



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3701-72-01 Definitions.

Effective: November 1, 2021

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Chiropractor" means an individual licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code to practice chiropractic.

(B) "Cardiac catheterization" means all anatomic or physiological studies of intervention, both diagnostic and therapeutic, in which the heart or coronary arteries are entered via a systemic vein or artery using a catheter that is manipulated under fluoroscopic visualization.

(C) "Comprehensive scope of radiology procedures" means utilizing radiation-generating equipment to perform diagnostic imaging, localization, mobile or portable imaging, mammography, computed tomography, tomography, fluoroscopy, cinefluorography, contrast media studies, interventional procedures and does not include nuclear medicine or radiation therapy.

(D) "Computed Tomography Procedures" means diagnostic and interventional computed tomography imaging with the exception of computed tomography used for anatomic localization as part of positron emission and single photon emission computed tomography procedures.

(E) "Continuing education credit (CE credit)" means fifty to sixty minutes of instruction.

(F) "Department" means the Ohio department of health.

(G) "Direct supervision" means guidance and instruction provided to a general x-ray machine operator by a licensed practitioner who is present at the location, and in such immediate proximity so that the licensed practitioner can provide timely consultation and direction when the operator is performing radiologic procedures.

(H) "Director" means the director of health or the director's authorized representative or designee.



(I) "Fluoroscopy" means the use of a fluoroscopic type of radiation-generating equipment for visualizing and imaging internal structures for medical diagnosis.

(J) "General supervision" means guidance and instruction provided by a licensed practitioner to a nuclear medicine technologist, radiographer, radiation therapy technologist or a general x-ray machine operator, who is licensed under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code, to practice as a registered nurse and is providing occupational health nursing services in an industrial workplace. General supervision does not require the licensed practitioner to observe each radiologic procedure performed or to be present at the location where the procedure is being performed, but does require the licensed practitioner be readily available for purposes of consulting with and directing the individual while performing the procedures.

(K) "General x-ray machine operator" means an individual who operates ionizing radiation-generating equipment in order to perform standard, radiology procedures; whose performance of such procedures is limited to specific body sites; and who does not, to any significant degree, determine procedure positioning or the dosage of radiation to which a patient is exposed.

(L) "In-vitro" means in an artificial environment outside the living organism.

(M) "In-vivo" means within a living organism.

(N) "Ionizing radiation" means any electromagnetic or particulate radiation that interacts with atoms to produce ionization in matter. Ionizing radiation includes: X-rays, gamma rays, alpha and beta particles, high speed electrons, neutrons, and other nuclear particles.

(O) "Licensed practitioner" means a physician, chiropractor, podiatrist, or mechanotherapist.

(P) "Mobile imaging" means radiography performed with radiation-generating equipment on wheels, or installed in a van, trailer, or mobile vehicle.

(Q) "Mechanotherapist" means an individual who holds a certificate issued under section 4731.151 of the Revised Code that authorizes the practice of mechanotherapy.



(R) "Nuclear medicine technologist" means an individual, other than a licensed practitioner, who prepares and administers radio-pharmaceuticals to a patient and conducts in vivo or in vitro detection and measurement of radioactivity for medical purposes.

(S) "Patient" means any human being that receives radiation for diagnostic, therapeutic or medical purposes. "Patient" does not include the application of radiation to a human body in the course of an autopsy.

(T) "Personal supervision" means the supervisor must be in attendance in the room during the performance of the procedure.

(U) "Physician" means an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

(V) "Podiatrist" means an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice podiatric medicine and surgery.

(W) "Portable imaging" means radiography performed with radiation-generating equipment designed to be hand carried.

(X) "Radiation safety courses" means continuing education courses designed to enhance the professional's knowledge and skills in reducing unnecessary radiation exposure to the public, patients, or occupational personnel.

(Y) "Radiation therapist," or "radiation therapy technologist," means an individual who utilizes ionizing radiation-generating equipment including therapy simulator radiation-generating equipment for therapeutic purposes on human beings.

(Z) "Radiographer" means an individual who operates ionizing radiation-generating equipment, administers contrast, and determines procedure positioning and the dosage of ionizing radiation in order to perform a comprehensive scope of radiology procedures on human beings.



(AA) "Radiologic license" means a license issued by the director as one of the following:

- (1) General x-ray machine operator;
- (2) Radiographer;
- (3) Nuclear medicine technologist; or
- (4) Radiation therapist.

(BB) "Registered nurse" means an individual who holds a current, valid Ohio license issued under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code that authorizes the practice of nursing as a registered nurse as defined by division (B) of section 4723.01 of the Revised Code.

(CC) "Registered cardiovascular invasive specialist" means an individual who holds a valid certification as a registered cardiovascular invasive specialist with a specialty in invasive technology from "Cardiovascular Credentialing International."

(DD) "Standard radiology procedures" means utilizing radiation-generating equipment for one or more of the following diagnostic procedures limited to the licensed practitioner's scope of practice: chest and abdomen; extremity; skull and sinus; spine; podiatric radiography; or bone densitometry to include positioning the patient and setting the exposure parameters according to established technique charts. Standard radiology procedures do not include, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 3701-72 of the Administrative Code, the following procedures: localization; mobile or portable; mammography; computed tomography; tomography; fluoroscopy; cinefluoroscopy; the use of contrast material; or interventional procedures.