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(2) "Critical access hospital" means a hospital in a rural or medically underserved area that is recognized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services as meeting the conditions of participation specified in 42 C.F.R. 485.601-647.

- (3) "General supervision" means the supervising radiologist is available to provide immediate communication with the supervised person and is aware of the procedure before it is performed.
 - (4) "Indirect supervision" means the supervising radiologist:

- (a) has given either written or verbal instructions to the person being supervised;
- 36 (b) is present in the facility in which the person being supervised is providing services; 37 and
 - (c) is available to provide immediate face-to-face communications with the person being supervised.
 - (5) "Practice of radiologic technology" means using radiation from a radioactive substance, radiology equipment, or any other source, in amounts beyond normal background levels, for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes on humans.
 - (6) "Practice of radiologist assistant" means the performance of non-invasive and minimally invasive radiological procedures:
 - (a) delegated to a radiologist assistant by a radiologist; and
 - (b) performed under the indirect supervision of a radiologist.
 - (7) "Radiologic technologist" means a person licensed under this chapter to engage in the practice of radiologic technology under the general supervision of a radiologist or radiology practitioner including the administration of parenteral contrast media, radionuclides, and other medications incidental to radiology procedures provided the administrations are under the direct supervision of a qualified physician and the technologist is currently certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and appropriate patient care procedures.
 - (8) "Radiologist" means a physician certified by the American Board of Radiology, the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, the British Royal College of Radiology, or the Canadian College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 - (9) "Radiologist assistant" means a person licensed under this chapter to engage in the practice of a radiologist assistant.
 - (10) "Radiology equipment" means any medical radiation device that emits ionizing or

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59	nonionizing radiation or detects that radiation for the purpose or intended purpose of:
60	(a) diagnosing disease or other medical conditions in humans; or
61	(b) treating, curing, mitigating, or preventing disease in humans.
62	(11) "Radiology practical technician" means a person licensed under this chapter to
63	engage in a practice of radiologic technology performing limited diagnostic radiology
64	procedures:
65	(a) as defined and permitted by rule in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
66	Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
67	(b) under the supervision of a radiologist or radiology practitioner.
68	(12) "Radiology practitioner" means any person or individual licensed in this state as a
69	(a) physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician, podiatric physician, chiropractic
70	physician, dentist, dental hygienist, or [a] physical therapist; or
71	(b) physician's assistant, nurse practitioner, or nurse specialist practicing under the
72	supervision of an approved supervising physician and in accordance with an approved protocol
73	and utilization plan.
74	(13) "Unlawful conduct" [is as] means the same as that term is defined in Sections
75	58-1-501 and 58-54-501.
76	(14) "Unprofessional conduct" [is as] means the same as that term is defined in
77	Sections 58-1-501 and 58-54-501 and as may be further defined by administrative rule adopted
78	by the division.

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