

§9852. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings. [PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

1. Board. "Board" means the Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners.
[PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

2. Dental radiographer. "Dental radiographer" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose duties include radiography of the maxilla, mandible and adjacent structures for diagnostic purposes and who is licensed under chapter 143.
[PL 2015, c. 429, §18 (AMD).]

3. Ionizing radiation. "Ionizing radiation" means gamma rays and x rays; alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons and other nuclear particles; but not ultrasound, sound or radio waves, magnetic fields or visible, infrared or ultraviolet light.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

4. License. "License" means a certificate issued by the board authorizing the licensee to use radioactive materials or equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
[PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

4-A. Licensed physician. "Licensed physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy in this State.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (NEW).]

5. Licensed practitioner. "Licensed practitioner" means a person licensed to practice medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, podiatry or osteopathy in this State.
[PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

6. Nuclear medicine technologist. "Nuclear medicine technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, who uses radionuclide agents on human beings for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

7. Nuclear medicine technology. "Nuclear medicine technology" means the use of radionuclides on human beings for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes under the supervision of a licensed physician. The use of radionuclides on human beings for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes includes the use of dual imaging devices. For purposes of this subsection, "use" means all activities involved in the application of radioactive material. These activities include, but are not limited to, adjusting equipment settings, positioning the patient, positioning the equipment and positioning the image receptor.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

8. Radiation therapist. "Radiation therapist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, who applies ionizing radiation to human beings for therapeutic and simulation purposes, excluding the administration of radiopharmaceuticals.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

9. Radiation therapy technology. "Radiation therapy technology" means the use of ionizing radiation on human beings for therapeutic and simulation purposes, excluding the administration of radiopharmaceuticals, under the supervision of a licensed physician. For purposes of this subsection, "use" means all activities involved in the application of ionizing radiation. These activities include, but are not limited to, adjusting equipment settings, positioning the patient, positioning the equipment and positioning the image receptor.
[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

10. Radiographer. "Radiographer" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, who applies ionizing radiation to human beings for imaging purposes, excluding the administration of radiopharmaceuticals.

[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

11. Radiography. "Radiography" means the use of ionizing radiation on human beings for imaging purposes, excluding the administration of radiopharmaceuticals, under the supervision of a licensed practitioner. For purposes of this subsection, "use" means all activities involved in the application of ionizing radiation. These activities include, but are not limited to, adjusting equipment settings, positioning the patient, positioning the equipment and positioning the image receptor.

[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

12. Radiologic technologist. "Radiologic technologist" means any person who is a radiographer, a radiation therapist or a nuclear medicine technologist licensed under this chapter.

[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

13. Radiologic technology. "Radiologic technology" means the use of a radioactive substance or equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

[PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

14. Radiological physicist. "Radiological physicist" means a person who has successfully completed education and training in medical radiological physics or one of the subspecialties of radiological physics.

[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD).]

15. Radiologist. "Radiologist" means a physician, certified by the American Board of Radiology or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, the British Royal College of Radiology or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who is licensed in this State or who has completed or who is actively pursuing the course of training equivalent to the course of training required for admission to these boards.

[PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW).]

16. Radiopharmaceutical. "Radiopharmaceutical" means a radioactive substance approved for administration to a patient to provide diagnostic information or deliver treatment for a specific disease.

[PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 524 (NEW). PL 2005, c. 511, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 429, §18 (AMD).

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