Nuclear Medicine Technologists

SOC: 29-2033 • Career Profile Report

■ Key Facts

\$97,020Median Salary **20,000**Employment

+3.0%
Growth Rate

■ Requirements & Salary Range

Education: Associate's degree

Automation Risk Assessment

Low Risk - 8.0% probability of being automated in the next 10-20 years.

This job is relatively safe from automation due to its creative, social, or complex problem-solving requirements.

■■ Work-Life Balance

8.8/10 - Excellent work-life balance

■ Personality Fit (RIASEC)

Higher scores indicate better personality fit for this career type.

Realistic	5.4/10	Investigative	8.6/10
Artistic	4.8/10	Social	9.0/10
Enterprising	5.4/10	Conventional	6.2/10

■ Top Skills Required

Ability to use technology, Analytical skills, Compassion, Detail oriented, Interpersonal skills, Physical stamina

✓ Strengths

- High Demand
- Flexible Work
- · Continuous Learning

Challenges

- Burnout Risk
- Rapid Technological Change

■ What They Do

Nuclear Medicine Technologists typically perform the following tasks: • Administer radiopharmaceuticals or radiation intravenously to detect or treat diseases, using radioisotope equipment, under direction of a physician. • Detect and map radiopharmaceuticals in patients' bodies, using a camera to produce photographic or computer images. • Process cardiac function studies, using computer. • Calculate, measure, and record radiation dosage or radiopharmaceuticals received, used, and disposed, using computer and following physician's prescription. • Record and process results of procedures. • Produce a computer-generated or film image for interpretation by a physician. • Prepare stock radiopharmaceuticals, adhering to safety standards that minimize radiation exposure to workers and patients. • Explain test procedures and safety precautions to patients and provide them with assistance during test procedures. • Perform quality control checks on laboratory equipment or cameras. • Dispose of radioactive materials and store radiopharmaceuticals, following radiation safety procedures. • Gather information on patients' illnesses and medical history to guide the choice of diagnostic procedures for therapy. • Maintain and calibrate radioisotope and laboratory equipment. • Measure glandular activity, blood volume, red cell survival, or radioactivity of patient, using scanners, Geiger counters, scintillometers, or other laboratory equipment. • Train or supervise student or subordinate nuclear medicine technologists. • Position radiation fields, radiation beams, and patient to allow for most effective treatment of patient's disease, using computer. • Add radioactive substances to biological specimens, such as blood, urine, or feces, to determine therapeutic drug or hormone levels. • Develop treatment procedures for nuclear medicine exams and procedures.

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