

## 2021 Kansas Statutes

65-7302. **Definitions.** As used in this act:

- (a) "Board" means the state board of healing arts.
- (b) "Ionizing radiation" means x-rays, gamma rays, alpha and beta particles, high speed electrons, protons, neutrons and other nuclear particles capable of producing ions directly or indirectly in its passage through matter.
- (c) "License" means a certificate issued by the board authorizing the licensee to perform radiologic technology procedures on humans for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
- (d) "Licensed practitioner" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, dentistry, podiatry or chiropractic in this state, or a person licensed as a physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or naturopathic doctor in this state.
- (e) "Licensure" and "licensing" mean a method of regulation by which the state grants permission to persons who meet predetermined qualifications to engage in a health related occupation or profession.
- (f) "Nuclear medicine technologist" means a person who uses radio pharmaceutical agents on humans for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
- (g) "Nuclear medicine technology" means the use of radio nuclides on human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
- (h) "Radiation therapist" means a person who applies radiation to humans for therapeutic purposes.
- (i) "Radiation therapy" means the use of any radiation procedure or article intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease in humans.
- (j) "Radiographer" means a person who applies radiation to humans for diagnostic purposes.
- (k) "Radiography" means the use of ionizing radiation on human beings for diagnostic purposes.
- (l) "Radiologic technologist" means any person who is a radiographer, radiation therapist or nuclear medicine technologist.
- (m) "Radiologic technology" means the use of radioactive substance or equipment emitting or detecting ionizing radiation on humans for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes upon prescription of a licensed practitioner. The term includes the practice of radiography, nuclear medicine technology and radiation therapy, but does not include echocardiography, diagnostic sonography and magnetic resonance imaging.

**History:** L. 2004, ch. 84, § 2; L. 2019, ch. 55, § 39; May 9.