The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act of 2008, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. sec. 794) prohibits discrimination of persons because of her or his disability. In keeping with these laws, colleges of the Wisconsin Technical College System make every effort to insure a quality education for students. The purpose of this document is to ensure that students acknowledge that they have been provided information on the functional abilities required of a student in the Radiography Program.

If you have a documented disability that may prevent you from meeting the functional abilities as stated, you are encouraged to contact LTC’s Disability Services Coordinator for assistance with accommodations. It is your responsibility to voluntarily and confidentially disclose information regarding the nature and extent of a disability and to provide documentation of the disability. The college cannot assume responsibility for providing accommodations or services to students who have not identified themselves as having a qualifying disability.

Please note that program requirements will not be waived, but accommodations may be made to assist you to meet requirements. Please contact Patrick Neuenfeldt, Disability Services Coordinator, at 920.693.1222, or email patrick.neuenfeldt@gotoltc.edu for assistance in formulating a reasonable accommodation plan.

This form is to be completed upon admission to the program

_____ I have read and I understand the Functional Ability Categories specific to a student in the Radiography Program.

_____ I am able to meet the Functional Abilities as presented, and have been provided with information concerning accommodations or special services if needed at this time.

Name of Student__________________________________________________________

Signature of Student_________________________________________ Date_______________________

Student Identification Number or Date of Birth___________________________

Return completed form to:
Enrollment Office
Lakeshore Technical College
1290 North Avenue
Cleveland, WI 53015-1414
Essential Functions of a Radiographer

1. Perform radiologic examinations, including:
   - Correctly identify patient and procedure
   - Obtain and document patient history
   - Explain procedure to patient and address patient concerns
   - Position patient properly using immobilization or support devices as necessary
   - Assess patient condition
   - Produce radiographic image using accepted exposure technique values
   - Report any unusual occurrences or changes in patient condition to the appropriate staff

2. Clean and maintain equipment and exam room.
3. Assist in maintenance of room supplies.
4. Prepare and administer contrast agents and other chemical mixtures.
5. Process the films/images acquired.

Minimum Qualifications Necessary to Perform Essential Functions of a Radiographer.

1. **Physical Requirements** - The position of radiologic technologist has been given a strength rating of “light work” by the *US Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (exerting up to 50 pounds of force, and/or negligible amount of force to move objects in activities or conditions existing two-thirds of the work shift). Included in the physical requirements are the positioning and moving of patients manually and by stretcher or wheelchair. When performing these functions with large patients, strength necessary may exceed the DOT rating. Position also includes intermittent sitting, standing, walking, frequent reaching, occasional twisting and bending, and exposure to fumes. Both hands are used for power grip, speed, and precision work. Use of both feet is required.

2. **Data Conception** - The ability to gather, collate, or classify information about data, people, or things. Reporting and/or carrying out a prescribed action in relation to the information are frequently involved.

3. **Visual Acuity** - The ability to differentiate colors and shades of color, clarity of vision at 20 inches or less, ability to judge distances and spatial relationships so as to see objects where and as they actually are, and ability to see in dimly lit areas.

4. **Manual Dexterity/Motor Coordination** - The ability to use body members to start, stop, control, and adjust the progress of equipment. Operating equipment involves setting up and adjusting the equipment or material as the work progresses. Controlling involves observing gauges, dials, meters, etc., and turning switches and other devices. Must have good eye-hand-foot coordination.

5. **Reasoning Development** - The ability to apply principles of logical or scientific thinking to define problems, collect data, establish facts, and draw valid conclusions. Interpret an extensive variety of technical instructions in verbal, mathematical, or diagrammatic form. Deal with several abstract and concrete variables.
6. **Physical Communication**: The ability to speak and hear (to express or exchange ideas by means of the spoken word), to impart oral information to patients or to the public, and to convey detailed spoken instructions to other workers loudly, accurately, or quickly.

7. **Language Development**: The ability to read and understand complex information from scientific and/or technical textbooks, journals, papers, etc. Requires the ability to communicate the same types of complex information and data through speech and in writing using proper format, punctuation, spelling, grammar and using all parts of speech.

9. **Numerical Ability**: The ability to determine time, weight, and to perform practical applications of fractions, percentages, ratios and proportions as well as basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division operations.

10. **Form/Spatial Ability**: The ability to inspect dimensions of items and to visually interpret information and data.

11. **Personal Temperament**: The ability to deal effectively with stress produced by staff-student interactions and patient interactions that may be of critical or emergency situations.

12. **Natural Rubber Latex Tolerance**: The ability to work in an environment where NRL items are commonly used for patient care without demonstrating severe contact or respiratory allergic reactions.

October 2006