.S.R.T. membership.

#### Chapter VI, Section 2:

"The annual dues for active, inactive, associate and student members may be equal to, but shall not exceed, the limit of annual dues permitted by Article V of the Articles of Incorporation of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, payable each year in advance, and shall not include a subscription to the journal of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists."

Comment: This change requires the affiliate society to no longer include the A.S.R.T. journal subscription as part of its dues and, if ratified, becomes effective July 1,1973.

Chapter VIII, Sections 1, 4, 7, and Chapter X, Sections 1 and 3

All of these sections were amended as originally proposed (see ASRT Journal or Scanner) and were merely changed to be consistent with other sections of the bylaws.

### Chapter XVI, Section 1:

"A quorum for any meeting shall be established by a vote of the members registered at an annual meeting. Such a quorum shall be not less than twenty-five percent (25%) or as established by the Society provided it does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the voting members registered at the meeting and includes not less than two officers."

### Chapter XVII, Section 1:

"The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (1970 edition) shall govern this Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are consistent with these bylaws."

Comment: This change was necessary because the previous edition is no longer available.

Chapter XVIII - District Organizations Powers and Privileges - Sections 3, 6 and 10

Comment: These sections were referred back to the Res olutions and Bylaws Committee for additional consideration.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN REGISTRY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

(Condensed)

Presented by Patricia O. Mueller, R.T.

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This year is the 50th anniversary of the A.R.R.T. and it is marked with steady growth in both numbers and professional developments. The Registry was founded to provide a means of establishing credentials for operators of x-ray equipment. Though many procedures and functions have changed over the years, its primary purpose for continued existence is the same.

The Board structure proves to be functional with an equal number of appointees from the two sponsoring organizations, namely, the A.S.R.T. and A.C.R.

Mr. Leslie Wilson has been appointed by the A.S.R.T. to serve a four-year term beginning with this year's mid-year Registry meeting.

The number of applicants seeking certification during the fiscal year 1971-1972 were as follows: 8,143 candidates in X-ray Technology; 1,106 in Nuclear Medicine, and 265 in Radiation Therapy. As of June 30,1972 there were 70,003 x-ray technologists; 1,932 nuclear medicine technologists, and 611 radiation therapy technologists coming to a total of 72,546.

Because there continues to be a high rate of failure for those technologists re-taking the Registry exams for a second or a third time, the ASRT has been requested by the Registry to investigate the "feasibility of instituting a retraining program "for these individuals.

This year the size of the Nuclear Medicine exam was increased to 200 questions and hopefully by May of 1973, the radiation therapy exam will follow suit.

After careful consideration the Registry Board has decided to establish the system of grading the nuclear medicine and radiation therapy examinations based upon a flexible curve using a 17% failure rate: This change brings these two disciplines in alignment with the grading method presently used for x-ray technologists.

This past year 109 prominent technologists were contacted and invited to contribute to the present pool of registry questions. The response was most gratifying as over 3,000 questions were submitted. These questions will provide the main substance for the November examination.

The Board is at present reviewing a third draft of "standard positioning nomenclature" which hopefully will put an end to the lack of uniformity which is presently found from one training program to another when teaching positioning, projections and views.

The Registry is pleased to announce that a contract has been signed with Educational Testing Services of Princeton, New Jersey, an independent testing agency, to administer, score, and provide item analysis for the existing disciplines beginning with the November 1972 examination. ETS has agreed to select all test centers and examination supervisors, design and produce supervisor's manuals, print and distribute examination score sheets, ship textbooks, score results,

and within three weeks notify each candidate of section scores, total score, and pass or failure. The fall exam will be given on one day only; Thursday, November 2 at 7:00 p.m.

Presently the Board is investigating the concept of periodic re-certification as it applies to radiologic technology. This is not a new concept, as it is practiced by other medical specialty groups, and the pressure for its adoption is mounting.

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#### A. S. R. T. VOTING RESULTS

The results of this year's balloting for the officers of the A.S.R.T. are:

President-Elect
Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-President

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Polly C. Story, R.T. Jeanne D. Mogg, R.T. Sister Agnes Therese, R.T.

### For Regional Directorships

Region IV	Richard G. Bauer, R. T.
Region V	Ulysses D. Murray, R.T.
Region VI	JoAnn Gorham, R.T.
Region VII	Elizabeth Broadhurst, R.T.
Region IX	William A. Conklin, R.T.

### Annual Meeting Cities

1975	San Francisco, California
1976	Hawaii
1977	Washington, D.C.
1978	Anaheim, California

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS

### Affiliation Committee

The Affiliation Committee announced that this year Hawaii has joined us as a new affiliate society in Region 1. This brings the total number of affiliates in Region 1 to four.

Also completed this past January was a complete revision of the Counselor's Handbook. It is hoped that this revision will strengthen the roll of the counselor in the society and in so doing, establish more effective communication between the affiliate societies and the ASRT.

The members of the Affiliation Committee have worked toward membership recruitment by cooperating with other society committees in an endeavor to personally contact non-members. Because of some excellent ideas which he expressed, James A. Mom, committee member, was asked to write his ideas in a master plan for membership revisions which has been submitted to the ASRT Board of Directors for consideration and possible implementation.

### Education Committee

Due to the "tone" of this committee report no attempt will be made here to summarize or editorialize its contents. Instead, it is presented in full for you, the members of the MSRT, to read and interpret as you will.

Because of poor communication and no committee guidelines, this committee has had a very uneventful

year. So that this committee may function effectively in the future, the following suggestions are offered. It is felt that the Education Committee should take directions from the Board of Directors and that the Education Director should work with the Education Committee in implementing these objectives. Hopefully, guidelines can be established for future use by the committee. The following items are thought to be important functions for the Education Committee and are offered for your consideration.

- 1. Update and rewrite the Curriculum in Behavioral Objectives so that it will be acceptable to educators and technologists. (This would also include Practicum)
- 2. Correlate the Essentials of Diagnostic, Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Therapy so that they are written in the same format and same nomenclature.
- 3. Update and keep current a list of Visual Aides.
- 4. Compile a listing of available textbooks.
- 5. Establish good rapport with the Joint Review Committee and perhaps assist in school inspections.
- 6. Work toward better liaison with the Registry Board. Offer suggestions pertaining to Registry questions so that a more standardized nomenclature is utilized.
- 7. Establish methods of evaluating students. (Prospective students and while in training.)
- 8. Keep the membership advised as to the functions of the committee through Radiologic Technology.

Each of these suggestions can be expounded upon if necessary and certainly there are many other functions that could be performed by an active Education Committee. However, these are offered as a beginning.

One member of the current Education Committee members suggested that the Education Committee be desolved and that all responsibilities come under the jurisdiction of the Educational Director. Unless the objectives of the committee can be more specific than they have in the past year, then this would be a very wise decision. It is unadvisable to assign competent technologists to a committee and then not have the committee have any specific functions. Hopefully by making the above suggestions the committee will not have had a completely fruitless year.

### Fellow Committee

The following technologists were elevated to Fellow at the annual meeting in Denver:

Neil Lyons, R.T.

William Burger, R.T.

Raymond Horner, R.T.

New York

New York

The committee has also revised the 'point system' which has been used to aid in the determination of a candidate for Fellow and it is felt that the new point system will be more just in determining proper qualifications for Fellowship in the ASRT.

### Legislative Committee

The Committee on Legislative Activities was es-

tablished in November, 1971 and charged with the following duties: (1) Promulgation of federal minimum standards of training and education for radiologic technologists through promotion of S. 426. (2) Documentation and tabulation of licensure activities within state societies. (3) Correlation of state and federal legislation and communication with members presenting inquiries.

The Radiation Health and Safety Act, titled S. 426, was introduced into Congress in 1971 and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Through press releases and scheduled presentations, the committee has had moderate success in informing the public about the use and abuse of ionizing radiation.

In an effort to promote hearings on S. 426, frequent correspondence with governmental individuals has taken place. The committee was instrumental in securing an audience with Senator Edward Kennedy in May, 1972.

This year the committee conducted a survey to determine licensure activities among the state societies. (A report of the findings of this survey appeared in the May issue of "Missouri Minutes".)

### Membership Committee

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The committee reported that the Society membership has increased this year with the follow-ing breakdown:

Active Members	9,451
Inactive Members	1,038
Associate Members	95
Student Members	146
Emeritus Members	37
Life Members	6
Honorary Members	3
-	10,776

Among the recommendations made by the committee for future improvement in its activities were that an advisor be appointed to guide the committee from year to year in order to provide continuity of projects that have been tried and proven in previous years. Furthermore, it was suggested that a recruitment letter be sent to chief technologists along with several membership applications and that the names and addresses of all the chief technologists in a particular area be reported to the committee by the ASRT counselor of that area.

### Military Liaison Committee

In keeping with one of the major goals of this committee, to establish and maintain better channels of communication among the different branches of the Armed Forces, a tentative agreement has been reached to combine the Air Force, Army, and Navy training manuals for radiologic technologists into a tri-service manual. If approved by higher headquarters, this manual would then become available through the Government Printing Office.

The committee also helped to materialize the plans for a symposium held at this year's annual meeting. Representatives from all branches of service conducted the symposium entitled "Analysis of Military Educational

Programs in Radiologic Technology."

#### Nominating Committee

After careful review of 16 potential candidates for office in the ASRT, the committee selected 10 nominees which it felt possessed the qualifications necessary to run for office:

#### President-Elect:

Sister Johanna Renn, R. T. Robert J. Roth, R. T. Polly C. Story, R. T.

Oklahoma New Hampshire North Carolina

#### Vice-President:

Sister Agnes Therese, R.T. Eric S. Chalimonczyk, R.T. James C. Geiger, R.T. Raymond W. Horner, R.T. California North Dakota Arkansas Pennsylvania

#### Secretary-Treasurer:

Anna B. Ames, R. T. LaVerne, T. Gurley, R. T. Jean D. Mogg, R. T. California Tennessee Michigan

### Nuclear Medicine

In addition to concentrating on gaining approval for a Nuclear Medicine curriculum, the committee announced that it is working with other nuclear medicine societies and T.E.R.C. to:

- 1. Establish a baseline for technologist job descriptions and working conditions.
- 2. Promote mutual acceptance of Registry certification.
- 3. Explore the possibility of con-joint registry.
- 4. Define the professional status of technologists.
- 5. Advance levels of basic education, student recruitment and postgraduate education.

### Publication Committee

This year the committee received a total of 61 manuscripts for evaluation. Nine of these were entered into competition for the 1972 NEMA awards. These figures represent a slight decrease from the average number of manuscripts received in past years, and it is the committees desire to see a 15% increase in 1972-1973 to bring the total of manuscripts submitted to at least 70.

### Report of the Editor of 'Radiologic Technology'

The total cost of sales, which included the tenyear cumulative index, editorial fees and expenses, manufacturing, and journal management and advertising overhead was up \$1,300 to \$98,870.55. The total income for the same period was \$139,782.70. These figures show the Journal to be on a sound financial basis, and the profit therefrom making a substantive contribution to the Society's general fund.

Predictions of expanded advertising sales next year promises even greater gains for 1972.

### Radiation Therapy Committee

The prime objectives of the committee during

### ADVANCED GENERAL REGISTRATION

### THE MISSOURI SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

### 1972 ANNUAL MEETING

October 4-7, 1972

Send	your Advanc	e Registrat	ion in a	s soon	as possible	 No Advance	Registration
after	September 1	5,1972.					

#### ADVANCE GENERAL REGISTRATION

	LAST	FIRS		
Address_		City	State	Zip
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Please check days of attendance	
registrati	on wiii be \$15.00 a	day. To regist	er for the entire meeting check	pelow.

Non-Member Commercial \$45

M. S. R. T. Associate Member \$35 Non-Member

\$35

Name

M. S. R. T. Active Member

Student Member	\$30	Student Non-Member	\$40
	•	Guest of Registrant	\$35
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reservations we may hadirectly to: The Osage Telephone: 314-348	ive the entire resor e House, Lake Road	we have sufficient advance t to ourselves. Send rese 54-30, Osage Beach, Mi	ervation request
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Single \$12	Double - \$1	9 Suite \$28_	
		al roll-away or crib requi	red (\$3.50).
Arrival date:		a.mp.n	n. Departure Date_

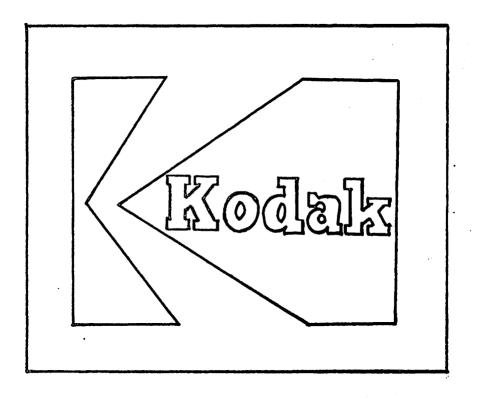
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1971-1972 were twofold. The first goal was to complete and gain acceptance of the curriculum for a 24-month program in radiation therapy technology. The second was to complete a syllabus.

Presently, the proposed curriculum is in the hands of the Board of Directors and, therefore, awaits their action for implementation.

The committee regrets not having completed a syllabus this year, but it did manage to rewrite and submit a syllabus which was prepared by Roswell Park School of Radiation Therapy. It was felt that this syllabus was the most complete and advanced available at the time.

### JACK PRANCE



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#### BOARD MEETING

The July meeting of the M.S.R.T. Board of Directors was held at the Osage House, Osage Beach, Mo., the site for this year's annual State Convention. The Osage House was chosen for this meeting so that the Board members and committee chairmen might have a look at the convention facilities which await them this fall. Those in attendance received a guided tour by the hotel management and, at that time, made certain decisions as to the proper utilization of the banquet and meeting rooms.

After discussion of convention details with Merlin Heinselman, General Convention Chairman, and David Blackwell, Program Chairman, the board was satisfied that all was going well with the convention plans and, therefore, moved on the the next order of business.

Correspondence was read from both the Missouri Radiological Society and the M.S.R.T. pertaining to a donation made by the Missouri Radiological Society to our organization several months ago. A copy of a letter which was sent back with the returned donation, was read to the Board and contained an explanation of the reasons for its return. The M.S.R.T. felt it could not accept the money under the circumstances since that money might ultimately be used to implement socio-economic activity which would probably be in conflict with the wishes of certain members of the radiological group.

A question was raised as to whether the Missouri Radiological Society might be interested in co-sponsoring a purely educational program for the technologists such as our annual Seminar for Continuing Education held in April each year. The Board requested Bob Rein, President, to investigate this possibility and report his find-

ings at the next board meeting to be held in October.

Because the Associate Membership qualification ruling of last year was recinded at the National Meeting in Denver this year (see section on by-laws changes in this issue), it was decided that a letter should be sent to those individuals in Missouri who fall into this category, explaining the new ruling and its effect upon membership qualifications.

The Board also decided that since this is the first year for a mail ballot to be used in determining the new officers of the Society, a detailed description of the balloting procedure will be published in the August issue of the "Missouri Minutes".

A motion was made, and adopted, for a budget of the MSRT to be prepared and presented each year at the annual meeting of the Society, and that such a budget be prepared by the president-elect and current officers of the Society.

#### PROCEDURE FOR MAIL VOTING

- I. Nominating committee obtain up-to-date roster of active members from treasurer immediately prior to mailing of ballots.
- Ballots are to be mailed to all active members 30 days prior to opening of annual meeting with a note specifying voting instructions and the deadline date. However, all ballots in locked box at the time of opening shall be counted. Polls will be closed after locked box is opened.
- Ballots are to be returned in two envelopes. One shall contain the return ballot and shall be sealed and unmarked. The sealed, unmarked envelope shall be placed in another envelope with the mailing address of the rented box and shall bear the name and return address of the voter, which shall be written by the nominating committee. This envelope will be premarked "ballot".
- IV. The convention chairman shall rent a locked box at the convention site 90 days prior to start of the annual meeting. The convention chairman shall be responsible for notifying immediately, nominating committee chairman as to the location and address of the locked box.
- V. On day of election the committee chairman, the chairman of the nominating committee /or an appointee and a third person appointed by the president shall go and obtain the mail from the locked box and place it in a receptacle that will hold all the ballots and bring them to the meeting

site. The president, upon receiving information that the ballots are ready for processing, shall call up the tellers and instruct them to take the ballots to the counting room. He shall appoint the Chairman of the Board of Directors to accompany them. The treasurer shall be present in the counting room to verify eligibility of questionable voters. The voter's name shall be verified by comparing the return address and the eligible roster. After the verification the ballot shall be placed in a special receptacle until all ballots have been checked and are ready for tabulation. Election shall be by plurality vote. The president may grant permission to those active members who may wish to observe procedure. In case of tie vote, draw lots.

#### Reporting of Election

The report for each office shall include:

Number of votes cast for each office
Number of votes cast declared void and
not counted

Number of votes delcared valid and counted Number of votes for each candidate Announce the winner for each office.

Destruction of Ballots
Ballots shall be kept by the secretary for thirty days and then destroyed.

If you have not received your ballot by Sept. 15, please notify the chairman of the nominating committee, at the following address:

Glenda Shipman, R. T. Cox Medical Center 1423 N. Jefferson Springfield, Mo. 65802

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## ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM (Tentative)

Wednesday

October 4,1972

3:00 pm - 9:00 pm Registration 7:00 pm - 10:00 pm Pizza Party

#### Thursday

#### October 5,1972

7:30 am - 8:15 am
Continental Breakfast
7:30 am - 8:30 am
Registration
8:30 cm - 9:45 am
Opening Greeting and Address
Robert Rein, R. T., President, M. S. R. T.

9:45 am - 10:00 am
Break
10:00 am - 11:30 am
Recent Developments in Socio-Economics and Professional Affairs
Robert Best, Executive Director, A. S. R. T.

12 noon - 1:30 pm
Luncheon - 4th District, Host

Scientific Sessions Moderator - Richard Hammer, R. T.

1:30 - 3:00 pm

Round Table I

- 1. Management
  Paul Griffith, DuPont
- 2. Special Procedures
  John Morgan, R.T.
  Boone County Hospital
- 3. Nuclear Medicine
  William E. White, M.D.
  Research Medical Hospital
- 4. Education
  Phyllis McEnerney, R. T.
  - Forest Park Junior College
- 5. Students
  Steve Clark General Electric

Joe Berry – Eastman Kodak

3:00 - 3:30 pm

Break

3:30 - 5:00 pm

Round Table II

- Management
   Paul Griffith, DuPont
- Special Procedures
   John Morgan, R.T.
   Boone County Hospital
- 3. Nuclear Medicine
  William E. White, M.D.

Research Medical Hospital

4. Education

Phyllis McEnerney, R.T. Forest Park Junior College

5. Students

Steve Clark - General Electric Joe Berry - Eastman Kodak

6:30 - 12 midnight

Poolside Bar-B-Q and Dance

#### Friday

October 6, 1972

7:30 - 8:15 am

Continental Breakfast

7:30 - 8:30 am

Registration

Scientific Sessions

Moderator - Jean Detering, R.T.

8:30 - 9:00 am

Evaluation of a New Colon Procedure Stan Eisen, R. T. - Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology

St. Louis, Missouri

9:00 - 10:00 am

Statistics - John Colvin

10:00 am - 10:30 am

Coffee Break

10:30 - 11:30 am

Back to Basic Techniques Jack Stevens, R.T. - DuPont

12 noon - 1:30 pm

Luncheon - Honoring Student Technologists

Scientific Sessions

Moderator - Darrell McKay, R. T.

1:30 - 2:30 pm

Guest Speaker - John Theil, R. T. Methodist Hospital - DesMoines, Iowa

Subject to be Announced

2:30 - 3:00 pm

Break

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Business Session

Robert Rein, R.T., President M.S.R.T. Presiding

4:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Sante Memorial Lecture

5:30 pm - 7:30 pm

Reception & Buffet

9:00 pm - 12 midnight

Hillbilly Formal (Clean Overalls)

Saturday

October 7, 1972

7:30 am - 9:15 am

Continental Breakfast

7:30 am - S:30 am

Registration

#### Scientific Session Moderator to be Announced

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8:30 am - 9:00 am	The Radiologic Technologist in the E.R. Oliver McSweeney, R.T. St. Johns Hospital, Springfield				
9:00 am - 9:30 am	Pictures Talk Norman Hente, R.T. Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, St. Louis				
9:30 am - 10:00 am	Guest Speaker  John Theil, R. T.  Methodist Hospital, DesMoines, Iowa				
11:00 am = 11:30 am	The "On Call" Radiologic Technologist Robert Ricci, D. O. Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine				
12 noon - 1:30 pm	Luncheon - Presidents Mess (Honoring District Presidents)				
1:30 - 4:30 pm	Business Session Robert Rein, R. T., President, M. S. R. T. Presiding				
6:00 - 7:00 pm	Cocktail Hour				
7:00 - 9:00 pm . 9:00 pm - 12 midnight	Banquet Final Business Session Presentation of Awards Installation of Officers Final Frolic				
	APPLICATION FOR EXHIBIT SPACE				
Exhibits entered for composite of pm Saturday.	etition must be up by Thursday noon and taken down between 12 and				
Name					
Last	First				
Address	01				
Title of Exhibit	quired and arrangement.				
Shade the arrangement ye	ou want. Not more than eight.				
Student technologist	Registered Technologist				
Deadline date - Septembe of Radiology, Children's	r 15,1972. Mail application to John A Roe, R.T., Department Mercy Hospital, 24th and Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.64108.				

#### KNOW YOUR CANDIDATE

The following resumes are presented to assist the voting members of the M.S.R.T. in making their choice as to the candidates for which they will vote in this year's election of M.S.R.T. officers.

#### FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT

Gerald H. Casey, R.T., is presently employed as a special procedure technologist at St. John's Hospital in Springfield, Mo. Mr. Casey received his training at St. John's Hospital and became a registered technologist in 1967. He has been a member of his District Society for 7 years, the M.S.R.T. for 5 years, and the A.S.R.T. for 5 years. At the district level he has served as president, vice-president, and for three years as a member of the Board of Directors. He has also served this past year as Vice-President of the M.S.R.T. His committee appointments include: district program chairman, and member of careers, resolutions and bylaws, education (2 years), membership, and membership application committees.

W. David Blackwell, R. T., is currently the Administrative Assistant to the Radiologist at the Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Blackwell was trained at the Chicago College of X-ray Technology and was registered with the A. R. R. T. in 1954. He has been a member of the District and State Societies for 8 years, and an A. S. R. T. member for 14. During these years he has attended 5 M. S. R. T. and 5 A. S. R. T. conventions and has served in the office of Vice-President in the district society. His committee appointments include program chairman for both the district and the national societies. He won 1st place in exhibit competition for his entry entitled "The Kidney - A Comparative Study".

#### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Sharon L. Eisterhold, R. T., is presently employed as a staff technologist at the Charles & Still Osteopathic Hospital in Jefferson City, Mo. Her training was received at the Central Missouri School of X-ray Technology, and she was certified with the A. R. R. T. in 1963. Ms. Eisterhold has been a member of the district, state and national societies for 5 years and has attended three state conventions. She has been the secretary-treasurer in her district society and is currently completing her second consecutive term of office as secretary of the M. S. R. T.

Stanley A. Eisen, R.T., is employed as a supervisor at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Eisen received his technology training at St. Louis County Hospital and became registered with the A.R.R.T. in 1958. He has been a member of the district, state and national societies for 4 years. He has served the district society in the offices of President-elect and President, and his committee appointments include entertainment, ways and means at the district level, and convention city chairman for the M.S.R.T. His exhibit "Cholangiography" was awarded 3rd prize at the 1971 M.S.R.T. Convention.

Steve Horrall, R. T., is presently employed as the Chief Technologist at Missouri Baptist Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. where he also received his technology training. In 1963 he became registered by the A. R. R. T. He has been a member of the district and state societies for 5 years, and the ASRT for 4 years. Mr. Horrall has attended 2 national and 1 state conventions. His committe appointments include chairman of the exhibit and education committees on the district level and chairman of the exhibit committee for the M. S. R. T. Mr. Horrall had a technical paper entitled "Developing Solutions" published in the Missouri Minutes in 1963.

## FOR TREASURER

Ronald A. Ott, R.T., is presently enrolled in the University of Missouri Medical Center in Columbia, and received his certification by the A.R.R.T. in 1970. Mr. Ott has been a member of the district and state societies for 4 years, and an A.S.R.T. member for 3 years. He has attended 3 state and 2 national conventions, held the offices of treasurer and vice-president, and is presently completing this year's term of office as Treasurer of the MSRT. He has been a member of each of his district society's committees, and is presently membership committee chairman for the MSRT. He has presented a technical exhibit entitled, "Brain Tomograms".

#### FOR SECRETARY

Ellen Clements, R.T., is currently the Instructor Coordinator at St. John's Medical Center in Joplin, Mo. She received her training at Burge-Protestant Hospital and became a registered technologist in 1968. Ms. Clements has been a member of her district society for 6 years and a member of the M.S.R.T. and A.S.R.T. for 4 years. During this time she has attended one national and three state conventions. She has served as secretary and treasurer for the district society, and has been a member of the district program, nominating, and membership committees, as well as a member of the M.S.R.T. membership committee.

#### EASTERN COUNSELOR

Sister Francita Barringhaus, R.T., is presently the Chairman of the Department of Radiologic Technology at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. Sister trained at the University and was registered by the A.R.R.T. in 1953. She has been a district society member for 6 years, and a state and national society member for 18 years. During this time she attended 6 state conventions; held district office as treasurer and sec-

retary, and served as treasurer for the M.S.R.T. Sister has also served as A.S.R.T. Counselor for the past two years. She presented a technical paper at the 1954 state convention, had two other papers published, and presented a film exhibit at the 1962 M.S.R.T. convention which won 2nd place.

## REPORT OF NOMINATION COMMITTEE

On March 7,1972, a total of 251 Nomination Ballots were mailed to all active, life and honorary members of the Missouri Society. Enclosed with each ballot was a letter explaining the procedure to be followed for nominations by mail.

Only 12 nomination ballots were returned, representing a 4.7% return. There were seven nominees for the office of President-Elect; eight nominees for Vice-President; five nominees for Treasurer and seven nominees for Secretary. This is a total of 27 nominations for office. Five of the candidates were nominated for two offices and two of the candidates were nominated for three offices.

Letters were mailed to all of the nominee candidates to verify their willingness to serve and to fill out a resume form to be published. No response was received from three of the candidates and seventeen of the candidates declined the nomination. That left only seven nominees for office from the original 27 nominees.

The final slate of nominees for office has two candidates for the office of President-Elect, three candidates for Vice-President, only once candidate for Treasurer and only one candidate for secretary.

Write-in candidates will be accepted and counted for all of the offices and a place will appear on the ballot for the write in votes.

# ASSOCIATE DEGREE NOW POSSIBLE FOR HOSPITAL TRAINED TECHNOLOGISTS

The majority of Radiologic Technologists have received their training in hospital-based radiologic technology programs. Since a degree program is offered at Forest Park Community College, a large number of technologists in the community have expressed a desire to receive some college credit for their hospital training, and subsequently work toward an Associate of Applied Science Degree.

Beginning with the Fall Semester, 1972, it is now possible for technologists to take challenge examinations in the following six courses and receive up to a total of 17 credit hours.

Courses	Credit Hours
Radiographic Technique	3
Radiographic Positioning	. 3
Special Procedures	3
X-ray Physics	3
Radiation Therapy, Radiobiology,	
and Radioisotopes	3
Medical Terminology, Darkroom	
Chemistry and Technique,	
Radiation Protection	2
	17

A total of 9 credit hours will be advanced to a registered radiologic technologist applying for matriculation as a degree candidate in Radiologic Technology at Forest Park Community College.

The procedure to be followed by those technolo-

gists wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity is as follows:

- 1. Candidates for Advanced Standing and Challenge Examinations in Radiologic Technology must enroll as students at Forest Park Community College before credits will be granted.
- 2. A \$5.00 fee is charged for each Challenge Examination. Times of challenge examinations will be scheduled and given by the Radiologic Technology Department Personnel.
  - a) a candidate must achieve 80% in each examination to receive credit in the course.
- 3. At least 15 credit hours must be earned at Forest Park Community College.

Anyone interested in the above procedure is encouraged to contact Miss McEnerney at 644-3300, extension 396 for further information.

## CONTINUING EDUCATION

# Workshop for Instructors in Health Professions

BASICS OF EFFECTIVE TEACHING, a two-day workshop, will meet on November 9 and 10, 1972 at Busch Memorial Center, 20 North Grand, St. Louis, Mo. Andrew M. Doyle, professor of education at St. Louis University, is the course director. Open to members of the Allied Health and Nursing Professions, the course will cover principles of teaching in formal and informal situations, methods of instruction for new employees and for updating knowledge and skills of those already active in delivery of health care. Fee for the course is \$30.00.

For further information, contact:

John A. Grellner
Director, Continuing Education
1402 South Grand
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
(314) 865-2288

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## MALLINCKRODT PHARMACEUTICALS

## CONTRAST MEDIA

# **RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS**

Representatives:

St. Louis

Les Wood

Larry Goudy

Kansas City

Monte Schaufler

#### DISTRICT NEWS

## District #2

The St. Elizabeth's Hospital School of Radiologic Technology and the Levering School of Radiologic Technology held their joint graduation exercises at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, May 26,1972.

Mr. Ronald R. McKenzie, attorney-at-law in Hannibal, Missouri, was the guest speaker. Mr. McKenzie, Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Hannibal, presented a challenging talk entitled "Your Legal Obligations to the Hospital and Patient".

There was a total of five graduates in the 1972 class. They were: Linda Kay Taylor and Debra Ann Tharpfrom St. Elizabeth's, and Karen Louise Eckert, Pati Orene Bowman, and John Daniel Yochum from Levering Hospital.

Dr. L. M. Bach, M.D., D.A.B.R., Director of the two schools, presided over the exercises and awarded the diplomas of graduation and school pins.

# District #4

The Board of Directors of the 4th District approved a set of guidelines to be followed by the District's representative to the State Board of Directors. While these guidelines are in no way meant to superceed the duties of the Board of Directors as set-down in chapter X of the Affiliate Society Bylaws, it was felt that their adoption was necessary in order to assure that district opinions were properly represented at State Society meetings.

## The following are these guidelines:

It shall be the responsibility of the duly elected State Board Representative from the 4th District to:

- 1. Present at the State Board of Director's Meetings in the name of the 4th District, the opinions, proposals, and suggestions which have been voted upon and passed by the district membership,
- 2. act in the best interests of the 4th District membership on any issue placed before the State Board of Directors, even though such an issue may not have been officially voted upon by the 4th District,
- 3. attend all 4th District board and membership meetings in order that he might be well informed as to the wishes of the 4th District.
- take written notes at State Board Meetings in order to be able to accurately report any and all decisions and actions undertaken by the State Board, and use these notes to report back to the district membership and District Board at the first monthly meeting of each,
- to utilize, if necessary the district society's secretary for assistance in coordinating and reporting the duties commensurate with his office.

It shall be the responsibility of the District Board of Directors to evaluate the execution of these guidelines.

#### TECHNICAL TALK

When an x-ray photon attempts to pass through matter, any one of four possible fates can result. It can 1) be diverted from its original path and assume a new direction with no change in its energy; 2) be diverted, as before, but undergo an energy loss; 3) disappear completely; 4) pass through without any interaction whatsoever.

The first three of these interactions cause some form of scatter or secondary radiation to arise. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, there is neither the demand for consideration - since the material abounds in many textbooks, nor the space herein there being only one or two pages left in this journal, to analyze these phenomena in detail. However, there is one facet of secondary radiation production which deserves to be briefly focused upon here primarily because there seems to be a frequent misunderstanding associated with it.

The production of secondary radiation is intrinsically governed, among other things, by the choice of kilovoltage used in radiographing an object. It can be observed, however, that often students are told only that higher KV selections will produce more secondary radiation than lower ones. Although the net affect upon the radiographic film would appear to bear this out, the actual phenomenon which occurs is quite the opposite. As the x-ray tube KV is increased, the total amount of scattered radiation decreases.

 Meredith, W.J.: Fundamental Physics of Radiology, 2nd ed., Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1972. Why then do we see more scatter radiation on high KV films than appears on radiographs made with lower KV selections? The answer is very basic.

When high energy photons interact with matter, the scatter radiation which is produced is also relative—ly high in energy. In other words, if several 100 KV x-ray photons underwent a scatter producing interaction within a subject being radiographed, the resultant "scatterred" x-rays would be diverted from their original path and might give rise to photons falling in approximately the 60-80 KV range. With this much energy, the scattered photons will have little or no difficulty in passing through the object being radiographed and will, therefore, ultimately strike the film and produce the "fogging effect" which we recognize to be characteristic of an excessive amount of scatter radiation reaching the film.

In contrast to this is the situation which results when lower energy photons undergo a scatter producing interaction. Since the incident x-rays are low in energy the scattered radiation produced by them will be considerably lower than in the first case, e.g., 70 KV incident x-ray photons might give rise to scattered photons which have only approximately 30-50 KV energies.

Obviously, scattered x-rays in this extremely low energy range will, for the most part, <u>not</u> be able to penetrate the object being radiographed. What actually happens is that most of the scatter produced from low energy x-rays is absorbed by the subject before it has a chance to reach the film to fog it.

In summary then it should be said that although high KV films are bothered more by scatter radiation

than are films obtained using low KV, this is not the result of there being more scatter radiation produced within the subject. On the contrary, there is less scatter produced within the subject when 100 KV photons are used than when 70 KV photons are used. The principle reason that low KV radiographs have less scatter on them is that even though there are more scattered photons produced within the subject, they have such low energy that they are absorbed within the subject before they have a chance to reach and fog the film.

On the other hand when high energy x-rays are employed, less scatter is produced within the subject, however, the greatest percentage of this higher energy scatter succeeds in penetrating the subject and therefore causes more fogging on the film.

Gary S. Brink, R. T.

Gary S. Brink, R. T.

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Norman Hente, RT 434 N. Geyer Rd. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

