

# **Fusion Imaging: A New Type of Technologist For a New Type of Technology**

**Statements from the PET-CT Consensus Conference**  
July 31, 2002, New Orleans, La.

## **INTRODUCTION**

From advances in x-ray film and cassettes to the introduction of computers and digital images, diagnostic imaging has never stopped reinventing its technology to improve patient care. Today, diagnostic imaging is on the cusp of explosive growth in an arena known as fusion imaging. This technology melds two independent imaging modalities – typically a procedure that demonstrates an organ’s function with one that depicts the organ’s anatomy – to produce a diagnostically and clinically superior study.

Nuclear medicine procedures such as positron emission tomography (PET) and single photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) are unparalleled in their ability to assess information about metabolic function, while CT and MR are superior at depicting anatomy. Until recently, clinicians had to obtain physiological and anatomical information on separate machines and use special registration software to digitally superimpose the two images. Today, new hybrid equipment is capable of performing both types of examinations simultaneously, automatically merging the data to form a composite image. By uniting metabolic function with anatomic form, fusion imaging depicts the human body with a level of precision never before achievable.

The first commercial system to combine functional and anatomic imaging capabilities was a SPECT-CT unit introduced commercially in 1998. In 1999,

manufacturers began working on a hybrid PET-CT system, and the first commercial PET-CT unit was introduced in 2000. Today, four companies manufacture hybrid PET-CT systems – CPS Innovations, GE Medical Systems, Philips Medical Systems and Siemens Medical Solutions. Combined, these four companies had installed approximately 150 PET-CT units worldwide by mid-2002.

Although the number of PET-CT machines is small today, it is expected to increase in the next few years. In part, the demand will be driven by the technology's potential to revolutionize treatment planning for radiation therapy. New technology known as intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) allows radiation therapists to deliver very high doses of cancer-killing radiation directly to cancerous tumors. A PET-CT scan gives radiation therapists a more accurate anatomical reference point for IMRT procedures, telling them the functional size and shape of a tumor and showing them precisely where to target the beam of radiation. This ensures that the tumor receives the maximum amount of radiation possible while the healthy tissue surrounding the tumor is spared.

As the popularity of fusion imaging grows, questions have arisen concerning the education, qualifications and regulation of the personnel who operate hybrid equipment such as SPECT-CT and PET-CT machines. On July 31, 2002, the Society of Nuclear Medicine Technologist Section (SNMITS) and the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) convened a consensus conference to discuss the personnel issues involved in performing fusion imaging. Conference participants included technologists, physicians and educators, as well as representatives from state regulatory agencies,

companies that manufacture hybrid imaging equipment and supply radiopharmaceuticals, educational accreditation agencies, certification bodies and professional associations.

The goal of the conference was to develop specific recommendations for the education and regulation of personnel who operate hybrid imaging equipment. By offering these recommendations in the form of consensus statements, conference participants hope to ensure safe, high quality care for all patients who undergo fusion imaging examinations. Each consensus statement is presented below, accompanied by relevant discussion that took place at the July 31 meeting.

Because PET-CT currently is the most widely used type of hybrid imaging equipment, the consensus statements focus on personnel who operate PET-CT units. However, group members believe their recommendations might also be applied to personnel who operate other types of multimodality imaging equipment.

## **CONSENSUS STATEMENT NO. 1**

### **Personnel Qualified To Operate PET-CT Equipment**

*Any registered radiographer with the credential R.T.(R), registered radiation therapist with the credential R.T.(T), or registered nuclear medicine technologist with the credentials R.T.(N) or CNMT may operate PET-CT equipment after obtaining appropriate additional education or training and demonstrating competency. It is acknowledged that some individuals will require more extensive additional education and training than others. A task force appointed by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists and the Society of Nuclear Medicine Technologist Section*

*will determine appropriate levels of education or training. The task force will use the results of a task analysis to identify core competencies for operators of PET-CT equipment, review and evaluate existing operator training materials, outline a formal course of study for PET-CT technologists and recommend appropriate methods for delivering the educational content.*

### **Discussion Concerning Consensus Statement No. 1**

Ideally, technologists operating a hybrid PET-CT unit would be a hybrid themselves, credentialed in both CT and nuclear medicine. However, fewer than 5,000 people nationwide are registered in radiography by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) and registered in nuclear medicine technology by the ARRT or by the Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board (NMTCB). An even smaller number, less than 200, are ARRT- or NMTCB-registered nuclear medicine technologists who are also credentialed in CT through a specialty examination offered by the ARRT. As a result, a variety of personnel are operating PET-CT units. Although anecdotal reports suggest that the majority of equipment users are registered nuclear medicine technologists, the machines also are being operated by registered radiographers with or without credentials in CT, by registered radiation therapists, and by other personnel, both registered and unregistered.

Because so few technologists are credentialed in both radiography and nuclear medicine, and even fewer are credentialed in CT and nuclear medicine, conference participants did not believe it would be reasonable to demand dual certification for

operators of PET-CT equipment at this point. To do so would limit patient access to this valuable technology. Instead, they recommended that multiple pathways be created to educate or train registered nuclear medicine technologists, radiographers and radiation therapists to operate PET-CT equipment.

Conference participants acknowledged that each individual will require varying amounts of additional education, depending upon his or her background, skills and experience. For this reason, participants asked the ASRT and SNMITS to form a task force to identify core competencies that any operator of PET-CT equipment must possess. The task force then will recommend a professional course of study for PET-CT that focuses on providing quality examinations while reducing radiation dose to patients.

Currently, the manufacturers of PET-CT equipment provide the majority of education and training for operators of the equipment. As the modality matures, however, it is expected that natural market forces will lead to the development of more formalized training programs and educational models. Participants at the consensus conference noted that future instruction in PET-CT will need to follow a professional course of study that focuses not only on the technology and the examination, but also on patient care and patient management.

## **CONSENSUS STATEMENT NO. 2**

### **Regulation of Personnel Who Operate PET-CT Equipment**

*States that license radiographers, nuclear medicine technologists or radiation therapists are encouraged to amend their regulations to permit any of these individuals to perform PET-CT examinations after they have*

*received appropriate additional education or training and demonstrated competency. States that do not currently license radiographers, nuclear medicine technologists or radiation therapists are encouraged to adopt laws that regulate the education and credentialing of these individuals. The Consumer Assurance of Radiologic Excellence bill, a federal legislative proposal, may be used as a model for state statutes governing the regulation of personnel who plan and deliver radiation therapy and perform any diagnostic imaging examinations except medical ultrasound.*

## **Discussion Concerning Consensus Statement No. 2**

Licensure laws for imaging technologists and radiation therapists vary from state to state. Currently, 38 states fully or partially license radiographers, 28 states fully or partially license radiation therapists, and 21 states fully or partially license nuclear medicine technologists.

Licensure is designed to protect the public by ensuring that only qualified individuals engage in a given occupation or profession. State licensure of radiologic technologists, radiation therapists and nuclear medicine technologists ensures that these individuals possess a basic level of education, knowledge and skill. However, many of the state licensure laws are not prepared to deal with personnel who use multimodality equipment such as PET-CT. For example, some states require that people operating PET-CT equipment possess dual certification in nuclear medicine and radiography – a very rare type of individual in some areas of the country. If a dually certified individual is not available, then these states require that two technologists be present to operate the

PET-CT equipment – one who is licensed in nuclear medicine to oversee the PET portion of the examination and one who is licensed in radiography to oversee the CT portion of the exam. With today's personnel shortages, it is inefficient to require two people to perform a job that could be accomplished by one. Requiring that technologists possess dual certification or that two technologists be present for PET-CT examinations could limit patient access to PET-CT if use of the technology increases dramatically.

Consensus conference participants recommended that licensure of PET-CT personnel be uniform across the states. It noted that enactment of the proposed Consumer Assurance of Radiologic Excellence bill, introduced in Congress last year, would provide a minimum regulatory standard for all personnel who plan and deliver radiation therapy and perform any type of diagnostic imaging examination except medical ultrasound. Until the CARE bill is enacted, however, the group urged the states to act individually to adopt the recommendations offered in this consensus paper concerning personnel qualifications and regulation.

In addition, professional societies such as the ASRT and the SNMTS also should review their own position statements, standards and other documents to bring them into line with the recommendations of the consensus conference.

## **CONCLUSION**

The primary responsibility of an individual operating any type of medical imaging equipment is to obtain the best image quality while delivering the smallest radiation dose possible. For hybrid imaging examinations such as PET-CT, the technologist must be competent in every aspect of the examination, not just one component of it, in order to

maximize quality and minimize dose. Quality patient care hinges upon the qualifications of the person performing the procedure.

Hybrid technology has the potential to revolutionize medicine. However, in our rush to embrace fusion imaging, we must not lose sight of the ultimate users of this technology: our patients. They expect and deserve safe, accurate examinations provided by skilled, competent caregivers. The consensus statements developed at the PET-CT Consensus Conference and presented in this paper are a first step toward guaranteeing patients that the personnel involved in the exciting new world of fusion imaging are properly educated and qualified.

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