

Job Class Profile: Diagnostic Imaging Technologist II**Pay Level: LX-28 Point Band: 717-751**

Factor	Knowledge	Interpersonal Skills	Physical Effort	Concentration	Complexity	Accountability & Decision Making	Impact	Development and Leadership	Environmental Working Conditions	Total Points
Rating	5	4	4	6	4	4	4	1	6	
Points	233	67	25	29	120	87	83	21	64	729

JOB SUMMARY

The Diagnostic Imaging Technologist II performs routine and the more specialized and complex diagnostic imaging procedures such as fluoroscopic procedures and mammography which are interpreted by physicians and used in medical diagnosis.

Key and Periodic Activities

- Performs routine, non-routine, and specialized diagnostic procedures such as fluoroscopic procedures, mammography, gastrointestinal (GI), and enema; solicits patients for accurate medical history related to testing, reviews previous reports, if available, explains procedures to patients, positions patients for x-rays, as appropriate, based on their range of mobility and condition to ensure quality imaging, and performs scans in which radiographic image are stored to the electronic Picture Archive Communication System (PACS). Retrieves images from PACS system, reviews the image for quality, annotates (e.g. notes placement of image, left or right), and enters applicable notes, etc. to the system. Enters completed scans and physicians written orders into the electronic system for access by the radiologist who views the scans and finalizes the report before viewing is available to healthcare providers.
- Works in collaboration with physicians to perform image guided diagnostic and invasive procedures (i.e. stereotactic biopsies, needle localization, and ductograms).
- Performs specialized views of the breast (i.e. spot compression and magnification), for suspicious areas.
- Prepares diagnostic trays and equipment used to perform special procedures (i.e. sialograms, hip injections, and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) procedures).
- Represents the department on various committees such as occupational health and safety, accreditation and quality assurance.

SKILL**Knowledge****General and Specific Knowledge:**

- Specific knowledge of:

- Diagnostic Imaging processes and body positioning techniques (e.g. anatomical positioning)
- Technical and complex machines
- Human anatomy and physiology
- Radiation and Workplace Health and Safety
- Patient assessment and care
- Quality assurance practices and guidelines including occurrence reporting
- Knowledge of the organization's databases such as Meditech and PACS

Formal Education and/or Certification(s):

- Minimum: 3 Year Specialized Diploma in Medical Radiography and registration as a RT with the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists (CAMRT).
- May require further coursework or training to perform more complex testing (i.e. Mammography Courses)
- May require BLS (Basic Life Support) certification

Years of Experience:

- Minimum: 1 - 2 years of experience

Competencies:

- Ability to follow instruction and procedures
- Computer skills
- Ability to prioritize tasks and activities
- Maintenance and calibration of radiographic and processing equipment

Interpersonal Skills

- A range of interpersonal skills are used to listen, ask questions, gather information, and provide information, to explain routine and communicate complex information and procedures to patients, students, and healthcare providers; provide care/comfort/nurturing to patients; and are used to instruct, teach or train, as well as coach and mentor students.
- Communications occur with patients and their families, employees, physicians (radiologist), manager, students, and professional advisors. Communications can also occur with internal department executives, and sales representatives of the x-ray equipment to help troubleshoot or explain problems with the machines.
- The most significant contacts are with patients and families to listen and provide support and care and other staff to communication information.

EFFORT

Physical Effort

- The demands of the job occasionally result in considerable fatigue and require the need for strength and endurance.
- Regularly lifts or moves objects less than 10 lbs (i.e. supplies, linens, etc.), and between 10-50 lbs (i.e. supplies, equipment, portable x-ray machines, radiology gowns for patients, lead plates and vests). Occasionally pushes and pulls objects, or transport patients over 50 lbs in wheelchairs or stretchers to and from testing area, and may be required to hold patients in place

to perform procedures.

- Required to constantly stand and walk for extended periods in order to perform procedures or scans. Occasionally sits to the computer to review scans and makes notes.
- Fine finger or precision work is constantly required to check information on the computer (i.e. patient scans, appointments, schedules, and memos). Gross motor skills are also constantly required to move patients in wheelchairs or stretchers or to assist them with mobility to and from various procedure rooms. Occasionally, when assisting other technologists with difficult situations or procedures, uses heavy machinery/equipment that requires rapid and physical movements.

Concentration

- **Visual** concentration is required to review physicians' requisitions for patient identification purposes and to ensure appropriate procedures are ordered; observe wait rooms to ensure appropriate movement of patients; observe patients requiring assistance with mobility, and to review schedules on the computer. Visually inspects equipment for quality control purposes, as well as preventative maintenance. Occasionally, performs or assists other technologists with routine and specialized procedures.
- **Auditory** concentration includes listening to multiple stakeholders including physicians, nurses, and patients to listen to their requests. Also listens to equipment or machines to ensure they are working properly.
- If assisting other technologists, may be required to **touch** patients to reposition them during procedures or to feel for landmarks to properly center and position a body part for optimal x-ray positioning and imaging. Also uses touch to perform preventative maintenance on machines.
- The tasks that are **repetitive** and require alertness are patient identification and providing patients with information regarding procedures. A **higher level of alertness and attentiveness** is required sometimes to coordinate procedures and rooms with health professionals for patients who are critically ill, infectious, unstable, or compromised to ensure that patient's are not waiting and when performing procedures on patients in order to ensure their safety.
- Does not have **control over their work pace** when there are emergencies, equipment failure, and when there are reduced staffing levels. Technologists' are subject to **time pressures and deadlines** due to the unpredicted number of patients for procedures (i.e. some procedures do not require appointments), and when there are excessive numbers of urgent patients to be seen who may be critical. **Interruptions** often occur from staff (i.e. physicians, nurses), requiring information regarding patients, procedures, etc.
- **Eye/hand coordination** are required when performing scans and procedures (i.e. filling a syringe with contrast media) and to operate and maintain equipment.
- **Exact results and precision** are required when providing information to staff, healthcare providers, and patients, and when calibrating machines. It is also required when performing scanning for image accuracy; otherwise, scans will have to be repeated.

Complexity

- The tasks and activities are quite different, but allow the use of similar skills and knowledge.
- Tasks are constantly repetitive, well defined, involve a wide variety of responsibilities and situations, regularly have simple problems with obvious solutions, and for which there is a

limited number of issues that can be addressed by following procedures, guidelines, or solved in a team setting.

- A typical problem is managing workload, juggling appointments, and problem solving with equipment failure or delays with healthcare providers.
- When addressing problems and solutions reviews operator manuals to troubleshoot equipment or consult with service technicians, follows procedures, policies, guidelines, reviews health and safety manuals, radiation safety code, and the code of ethics of the CAMRT.

RESPONSIBILITY

Accountability and Decision-Making

- Can independently make decisions regarding the refusal to scan patients in the childbearing age and order appropriate supplies for procedures.
- Requires approval from the supervisor to order nonstocked supplies and to make changes to policies.
- Depending on the situation, when performing scans may collaborate with physicians to reduce the number of x-rays being performed.

Impact

- The work activities impact the immediate work area, the department, patients, and the public.
- The work could either negatively or positively impact the wait time for a patient and the care that is provided to them. The most significant impact would be on patients as a result of the procedures performed or exposure to radiation.
- The resources that are impacted by this type of work are equipment such as the x-ray machines, cameras, etc., processes and systems such as the policies, procedures and practices, information, facilities, material resources such as the supplies required to perform procedures, corporate image such as providing quality procedures efficiently as possible, and the health and safety of patients.
- Errors can be improper documentation of patients' information or medical history and performing procedures on an incorrect body part. These errors are mitigated as the work tasks are moderately monitored, controlled, and are generally detected immediately.

Development and Leadership of Others

- There is no supervision of staff but may occasionally provide other development and leadership responsibilities such as orientation and on the job advice to new staff. Typically do not have students rotate through their service as in general radiography.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Environmental Working Conditions

- There is a requirement to use safety equipment such as radiation monitoring badge, lead vests/shields, gloves, gowns, goggles, x-ray shields, use sharp containers, and practice ALARA (As, Low, As, Reasonably Achievable) principals to reduce radiation. Also practices safety precautions and techniques.
- There is limited likelihood of receiving minor cuts, bruises or minor illnesses, injury or

occupational illness resulting in partial or total disability.

- Constantly exposed to radiation and regularly, to bodily fluids and waste, infectious diseases, and odours. Occasionally, there is exposure to unusual distracting noise from overhead pagers, telephone, and noise from people interacting in a busy department, wet/slippery surfaces, and is required to work around heavy equipment/machinery (lead aprons, portable x-ray machine).