The Rotating Anode

SUMMER 2023

The Kansas delegation to ASRT House of Delegates accepts a second-place award in the ASRT Foundation Annual Drawing competition for most money raised per capita. Left to right is alternate delegate and KSRT President Denise Orth, delegate and KSRT Chair of the Board Katilyn Slaton, alternate delegate Kyle Ibarra, delegate and KSRT President-Elect Toni Caldwell, ASRT President Danny Gonzalez, ASRT Foundation Chief Operating Officer Steve Hardy, CT Chapter Chair Jen Smith, and SLDP participant Becca Glahn.

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(Please put *Anode* in the subject line)

Official Publication of the Kansas Society of Radiologic Technologists
Denise Orth, Executive Secretary
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Hays, KS 67601

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello!! The 2023-24 Board of Directors met in June to kick off the next year of working together for our members and the profession! It is a joy to have new and returning board members. The first meeting was very productive, and I am excited to be part of such a passionate group.

The board has several initiatives which it will work on to improve member experience! Keep posted as we become more active on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to reach our members. We are expanding the number of Area Representatives up to two for the West, Central, and East areas of Kansas. There are also various committees for imaging professionals and students to become involved. Don't have a lot of time to serve on a committee...don't let that stop you because many of our committees require minimal time. Please email me at ksrt.exsec@gmail.com to discuss all the possibilities!!

The 87th Annual Convention will be in March in Wichita at the Drury Plaza Hotel Broadview. The Education Committee already is planning for the convention. Becky Dodge is searching for speakers and if you want to share your knowledge during a presentation or know of a speaker, please email her at becky.dodge@washburn.edu. A wonderful theme has been determined so stay tuned for the high-flying reveal!!

Toni Caldwell, Katilyn Slaton, and Jen Smith all represented Kansas at the annual ASRT House of Delegates meeting in Reno, Nevada, on June 23-25. Rebecca Glahn, SLDP student, also represented Kansas. Rebecca sat on the floor of the House of Delegates to collaborate with Toni, Katilyn and Jen during the business sessions. They proudly served our membership and the profession. Kyle Ibarra and I attended as alternate delegates. It was a great honor to be associated with Kansas's current and future leaders!

Respectfully,
Denise Orth, KSRT President

PRE-CONVENTION BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES

3:30 p.m. March 30
Hilton Garden Inn, Hays

Voting members present: Harmony Ibarra, chair of the board; Gale Brown, president; Katilyn Slaton, immediate past president; Denise Orth, president-elect and executive secretary; Jason Elliott, secretary-treasurer; Kirsten Oswald, director at large; Tara Rohn, professional development chair; Kelly Denton, western area representative; Kyle Ibarra, central area representative and historian; Becky Dodge, education co-chair; Shanna Bennett, education co-chair; Toni Caldwell, ASRT senior delegate and legislative chair.

Non-voting members present: Jen Smith, editor of *The Rotating Anode*; Melinda Chiroy, scholarship chair.

Call to order: Gale called the meeting to order at 3:44 p.m.

Quorum: Jason established a quorum.

Approval of the consent agenda: Harmony moved to approve the consent agenda, Kelly seconded. Motion passed.

Approval of minutes: Harmony moved to approve the minutes from the last meeting, Kelly seconded. Motion passed.

Reports: Reports were emailed to members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee did not meet before the annual convention because there was not a quorum.

Financial report: The financial report was available to members before the meeting and discussed by the board.

Old business:

Job descriptions and the ASRT Affiliate Portal Hub are completed.

New business:

Gale announced that the 2023 proposed budget is not an item that needs to be voted on and the membership will be notified of the proposed budget. Toni provided a legislative update.

Adjournment:

Kelly moved to adjourn the meeting, Harmony seconded. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 4:04 p.m.

POST-CONVENTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

7:20 p.m. March 31
Hilton Garden Inn, Hays

Voting members present: Katilyn Slaton, chair of the board; Gale Brown, immediate past president; and, Denise Orth, president.

Denise Orth called the meeting to order at 7:23 p.m.

Denise nominated Katilyn for chair of the board. Gale seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Katilyn assumed control of the meeting and the following appointments were ratified by the board:

Denise Orth, executive secretary

Becky Dodge and Dixie Copeland, education committee co-chairs

Tara Rohn, professional development committee chair

Arrica Braun, professional development committee vice-chair

New business: None.

Adjournment: Katilyn adjourned the meeting at 7:26 p.m.

POST CONVENTION BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES

7:25 p.m. March 31
Hilton Garden Inn, Hays

Voting members present: Katilyn Slaton, chair of the boad; Gale Brown, immediate past president; Denise Orth, president; Toni Caldwell, president-elect and legislative chair; Harmony Ibarra, vice president; Kelly Denton, western area representative; Kyle Ibarra, central area representative; Tara Rohn, professional development chair; Becky Dodge and Dixie Copeland, education committee co-chairs; and Ashton Kahrs, student representative.

Denise called the meeting to order at 7:26 p.m.

Executive Committee report:

The following appointments were ratified by the Executive Committee:

Katilyn Slaton, chair of the board

Tara Rohn, professional development chair

Becky Dodge and Dixie Copeland, education committee co-chairs

Denise Orth, executive secretary

Education Committee report:

Becky provided a preliminary report of 128 convention attendees with an approximate profit of $5,000.

Committee appointments:

Membership (vice president): Harmony Ibarra

Bylaws (immediate past president): Gale Brown

Professional development vice-chair: Arrica Braun

Legislative: Toni Caldwell

Historian: Kyle Ibarra

Fellows: Denise Orth

Rotating Anode editor and media coordinator: Jen Smith

Scholarship: Melinda Chiroy

Central area representative: Kyle Ibarra

West area representative: Kelly Denton

East area representative: Kirsten Oswald

New business:

Board meetings for 2023-24 are tentatively scheduled for:

Summer: June 17 in Topeka, Executive Committee at 9 a.m., full board at 9:30 a.m.

Fall: Sept. 16 via Zoom, Executive Committee at 10 a.m., full board at 10:30 a.m.

Winter: Jan. 20 via Zoom, Executive Committee at 10 a.m., full board at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment: Denise adjourned the meeting at 7:36 p.m.

SAVE the DATE

April 4-6, 2024

87th Annual KSRT Convention
Piloting the Future
Drury Plaza Hotel Broadview
400 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, KS 67202
Watch www.ksrad.org and The Rotating Anode for details!

A limited block of sleeping rooms has been secured. The room rate is $109 + $10 per parking spot per day. A complimentary hot breakfast is included for overnight guests. Reservations may be made online using the QR code or www.druryhotels.com. Also, reservations can be made by calling 1.800.325.0720. Be sure to use this *group code* (2441996) when booking. The group rate cutoff date is March 3, 2024.

ATTENTION STUDENTS: SLDP APPLICATION IS AVAILABLE

Hi everyone,

The applications for Student to Leadership Development Program opened Aug. 1 and close Nov. 10. Here is a link to the program:

https://www.asrt.org/events-and-conferences/student-leadership-development-program

The ASRT would like to have two students for each state. Once the application window ends the students are selected; if there are more than two students then we get to select which students we want to be our participants. Once selected the students will be notified by the ASRT and will be given guidance on preparing for the convention.

The ASRT House of Delegates will be June 27-30 in Orlando, Florida. All expenses are paid!!! During each House of Delegates meeting, one of the students will sit with the KSRT affiliate delegates to have an up-close view of how the house conducts business. It is a wonderful opportunity for the students. Throughout the years we have been fortunate to have some of these students continue on with the organization and be on the board of directors.

Please read through the information in the web link. We need to get the word out because we usually only have two or three students express interest. This is also a way for the president-elect (Toni Caldwell) to discuss with students about being the student representative or an intern to the board of directors.

Thank you!
Denise Orth, KSRT president

FORENSIC RADIOLOGY: HISTORY AND CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION

By Kevin Harrington, Newman University
Second-place essay

Abstract

Forensic radiology plays a major role in the world of professional radiographic imaging, yet there is no established educational path for one to take to become a forensic radiologist or radiologic technologist. The importance of radiographic imaging was implemented as soon as the technology became available. The first instances involved cases where the events even happened before Wilhelm Roentgen published his findings. Although it is unfortunate, forensic radiography has shown its importance repeatedly by becoming an integral part of the recovery and identification process after major tragedies. In the future, it would be beneficial for radiologic technologist organizations to support an educational pathway for students wanting to be a forensic radiologic technologist. Because forensic radiology is not a common reason most people become radiologic technologists or radiologists, the need to make it a part of the initial education perhaps is not warranted, but many believe it should be. Forensic radiology is a significant part of the field of radiologic imaging that rarely is covered during early education for radiologists and radiologic technologists. It has been used as a tool in forensic science since first x-ray was discovered. Forensic radiology is used to help solve criminal and civil cases. Radiographic images can be a necessary tool for criminal investigators and forensic examiners. Forensic radiology most commonly is used to identify a victim and the cause of death. Forensic radiology and clinical radiology are separate from each other, with a few exceptions. Although being taken for diagnostic or therapeutic reasons, radiographs obtained in a clinical setting could be used as evidence in a criminal or civil case. This is commonly seen in cases dealing with child abuse, motor vehicle accidents, and homicides or unusual deaths. Forensic radiology plays a significant role in mass casualty situations from natural disasters or emergency situations like the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City. Forensic radiography is happening every day throughout the world, and I believe educational institutions should consider implementing it into their programs.

Brogdon states, “Forensic Radiology usually comprises the performance, interpretation, and reportage of those radiological examinations and procedures that have to do with the courts and the law” (4). Since the beginning of humankind, we have been obsessed with death. Throughout history, civilizations always have had an underlying goal to fight death. In ancient cultures, humans relied on religion to cure disease or used it as the reason for mass casualty disasters. As humankind began to evolve, we developed ways to prolong life and prevent untimely death. One of the ways to best prevent death is to understand why it happens. Forensic radiology is just one of the latest technologies that allows humans to do this. Forensic radiology also can be used to prove or disprove a cause of death being argued by one party. An excellent example of a case where radiographs could be used to establish a cause of death would be in motor vehicle accidents. Insurance companies will want proof that their client is responsible for another’s death, and radiographs may be the only way to provide the evidence needed. A postmortem CT scan or x-ray could show where a person received a cervical spine fracture resulting in instant death from a crash. If the victim also had previous images of the same anatomical structures, radiologists or forensic pathologists could use a comparison of images before and after an incident

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to prove the cause of death.

After Rontgen's discovery of x-rays in November 1895, it did not take long for the use of this discovery to have an effect on legal proceedings. The first case that incorporated x-rays in North America happened in late December 1895 in Montreal, Canada. Tolson Cunning was shot in the leg on Christmas Eve. Attempts to retrieve the bullet manually failed. The physician taking care of Cunning requested an x-ray of the leg from a physics professor, John Cox. The x-ray showed the bullet in his leg, and the physician then was able to remove it. The x-ray plate was submitted to the court, where the shooter was sentenced to 14 years for attempted murder (Brogdon 20). X-rays were first used in U.S. courts for a civil case in December 1896. A year and a half earlier, James Smith fell from a ladder fracturing his left femoral neck. A local surgeon, Dr. Grant, examined him and found no evidence of a fracture. After months of no relief, Smith brought a $10,000 lawsuit against Grant for malpractice. Radiographs of Smith's femur were taken, and a left femoral neck fracture was shown. The radiographs were submitted as evidence in the court case, and Smith was victorious in his civil suit (Brogdon 22-24).

X-rays have been the most common radiographic technology used in forensic radiology. It is still widely used today. X-rays can be used as evidence to prove or disprove guilt or cause. X-rays also can be used in forensic science in ways other than medically. In the late 19th century, the French began using fluoroscopy machines at customs checkpoints to scan for contraband being smuggled in (Karumuri et al.). This has become a standard practice today around the world in airports and border crossings. X-rays also commonly are used to prove art forgeries. According to Brogdon, oil paintings have several layers with different characteristics to them (271). Over time, natural elements make changes to these layers, so paintings that originated during the same time frame will look similar when exposed to x-rays. When an attempt is made to forge an original painting, a simple x-ray of the artwork will be able to prove the forgery.

In the 1970s, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology became available. These technologies soon found their place as tools in forensic science. In 1979, CT was used to create virtual autopsy (virtopsy) in 90 neonates after suffering perinatal hypoxia (Zhang). This occurred ten days before any autopsies were performed, and the information discovered in the physical autopsies correlated to the findings in the virtual autopsies (Zhang). CT quickly became a great visualization tool for the evaluation of decomposed bodies (Zhang). The ability to use cross-sectional anatomy imaging has become a valuable tool for forensic pathologists. Zhang states, "CT even could overcome the limitation of putrefaction and venous air embolism by the possibility to exclude gas, and in congestion cases, the imaging might be even more accurate than autopsy in weighing the livers." The next breakthrough for forensic scientists was the application of CT and MRI angiography in 2006 (Zhang). Detailed examination of the vascular system now is available because of postmortem angiography (Zhang). It gives medical examiners and forensic investigators a new, reliable way to confirm cause of death. Before postmortem angiography, a death might be described as a heart attack, but now it can be narrowed down to hemopericardium due to ruptured myocardial infarction or aortic dissection (Zhang).

The use of radiographic imaging has made it possible for forensic scientists to solve cold cases. It even helped solve a 700-year-old murder mystery using x-ray and CT imaging. According to Starr, Cangrande I della Scala was the ruler of Verona, Italy, in 1311. In 1329, at the age of 38, he died suddenly after becoming sick from drinking polluted spring water. After his death, rumors began that he was poisoned, but there was no proof. In 2004, Cangrande's body was exhumed, still well-preserved and mummified. X-ray and CT imaging showed that his internal structures were intact and found traces of feces. After forensic pathologists analyzed the feces, there were traces of digitalis pollen spores, which are deadly. Forensic pathologists then concluded Cangrande was killed by ingesting a lethal dose of digitalis (Starr).

Victim identification is a significant function of forensic radiology. A few methods can be implemented using radiographic imaging to help identify a body. One of the most commonly used in dental identification. Most individuals in the modern world regularly go to the dentist. Over the years, they may receive multiple x-rays of their teeth. Forensic investigators can use these records to compare to images from deceased individuals. The position of the teeth, missing teeth, crown structure, root morphology, pulp anatomy, occulsion wear and tear of the tooth structure, pathology, and different treatment procedures can be used to identify the deceased (Karumuri et al.). According to Karumuri et al., the American Boad of Forensic Odontology created four situations when using dental comparisons for victim identification. Positive identification is when compared items are distinct, and no significant differences are seen. Possible identification is when there are comparable items but not enough to make a positive identification. Insufficient identification is not having enough evidence for comparison, but the suspected identity cannot be ruled out. Finally, exclusion is when there are unexplainable differences in the compared items. The frontal sinuses also can be compared to help identify a body (Karumuri et al.). This is mainly because of its high fracture resistance compared to other anatomical structures. Therefore, antemortem and postmortem x-rays of the frontal sinuses will vastly improve a forensic investigator's chance of obtaining a positive identification. If antemortem and postmortem images can be obtained, cranio-facial reconstruction can be used for identification. Through the development of CT and

MRI cross-sectional technology, computer programs have been created that can take known and unknown skull radiographs and superimpose them together to help make an identification (Karumuri et al.).

Although forensic radiology may differ from standard diagnostic and clinical radiology, it does intersect more commonly. Technologists in a clinical setting may not be aware they are performing an exam ordered for forensic evidence. It is essential at all times for technologists to follow the standards set forth by ASRT and other radiology associations because the exam could be used as evidence in a criminal or civial case. Child abuse, elder abuse, assaults, and motor vehicle accidents can be common reasons for imaging. According to Kudlas et al., "10% of all children younger than age 5 years who visit U.S. hospital emergency departments with injuries have nonaccidental injuries." The American College of Radiologists sets the standard for technologists when they are performing radiographs for suspected child abuse (Kudlas et al.). It is vital for technologists who may encounter child abuse cases to understand some of the laws regarding the exams so they are conducted properly. According to Kleinman, parents or legal guardians must consent to medical examinations for children, but in most states, there are exceptions (371). In emergency situations, a physician may conduct an exam without consent when deemed necessary (372). Because it is the radiologists' job to dictate findings on radiographs, they must indicate these findings in their report if they suspect injury from child abuse (Kleinman 373). For judges and juries trying a child abuse case, the forensic imaging evidence and radiologists' reports could be the most critical evidence presented to them (Kleinman 375).

Forensic radiology may be called into action when emergency situations involve a high casualty and mortality rate. One of the most significant examples of this is the 9/11 terrorist attacks. According to research by Mundorff, 2,749 people from 27 different countries were killed at the World Trade Center site in New York City. The aftermath would become one of the most extensive forensic investigations ever, and radiologists and radiographers played a significant role. Temporary morgues were set up. An assembly line composed of different investigation stations was created so the investigation could run more smoothly and prevent confusion. Investigators brought mobile x-ray units in, and temporary film screening rooms were constructed so radiologists could dictate findings on site. While the postmortem examinations were being performed, local authorities collected antemortem information so comparison radiographs could be made and used for possible identification (Mundorff). According to Mundorff, out of the 2,749 missing victims, 1,598 were identified. There were 19,970 pieces of bodily remains recovered, and 10,927 of them were positively identified. The work of these forensic radiographers and radiologists helped bring peace to many families who were affected by this tragedy.

According to the ASRT's Forensic Radiography Education Framework document (2010), there are three primary paths to becoming a person who performs forensic radiographic examinations. The first is to become a registered radiologic technologist. Completing an educational program and becoming ARRT certified will qualify someone to work in forensic radiology. However, continuing education in forensics would be beneficial. The next way to gain certification as a Limited X-ray Machine Operator (LXMO). LXMOs generally possess the same knowledge and cognitive skills equal to radiologic technologists. The third is a forensic assistant. This primarily applies to employees who already work in the forensic science field, and they must manipulate x-ray equipment when performing their duties. According to Kudlas et al., the majority of personnel performing forensic radiology exams have yet to receive formal education in radiography. Most medical examiner offices rely on forensic assistants to carry out radiography exams. In 2010, the National Research Council of the National Academies reported that a shortage of resources and a lack of educational requirements prevent forensic investigators from utilizing radiographic imaging equipment to its full potential (Kudlas et al.).

Radiologic technologists develop a scientific mind during their education. They must consistently use critical thinking skills when performing exams and apply their technical skills for the safety of themselves, their patients, and their colleagues. These are acquired skills that are necessary for success in the field of forensic science. Having qualified and adequately educated technologists performing forensic radiology exams is something the investigative world needs. As radiographic technology continues to improve and create more proficient, safer ways for forensic investigators to perform their duties, formally educated and registered technologists should be available to complete the exams correctly. Since the dawn of the first x-ray exam, it has become incontrovertible that radiology is necessary for forensic science. According to Kudlas et al., "if possible, forensic radiography examinations should be performed by a registered radiologic technologist." In order for this to become standard practice, radiography educational institutions will need to prepare students entering the field with the requirements and technical aspects of forensic radiology.

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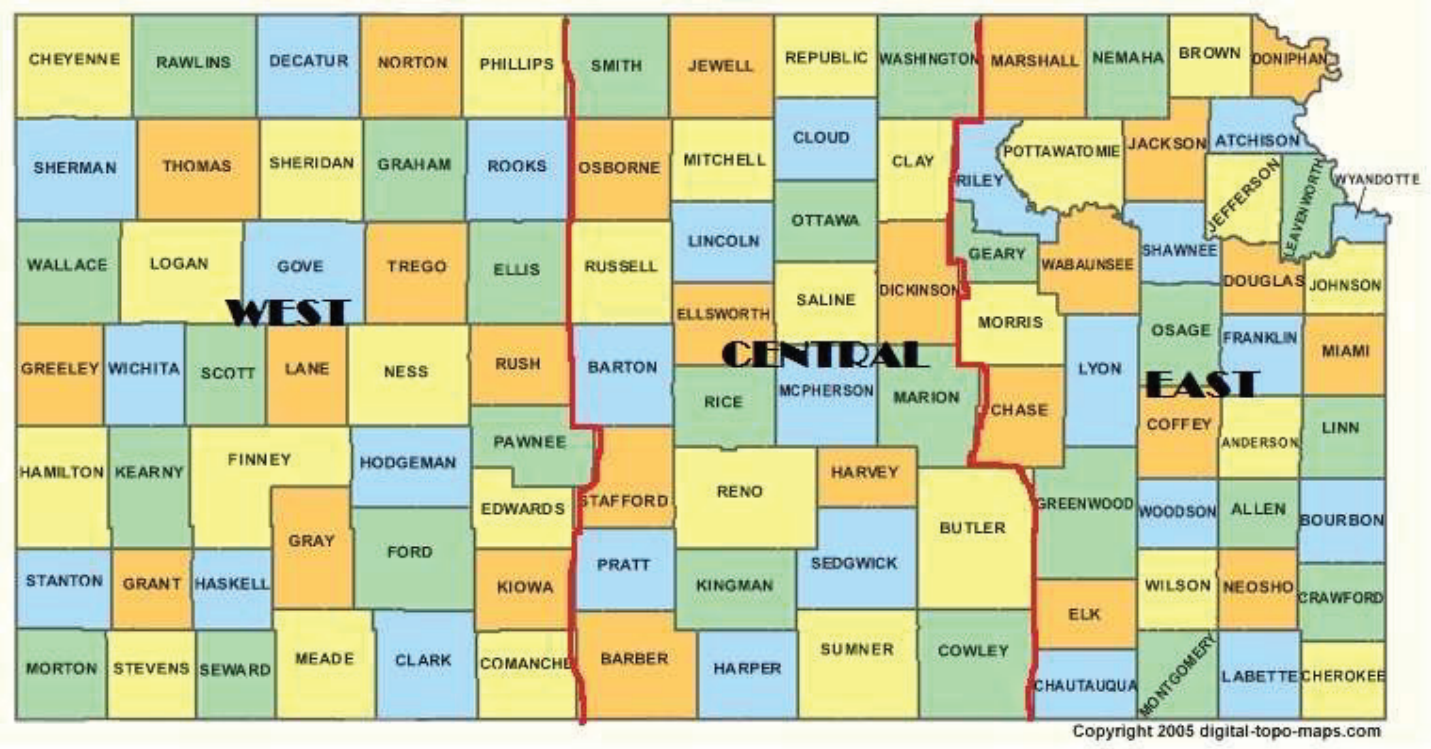
AREA REPRESENTATIVES ZONES OF RESPONSIBILITY

The KSRT has three area representatives on the board of directors. Kelly Denton is the west area representative, Kyle Ibarra is the central, and Kirsten Oswald is the east. At the summer meeting, the board of directors voted to add an additional east representative, Heidi Chermak, because of the higher population density in that geographic area. This map shows how the state is divided up between the representatives.



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KSRT Membership

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Membership categories include:
Active, Active Military,
Associate A, Radiologist Assistant,
Senior & Student

We have a category for everyone!
You can renew your membership,
join for the first time or rejoin if
your membership has lapsed.

The KSRT **is** your professional voice
in Kansas...be part of that voice
in matters that concern you!!

Go to ksrad.org, click on the membership
tab for a quick link to join.

Browse the updated look on ksrad.org

Reorganized for ease of use!!

Scholarship Application Checklist

- Kansas Society of Radiologic Technologists member

- Scholarship application

- Essay.

- Students: Official transcript in a sealed envelope and letter of recommendation from clinical instructor or other supervising technologist.

- Technologist: Copy of ARRT card and letter of recommendation from a radiology technology colleague.

- All materials should be in one envelope and postmarked by Feb. 1.

Mail to:
Denise Orth, RT(R)(M), FKSRT
KSRT Executive Secretary
1702 Mermis Ct.
Hays, KS 67601

- Winners will be notified and must attend the Kansas Society of Radiologic Technologists Spring Convention to receive the scholarship.

KANSAS SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS
Scholarship Application
Deadline is Feb. 1

I. Applicant Certification

I certify that I am a U.S. citizen, U.S. national or U.S. permanent resident, that this application information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements made herein will void this application, and I will be ineligible for support from the KSRT Scholarship Fund. I hereby authorize the release of all information contained in this application packet as may be required to determine my eligibility for a scholarship. I hereby waive my rights to review any documents pertaining to my scholarship application once submitted.

_____ _____
Signature of Applicant Date

II. KSRT Member

I am a member. Years of membership_____ I am sending in my membership now.

III. Personal Information

Mr. Ms. Name _____
Last First MI

Mailing Address _____
Number/Street (Apt#) City State Zip

E-mail _____

Phone (_____) _____

ARRT Certifications_____ ARRT #:_____

IV. Educational Information

Radiologic Science Program _____
Name of Institution City/State

Program Director _____

Email Address_____Phone (_____)_____

Anticipated Graduation date _____ / _____ GPA_____
Month Year

Program Type

○ Certificate Program
○ Associate degree program
○ Bachelor's program

Area/Concentration

○ Medical Imaging
○ Nuclear Medicine
○ Vascular
○ Radiation Therapy
○ Sonography
○ Other _____

V. Letter of recommendation

Name: _____
Position: _____
Email address: _____

VI. Essay

Please provide a one-page typed essay describing why you deserve this scholarship. For objectivity purposes, do not include any statements that would identify your school/instructors or yourself. The essay shall be 12 point font Arial with single spacing and 1-inch margins.

Applications will not be considered if not complete. Please submit application and transcript to:
Denise Orth, KSRT Executive Secretary
1702 Mermis Ct., Hays, KS 67601

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

KANSAS SOCIETY OF
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS
1702 MERMIS CT.
HAYS, KS 67601

Above: Denise Orth catches up with Joe Whitton at the 2023 ASRT House of Delegates meeting. Below: Katilyn Slaton, Becca Glahn, Toni Caldwell, and Jen Smith during the first business session.

Toni Caldwell and Becca Glahn at the 2023 ASRT House of Delegates meeting.

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KSRTSOCIETY

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