

RADT 61B Course Outline as of Fall 2000**CATALOG INFORMATION**

Dept and Nbr: RADT 61B Title: RAD POSITIONING 2

Full Title: Radiographic Positioning 2

Last Reviewed: 4/24/2023

Units		Course Hours per Week		Nbr of Weeks	Course Hours Total	
Maximum	3.00	Lecture Scheduled	2.00	17.5	Lecture Scheduled	35.00
Minimum	3.00	Lab Scheduled	3.00	17	Lab Scheduled	52.50
		Contact DHR	0		Contact DHR	0
		Contact Total	5.00		Contact Total	87.50
		Non-contact DHR	0		Non-contact DHR	0

Total Out of Class Hours: 70.00

Total Student Learning Hours: 157.50

Title 5 Category: AA Degree Applicable

Grading: Grade Only

Repeatability: 00 - Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

Also Listed As:

Formerly:

Catalog Description:

Radiographic anatomy, positioning and film critique. Instruction includes lecture, positioning demos and practice, and self-paced study utilizing multimedia programs. Students learn to perform radiologic procedures of the digestive, urinary, biliary systems, spine, sternum, ribs, mammography, and cystogram, and to evaluate radiographs for diagnostic quality.

Prerequisites/Corequisites:

RADT 61A

Recommended Preparation:

Multi-Media equipment knowledge.

Limits on Enrollment:**Schedule of Classes Information:**

Description: Self-paced, individualized instruction using multi-media accompanied by classroom/lab demos and practice. (Grade Only)

Prerequisites/Corequisites: RADT 61A

Recommended: Multi-Media equipment knowledge.

Limits on Enrollment:

Transfer Credit: CSU;
Repeatability: Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

ARTICULATION, MAJOR, and CERTIFICATION INFORMATION:

AS Degree:	Area	Effective:	Inactive:
CSU GE:	Transfer Area	Effective:	Inactive:
IGETC:	Transfer Area	Effective:	Inactive:
CSU Transfer:	Transferable	Effective: Fall 1981	Inactive:
UC Transfer:		Effective:	Inactive:

CID:

Certificate/Major Applicable:
Certificate Applicable Course

COURSE CONTENT

Outcomes and Objectives:

The students will:

1. Correctly perform positioning of the entire vertebral column, alimentary canal, biliary and urinary system, sternum, mammography, upper and lower intestinal tract and ribs.
2. Manipulate the radiographic equipment and accessories.
3. Perform accurate film critique of all radiographs contained in this course.
4. Practice appropriate radiation protection.
6. Recognize the criteria for acceptance of radiographs of diagnostic quality.

Topics and Scope:

1. Principles of anatomy and normal variances of: cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine, sacrum and coccyx, sternum, upper gastrointestinal tract, lower gastrointestinal tract, biliary system, urinary system, mammography, ribs, and sternum.
2. Principles of radiation protection for patient, technologist, and other personnel.
3. Evaluation of radiographs for technical critique, positioning critique, pathology identification, acceptance criteria.

Assignment:

1. Completion of applied medical terminology definitions.
2. Performance of film critiques.
3. Completion of unit assessments.

Methods of Evaluation/Basis of Grade:

Writing: Assessment tools that demonstrate writing skills and/or require students to select, organize and explain ideas in writing.

Applied medical terminology

Writing
20 - 50%

Problem Solving: Assessment tools, other than exams, that demonstrate competence in computational or non-computational problem solving skills.

None

Problem solving
0 - 0%

Skill Demonstrations: All skill-based and physical demonstrations used for assessment purposes including skill performance exams.

Class performances, Performance exams, Proctored practice positioning

Skill Demonstrations
20 - 50%

Exams: All forms of formal testing, other than skill performance exams.

Multiple choice, Matching items, Completion, Final practical final examination

Exams
20 - 40%

Other: Includes any assessment tools that do not logically fit into the above categories.

Attendance

Other Category
5 - 10%

Representative Textbooks and Materials:

- Principles of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures Pocket Guide, Carlton, 1999.
- Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positions and Radiologic Procedures, by P. Ballinger, 1999.