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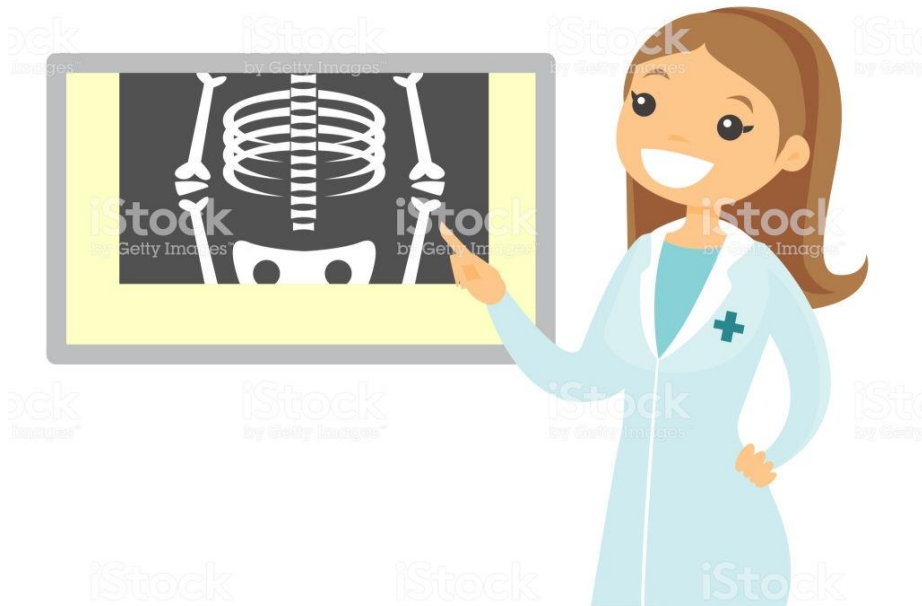
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# RADIOLOGIST

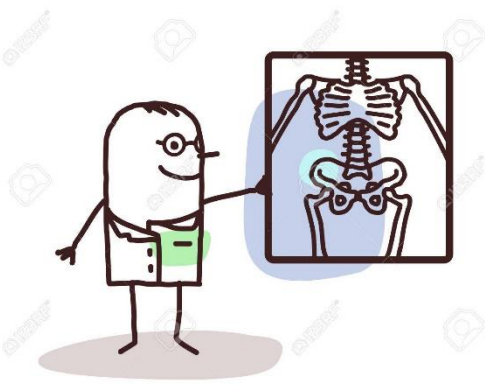
What is a radiology? Radiology is the medical specialty, which deals with generating images of the interior of the body using different physical agents and using these images for diagnosis and, to a lesser extent, for the prognosis and treatment of diseases.



What does a radiologist do? The radiologist is a doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries using medical imaging techniques such as X-rays, computed tomography (CT), nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), medicine. nuclear, positron emission tomography (PET), image integration, and ultrasound. Some of these imaging techniques include the use of radiation, and require training to understand safety and security practices in the radiological area.

Your radiologist has graduated from an accredited medical school, passed a licensing exam, and completed a residency of at least four years of unique graduate medical studies in subjects such as:

- ★ Radiation safety / protection
- ★ Effects of radiation on the human body
- ★ Creation and adequate interpretation of quality medical and radiological exams.



### **Activities that the radiologist or radiologist does:**

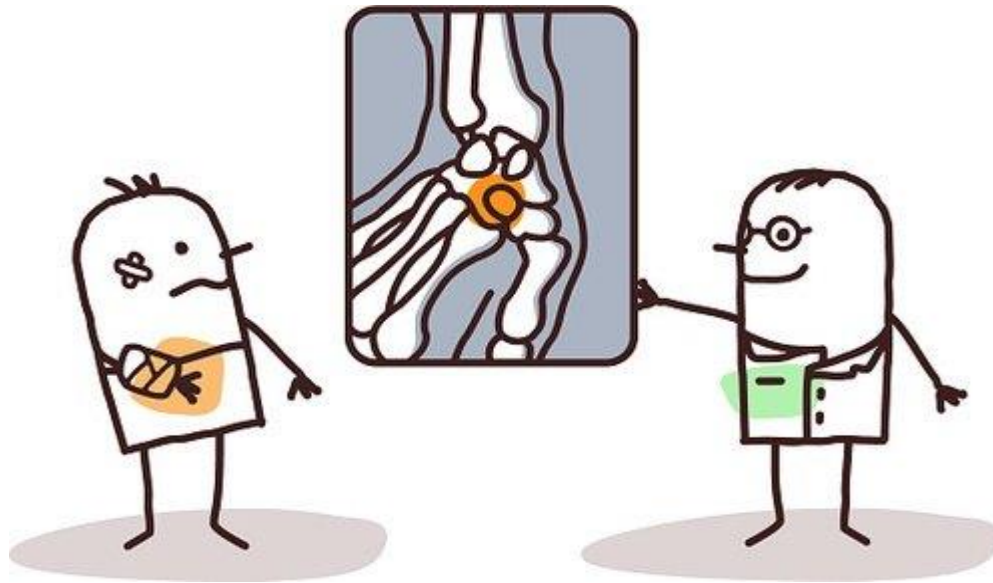
The radiologist is responsible for the imaging process and that the quality requirements of the different phases are met. Within the process, the specific responsibilities and functions of radiologists are:

- ✓ Information about the tests to be performed, especially when they pose a possible risk to the patient.
- ✓ Informed consent procedure.
- ✓ Indication of the test and decision of the type of test to be performed.
- ✓ Programming of the test, either by protocols or by direct indication.
- ✓ Acquisition of images in dynamic radiology and ultrasound rooms.
- ✓ Post-processing of images
- ✓ Test report.
- ✓ Patient medication: It is the responsibility of the radiologist to decide whether to inject contrast, type, dose and route of administration. It will also be the responsibility of the radiologist to indicate the medication that may be necessary to treat reactions, pain or when deemed necessary.



Other activities that he carries out are:

- ❖ He is in charge of receiving the patient in the rooms where the study will be carried out.
- ❖ It is also in charge of the basic care of the patient during the process.
- ❖ and is in charge of image acquisition in conventional radiology, CT and MRI rooms.
- ❖ He is in charge of managing the contrast injection pump, if nursing personnel are not available, and under the supervision of the radiologist.
- ❖ The radiologist analyzes the Post-processing of images.
- ❖ and is in charge of the maintenance of rooms and materials.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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