

**TITLE 18
INTERPRETIVE RULE
WEST VIRGINIA MEDICAL IMAGING AND RADIATION THERAPY TECHNOLOGY
BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

**SERIES 6
PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY**

§ 18-6-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- The West Virginia Legislature has declared that the public should be protected from excessive and improper exposure to ionizing radiation. The West Virginia Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Technology Board of Examiners has the responsibility to establish the minimum standards of education, training and experience to ensure that the public is properly protected. Radiologic Technology is defined in W. Va Code § 30-23-4 (t) as “the application of ionizing radiation or **assisting** in the application of medical imaging to human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes as prescribed by a licensed practitioner”.

1.2. Authority. -- W.Va. Code § 30-23 *et seq.* and § 30-1-1 *et seq.*

1.3. Filing Date. – June 10, 2009

1.4. Effective Date. – July 10, 2009

§ 18-6-2. Application.

This rule applies to all licensees and permittees under W.Va. Code § 30-23-1 *et seq.*

§ 18-6-3. Definitions.

The following word as used in this rule has the following meaning, unless the context otherwise requires:

3.1. “Board” means the West Virginia Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Technology Board of Examiners.

§ 18-6-4. Interpretative Ruling

This Interpretative Ruling was approved by the Board at the March 25, 2004 Board meeting and revised at the March 25, 2009 Board meeting. The Board has determined that the procedures for the Practice of Radiologic Technology shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

4.1 Generating or initiating any radiation exposure;

4.2 Setting the exposure factors (time, distance, voltage & current);

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4.3 Positioning the patient for an examination;

4.4 Positioning the equipment in order to expose the proper body part. This explicitly applies to intra-operative/intra-procedural manipulation/positioning of the equipment;

4.5 Selecting the proper image receptor;

4.6 Select proper safety factors (example - shielding and collimation)

4.7 Verifying that the exposure has produced an adequate image for diagnosis.

4.8 Interpretative fluoroscopic procedures are to be performed only under the direct supervision of a West Virginia licensed physician, with the exception of spotting of the terminal ileum by a properly trained, licensed radiographer. Direct supervision is defined as a West Virginia licensed physician being in the room or by live remote audio / video.