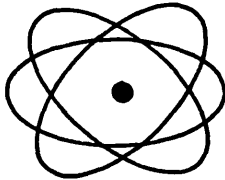
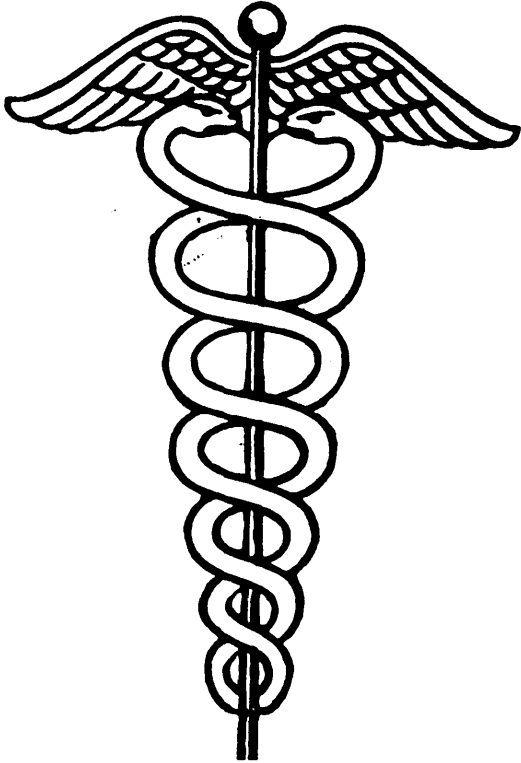
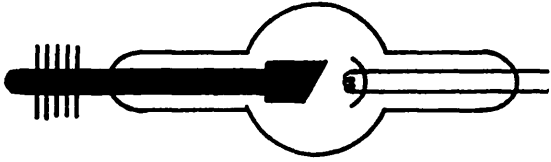


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MISSOURI MINUTES

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FEBRUARY/MARCH 1973

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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. Original articles are accepted only with the understanding that they are contributed solely to the "Missouri Minutes". If and when the manuscript is published, it will become the sole property of the Journal."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It has been brought to our attention that a misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of some Missouri technologists as to the role and scope of the Professional Affairs Committee of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists.

This committee was formed at the request of the membership at the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists meeting in October, 1972. Again, I would like to quote from the proposal which was passed at this meeting - "Be it resolved that the State Professional Affairs Committee be instructed to assimilate all available information regarding collective bargaining on a professional level and make this information available to any technologist or group of technologists in the state who is an active member of the A. S. R. T. , M. S. R. T. , and their local district society. Be it further resolved that the State Professional Affairs Committee seek out an attorney, or qualified arbitrator, knowledgeable in the field of labor relations and investigate the possibility of retaining him for the use of technologists who are interested in collective bargaining. It being understood that the cost of any actual negotiations will be borne by the technologist or group of technologists involved. "

It seems obvious that there was NEVER any desire on the part of the membership that this committee prepare itself to ACT as a bargaining agent for technologists. It was set up as a fact-finding committee and it is carrying out this charge in a commendable manner. This committee saw its charge as follows:

1. The accumulation of information relevant to national and state laws.
2. Preparation of a manual, or brief, of information that would be available through M. S. R. T. for use by groups

- of technologists within the state who might have need, and
3. Seek counsel who could be recommended to those who wished assistance either in negotiation or guidance if unionization of their place of employment appeared eminent.

The Board of Directors concurs with this interpretation of the mandate by the membership. The committee is still gathering available material and has certainly not ceased to function.

Material which this committee has accumulated is available to any active M. S. R. T. member. This information may be obtained through any member of the M. S. R. T. Board of Directors who will ask the Executive Secretary to furnish it upon request.

May I again remind you that there is a board member from each district and their names are printed elsewhere in this journal for your convenience.

Phyllis McEnerney, A. M. , R. T.
President, M. S. R. T.

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STATE BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the M. S. R. T. met on January 20, 1973 at the Manor Motel, Rolla, Missouri.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Phyllis McEnerney. Minutes of the previous board meetings were read and approved, followed by reports from the committees of the M. S. R. T.

The Treasurer, Ron Ott, reported that between October 5, 1972 and January 16, 1973, the Society received \$482.63 in income, while incurring expenses of \$423.73. This net income plus the previous balance brought forward totals \$2,507.54 which represents the balance on hand as of January 16, 1973.

Sharon Eisterhold, Chairman of the Careers Committee, announced that the committee had acquired an additional 28 slides pertaining to careers in radiologic technology. These newly acquired slides will be added to those collected last year, and after an outline or script has been drawn up, will be available for use by members of the M. S. R. T. wishing to stage a career presentation in radiologic technology.

The Education Committee report was delivered by Mary Sebacher, Chairman. Mrs. Sebacher announced that the Seminar for Radiologic Technologist would be held on Friday and Saturday, April 6 and 7 in Columbia, Missouri and would follow the same basic format as last year's. (ed.: see "Seminar Announcement" included in this issue of Missouri Minutes.)

The report of the Membership Committee was given by Ron Ott, Treasurer. He stated that the membership statistics for the M. S. R. T. as of January 20, 1973 were as

follows: Active members, 257; associate members, 27; student members, 102; life members, 7; honorary members, 2; Total M. S. R. T. membership - 395.

While discussing M. S. R. T. membership, board member Marty Strussion, representative of District 4, questioned the necessity of each individual district conducting a membership survey. He explained that since one of the prime goals of conducting the membership survey was to determine how many R. T. 's in the state were actually working in radiologic technology, and since this information was now available in the American Registry roster, it was probably not necessary to have the districts implement a membership survey.

After discussing the credibility of the A. R. R. T. roster the Board decided to allow each district the privilege of determining whether or not they would conduct their own membership survey.

The Licensure Committee report was presented by Gerald Casey, Chairman. The report stated that Marvin L. Kennon, State Representative from the 143rd District, was no longer the M. S. R. T. 's representative to the Congress of Missouri because he chose to run for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Casey stated that since George J. Donegan has replaced Mr. Kennon as State Representative from the 143rd District, he would appear to be the logical choice to represent our Society's interests in the State Legislature during this legislative year. After discussion of this proposal the Board voted to accept Mr. Donegan as the M. S. R. T. 's representative to the State Legislature.

The next committee to report was the Professional Affairs Committee. A letter from the Chairman of the Committee, Marjorie Tolan, was read to the Board in her absence. The letter outlined the efforts that had been put

forth thus far by the Professional Affairs Committee. It also alluded to collective bargaining endeavors recently concluded in Springfield, Missouri.

Because of the confusion that apparently exists among the membership as to the goals and objectives of the Professional Affairs Committee, the Board requested that Phyllis McEnerney write an explanatory letter to the Society that would restate the established purpose of the committee. This letter is to be published in the February issue of the Missouri Minutes.

The Student Committee report was provided by Charles Sandlin who is acting as an advisor to the committee. Mr. Sandlin is the representative from District 2, and as such, is a member of the Board of Directors. His report stated that as liaison between the Board and the students he had received very little correspondence with the exception of several letters from Chuck Stinson of Kansas City. He went on to say that because of the apparent lack of interest and action on the part of the student technologists he was not certain what he should or could do and was, therefore, inclined to let the responsibility of further student committee organization rest with the students themselves.

After discussion the Board decided that since the students were naturally inexperienced in organizing and implementing committee action, and since it was precisely because of this student inexperience that Mr. Sandlin was appointed to serve as an advisor to the committee, he should therefore, "take the bull by the horns" and contact each of the student representatives so that a meeting could be held for the purpose of formulating goals and structuring the committee for effective operations.

The next committee report related to the 1972 Convention and was delivered by Merlin Heinselman, who was

last year's general convention chairman.

Mr. Heinselman reported a total registration of 176 at the Osage House. The breakdown of this figure was as follows: Voting members, 105; students, approximately 40; associate members, guests, and commercial representatives - 31.

He went on further to say that he felt the location of the meeting in the Ozarks contributed greatly toward keeping the people together, which resulted in excellent meeting attendance. Mr. Heinselman also reported that he and his committee members had prepared a folder which included reports from each of the committee chairman. This report could be used as a reference for future convention committee chairmen since it contained specific information about the 1972 convention as well as recommendations for future conventions.

Some of the more important monetary figures quoted by Mr. Heinselman relating to the convention were: total expenditures - \$5,695.13; total receipts - \$6,412.10; net profit - \$716.97. He concluded his report by recommending that we return to the Ozarks for our next convention, but that we not necessarily return to the Osage House since he experienced several difficulties which he attributed to insufficient motel personnel.

The last item to be acted upon by the Board at the January meeting was the appointment of Larry Ziegler as the 6th District representative to the Board of Directors. His appointment fulfills a vacancy on the Board that resulted from the recent resignation of Carol Rudd, who relocated out of state.

SEMINAR FOR RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

APRIL 6, 7, 1973, RAMADA INN, HIGHWAY 63 & I-70, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Presented by the University of Missouri-Columbia Medical Center and Extension Division with the cooperation of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1973

A.M. Presiding - Ms. Sebacher.
 8:30 Registration and Coffee
 9:00 "EDUCATION - WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?" - Mr. Coyle
 10:30 Coffee Break
 10:50 Panel Discussion: "EDUCATION OF THE RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST" - Mr. Coyle, Moderator; Mr. Casey, Sister Francita, Ms. McEnerney, Mr. Plemmons, Panel.
 12:00 Lunch - Memorial Union
 P.M. Presiding - Ms. Clements
 1:30 "EFFECTIVE PROCESSING AND RADIOGRAPHIC STANDARDIZATION" - Mr. Barry, Mr. Michael, Mr. Sunster
 3:00 Coffee Break
 3:20 "Effective Processing..." cont'd.
 4:45 Adjourn
 6:30 Social Hour - Ramada Inn
 7:30 Dinner - Ramada Inn

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1973

A.M. Presiding - Ms. Detring
 8:30 Registration and Coffee
 9:00 "RADIATION SYNDROME IN MAN" Dr. Volkert
 10:15 Coffee Break
 10:30 "THE EMERGENCY PATIENT" Mr. Humphreys
 12:00 Lunch - Memorial Union
 P.M. Presiding - Mr. Ter Maat
 1:30 "WHAT RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY COULD BE IN THE FUTURE" - Ms. Vincent, Dr. Gaston
 3:00 Adjourn

SEMINAR FACULTY

SISTER FRANCITA BARRINGHAUS, R.T., Chairman & Instructor, School of Nursing and Allied Health Professions, Department of Radiology, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
 JOE BARRY, Technical Sales Representative, Radiography, Eastman Kodak Company, Kansas City, Kansas
 GERALD CASEY, R.T., St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Missouri
 ROBERT L. COYLE, R.T., Director of Education, A.S.R.T., 645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 JEAN DETRING, R.T., Chairman of the Board of Directors, M.S.R.T., Farmington, Missouri
 SAM GASTON, M.D., Department of Radiology, St. John's Medical Center, Joplin, Mo.
 KENNETH HUMPHREYS, R.T., Chief Radiologic Technologist, Division of Radiology, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Penn.
 PHYLLIS McENERNEY, R.T., President, M.S.R.T., Associate Professor, Forest Park Community College, St. Louis, Missouri
 DON MICHAEL, Technical Sales Representative, Radiography, Eastman Kodak Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma
 RUSSELL PLEMMONS, R.T., St. John's Medical Center, Joplin, Missouri
 GARY SUNSTER, Technical Sales Representative, Radiography, Eastman Kodak Company, Peoria, Illinois
 CLAIR S. VINCENT, R.T., Assistant Director of the Central Missouri School of X-ray Technology, Jefferson City, Missouri
 WYNN VOLKERT, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Radiological Science, University of Missouri-Columbia, Missouri

"MAY THERE NEVER DEVELOP IN ME THE NOTION THAT MY EDUCATION IS COMPLETE, BUT GIVE ME THE STRENGTH AND LEISURE AND ZEAL CONTINUALLY TO ENLARGE MY KNOWLEDGE."

--Maimonides

SEMINAR
 (Education Committee)
 MARY SEBACHER, R.T., Chairman
 ELLEN CLEMENTS, R.T.
 DWAYNE TER MAAT, R.T.

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April 6, 7, 1973

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IN GRATITUDE

The following letter was received by Phyllis McEnerney, President, in response to a testimonial which was given to Mr. Hammer at last year's annual meeting in Osage Beach, Missouri.

Dear Phyllis:

Would you please convey to the technologists and students of the Missouri Society my most sincere appreciation for the honor bestowed upon me.

It has been a real pleasure to be associated with the organization over the years. I hope that in some small way I have been able to contribute to the field of technology in Missouri.

To be honored by one's peers is the ultimate privilege. Never have I been so surprised and moved by an occasion.

My prayers and concern are with you always.

I love you all,
Richard S. Hammer, R. T.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

As of March 1, 1973 the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology will have its offices located at 307 North Michigan Avenue-suite 1801, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS



TO: Affiliate Officers, Editors, and Counselors

FROM: The Committee on Legislative Activities

SUBJECT: A New Year of Challenge for Federal Minimum Standards of Education and Training for Radiologic Technologists.

With the unfolding of a New Year, I would like to share with you a little of the Past, the Present, and the hopes of the Coming Year in our legislative endeavors for the American Society.

Let me begin with a brief history of years gone by. By mandate of the membership in 1967, The American Society of Radiologic Technologists set sail on its course for enactment of Federal Minimum Standards of Education and Training. For months heretofore, Senator Bartlett had worked on federal legislation promoting such, but, unfortunately, his untimely death left shattered dreams. However, in 1968 his efforts were renewed by interested and concerned peers. Since that time other bills affording the establishment of federal standards have been introduced. Regrettably, each has died with the adjournment of Congress. Even so, our deepest appreciation is expressed to Senator Jennings Randolph who has been instrumental in our legislative endeavors. Likewise, Congressman Koch has shown great concern.

The continued interest and involvement of Senator Randolph and Congressman Koch brings us to present efforts.

In November Congressman Koch addressed technologists from his New York District and from across the country. In response to many inquiries, I'd like to say a few words about that meeting. In essence the Congressman echoed the efforts of this committee and The American Society. He emphasized (1) the necessity of each technologist communicating with his/her Washington representatives (2) the effectiveness of forwarding news and printed articles relative to the matter to one's Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill and (3) the great need of constituent interest which must be generated by those of us familiar with the situation; in other words, we must educate the consumer to the use and abuse of ionizing radiation. In closing he stated that he would reintroduce his bill establishing federal minimum standards for our profession.

In late December two members of The Committee on Legislative Activities met in Washington, D. C. to formulate plans for the New Year and the New Congress. We are optimistic that Senator Randolph will reintroduce legislation promoting our efforts. We as technologists must do all we can to assist him in the matter. Won't you write your Senator and request that he co-sponsor Senator Randolph's RADIATION HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT which you understand will be reintroduced. WRITE TODAY. The sooner, the better. And then follow-up that communication periodically to see how matters are progressing. After all, YOUR SENATOR WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU. Please forward a copy of your correspondence to me so I may have a record of what The American Society is doing - YOU are The American Society.

I am pleased to announce that, although Congress convened less than one week ago, there is already a bill - HR 673 - on record promoting federal minimum standards of education and training for radiologic technologists. Yes, Congressman Koch has again shown his continued interest.

Won't you write your Congressman and request that he co-sponsor it? Request copy of this bill endorsed by the American Society. To repeat, introduced by Congressman Koch of New York the bill is known as HR 673.

The future? As the new year ages, The Committee on Legislative Activities will be in contact with you through further progress reports and through the Executive Office. You may expect additional correspondence with a request for your assistance in the very near future. We are in the process of preparing packets for distribution to Senators and Congressmen. We also plan to set up a telephone communication system to be used between the affiliate societies and The American Society when urgent action is precipitated by Washington activities.

As we sail the seas of Time, let us chart a successful voyage in our pursuit of federal minimum standards of education and training for radiologic technologists. The New Year in Washington has already launched our challenge. It is up to us to keep our efforts afloat and moving - together we can.

Let me thank you for your continued support and assistance. May you and yours have a wonderful and fruitful New Year.

The Committee on Legislative Activities
Polly Story, Chairperson
N. C. Baptist Hospital
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103

Addendum: I have just spoken with the staff of Senator Randolph and he tells me that the Radiation Health and Safety Act will be introduced this week, the week of January 15. Please write your Senator today and request that he serve again as co-sponsor of the bill. The address is as

follows:

The Honorable Thomas Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20515

I shall keep you advised of happenings. Many thanks.

STUDENT COMMITTEE MEETING

The Student Committee of the M. S. R. T. held its first meeting in Columbia, Missouri on February 17, 1973. In attendance were representatives from each of the district societies as well as the past president of the M. S. R. T., Robert Rein, R. T.; current president, Phyllis McEnerney, A. M., R. T.; and the student advisor, Chuck Sandlin, R. T.

Discussion centered around several basic topics including the mechanics of electing the committee officers, the frequency of committee meetings, ways that students might participate in the State Convention, and organizing the Student Committee at the district level.

An election was held in which the following students were chosen for office:

President	Doug Hausenbauer, 4th District
Vice-President	Leonard Crump, 3rd District
Treasurer	Louis Rafsky, 1st District
Secretary	Bonnie Concklin, 3rd District

The duties of the officers were discussed and outlined by the committee and it was decided that the president would be the chairman of the Student Committee. As such it would be his duty to attend all State Board of Directors meetings and represent his committee's interests.

A decision was also made to convene the committee meetings on the second Saturday of every month.

At the next scheduled meeting to be held again in Columbia on March 10, the committee will finalize the plans to organize student activities at the State Convention.

The committee has also asked that it be announced that any student who would like to be an active participant in the State Convention this year should immediately contact Phyllis McEnerney.

XX

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DISTRICT NEWS

1st District

District #1 of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists met for their regular meeting on Tuesday, October 10, 1972 at Independence Sanitarium.

C. Wayne Vaughn, representative of Cook, Inc. , was introduced as speaker for the evening. Mr. Vaughn spoke on angiographic catheters.

The business meeting was called to order by the President, Jim Roach. The first order of business was the introduction of a motion to list and circulate the names of the active committees to the membership by the next society meeting.

An announcement was made that a State Professional Affairs Committee had been formed at the state level, and that the committee had retained a lawyer willing to represent the Society with no retainer fee.

The next item on the agenda was the installation of officers to serve the coming year. The name of the individuals and offices to which they were elected follows:

President	Jim Roach
Vice President	Jack Manglos
Secretary	Cheryl Knievel
Treasurer	Don Blancett

A motion to appoint a committee to investigate possible meeting sites and plan and organize the December dinner meeting was made; the motion carried. The members selected for the committee are: Steve Webb, Greg Austin, Jerome Tolson, and Dennis Bayard with Mr. Bayard

serving as chairman.

Meeting adjourned.

1st District

District #1, of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists met for their regular meeting on Tuesday, November 14, 1972, at Baptist Memorial Hospital with a good attendance. President Jim Roach called the meeting to order introducing Roy Nelson who spoke on "Hospital Safety."

The minutes of the October meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Don Blancett reported \$249.55 as the balance on hand.

The Professional Affairs Committee reported asking for assistance from more staff technologists.

A motion was presented to the membership which read, "Be it resolved that District #1 of the M. S. R. T. authorize the district Professional Affairs Committee to seek legal counsel on drafting a collective bargaining contract acceptable to the majority of the membership of District #1, M. S. R. T." The motion carried.

The Program Committee suggested the Gold Buffet as the December dinner meeting place asking \$15 from the treasury for a deposit for a dining room. It was motioned, seconded, and carried that the First District hold its December meeting at the Gold Buffet.

Committees for the Ray Bowl from both Kansas and Missouri are to meet to organize and revise rules for the

upcoming Ray Bowl.

The Student Committee, consisting of Vickie Dove of North Kansas City Hospital, and Lew Rasfkey of General Hospital is attending a state meeting as representatives of District #1. At this meeting a state representative will be selected.

The Public Relations Committee is selling bumper stickers "Support Your Local R. T." for \$1.

New Business

The following motion was proposed and adopted by the membership: "The establishment of a district parliamentarian for the purpose of maintaining correct parliamentary procedure at all business sessions of the district. This position shall be an elective office with the electorate being the general membership of District #1, M. S. R. T. The term of office shall be one year and run concurrently with that of the other elected officers. And further that the election take place immediately on passage of this proposal." In addition, it was also proposed and passed that District #1, M. S. R. T. purchase a book entitled Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised to be used by the parliamentarian to guide in meeting rules."

Nominations for Parliamentarian were Mary Belle Harbet and Dennis Bayard. Mr. Bayard elected to withdraw his nomination and motioned Mary Belle Harbet be elected. It was agreed upon by the membership and Mary Belle Harbet was elected the new parliamentarian for District #1.

There being no further new business the meeting was adjourned.

4th District

The November meeting of the 4th District, M. S. R. T. was held at St. John's Mercy Hospital on November 16, 1972.

The meeting was called to order by President, Joseph Stojeba, after which, a discussion ensued regarding the District's sponsorship of two technologists to a course in parliamentary procedure.

Due to an insufficiency of data relating to the types of parliamentary procedure courses available, there was no final decision made as to the implementation of the plan. It was decided that Marty Strussion, the 4th District's representative to the M. S. R. T. Board of Directors, was to investigate further into the matter and report back to the membership at a later date.

The program for the January meeting was announced. It would consist of a discussion of the National Labor Relations Act and its affect on x-ray technology as viewed by assistant hospital administrator, Mr. Ronald Green, who is employed at Firmin Desloge Hospital in St. Louis,

Miss Bobbi Edmondson, co-chairman of the student committee, presented the names of the three students chosen to represent the 4th District on the state level student committee. The three chosen were: Douglas Hausenbauer, Dennis Long and Terry Karch.

The membership committee chairman, Miss Sharon Genetti, reported that she had drafted a questionnaire to be sent to members of the 4th District who had not paid their dues for the current year.

There being no old or new business the meeting was adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

4th District

The January meeting of the 4th District, M. S. R. T. was held at Incarnate Word Hospital on January 18, 1973.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$1,062.

Warren Dixon, member of the Professional Affairs Committee, announced that due to a recent illness of the chairman of that committee, Robert Feldhaus, their committee report would not be given until the February meeting.

The program committee reported that Dr. Charles Berry would be the guest lecturer at the February meeting. His topic would be "The Legal Responsibility of the X-ray Technologist."

The Ways and Means Committee announced that tickets for the annual fund raising drive would be available in February.

The Entertainment Committee co-chairman, Phil Sotir and Maurice Black, reported on the overwhelming success of the Christmas Party. Due to the popularity of the party, there being 174 in attendance, the decision was made to host another party in May, at which the installation of officers would take place.

Under New Business a motion was made and passed to empower Marty Strussion, district representative to M. S. R. T. board of directors, to vote in favor of accepting the \$600 gift from the Missouri Radiological Society provided the money was used for technology education in the State. Mr. Strussion was to cast his affirmative vote at the next State Board of Directors meeting.

Mr. Strussion next reported on the parliamentary

schools. He stated that since it was a very lengthy and expensive program, and since our by-laws do not require the presence of a registered parliamentarian at any local or state meetings, he recommended we appoint someone to serve as parliamentarian at our meetings, and that this individual be loaned a copy of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised to use as reference during the meetings.

The January meeting was adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

The Fourth District has announced that through the efforts of the Board of Directors, and in particular the Chairman of the Board, Armand Diaz, a fellowship for technologists and students has been established. The Mallinckrodt X-ray Division of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works has graciously agreed to provide funds for the establishment of a fellowship to be known as The Mallinckrodt X-ray Division Fellowship for Continuing Education.

This program will provide for an annual endowment to the District of \$200 to be used for the purpose of providing one technologist and one student technologist with an opportunity for continuing education.

The distribution of monies will be as follows:

\$150 will be awarded to a technologist each year to help sponsor him or her to the A. S. R. T. Annual Meeting.

\$50 will be presented to a student technologist each year to help sponsor him or her to the M. S. R. T. Annual Meeting.

5th District

The October meeting of the Fifth District, M. S. R. T.

was held October 25, 1972 at the Cox Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Sister Joyce Marie. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$206.90. The Program Committee reported November's meeting was to be held in Mt. Vernon, Mo.

The Secretary was requested to write the A. S. R. T. to protest the cancellation of the A. S. R. T. Journal subscription for student members of the Society.

The next portion of the meeting was devoted to a question and answer review for senior students. Because of the success of this program there was a recommendation to provide this review annually. The Student Affairs Committee was asked to handle all subsequent reviews.

The motion was made and carried that the Springfield district host the 1973 State Convention in Springfield, Mo. A letter stating this action was sent to the President of the M. S. R. T.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Fifth District

The November meeting of the Fifth District of the Missouri Society of Radiologic Technologists was held on November 30, 1972 at the Missouri Chest Hospital, Mt. Vernon.

President, Sister Joyce Marie, called the meeting to order and asked for the committee reports. The treasurer reported that the Society had a balance of \$224.17 in the treasury.

The Publicity Committee reported that the minutes of the last society meeting had been sent for publication in Missouri Minutes.

Sister Joyce Marie next read a letter from Phyllis McEnerney describing the events that transpired during the first meeting of the State Professional Affairs Committee held October 20; a list of the members of the committee was also read.

The Program Committee reported that the Smith, Glen, Calloway Clinic in Springfield would host the December meeting.

The Secretary announced that a protest letter was sent to the Editor of Radiologic Technology, Jean Widger, R. T., the Executive Director of the A. S. R. T., Robert Best and the President of the A. S. R. T., Barbara Curcio, stating the District's opposition to discontinuing the A. S. R. T. Journal subscriptions to associate and student A. S. R. T. members.

There was also a motion presented on the floor that requested "the Fifth District, either as a group or as individuals, contact the American Society and protest that a person must be a member of the American Society to become an active member of the Missouri Society." Final decision was not made on this proposal, however, because of lack of information; the issue is to be considered at the next monthly meeting.

The next order of business was a student review session. Sister Joyce Marie led the students in a question and answer type of review which proved to be very stimulating and interesting.

The guest lecturer for the evening was Dr. Saab,

who is on the staff of the Missouri Chest Hospital. Dr. Saab spoke on vascular angiography and presented, along with his lecture, several radiographs to illustrate vascular anatomy and the technique he uses when performing these studies.

At the conclusion of Dr. Saab's lecture the meeting was adjourned and refreshments were served.

AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

If you plan to submit proposed changes to the by-laws you should do so as soon as possible in order that the Resolutions and Bylaws Committee (Executive Board) has adequate time to process your proposals.

The 1973 Annual Meeting of the M. S. R. T. will be held October 4, 5, and 6 at the Holiday Inn located near Lake of the Ozarks.

Jack Franco



Jack Doht

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

At last year's Annual Meeting in Osage Beach, Mo. , the membership voted to employ Sister Francita Barringhouse as the M. S. R. T. Executive Secretary for a period of one year. Sister Francita was to receive a fee of \$30 per month for her services, which, at the time of the meeting, had not been clearly defined.

Below is a list of the duties which have been drawn up for the office of Executive Secretary.

General Duties of Executive Secretary, 1972-1973

1. Establish office mailing address and telephone number:

Sister Francita Barringhouse, R. T.
1401 South Grand
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

Telephone: (314) 865-2288, extension 464
Home: (314) 865-4000

2. Establish communication between Board Members:

A. Board member writing a letter will

1. send a copy to the addressee
2. Retain a copy for personal file
3. send a copy to the Executive Secretary who will
 - a) make copies and mail to all Board members
 - b) keep a copy on file.

B. Board member receiving a letter from someone outside the Board will

1. send a copy to the Executive Secretary

with a note to duplicate and send to all Board members

- C. Executive Secretary will route any mail received addressed to the Society to the proper officer, Committee Chairman and/or to the President.
3. Keep an up-to-date list of all members with correct addresses. Any change of address shall be reported to the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors.
 4. Order official stationery and other printed supplies as needed and furnish same to Board members and Committee Chairmen.
 - A. Keep all supplies in sufficient quantity to insure smooth operation of official business:
 - Envelopes and letterheads
 - Certificates for new members
 - Membership cards
 - Applications and renewal forms
 - Vouchers
 - Ballots
 - B. Reprinting and/or purchasing of materials must be approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.
 5. Keep a file of a copy of the Minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, of the annual M. S. R. T. meeting, and a copy of correspondence of the Board members and Committee Chairmen.

N. B. These files shall be available upon request to the members of the Board of Directors, officers of the Society, and the Editor of Missouri Minutes. Any other re-

quest for the information in the file must receive approval from the Board of Directors.

6. Collate information received on application and renewal forms pertaining to employment and salaries of technologists.
7. Send out notification to all concerned of the time and place of the Board of Directors meetings. Prepare and mail agenda for same.
8. Act as "whip" of the Board to see that all members are kept informed, that they complete duties assigned to them as quickly as possible, and that they submit their reports on time.
9. As this is the first year for this position, we must play this by ear. It would be helpful if the Executive Secretary will keep a record of all requests received and duties performed so that a proper evaluation of the office can be made. Guidance should be obtained from the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors in case of any request that seems to be unreasonable.

TECHNICAL TALK

As you probably remember, this section of the Missouri Minutes is generally devoted to a description of the physical principles and theory underlying some of the specialized equipment used by technologists. In keeping with this established tradition, "technical talk" will be devoted this time to the principles of body section radiography. As this is a vast subject with many special applications, the reader wishing to delve deeper into the subject matter should refer to some of the original articles written by the pioneers of this type of radiography, some of which are listed as references at the end of this monograph.

The history of body section radiography dates back as far as 1921 when Bocage first described the principle of body section radiography in his application for a French patient. Between 1931 and 1935 additional investigators described the principles of body section radiography also, and although the basic principles were similar, each gave a different name to this type of examination. Thus, at one time or another terms such as tomography (Grossman), planigraphy (Ziedses des Plantes, Bocage), stratigraphy (Vallebona) and laminagraphy (Moore, Kieffer) have been used to refer to the same principle.

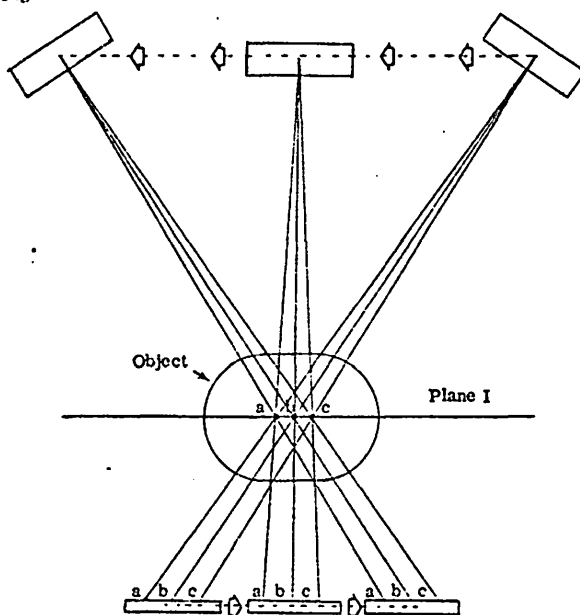
It is interesting to note that the first practical application of body section radiography in the United States took place in 1931 under the auspices of Washington University at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. The "laminagraph", as it was then called, was designed by Jean Kieffer and was capable of not only linear movement, but also circular or spiral motion as well.

The development of laminagraphy grew out of a need to be able to radiographically visualize structures in the body which were normally obscured by shadows of either

overlying or underlying structures. By applying the principle of laminagraphy, it is possible to "selectively" focus upon or visualize certain areas of the anatomy effectively eliminating the shadows of other anatomical structures not of interest.

To accomplish this task there is a need for a coordinated movement of the x-ray tube and the film during the time of actual exposure. An alternative method of obtaining a similar but not identical type of laminagraph is accomplished by rotating the body part itself, leaving the x-ray tube and film stationary. This last method was described by Vallebona in 1930 and was called "stratigraphy". Today this same principle is referred to more commonly as autotomography. The principle of laminagraphy is presented in Figure 1. This is a representation of a basic linear laminagraphic movement. The x-ray tube is depicted at the top of the illustration, the film at the bottom, and the object being radiographed is located in between them.

Fig. 1

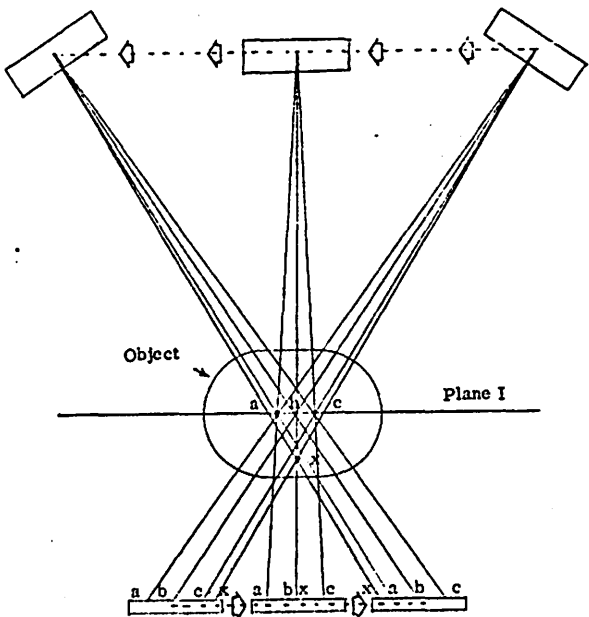


At the beginning of the exposure the x-ray tube begins to move from right to left and, simultaneously, the film begins to move from left to right. Coordinating the tube and film motion is generally accomplished by a mechanical linking arm which connects the two and which is fixed at one point. (In this example the point of mechanical fixation would lie in plane I, an imaginary plane containing A, B, C, and also the pivot point on the mechanical linking arm.) The point of fixation is called the fulcrum point and bears similarity to the pivot point of a teeter totter in that motion of one end of the system generates motion at the other end also - but in the opposite direction.

From the illustration one can see that despite the motion of the tube and film, points A, B, and C are nevertheless always projected onto the moving x-ray film at precisely the same location on the film. Therefore, these points, as well as any other points lying in plane I, will be represented on the radiograph clearly and "in focus".

The next step toward understanding the laminographic principle is to introduce additional points into the system which would represent anatomical structure normally found above and below the plane of interest.

Fig. 2



As in figure 1, the fulcrum point of figure 2 corresponds to the level of plane I, thus points A, B, and C, which lie in plane I, are projected exactly as in the original example, e.g., clearly and "in focus". The critical point to note in this schematic, however, is the effect that the tube-film motion has on the image of point "X", a point which corresponds to an object not lying within the plane of focus.

During the first portion of the exposure, point "X" is projected onto the extreme right hand portion of the film. As the exposure continues, and the tube and film begin to move, the projection "X" can be seen to change relative to the film. By the end of the exposure the image of point "X" has gone from the right side of the film to the left side, and has been projected over the entire length of the film. The final effect of this is one of complete blurring of point "X" to such a degree that it is not distinguishable on the radiograph. Alas, - the beauty of the system. If a routine radiograph had been taken for point "B" the tube and film would be in the center position vertically oriented. A film taken thusly would demonstrate points "X" and "B" as being superimposed and consequently unclear to the viewer. Laminagraphy, however, has succeeded in eliminating the confusing shadow of point "X" thereby yielding a superior image of "B".

If additional illustrations were drawn, it could be shown by the same process as above, that no matter where the points were located within the object, if they did not lie within the plane corresponding to the fulcrum level, each point would be blurred on the radiographic image.

Furthermore, it can be shown that the amount of blurring and, thereby, the degree of success in eliminating unwanted shadows, is dependent upon the distance between the selected plane and the point to be blurred. Points far-

ther away from the fulcrum level will be blurred more, due to their greater relative displacement on the film during the exposure, than those objects lying closer to the fulcrum level.

Because blurring increases the further away the objects are from the selected plane there will necessarily always be an inherent amount of unsharpness associated with laminagraphy. Only objects that lie within the exact fulcrum level will be truly "sharp" and all other anatomical structures will demonstrate various amounts of blurring depending mainly on the distance of these structures from the selected plane.

Despite the theoretical prediction that the fulcrum level will be infinitely thin (having no vertical height), practical application of the laminagraphic principle demonstrates that it is possible to generate a "plane of focus" that has a certain finite thickness. In other words, by utilizing certain predetermined factors a laminagraph can be obtained that clearly depicts all anatomical structures that lie in a plane which can vary from 1mm to approximately 5mm in thickness or depth.

To control the thickness of the plane of focus it is merely necessary to maintain regulation over the geometric parameters that determine its thickness. These factors are amplitude (the distance the tube travels during exposure) and focal-film distance.

If the amplitude of tube travel is large, then the plane of focus will be thin. Conversely a small amplitude yields a thicker plane. These same results can also be obtained however by regulating the focal-film distance.

With a given amount of amplitude a thick plane can be achieved by having a relatively large focal-film distance,

while a thin plane results from reducing the FFD.

To understand how amplitude and focal film distance determine the plane thickness one should refer to the illustrations below.

In figure 3A, the amplitude is 35 inches. Such an amplitude results in a plane of focus having a depth of "D" inches. Any anatomical structures lying within the "D" plane will be sharply represented on the radiograph; any structures above or below the plane will be blurred and undiscernible on the radiograph. Comparing this example to "3B" where the amplitude is only about one-third as large, one can see there has been a substantial change in the thickness of the plane of focus. In figure B the depth of the plane has been expanded, thereby bringing into focus added anatomical structures above and below the original "D" plane. As previously mentioned, similar regulation of the depth of the plane can be achieved by changing the focal-film distance alone. A long FFD yields a thicker body section than a short FFD. (See figures 3 c and d). The reader should notice from the illustrations that the thickness of the

Fig. 3A

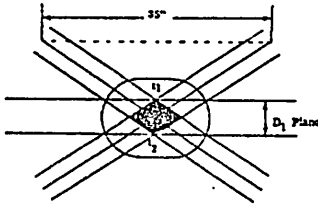


Fig. 3B

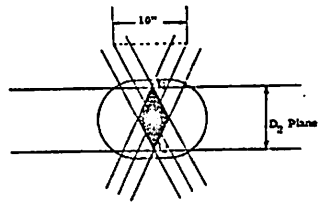


Fig. 3C

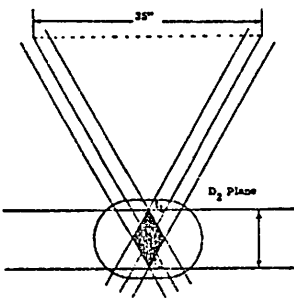
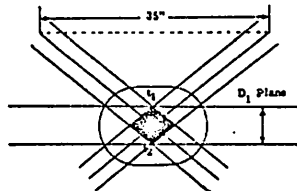


Fig. 3D

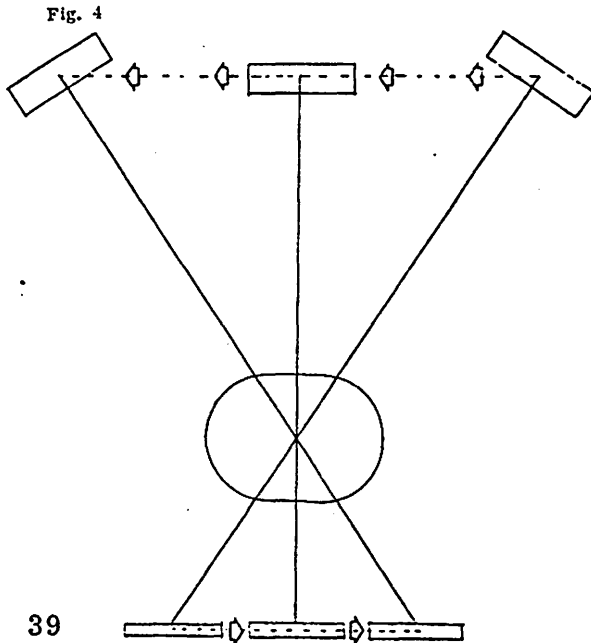


plane of focus is always proportional to the vertical height of the beam overlap represented here as the shaded area.

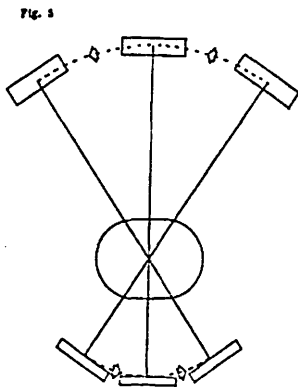
The choice of whether to use a thick or thin body section when performing laminagraphy is one that must be made in accordance with the anatomy of interest. For example, if the purpose of the exam is to demonstrate the bones of the middle ear, they being exceedingly small, the optimal choice would be to select those factors (amplitude and FFD) which yield a very thin body section. Laminagraphy of the sternum, on the other hand, is best achieved by utilizing a much thicker plane of focus since the thickness of the sternum is so much greater than the ossicles of the ear.

Linear Laminagraphic Movements

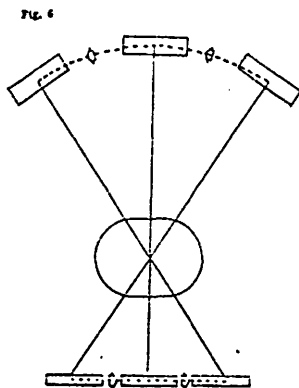
There have been four major types of linear laminagraphic movements described in the literature. The first type, represented in figure 4 provides for movement of the tube and film in two horizontal planes parallel to one another. This is identical to previous illustrations used in this article.



The second type of laminagraphic movement pictured in figure 5 requires the tube and film to move in an arc around a point located in the plane of focus.



A third method which has been used for linear laminagraphy, but which is actually an incorrect application of the laminagraphic principle is shown in figure 6. In this system the tube follows an arc path while the film moves in a plane. Such a system cannot, in theory, yield a truly sharp image of the plane of focus because of variations in magnification that take place during the sweep of the tube and film. From the schematic one can see that throughout the entire excursion of the tube the focal-object distance (FOD) remains constant. However, the object-film distance (OFD) is constantly changing. Because of this changing relationship between FOD and OFD the image being projected onto the film will be projected in various degrees of magnification. Therefore, it can never be a truly sharp image.



The fourth major application of the laminagraphic principle is accomplished by rotating the object itself, leaving tube and film stationary. This method is often employed to visualize midline structures of the brain during pneumoencephalography, and is referred to generally as autotomography.

Linear Versus Polydirectional Laminagraphic Motions

Although the most widely used method of body section radiography has been, and is, the linear mode, its use nevertheless carries with it certain objectionable physical limitations. The chief objection to this method is the presence of linear streaking in the direction of the tube motion. These linear "parasite shadows", as they are sometimes called, militate against a clear presentation of the plane of focus on the final radiograph and therefore tend to reduce the diagnostic quality of the film. When the motion of the tube is linear, the shadows of objects whose long axis is parallel to the long axis of the tube motion are not effectively blurred out. Instead, these structures are merely elongated, and thus appear on the radiograph as vertical "smears" which often superimpose the anatomy being examined. Any anatomical structures which lie perpendicular to the direction of tube motion, however, are completely blurred out.

It is because of this fact that linear laminagraphs of the chest demonstrate complete obliteration of the ribs since they lie at right angles to the direction of tube travel. It is also this same principle that accounts for the linear streaking of the pulmonary vasculature, spine, and sternum since these structures run parallel with the direction of tube travel.

To avoid the undesirable affects of linear lamina-graphy it becomes necessary to employ polydirectional tube motion. This would include circular, spiral, sinusoidal,

and hypocycloidal tube movements. When such movements are used, the blurring effects are uniform in all directions and, therefore, do not create the objectionable shadows characteristic of linear laminagraphy.

Studies have been performed which compared the advantages and disadvantages of linear and polydirectional movements. The conclusion of these studies have generally been that polydirectional obscuring movements result in laminagrams of superior diagnostic quality which overcome the objectionable geometric shortcomings of linear movement. The final choice, however, is one that must be made in accordance with the examination being performed and the type of equipment available at the time.

Gary S. Brink, R. T.

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DEADLINE DATE

Information to be included in Missouri Minutes must be submitted to the Editor no later than the 10th day of the month of publication.

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