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*Minutes*

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**OFFICIAL  
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# MISSOURI SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

*Affiliated with the American Society of Radiologic Technologists*

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY: MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER

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Opinions expressed in this journal are those of the writers and do not reflect official opinions of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists unless so stated.

Material for publication should be submitted to Orvil Sikes, R.T., Bonne Terre Hospital, Bonne Terre, Missouri no later than 10th of month preceding publication.

Please feel free to contact this publication at any time. Your opinions, criticisms and suggestions are appreciated.

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## M.S.R.T. MEMBERSHIP RATIONALE

The first and foremost need of this society, as it is with most voluntary organizations, is an increased membership. Because you belong to your district and state, as well as national, societies you are not unlike an active political party worker. Those technologists who merely pay their annual dues to ARRT are not unlike the citizenry who only vote in major, bi-annual elections—they seldom enter discussion of or participation in local issues. Your fellow technologists are technical drop-outs if they fail to become activists in the affairs of their societies on state and district levels.



**Warren E. Dixon**

No teacher is a member of N.E.A. solely, no radiologist is a member of A.M.A. solely, and no technologist should be a member of ARRT solely.

Some autocratic organizations confer on their memberships automatic membership on all levels because their dues to the organizations are distributed to all organizational levels. If we can bowl, fish or hunt almost weekly, surely we can attend a monthly district and an annual state or national meeting.

Just as one cannot reasonably complain of the outcome of a political election without having voted in that election himself, technologists without district and state membership cannot reasonably complain of the action and/or inaction of these non-national societies.

Fractional participation yields an inaccurate representation of an organizational whole no matter what the organization's size and/or character. Apathy, fatalism, and uninvolvedness are the streams of least resistance. Applaud the annual dues increase paid to The American Society of Radiologic Technologists because now its voice shall become increasingly discernible in the halls of government and elsewhere.

A strong organization can set its own standard of admission whether that organization be one of doctors, lawyers or bricklayers. By their selective standards of group admission, such organizations can and do dictate effectively any level of shortage and/or surplus of persons engaged in certain fields to a most considerable degree.

You, as skilled, technical workers, are in a strong bargaining position. Automation holds no fear for technologists; on the contrary, your job is becoming increasingly more complex and its description more lengthy. Technical innovations, instead of creating unemployment in your field, have heightened the demand for your skills. As your President, I solicit any and all responses to this article so that I might better represent all of you. I look forward to seeing all of you at your district meetings in March and April, then again at our annual convention at The Plaza Inn, Kansas City, Missouri, on May 16 and 17th.

Sincerely,

Warren E. Dixon,  
President, MSRT

Dear fellow Technologists:

**X-RAY TECHNOLOGY IS YOUR PROFESSION.** As a member of this profession you want to have professional recognition. Through membership in the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists you have this recognition and can enjoy it to the fullest.

The letters following your name, certifying your status in the profession, (R.T., M.S.R.T.) are quite impressive to a potential employer. Certainly the applicant most likely to be chosen to fill a position is one who has achieved rating in our profession and who's values are of the highest professional accomplishments.

An individual member of the Society has much to offer and much to gain by membership in the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists.

You can help to improve and establish high ethical standards with a better chance for promotion in your profession.

By participation in your local District meetings, which will increase your knowledge and professional interest in the Missouri Society, you have the right to vote on professional matters and are yourself eligible to hold office.

The Society Journal "Missouri Minutes" keeps the members informed on matters of professional interest.

You can share in good fellowship, develop mutual understanding with your colleagues and enlarge your circle of friends by attending the Annual State Convention and take part in the functions of an organization dedicated to promoting the art and science of radiography.

To be successful one must participate. We invite you to fill in the enclosed application for membership in the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists and forward, with your check, to the M.S.R.T. Treasurer designated on the form. **PARTICIPATION**

is a worthwhile investment. We should all try it. It pays off a hundred fold.

Sincerely yours,

**MISSOURI SOCIETY OF  
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS**

## **X-RAY PROTECTION SELF-QUIZ**

(Courtesy United States Public Health  
Service Training and Manpower  
Development Program)

### **QUESTIONS**

Circle the letter corresponding to the best correct answer.

1. The purpose of filtration in an X-ray unit is to:
  - a. Increase the quantity of soft X-rays
  - b. Decrease the half value layer of the beam
  - c. Decrease the quantity of soft X-rays
  - d. Increase the patient skin dose
  - e. Remove hard X-rays from the beam
2. Proper collimation of the X-ray beam:
  - a. Increases patient exposure
  - b. Decreases operator exposure
  - c. Decreases film quality
  - d. Decreases time of exposure
  - e. Has no effect on patient dose
3. If you move from 1 foot to 4 feet from the patient, you:
  - a. Increase exposure to yourself by a factor of approximately 4
  - b. Decrease exposure to yourself by a factor of approximately 16
  - c. Decrease exposure to yourself by a factor of approximately 4
  - d. Increase exposure to the patient by a factor of approximately 8
  - e. Decrease exposure to yourself by a factor of approximately 8
4. The proper size circular beam diameter for a 14 x 17" film is:
  - a. 14 inches
  - b. 17 inches
  - c. 24 inches
  - d. 36 inches
  - e. 48 inches

**(ANSWERS ON PAGE 14)**

## ASRT Public Relations Policy

Every organization interested in carrying out a successful public relations program should have a stated public relations policy. Your American Society of Radiologic Technologists' public relations and careers committee has developed such a policy and it was subsequently approved by the board and officers. All members of the public relations and careers committee trust that the following policy and function will foster better understanding of the operation of The American Society of Radiologic Technologists' public relations and careers committee.

### Public Relations Policy for the American Society of Radiologic Technologists

It is the policy of the ASRT public relations and careers committee to:

1. Interpret the ASRT, its goals, policies and practices to the public.
2. Interpret to all those in authority, within the ASRT, the attitudes and opinions of the public concerning the Society.
3. Anticipate, seek out and prevent, when possible, internal and external problems which might be of concern to the Society.
4. Obtain public acceptance of the ASRT and thus help to increase support of the various affiliates which depend on good will.
5. Assist all affiliates of the ASRT in their programs to obtain members of the caliber necessary to carry out the aims and goals of the Society.
6. Support and further the public relations program of each of the affiliates in every way possible.
7. Counsel and advise all those within the Society so that at all times sound public relations practices are followed.

### Public Relations Function

The responsibilities and functions of the ASRT public relations and ca-

reers committee are to:

1. Collect and analyze information on the changing attitudes of all segments of the public, including members of the Society.
2. Report to the president or the executive committee any information concerning matters which might have a bearing on the reputation of the Society.
3. Serve as a source of information about the Society and as the official channel of communication between the Society and the public.
4. Coordinate ASRT and affiliate society activities which affect the relations of the Society with the general public or with special groups.
5. Cooperate with all media to bring to the public attention all facets of the Society which can serve to keep the public aware of the Society policy and activities.
6. Act in an advisory capacity to all affiliated societies on any matter which could effect the good reputation of the Society.
7. Plan and administer public relations programs designed to fulfill most effectively the aims of the Society.
8. Work in close harmony with the public relations committees of affiliated societies to obtain the greatest results in public acceptance.
9. Establish procedures, from time to time, with affiliated societies to ensure the proper functioning of the public relations program. Such procedures shall receive the approval of the board and officers before becoming effective.
10. Prepare additions, deletions and changes in the "Public Relations Policy" and "Public Relations Functions" to submit to the board and officers for approval.

### Ten Commandments of Human Relations

1. Speak to people. There is nothing as nice as a cheerful word



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of greeting.

2. Smile at people. It takes 72 muscles to frown, only 14 to smile.

3. Call people by name. The sweetest music to anyone's ears is the sound of his own name.

4. Be friendly and helpful. If you would have friends, be friendly.

5. Be cordial. Speak and act as if everything you do were a genuine pleasure.

6. Be genuinely interested in people. You can like everybody if you try.

7. Be generous with praise—cautious with criticism.

8. Be considerate with the feelings of others. It will be appreciated.

9. Be thoughtful of the opinions of others. There are three sides to a story: yours, the other fellow's, and the right one.

10. Be alert to give service. What counts most in life is what we do for others.

## Internal Public Relations

### Divided Honors

When the public sees committee members on all levels actively working on a project, the group has made a step toward gaining permanent confidence and approval of the community. No job is accomplished without the help of others; therefore, honors must be divided when the group's activities are published. Everything should be done to build dignity around the leaders and seniority should be strictly observed providing it is deserving. The leaders should never be degraded nor should they be played up as the only representatives of an organization. Tribute should be paid in turn and where deserved.

### Variety Is Intriguing

When committee members come from all society levels, public interest is likely to be much wider. The name

of a friend attached to an activity arouses more interest than the name of a society. Everyone likes to hear about and be associated with talented and energetic people.

### Ambassadors of Good Will

When people become a part of the activities of the society, whether they realize it or not, they become ambassadors. Therefore, their deportment, dedication, and sincerity can spell success or failure for the group. A disorganized attempt can become a measuring stick of the accomplishment and invites doom for even the most worthy cause. The merit of the cause is demonstrated by the devotion of its workers. A member must be proud to be a part of the organization. Success will depend on such an attitude.

### For a Strong Organization

A strong organization must be well planned, carefully led and guided by a strong, constructive set of rules. Even with these well in hand, it could be a dismal failure. The vital spark of interest is kindled by committee members and their mutual relationships.

### Good Committee Members

To be a good team, your group must be made up of the right people. These people are not necessarily chosen by their social or society status. When working with a group, each person must feel that he will do his best. A bad apple can spoil a bushel. The work of many can be destroyed if one member steps out of line. A hard-working group can do more to strengthen the society than any other single factor.

### How to Select Committee Members

Word of mouth is the most effective method of recruiting help. One member can inspire enthusiasm among others by recommending the work as necessary and satisfying. Articles in the society journal and newsletters can be helpful in pointing out the need for committee members.

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When good work of the different committees becomes known, other members will want to take part of their own choice. This is a valid reason for good publicity and effective public relations.

Committee members can be enlisted. Often they are only waiting to be asked—and asked they must be. Over 95 per cent of committee members were asked by others to be workers. Weren't you?

When enlisting committee members, try to learn something about their interests and talents. They will be much happier and can become more valuable if involved in work that uses their abilities and does not put them in the position of feeling incapable or awkward. There is such a variety of work within the society that potential committee members could almost choose the work they like to do if informed of what needs to be done.

#### **Good Leaders Essential**

A committee chairman or committee member who uses too much authority will break down relationships in very short order. An effective leader is able to have willing followers through motivation not through intimidation or the mere fact that the leader may be an important person. The vital factor is constructive and creative thinking, plus busy hands. This has far more influence on an organization's success than any candidate for Who's Who.

#### **Introduction to the Society's Work**

To get the best from committee members, the new ones should be fully informed on the aims and purposes of their work. It is unfair to ask a person to serve without instruction and a basic knowledge of the activities of the organization. In such a large organization as The American Society of Radiologic Technologists it is impossible to do much more than give a general picture, but this is very important. A little background knowledge of the role of the society creates a feeling of being a

part of a large and essential national professional organization. Informed people are your best public relations in any group.

#### **Friends**

If we ask a friend for assistance and he does not respond, the friendship should not be terminated for this reason. Each of us has the right to honor the society through the endeavors closest to his heart. In society work if our friends do not share our talents or tastes then in many instances it is better to work with strangers. New and firm friendships are made in this way. Also, we expect less from strangers and are more grateful for their contribution.

#### **Let's Have Fun**

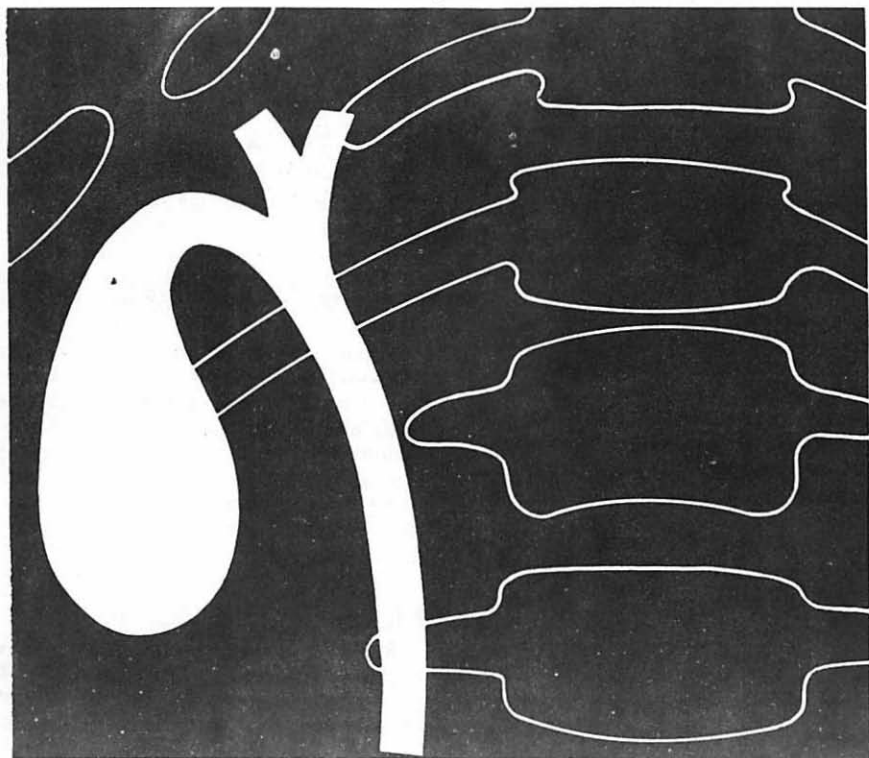
Committee work should be fun. People should work, but they should never allow the tasks to become burdensome. Even the most commonplace job can prove exciting if we make it that way. If what we do does not provide pleasure for ourselves and satisfaction for others, it is either meaningless or has not been approached in the proper way. Inner satisfaction is the legitimate reward.

#### **On the Part of the Committee Member**

Once the new committee member has been enrolled, there will be situations where he will have to show his understanding. This is true of the long-standing committee member also. Several attributes help make the understanding easier.

#### **Patience**

A member cannot always be amused by constant action. It is not always possible to have exciting activities going on. Those who demand this often lack creative ability and the patience to make the job an exciting one. It is possible to create and build the most commonplace tasks into enriching experiences. It is up to the individual person. If he gives something of his mind



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and heart in doing the job, he will be busy.

#### Acceptance

Disappointment and failure are bound to enter into the scene here as in our day-to-day lives. Rising above these takes real courage and understanding. Negative results can be looked upon as an experience and chalked up to profit and loss.

#### Occasions and Awards

Special occasions, such as annual meetings, should contain as many varied events as possible. One of these events should provide the opportunity to honor committee members who have worked voluntarily and enthusiastically, for without them there is no organization. Awards can provide a great impetus for further service and are treasured by the individual as invaluable tokens of esteem.

### Koenig Heads Technologist Group

George F. Koenig, R.T. of Memphis Tenn., formerly a Missourian and a M.S.R.T. member, has been elected chairman of the Association of University Radiologic Technologists, a newly organized group that was formed to upgrade and standardize radiologic technology education in colleges and universities.

### Licensure Information Is Here

(Compiled By A. S. R. T.)

A large segment of the membership has requested that the American Society put out some form of guide or presentation regarding state licensure. It is now available.

This is a 21-page discussion of licensure. The Board and officers upon approving its distribution feel that it quite fairly presents the pros and cons of licensure. They believe that this guide can be quite helpful to all those members desiring and requiring information about this problem.

This guide is available upon request to the Executive Secretary, 537

S. Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin 54935.

### ASRT Elects Patricia Mueller New Chairman of the Board

Patricia J. Mueller of Dallas has been named chairman of the board of directors of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists. She replaces Mary Rudder Shupe, who resigned.

Marjorie C. Tolan of Columbia, Missouri, will serve as a member of the board for the present fiscal period, and will move up to chairman following the 1968 annual meeting. Leslie Wilson of Columbia will continue as a member of the board until the meeting, when he will become middle member.

### MOVED—OR MOVING

M.S.R.T. would appreciate receiving new address, preferably BEFORE you move, if possible. Send change of address to Ruth Hess, R.T., 9827 Wil-Bes Drive, Affton, Mo. 63123.



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AND WHOLE-HEARTEDLY SUPPORTS  
THE PROGRAM AND AIMS  
OF THE  
MISSOURI SOCIETY  
OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS**

## Mammography Program

For Administrative, Supervisory,  
and Instructing Radiologic  
Technologists

St. Louis, Missouri  
May 2, 1968  
8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

This program is designed to acquaint administrative, supervisory, and teaching technologists with the present and potential value of mammography. Several aspects of this specialty will be discussed.

R. L. Egan, M.D., Chief, Mammography Section, Emory University Clinic, Atlanta, Georgia, will be the keynote speaker. Dr. Egan will discuss the selection of mammography technique and future horizons of breast disease.

Wendell Scott, M.D., Chairman of the Committee on Breast Diseases, American College of Radiology, will discuss mammography and the role of the American College of Radiology.

Technical presentations will be given by Evelyn O'Donnell, R.T., Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Mammography Section, Chicago, Illinois, and Miss Patricia Barnette, R.T., Emory University Clinic Mammography Section, Atlanta, Georgia.

Other speakers and their subjects will include: F.S. Alcorn, M.D., Chief, Mammography Section, Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Alcorn will present a work-in-progress report on the investigation of mammogram screeners utilizing modified programmed learning. Mr. William K. Melton, Director of Education, American College of Radiology, will discuss the training methods in mammography. Miss Jacqueline Tennant, R.T., Mammography Project, San Francisco Medical Center, San Francisco, California, will explain the protocol of the typical mammography training course for registered technologists. John N. Wolfe, M.D., Detroit, Michigan, will discuss Xerography of the breast.

Panel discussions will be held for question and answer period. Free

of Charge: Anyone interested contact Sister Aloysius Marie Borst, S.S.M., R.T. St. Marys Hospital, 6420 Clayton Road, St. Louis, Mo. 63117 no later than April 22, 1968.

## ANSWERS —

### X-Ray Protection Self-Quiz

- Answer (c) Because X-rays are produced in a heterogenous nature; that is, a spectrum of energies, filtration is added to a diagnostic X-ray unit which operates over 50 kVp in order to remove from the beam, the softer X-ray photons which do not appreciably contribute to the radiographic image, but do increase both patient and operator dose.
- Answer (b) As the size of the X-ray beam is reduced, the number of X-ray photons which are available for scatter are also reduced. This means that fewer scattered photons are available to reach the operator.
- Answer (b) The intensity of X-rays varies inversely as the square of the distance from the source. (i.e. The patient can be considered as a scatter source of X-rays.) This means that as you increase the distance from the patient by a factor of four, you approximately decrease the exposure to yourself by a factor of  $4^2$  or  $\approx 16$ .
- Answer (c) Using the pythagorean theorem of right triangles, we can calculate the diagonal of the 14x 17" rectangle. That is:  

$$(14)^2 + (17)^2 = X^2$$

$$X = 22.02" \text{ (Diagonal of a } 14 \times 17" \text{ rectangle)}$$
 Some States permit an additional 1" on both sides of the diagonal so that the circular beam may be 24". Of course, it is far better to use a beam size which exactly corresponds to the size of the films. This can be accomplished by the proper use of a variable rectangular collimator with a beam defining light.

COMPLIMENTS OF . . .

**THE GREATER SAINT LOUIS**

**SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGISTS**

• • • •

**SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI**



## COMMENTS ON RECENT PROPOSALS FOR REGULATION OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

By JOHN H. TOLAN, B.S., R.T.,

Radiation Safety Officer and Assistant Professor of Radiological Science,  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

The time has come for radiologic technologists to take a serious look at themselves and their public image, to examine their motivations, and to decide whether they wish to continue to be individual and independent practitioners of an allied health profession or be regulated in their training and in their employment. It may still be possible to reverse a trend toward regulation and away from independence; but if not reversed soon, regulation will be upon you, and the time to do something about it may have already passed. This is not to say that regulation is bad per se, but if radiologic technologists prefer not to be regulated, a concerted and cooperative effort will be required to reverse the trend, and it must be done now.

Many of you have followed with interest the public discussion that issued forth from testimony presented before a Congressional Committee last August. This Committee solicited testimony on the subject of unnecessary radiation exposure of the public through the use of x-ray machines in diagnostic procedures.

Radiologic technology was not represented, and some of the statements presented at the hearings cast radiologic technology in an unfavorable light. Part of the reason for the particular bias introduced by a few of the witnesses was simple ignorance of the facts. Believing these witnesses to be men of good faith and sincerity, it follows that if they be appraised of the facts, future testimony will be more knowledgeable.

The particular bias referenced here is the common misconception that the allied health speciality of radiologic technology is practiced by persons having training and experience essentially equivalent one to another and that this training and experience is deficient in matters of radiation protection. Besides this group, the witnesses spoke of non-trained operators of x-ray equipment pressed into service in the absence of trained operators. Examples cited of this non-trained category were secretaries, clerks, nurses, attendants, etc. who may be available to fill-in for or substitute for the radiologic technologist.

We know that ARRT-registered, radiologic technologists have received more-or-less uniform training in AMA-approved schools and have passed an examination to confirm an understanding of the basic principles of radiologic technology, but the witnesses did not know this, apparently. We know also that many half-trained or non-trained persons represent themselves as registered radiologic technologists and that, with or without fore-knowledge of the difference, some physicians including radiologists will employ these persons, but the witnesses did not know this, apparently. We know also that some physicians will utilize, knowingly and willingly, assistants untrained in x-ray technique to operate the x-ray equipment, but the witness did not know this either, apparently.

This is not to be a treatise on the wonderfulness of training in radiologic technology provided by the AMA-approved schools. None of us need be a genius to recognize shortcomings in any one of the approved schools. Schools

THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF THE

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*of*

*Radiologic*

*Technologists*

SALUTES YOU I

COMPLIMENTS

FROM

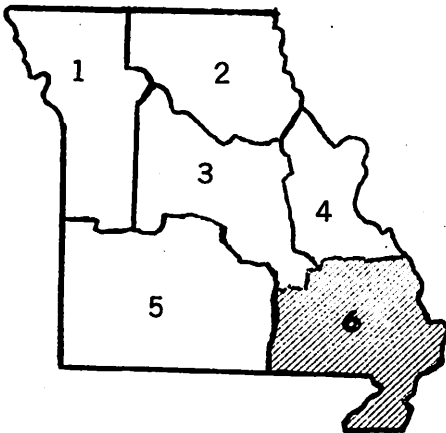
A COMMERCIAL FRIEND

OF TECHNICIANS

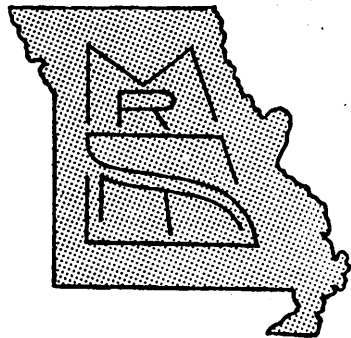
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*M. S. R. T.*



*District No. Two*



COMPLIMENTS YOU III

are not perfect nor are their students, but the specifications for training and the requirements for certification have been creeping upward. The graduate of an approved school today is far better prepared as a radiologic technologist than was his predecessor of ten or more years ago. And it is fortunate that he is better prepared because the complexity of equipment to be operated and of procedures to be performed has increased as well. The graduate of ten or more years ago still employed as a radiologic technologist must hustle to keep up with these advances in equipment and techniques.

The practice of radiology has had outstanding success in the development of new and better techniques to obtain diagnostic information by use of x-rays. A consequence of the success of radiology is that more patients are examined routinely by x-ray techniques and more procedures per patient are being performed. Yielding the benefit-of-the-doubt about the need for increased use of x-rays, we come to the crux of the matter of public discussion. If more and more x-ray examinations per average citizen are being performed and if some of these examinations are performed with less than maximum attention to the protection of the patient, we have an increasing quantity of unnecessary exposure to the genetic pool of the population. This is what it is all about.

The State of Missouri has a radiation control regulation, but it is directed at safe installation and use of x-ray equipment rather than specifically at control of patient exposure. The regulation has no requirement for training and experience of the operator, nor does it have a requirement for use of the equipment from the point of view of reducing patient exposure. Control of exposure of the operator is required, control of other persons incidentally exposed is required, but there is no requirement for control of patient exposure.

Your training in radiologic technology included considerations of radiation protection, but I doubt if this was taught from the point-of-view of reducing patient exposure. Radiation protection is usually taught to the student technologist from the aspect of protecting him, the student, from unnecessary exposure. In learning standard positioning, radiographic factors, and functions of cones, diaphragms, and grids, the student obtains an appreciation of the influence of various controllable factors on the quality of the radiographic image and on the improvement or enhancement of diagnostic detail; but he does not always learn specifically how these factors relate to patient exposure. To be sure, the proper combination of factors producing the highest quality film also produces the least patient exposure, but the material is presented in terms of film quality.

Repeat films, or the reduction of them, is given considerable attention in the training of student technologists. Here again the emphasis is away from reduction of patient exposure. Instead, such reasons as the extra cost of film and its processing are stressed. Also stressed is the inconvenience to the patient and possibly to the hospital staff derived from having to recall a patient for a repeat examination. The extra exposure to the patient is seldom emphasized.

If this question does not already occupy your attention, it is past time to think seriously about excessive exposure to the patient and what you can do individually and privately to reduce the exposure to a minimum. If you are employed in a hospital or private office wherein all of the x-ray equipment is of the latest design and is maintained in the best possible condition by a rigorous program of inspection, repair, and replacement you will still have a contribution to make to a reduction of patient exposure. Even if your



x-ray tubes are properly shielded and filtered, your cones or adjustable collimators function well and are used religiously, your cassettes and screens are kept in optimum condition, your film is fresh and of the highest speed available, your film processing equipment is automatic and well maintained, and your radiologist insists upon the latest high-kV techniques, you still can do something more to reduce patient exposure. The best equipment and techniques will not do the job without proper application by the technologist. But if you are not blessed with equipment of the best quality in the best operating condition, you are still obliged to obtain the diagnostic information with a minimum exposure to the patient.

Conscientious application of all that was learned in training plus a systematic effort of self training in new techniques and new applications of old techniques is demanded of all of you. Participation in programs at the local, state, and national level is mandatory. Interaction with your contemporaries from other institutions is needed by each of you to improve your own skills, and, by the way, the skills of those with whom you interact will be improved also. This is the professional approach. This is the criterion by which others evaluate your professional competence. This is the approach by which registered technologists as a group can avoid being regulated and licensed.

Unless radiologic technology can establish firmly its claim as an allied health profession—self-regulating and self-controlled—it will be the target constantly of groups looking for a scapegoat or looking for a way to gain selfishly at the expense of another. You must be strong to ward off such attacks, and you must avoid becoming vulnerable to attack on moral or ethical grounds. On the question of unnecessary exposure of patients during x-ray examinations, you as individual, registered technologists must be in a position to show concretely and objectively that if such exposure exists at all it does not exist through any failure on your part. You can bargain from a position of strength, but you must beg from a position of weakness.

Some of you may sincerely believe that licensing is necessary to protect you from your poorly-trained rivals. Beware of this trap! Many fish have been caught by this sucker bait. Look closely at any proposed legislation to require licensing of radiologic technologists. See which group is benefited by the legislation. Unless you can find radiologic technology at the head of the list of beneficiaries, spit it out. Don't take the bait. Otherwise you will soon find yourselves dressed out as the main course at another's feast. Be weary too of strangers bearing gifts. While it may not be a popular admonition, I would be suspicious of the selfish interests of my own brother if he tried to con me into something I knew was wrong.

Registered technologists have a position—a well earned position—to defend. Let there be no double standard for training and experience required for operation of x-ray equipment. Do not permit legislation to be passed—at least not without speaking out for your own interests—that will degrade your position by establishing a level of competence below that which you have worked hard to attain. This has happened in the State of New York where qualification requirements for licensing by the State are less than those required by the ARRT. Instead of improving the status of ARRT-registered, radiologic technologists, the New York licensing bill has brought all technologists, including ARRT-registered technologists, to a new level lower than that already attained by the ARRT certification. Moreover, do not overlook the hard political fact of the built-in, resistance-to-change of any legislation. Voluntarily achieved standards of competence can be changed more readily than can legislated standards of competence. This conclusion has

been amply verified by the steadily increasingly minimum requirements for ARRT certification, and by the relative rigidity of the New York legislation.

By way of summarizing all that has gone before, I submit the following list of recommendations for the serious study and constant attention of every radiologic technologist:

1. Each radiologic technologist must exercise all possible care and utilize every available improvement in technique to achieve a minimum exposure to the patient without sacrifice of diagnostic quality of the film.

2. Each radiologic technologist must familiarize himself with the exposure dose incident upon the patient for each routine examination, and he must learn the methods available to him to reduce this exposure dose.

3. Each radiologic technologist must learn the relationship between exposure dose incident upon the patient and the absorbed dose to the gonads resulting therefrom for each routine examination.

4. Each instructor of radiologic technology must reorient his explanations of standard positioning, radiographic factors, and use of cones, diaphragms, and grids to emphasize the influence of these parameters on the genetically significant dose to the patient.

5. Each instructor of radiologic technology must reorient his explanations of radiation protection to reflect a proper concern of exposure to the patient as well as a concern of exposure to the operator.

6. Each radiologic technologist must take an active part in the affairs of his local, state, and national societies to learn from and to teach others how to do their jobs better.

7. Each radiologic technologist must make himself aware of legislative proposals at the local, state, or national level that may have a bearing upon the means available to earn a livelihood. When such legislative proposals threaten his means to earn a livelihood, he must insist that his point-of-view be expressed through his professional society. He must insist as well that his elected representative provide him appropriate protection from legislation designed to satisfy the selfish interests of others at his expense.

8. Each radiologic technologist must conduct himself in a professional manner and attempt to deserve the respect accorded to professional persons. This implies self-discipline, self-control, self-regulation, and self-improvement.

February, 1968.

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**Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists**  
**THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**Plaza Inn, Main at Forty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.**

**P R O G R A M**

**THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1968**

**8:00 p.m. Get Acquainted Hour**

**FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1968**

**8:00 a.m. Registration**

**SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM**

**PRESIDING**

**Donald Myers, R.T.**  
**President-Elect M.S.R.T.**  
**Hannibal, Missouri**

**10:00 WELCOME**

**John Roe, R.T.**  
**General Convention Chairman**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**10:30 "New Horizons in Liver Scanning"**

**Robert Meyers**  
**Kansas City General Hospital**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**11:00 "Reactions to Reactions"**

**Wayne E. Mason, M.D.**  
**Baptist Memorial Hospital**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**12:00 Lunch Break**

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

**PRESIDING**

**James McGill, R.T.**  
**President, 4th District M.S.R.T.**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**

**1:30 "Angiography in Community Hospitals"**

**Kenneth Davidson, M.D.**  
**Menorah Medical Center**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**2:30 "Changing Concepts of the Radiologic Technologist"**

**Charles Shopfner, M.D.**  
**Children's Mercy Hospital**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**3:15 Coffee Break**

**3:30 -----**

**Donald Spencer, M.D.**  
**Orthopedic Surgeon**  
**Independence, Missouri**

**4:15 "Ionization System"**

**Donald Blancet, R.T.**  
**Chief Technologist Providence**  
**Hospital**  
**Kansas City, Kansas**

**5:00 Intermission**

**EVENING SESSION**

**PRESIDING**

**Mary DiMartino, R.T.**  
**Western Counselor**  
**Convention Program Chairman**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**7:30 "Sante Memorial Lecture"**

**Armand Brodeur, M.D.**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**

**8:30 Evening Entertainment**

**The Skyliners Barber Shop Quartet**

**SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1968**

**8:00 a.m. Registration**

**8:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast**  
**(Courtesy E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company)**

**OFFICIAL OPENING**

**9:00 CALL TO ORDER**

**Warren Dixon, R.T.**  
**President, M.S.R.T.**  
**Glencoe, Missouri**

**NATIONAL ANTHEM**

**Pianist, Jamesetta Thomas, R.T.**  
**Convention Hospitality Chairman**  
**Liberty, Missouri**

**INVOCATION**

**Marybelle Harbit, R.T.**  
**Convention Registration Chairman**  
**Kansas City, Missouri**

**GREETINGS**

The Honorable Ius W. Davis  
Mayor  
Kansas City, Missouri

Henry A. Lee, M.D.  
President, Kansas City Society of  
Radiologists  
Kansas City, Missouri

Leslie Wilson, R.T.  
Representing The American Society  
of Radiologic Technologists  
Columbia, Missouri

Marjorie Tolan, R.T.  
Representing The American Regis-  
try of Radiologic Technologists  
Columbia, Missouri

**RESPONSE**

Clair Vincent, R.T.  
Chairman, M.S.R.T. Executive  
Committee  
Jefferson City, Missouri

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

Warren Dixon, R.T.  
President M.S.R.T.  
Glencoe, Missouri

10:00 Coffee Break

**SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM****PRESIDING**

Robert Rein, R.T.  
Member 5th District M.S.R.T.  
Executive Committee  
Springfield, Missouri

10:15 "Isotopes"

George McNeil, R.T.  
Kansas City General Hospital  
Kansas City, Missouri

11:00 First Business Session

12:00 LUNCHEON

**PRESIDING**

Clara Smith, R.T.  
Member, M.S.R.T. Executive  
Committee  
Chaffee, Missouri

**INVOCATION**

Sharon Cushman, R.T.  
Vice President, M.S.R.T.  
Columbia, Missouri  
Speaker -----

**AFTERNOON SESSION****PRESIDING**

Glenda Bullinger, R.T.  
Member M.S.R.T. Executive  
Committee  
Chaffee, Missouri

1:30 "Odds and Ends"

Herbert H. Virden, M.D.  
Baptist Memorial Hospital  
Kansas City, Missouri

2:15 "New Design for X-Ray Tube  
Anode"

Jerome Toson, R.T.  
Children's Mercy Hospital  
Kansas City, Missouri

3:00 Coffee Break

3:15 Officers' Meeting

3:30 Second Business Session

**EVENING SESSION**

6:00 Cocktail Hour (Courtesy  
Eastman Kodak Company)

7:00 Banquet

**PRESIDING**

Warren Dixon, R.T.  
President, M.S.R.T.  
Glencoe, Missouri

**INVOCATION**

Ruth Hess, R.T.  
Secretary, M.S.R.T.  
Affton, Missouri

**TOASTMASTER**

Warren Ott, R.T.  
Treasurer, M.S.R.T.  
Willow Springs, Missouri

**GUEST ENTERTAINER**

Joseph Adelman  
Kansas City, Missouri

**PRESENTATION OF EXHIBIT  
AWARDS**

Robert Eisen, R.T.  
Representative, General Aniline  
and Film Corporation  
Overland Park, Kansas

**INDUCTION OF OFFICERS**

Leslie Wilson, R.T.  
Representing The American Society  
of Radiologic Technologists  
Columbia, Missouri

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This training program is supported by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Public Health Service. It is a twelve-month program. Basic training in the use of radioisotopes is a part of the course and all diagnostic methods are covered. Trainees should have completed an approved course in Medical or Radiologic Technology. Preference is given to Trainees without prior experience in the field of Nuclear Medicine.

Lectures are given by the Hospital staff members, associated university faculty, and visiting lecturers. These cover basic mathematics, radiation physics, physiology, anatomy, radiation safety and rules, instrumentation, statistics, diagnostic and scanning techniques. Much of the latter half of the course is devoted to clinical applications of the technics. The training period is for one year and an allowance of \$2400 is granted each trainee for the period of training. Enrollment is limited: The course commences on July 1, 1968.

Applications should be accompanied by a transcript of credits, a statement summarizing training and experience, and two letters of reference from individuals under whom the applicant has worked or trained.

Applications should be submitted by April 30, 1968.

E.D. ZEMAN, M.D., Program Director  
Laboratory-Radioisotope Section  
Saint Elizabeth Hospital  
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Lincoln, Nebraska 68502

### X-RAY TECHNICIAN WANTED

ARRT registered X-Ray Technician needed for 350 bed hospital in North Alabama. Salary \$475 - \$575. Contact John Allbritten, R.T., Huntsville Hospital, 101 Sivley Road, Huntsville, Alabama, 35801.

## 1968 M.S.R.T. Convention Committees

- GENERAL CHAIRMAN: John Roe, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri  
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN: Mary DiMartino, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri.  
ENTERTAINMENT CHAIRMAN: Barbara Sitzler, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri.  
EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN: John L. MacPhail, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri.  
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN: Lauralee Groves, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri.  
HOSPITALITY CHAIRMAN: Jamesetta Thomas, R.T., Liberty, Missouri.  
REGISTRATION CHAIRMAN: Marybelle Harbit, R.T., Kansas City, Missouri.

## Convention News

Have you made your plans for the convention yet? If not, do it NOW, Attend the 40th Annual Convention of The American Society of Radiologic Technologists in Los Angeles, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel from June 15-20, 1968.

Bring your family along to enjoy the sights and exciting things to do. We have plans in the making to entertain them while you attend the educational programs and business sessions. A combination convention and vacation is a MUST for you this year.

SEE YOU IN LOS ANGELES!

DOROTHY SCHESTED, R.T.,  
Publicity Chairman

## A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient

This is a reminder to all wise technologists going to the Los Angeles Convention to pre-register for refresher courses. Send the form indicating your choice(s), plus fees, as instructed on the form. Then, relax with assurance you will get the course you want.

We hope to see you and many from your state in Los Angeles.

ELLA MAE MARABLE, R.T.,  
Refresher Course Coordinator



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