



Ohio Revised Code

Section 4773.062

Effective: September 23, 2026

Legislation: House Bill 479 - 136th General Assembly

(A) A radiographer, radiation therapy technologist, or nuclear medicine technologist may administer contrast only under the direct or general supervision of a physician.

For purposes of this section, both of the following apply to a physician's supervision:

(1) Direct supervision does not require the supervising physician to observe the administration of contrast, but does require the supervising physician to be present at the location where contrast is administered.

(2) General supervision does not require the supervising physician to observe the administration of contrast or to be present at the location where contrast is administered, but does require the supervising physician to be readily available for purposes of consulting with and directing the radiographer or technologist while administering contrast.

(B) If a physician provides general supervision of a radiographer, radiation therapy technologist, or nuclear medicine technologist under this section, then a health care provider that the physician and institution's clinical leadership have determined meets the following qualifications shall be present at the location where the radiographer or technologist administers contrast, in order to assist the radiographer or technologist in the event of a reaction to contrast material or other adverse event resulting from contrast administration:

(1) The provider received training and meets competency guidelines set by the institution for recognizing, evaluating, diagnosing, and differentiating reactions to contrast material and other adverse events resulting from contrast administration.

(2) The provider is able to recognize when medical intervention is required for an immediate, hypersensitive reaction to contrast material or for a physiological adverse event resulting from contrast administration.

(3) The provider is legally authorized to administer prescription drugs and other interventions, either independently or in accordance with a physician's standing order or institutional protocol, to treat a reaction or event described in division (B)(2) of this section.

(4) The provider is able to consult with the supervising physician within an appropriate time frame.



(5) The provider is certified in basic life support by an organization acceptable to the institution.

(6) The provider understands when to call for assistance and how to activate emergency response systems.

(C) When engaging in or supervising contrast administration or when assisting with a reaction to contrast material or other adverse event resulting from contrast administration, the radiographer, radiation therapy technologist, nuclear medicine technologist, physician, and qualified health care provider shall do so in a manner that is consistent with a definitive set of treatment guidelines approved by the clinical leadership of the institution at which the radiographer, technologist, physician, and qualified health care provider practice.
