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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The information in the guidebook was originally collected and developed by the Indiana Hospital & Health Association (IHHA) and a committee of healthcare professionals. All information was revised and updated in 1997, 2000, and again in 2003 by Bloomington Hospital, and now, in 2010. The Health Care Career Guidebook is a compilation of various resources.

Sources include:

- Professional and Health Oriented Agencies and Organizations (listed under careers throughout the guidebook)
 - <http://www.healthcarejobs.org>
 - <http://www.explorehealthcareers.org>
- American Medical Association/Health Professions Career and Education Directory
 - <http://www.ama-assn.org/go/alliedhealth>
- Indiana Hospital & Health Association
- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - <http://stats.bls.gov/>
 - <http://stats.bls.gov/oco/home.htm>
- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- National Center for Health Statistics
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>
- U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
- Bloomington Hospital's Health Careers Guidebook (1994, 1997, 2000, 2003 editions)
- Cardinal Health System Healthcare Career Guidebook
- Nursing 2000 of Central Indiana

A special thanks should be given to the Bloomington Hospital public relations, human resources, marketing, and duplicating staffs for their extensive work in the revision and production of the 1994 Healthcare Opportunities Guidebook, which served as a foundation for the Hendricks Regional Health 2003, 2004-2005, and 2006-2007 Guidebook.

The Occupational Outlook Handbook, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used in the compilation of the information in this book and it is an excellent resource for career information and highly recommend to anyone who wishes to learn more about specific careers – health related or not.

Please note that the list of educational programs for each career may not be exhaustive because of additions or closing of academic programs. Students should consult the academic facility for specific information about its programs if considering enrollment.

INTRODUCTION

Health care is one of the fastest growing industries in the nation. Health care provided 14.3 million wage and salary workers in 2010. Of those 14.3 million, about 40 percent of these workers were in hospitals; another 21 percent were in nursing and residential care facilities; and 16 percent were in offices of physicians. Ten of the twenty fastest growing occupations are health care related. Health care will generate 3.2 million new wage and salary jobs between 2008 and 2018, more than any other industry, largely in response to rapid growth in the elderly population. Wage and salary employment in the health care industry is projected to increase 22 percent through 2018, compared with 11 percent for all industries combined. The impact of scientific progress, improvements in technology, an aging population, and variations throughout health careers are all factors that have had a great effect on different types of health care providers, who are required to render preventive, restorative, and rehabilitative services.

Hendricks Regional Health created the Health Care Career Guidebook to assist people interested in a health career and those who want more information on continuing a career. School counselors, students of all ages, and parents should find this directory useful in their search for appropriate and meaningful careers in the health industry. HRH strongly recommends that persons applying for admission to a health education program check with the individual school regarding its current accreditation status.

A number of positions within hospitals and other health care facilities do not require specific training for employment. Because these positions are common to other industries, their information is not included in this directory, but they are listed below. Also, because there are a vast number of opportunities in the ever-changing world of technology and health care, there are other positions that an individual can enter, but too many to list in this guidebook. Please utilize additional resources to research health careers.

Positions available in health care not listed in this guidebook:

- Accountant
- Administrative Assistant
- Admitting/Registration Clerk
- Ambassador/Greeter
- Billing Supervisor
- Bookkeeper
- Buyer
- Cashier
- Chaplain
- Computer Operator
- Cook/Baker
- Customer Service Representative/Patient Accounts Representative
- Data Entry/Processing Operator
- Electrician
- Engineering Director
- File Clerk
- Financial Director
- Food Service Aide

- Food Service Supervisor
- Gift Shop Manager
- Groundskeeper
- Housekeeper
- Insurance Clerk
- Laundry Service Worker
- Maintenance Technician
- Marketing Representative
- Network Engineer
- Payroll Specialist
- Plumber
- Programmer
- Public Relations Director
- Recruiter
- Risk Manager
- Safety Specialist
- Secretary/Receptionist
- Security Guard/Officer
- Software Developer
- Storeroom Materials Coordinator
- Switchboard Operator
- Telecommunications Manager

Working in the health care industry today is one of the most personally and professionally rewarding career possibilities available. Also, the needs and opportunities in the health care industry have never been greater. We hope this Health Care Career Guidebook will help assist you in making a “healthy” career choice. For more information on healthcare opportunities, call Hendricks Regional Health’s human resources department at (317) 745-3440 or call us at 1-800-473-2342 extension 53440.

HEALTH CARE CAREER TERMINOLOGY

The terminology associated with occupations in the field of health care can sometimes be confusing or difficult to understand. Individuals planning on a career in this field should have a general understanding of these terms and their definitions. Key words are listed below that describe levels of education, types of educational programs, and a brief definition of terms used frequently in health occupation education.

Licensure:

Before you can work in many health care professions, a state license is required. The qualifications required vary based on the type of licensure desired. In general, a student must graduate from a school whose program is approved by the state-licensing agency, and then prove he or she is qualified to give health services by passing a special licensing examination. Licensure is the state's way of protecting the public from unqualified health care practitioners and varies from state to state. Ask a counselor for specific information regarding those particular professions that are licensed in Indiana.

Professional Certification:

Professional certification insures that health care professionals meet established levels of competency. Certification is granted by the national health professions organizations, not the individual states, so it has national recognition. In general, to qualify for certification, a student must first complete a program of training recognized by the profession. This typically means graduating from a school whose program is accredited (approved) by the organization. Some organizations accredit programs jointly with the American Medical Associates (AMA); then, the student must pass a special certification exam.

Professional Registration:

Technically, registration means the listing of certified health professionals on an official roster kept by a state agency or professional organization. In practical terms, some health care professional organizations use "registration" interchangeably with "certification."

On-the-Job Training:

This type of training is often commonly referred to as OJT and usually means that previous experience, although helpful, is not a prerequisite. This training varies from hospital to hospital and, according to the type of position, may include classroom and/or practical experience. A salary is usually paid during the training period. It should be kept in mind that these jobs may pay the employee minimum wage. Improvement of the pay scale is dependent on the individual's own ability within the institution.

Certification:

A certificate is awarded to individuals who have successfully completed a prescribed course of study. In general, a certificate is awarded for completion of training programs of two years or less in length.

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Associate Degree:

An associate degree requires two years of specialized training. The training is available in either colleges/universities or state vocational-technical schools.

Diploma (Nursing School):

A graduate of a three-year nursing program conducted by a hospital receives a diploma.

Baccalaureate/Bachelor's Degree:

It normally takes four years to complete the course work necessary to qualify for this degree. This is the degree conferred upon a student after completion of study in a program at a four-year college, university, or professional school.

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Master's Degree:

A master's degree is a superior degree when compared with a bachelor's degree. To receive a master's degree, an additional year or two is spent in graduate school in a highly specialized area.

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PhD (Doctor of Philosophy):

A PhD is one of the highest academic degrees conferred by a university, college, or professional school. It requires several additional years of intensive study. The minimum amount of time spent in college is seven to eight years because it is necessary to first earn a baccalaureate degree and then a master's degree before study can commence towards a PhD.

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2 + 2 Nursing Program:

This is a four-year nursing program that prepares an individual to be a registered nurse and also leads to a baccalaureate degree. Upon successful completion of the first two years of the program, an individual is eligible to take the licensure examination to be a registered nurse. The individual can then either work as a registered nurse and/or return to school to complete the last two years of the program and receive a baccalaureate degree. This program differs from a straight four-year nursing program in that individuals in those programs are not eligible to take the licensure examination to be a registered nurse until they have successfully completed all four years of the program.

Hospital-Based Program:

A structured educational program sponsored by a hospital.

1 + 1 Nursing Program (LPN + 1):

This is a nursing program that leads to an associate degree in nursing and is designed for licensed practical nurses that would like to become registered nurses. An individual successfully completing this program is eligible to take the licensure examination to be a registered nurse. The additional year of education prepares the LPN to take the RN licensure exam. Admission to this program is limited to LPN's and in many cases, a certain amount of work experience as a practical nurse is also required.

Graduate School:

Training programs in a college or university, which extend beyond the minimum four-year course of study required for a bachelor's degree.

Clinical Education and/or Experience:

This is the part of a structured educational program that is provided in a health care facility. Emphasis is on gaining skills and performing the basic procedures actually used in the occupation and on dealing with a variety of situations that are likely to be encountered on the job.

Accreditation:

Formal recognition given to an institution or specific program for meeting established standards of educational quality, as determined by regional or national institutional and specialized non-governmental accrediting agencies.

Technician:

This term signifies that specialized training has been completed. The length of training spans from a few months to two years, but does not usually exceed two years in length. Sometimes local, state, or national examinations are required but not always.

Technologist:

A technologist is a highly trained individual. It usually takes two to four years of specialized training in order to prepare for the career. Knowledge and skills for performing the technologist functions are usually achieved through formal (classroom) education and a period of supervised clinical/practical experience.

Therapist:

One who possesses the professional knowledge and skills necessary for administering therapeutic services. Knowledge and skills for performing a broad range of the therapeutic services are usually achieved through a period of supervised clinical/practical experience.

**NOTE: Before applying to a health occupations program, students should carefully check to make sure that the educational institution and/or the educational program are accredited or approved by the proper agencies.*

FINANCIAL AID

You may be interested in entering a health care profession but are concerned about how to pay for the required education. Financial aid may be available for you.

What is financial aid?

Financial aid programs help pay the expenses of education beyond high school. This typically covers direct educational expenses such as tuition and fees. However, it can also include your living expenses such as housing and food, transportation, books, supplies, and personal expenses. If you want to continue your education but think that you cannot afford it, look into sources of financial aid.

What kinds of financial aid are available?

- Gift aid, such as grants and scholarships, does not have to be paid back.
- Self-help is aid that you earn through work-study programs and part-time jobs.
- Loans are aid that you borrow for your educational needs and pay back to the lender with interest.

Where can I find financial aid?

Potential sources of financial aid include government, state, and private agencies and postsecondary schools. Contact these potential sources for more information:

- State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana (SSACI): (317) 232-2350
- Citizens Scholarship Foundation of America: (317) 738-4885
- U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid Information Center: (800) 333-INFO (4636)
- Civic groups
- Community organizations
- Local veteran's organizations (if you or your partner was in the armed forces)
- Employers (many employers offer education support with a work agreement if the individual agrees to work for the employer for a period of time after graduation)
- Private foundations
- Labor unions
- Professional organizations in your field of interest
- Political parties
- Religious organizations
- Financial aid offices at postsecondary schools
- High school Guidance Counselors
- Public libraries (reference section)

Federal Financial Aid Programs

The U.S. Department of Education offers six major student financial aid programs:

1. Pell Grants
2. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)
3. College Work-Study (CWS)
4. Perkins (National Direct) Student Loan
5. Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL)
6. Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)

How do I apply for financial aid?

The federal government establishes guidelines for its financial aid programs. There is a standard process you must follow to get financial aid that is separate from applying for admission to a school. Several people are key to successfully applying for financial assistance. You will want to work closely with the financial aid offices at the schools that interest you or with your high school guidance counselor, if you are a student. They can tell you which forms to fill out and what steps to follow to apply for all available applicable financial aid. You must make sure to follow directions carefully as incorrectly filled out or tardy applications may force you to miss out on funds you would have otherwise received.

Resources:

- ACT online: www.act.org
- Cardinal Health System Healthcare Career Guidebook
- College Board Online: www.collegeboard.com
- FAFSA on the web: www.fafsa.ed.gov
- Fastweb: <http://fastweb.com>
- FinAid: The Financial Aid Information Page: www.finaid.org
- Learn More Indiana Resource Center: www.learnmoreindiana.org
- Peterson's Education Center: www.petersons.com
- SallieMae: www.salliemae.com
- State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana (SSACI)
 - Phone: (888) 528-4719
 - SSACI: www.in.gov/ssaci/
- The U.S. Department of Education: www.ed.gov

HOW TO EXPLORE HEALTH CARE CAREERS

Career exploration is a real learning experience. It gives you a chance to learn about many different career opportunities that lie ahead and it also allows you to make new discoveries about yourself.

Remember, you do not have to make a career decision right away. While you are exploring, learn as much as possible about each health occupation. Find out: Where, how, and why health workers perform this kind of work? What skills and knowledge does he or she need? What is the work setting like? Does the job involve working alone or with others? What are the minimum job requirements in this profession? Is licensure, professional certification, or registration a factor in gaining employment? How much does the job pay? What are the advancement possibilities? What is the job picture like where you live and elsewhere in the country?

How do you start exploring health careers?

You have already started just by reading about health careers, but do not stop here, read more about health careers. Visit your local school or public library and request information from professional health organizations and the schools that provide training for health occupations.

The information you will get from these books and pamphlets can be very helpful, but it is no substitute for your own first-hand investigation. This requires one special ingredient—you. You must now explore by doing. Investigate your health career potential by trying these activities.

Visit a hospital.

Most institutions welcome the opportunity to show their facilities to interested adults and students and the community-at-large. Some may schedule regular guided tours; others may offer these by special appointment. A hospital tour will give you a good overall picture of the many different departments and jobs that are part of medical care. You will also learn about the hospital's special services and programs and how it helps the community. You can usually arrange a visit by contacting the Human Resources Department or the Volunteer Services Department of the hospital.

Visit health occupations schools.

Like health care facilities, most schools offer tours or hold open house days where you can meet teachers and students, find out more about the profession, what training is involved, and the necessary entrance requirements. Some schools even permit prospective students to spend a day on campus, attend classes, and get a special preview of student life. The admissions office of the school should be contacted to make the necessary arrangements.

Talk to health care professionals and students in health care training.

You will receive a special outlook on the career and obtain information you will not find in any book. Ask questions such as: How did they get interested in and choose their particular field? How difficult is the training? What happens during a typical student day or workday? What do they like most and least about their chosen profession? You can meet health professionals and students through exploring many of the activities described here. Your family doctor, school nurse, science or guidance teacher may also be able to assist you.

Work in a hospital or health care facility.

A part-time or summer job in a hospital, nursing home, laboratory, other health care facility, or agency can give you intensive, first-hand experience. Generally, you will have an opportunity to observe trained health care professionals in action and perform simple tasks. Start your job hunt by making a list of potential employers and then contact the Human Resources Department of each facility or agency. Find out whether they hire part-time or summer-student help and, if so, how you can qualify. Summer jobs are often hard to obtain so it is important to contact potential employers early—several months before the summer session.

Volunteer in a hospital or health care facility.

It is not always possible to get a job but almost everyone can volunteer. Generally, the only requirements are that you have some free time (4-6 hours per week) and are interested in helping others. Unlike a job where specific work is assigned, volunteer positions are flexible. Every effort is made to assign volunteers to areas of their choice. In general, volunteers provide services that support or complement those of the paid staff. They do not substitute for regular workers.

If you would like to become a volunteer, contact the Director of Volunteer Services of the health care facility or agency in which you are interested. He or she can tell you what volunteers generally do at the institution and if there are special requirements. Do not be afraid to let the Volunteer Services Director know which health care careers you are interested in exploring. With this information, the director can create a good assignment for you.

If you are a student, join health career clubs or programs.

Many schools and community organizations, including Hendricks Regional Health, sponsor activities that allow you to explore health care occupations. Many secondary and post-secondary schools have a career club. If your school does not, you can help start one.

Some high schools have prevocational health occupations programs. There is even a national student organization for students enrolled in these programs called the Health Occupations Students of America (HOSA).

To find out whether any of the above activities are going on in your school or community, check with the guidance department, the school nurse, or student health service. While you are exploring, keep an open mind. Investigate many careers, not only those with which you are familiar. Remember the more information you gather now, the better your career decisions will be later.

Each year many interested and qualified individuals give up on a health care career simply because they have not explored alternate choices when their first career choice is not possible. The health care field is vast; in it, you will find many related careers where you can contribute and find personal satisfaction. The health care field does not want to lose your talents so have other options ready.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Many health care facilities, such as Hendricks Regional Health, offer on-the-job training for hands-on patient care and office positions. These positions are support staff for other therapists and technicians and review on-the-job training after hire. This means that an individual with no experience can be hired and trained for a technical, patient care position. While many individuals make lifetime careers out of these positions, others use them as a gateway into other technical careers. Some of these careers may include: nurse assistant/aide/technician, transporter, telemetry technician, home health aide, cardiology technician, PT/OT aide or rehabilitation technician, mental health technician, unit clerk, registration clerk, and laboratory attendant.

Positions may include the following duties:

- Obtains CPR training
- Maintains supplies and stock in the department
- Acquires knowledge of medical terminology
- Performs some clerical duties
- Has responsibility for transportation of patients to other hospital or health care facility treatment areas
- Assists physicians, nurses, technologists, or other technicians as required
- Prepares a variety of medical equipment for use, including cleaning of equipment and treatment area
- Assists with orientation of new staff members
- Performs patient care duties as trained (bathing and feeding of patients)
- Manages and transports equipment as needed
- Assists with the admission of patients

These positions are extremely important, as they are often the staff members who deal with patients on a regular basis. Therefore, it is also very important that these staff members follow all safety procedures, adhere to professional dress code standards, and maintain a caring and professional demeanor since they are creating an image of the health care facility.

If an individual in one of these positions decides to pursue additional education to advance his or her career, then tuition reimbursement, student loans, and various scholarships may be available to him or her as an employee.

ATHLETIC TRAINER

An athletic trainer is a highly educated and skilled professional with a specialization in athletic health care. Through preparation in both academic and practical experience, the athletic trainer provides a variety of services, including the five practice domains of athletic training:

1. Prevention of athletic injuries
2. Recognition, evaluation, and immediate care of athletic injuries
3. Rehabilitation and reconditioning of athletic injuries
4. Health administration
5. Professional development and responsibility

The AMA (American Medical Association) has recognized athletic training as an allied health care profession since 1990. Kinesiology is closely related, focusing on human movement and physical activity.

Work Conditions:

Athletic trainers work in secondary schools, universities, sports medicine clinics, professional athletic organizations, and private offices, and may treat patients in homes depending on the patient's condition. Hours may primarily be evenings and/or weekends due to when trainer needs occur.

High School Preparation:

Students should study biology, chemistry, physics, physical and behavioral sciences, as well as basic first-aid. Some coaching or experience as a team captain is preferable.

Additional Educational Requirements:

The minimum educational requirement for entry-level positions is a bachelor's degree in athletic training. An increasing number of trainers have graduate degrees. Courses include both theory and clinical affiliation during which the student works with a certified athletic trainer in the field for 800 hours. Certification consists of written, practical, and oral examinations. Many health care facilities also like to hire physical or occupational therapy assistants or therapists who have Athletic Training Certification.

Job Outlook:

Athletic training is an expanding field. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, this field is projected to grow "faster than average" through 2012. Competition is the keenest for positions with professional athletic teams. Some of these professionals increase their marketability by specializing in physical or occupational therapy. According to a recent survey by the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA), athletic trainers' salaries are on the upswing. Salaries for athletic trainers ranged from \$25,510 to \$65,140 in May 2009.

Educational Programs:

Anderson University
Athletic Training
111 East 5th Street
Anderson, IN 46012-1362
Phone: (765) 641-4491
info@anderson.edu
www.anderson.edu

Ball State University
School of P.E., Sport and Exercise Science
HP 209
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-5039
twga@bsu.edu
www.bsu.edu/web/at

DePauw University
Athletic Training Education Program/Department of Kinesiology
702 South College Avenue
Greencastle, IN 46135
Phone: (765) 658-4012 or (765) 658-6689
mariapickerill@depauw.edu
www.depauw.edu/acad/kinesiology/atep/index.asp

Franklin College
101 Branigin Boulevard
Franklin, IN 46131
Phone: (317) 738-8135
kremsburg@franklincollege.edu
www.franklincollege.edu/academics/majors/athletic-training

Indiana State University
Department of Applied Medicine & Rehabilitation
Student Services Building, Room 201
Terre Haute, IN 47809
Phone: (812) 237-8232
julie.dininger@indstate.edu
www.indstate.edu/athtrn/

Indiana University
Athletic Training Program/Department of Kinesiology
1025 East 7th Street, HPER 112
Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-5523 or (812) 855-3640
kagrove@indiana.edu
www.indiana.edu/~kines/undergraduate/training.shtml

Manchester College
Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences
Box PERC
604 East College Avenue
North Manchester, IN 46962
Phone: (260) 982-5033
mwhuntington@manchester.edu
www.manchester.edu/academics/departments/ess/athletictraining/homepage.shtml

Purdue University
Department of Health and Kinesiology
Mackey Arena, Room B60
900 North University Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2070
Phone: (765) 494-3245
damiller@purdue.edu
www.purdue.edu/sportsmed

University of Evansville
Department of Exercise and Sport Science
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Wallace Graves Hall
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (812) 488-1054
gw3@evansville.edu
<http://exss.evansville.edu/exscimajor.html>

University of Indianapolis
Department of Athletic Training
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: (317) 788-6143
cpumpelly@uindy.edu
<http://athtrg.uindy.edu/>

Additional Resources

American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine
6300 North River Road, Suite 500
Rosemont, IL, 60018
Phone: (847) 292-4900 or (877) 321-3500
www.aossm.org

National Athletic Trainers' Association
2952 Stemmons Freeway #200
Dallas, TX 75247
Phone: (214) 637-6282
www.nata.org

National Strength & Conditioning Association
1885 Bob Johnson Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
Phone: (800) 815-6826 or (719) 632-6722
www.nasca-lift.org

AUDIOLOGIST AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST

Audiologists evaluate and treat a wide spectrum of patients who have hearing, balance, and other related problems by using various audiometers and computers to interpret results, make a diagnosis, and suggest a course of treatment. Many audiologists conduct research for hearing and balance disorders, and many pioneer new equipment and methods for treating these disorders.

Speech language pathologists, sometimes referred to as speech clinicians or speech therapists, may partner with physicians, social workers, psychologists, and other therapists to assess, diagnose, treat, and help prevent speech, language, cognitive, communication, voice, swallowing, fluency, and other related disorders, or other impairments that may be associated with hearing loss, brain injury (from accident or stroke), mental retardation, cleft palate, or emotional problems.

Work Conditions

Audiologists and speech language pathologists typically work in a clean, office environment. Their duties are generally not physically demanding but can be stressful because of the needs of the patients and their families.

High School Preparation

Students need to focus on courses in science, anatomy, physiology, mathematics, health, and physics.

Additional Educational Requirements

Many states require a master's degree to become an audiologist and/or speech language pathologist. In some instances, a bachelor's degree and 75 hours of credit toward a doctoral degree will be required to seek certification of CCC-A (Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology) or CCC-SLP (Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech Language Pathology). It is projected that a doctoral degree will be required to become an audiologist by 2012.

Job Outlook

Because of the requirements and aging population, there will be a strong demand for this profession going forward. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, projects that by 2012, a doctoral degree will be required to become an audiologist. The national annual salary median was approximately \$65,000 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology
College of Sciences and Humanities AC 104
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-8161
mgermani@bsu.edu
www.bsu.edu/spaa

Butler University
Department of Communication Studies
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: (800) 368-6852
dwaite@butler.edu
www.butler.edu/comstudies/?pg=3987

Indiana State University
Department of Communication Disorders and Special Education
200 North 70 Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809
Phone: (812) 237-2800
commdisorders@indstate.edu
coe.indstate.edu/cdcsep/commdisorders

Indiana University
Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences
200 South Jordan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47405-7002
Phone: (812) 855-4202
kforrest@indiana.edu
www.indiana.edu/~sphs/

IUPUI – Fort Wayne
Audiology and Speech Sciences
2101 East Coliseum Boulevard, Neff Hall 279
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: (260)481-6410
www.ipfw.edu/csd/

Purdue University
Department of Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences
Heavilon Hall, Room B-11
500 Oval Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47907
Phone: (765) 494-4600 or (765) 494-3687
anhanson@purdue.edu
www.cla.purdue.edu/slhs

Additional Resources

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
2200 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850-3289
Phone: (800) 638-8255
www.asha.org

Speech-Language Pathologist
P.O. Box 880053
Boca Raton, FL 33488-0053
Phone: (888) 820-8073 or (561) 998-9501
feedback@speech-languagepathologist.org
www.speech-languagepathologist.org

American Academy of Audiology
11730 Plaza America Drive, Suite 300
Reston, VA 20190
Phone: (800) AAA-2336
www.audiology.org/pages/default.aspx

CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST AND TECHNICIAN

Cardiovascular technologists and technicians are known by many names, including echocardiographer, cardiac monitoring tech, cardiographer, electrocardiograph tech, cardiac measurement tech, and cardiac ultrasound technician. Cardiovascular technologists and technicians assist physicians in diagnosing and treating heart and blood vessel dysfunctions. Cardiovascular technicians obtain EKGs (electrocardiograms) that trace impulses transmitted by the heart (which includes attaching electrodes to the chest, arms, and legs). Technicians then operate the EKG machine to obtain the reading of the heart.

Cardiovascular technologists specialize in the cardiac catheterization process. They aid the acting physician with difficult procedures in which a catheter must be inserted. One example would be winding a catheter (a wire-like tube) from the patient's leg to the heart to insure no blockage exists. Cardiovascular technicians and technologists may specialize in peripheral vascular tests as well. This may involve ultrasound and other diagnostics equipment.

Work Conditions

Cardiovascular technologists and technicians work full and part time, which may include weekends. They spend a lot of time walking, standing, and working with detailed instruments. Also, the close contact with patients may be stressful.

Education Requirements

On-the-job training of approximately 8-16 weeks is provided for some cardiovascular technicians; however, one-year programs are available so that the technician may become certified.

Cardiovascular technologists generally complete 2-4 year programs. If a person is already qualified in another allied health field, they typically need only to complete one year of invasive or noninvasive peripheral cardiology.

Job Outlook

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the employment of cardiovascular technicians will likely decrease due to other hospital staff members being trained to read EKGs. Employment of cardiovascular technologists will increase as the population continues to grow older, since more heart disease will be associated with aging patients. The median annual salary for technicians and technologists was \$47,010 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

No programs in Indiana

Additional Resources

Alliance of Cardiovascular Professionals (ACVP)

P.O. Box 2007

Midlothian, VA 23113

Phone: (804) 632-0078

peggymcelgunn@comcast.net

www.acp-online.org

American Society of Echocardiography

2100 Gateway Centre Blvd. Ste. 310

Morrisville, NC 27560

(919) 861-5574

www.asecho.org

Cardiovascular Credentialing International

1500 Sunday Drive, Suite 102

Raleigh, NC 27607

Phone: (800) 326-0268 or (919) 861-4539

www.cci-online.org

Society of Vascular Medicine

111 Deer Lake Road, Suite 100

Deerfield, IL 60015

Phone: (847) 480-2961

www.svmb.org

Society for Vascular Ultrasound

4601 Presidents Drive, Suite 260

Lanham, MD 20706-4831

Phone: (301) 459-7550

www.svunet.org

CENTRAL STERILE TECHNICIAN

A central sterile technician cleans, assembles, and distributes supplies and equipment needed for patient care. They participate in the evaluation and selection of patient care items. They are also responsible for inventory management and preventative maintenance of equipment, as well as methods of sterilization, infection control, and fundamentals of cleansing and processing of surgical instruments.

Work Conditions

Central sterile technicians must perform tasks quickly and accurately. They must ensure that sterile conditions are maintained when cleaning equipment. Central sterile technicians also must be adept at handling various types of medical equipment. Most central sterile technicians work in a hospital setting.

Educational Requirements

On-the-job training can be provided for this profession. Also, some technical colleges offer a short, semester-long certificate curriculum. The International Association of Central Service Management offers a home study correspondence course. Upon collection of course work, the participant is eligible to apply for the National Certification Examination. Even though certification is voluntary, it is strongly recommended.

Job Outlook

Central sterile service is an excellent way to start your hospital career with room to advance to an instrument technician or surgical technician. Openings in this field should continue to increase. Salaries can range from \$22,500 to \$38,500 in 2009.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.

Phone: (317) 962-8625

webmaster@clarian.org

www.clarian.org

Purdue University

Continuing Education

Stewart Center, Room 116

128 Memorial Mall

West Lafayette, IN 47907

Phone: (765) 494-7231 or (800) 359-2968 or (765) 494-4600

cmlawson@purdue.edu

www.continuinged.purdue.edu/lessons/

Additional Resources

International Association of Central Service Material Management

213 West Institute Place, Suite 307

Chicago, IL 60610

Phone: (312) 440-0078 or (800) 962-8274

huberl@andersonhospital.org

www.iahcsmm.org

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT (CNA)

Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) provide basic care for individuals under the supervision of nursing or medical staff. Their duties may include movement and transportation of patients, answering patients' call lights, bathing and dressing patients, serving food, feeding patients, making beds, and taking patients' temperature, pulse, respiration, and blood pressure. On-the-job training is provided for many duties as needed and state certification is required to work in a nursing home setting, but not a hospital.

Work Conditions

CNAs may work in hospitals, nursing or residential care facilities, and mental health facilities. They work with a variety of patients but will work mostly with the geriatric population. These workers may be exposed to infectious diseases, but this can be avoided by taking the necessary safety precautions as offered by on-the-job training.

Educational Requirements

Some formal training is required by the state of Indiana for nursing assistants in nursing homes. CNAs receive state certification by participating in a 75-hour program that consists of classroom and hands-on experience. Training includes instruction in anatomy, physiology, communication skills, emergency procedure awareness, basic nutrition, personal hygiene and grooming. Many long-term care facilities offer CNA training, and community colleges may offer the certification program periodically. Most hospitals and health care facilities do not require that their nursing assistants be certified.

Job Outlook

Projection for the employment market of CNAs is above average because of the additional services needed by the aging population in the nursing home setting. Changes in technology are saving more lives and changes in government reimbursement are placing more people into the long-term care setting. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the mean national hourly wage is approximately \$12.01 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Education Center
2039 North Capitol
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 937-5127
webmaster@clarian.org
www.clarian.org/

Indiana Nurse Aide Training Service
1815 North Meridian Street, Suite 300
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 927-7359

Indiana State Department of Health
2 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 233-1325
www.in.gov/isdh/

CERTIFIED SURGICAL TECHNOLOGIST (CST)

According to the U.S. Department of Labor and Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook, surgical technologists work in operating rooms assisting in surgery. They are a very integral part of the surgical team, which includes surgeons, anesthesiologists, registered nurses, and other surgical personnel. A surgical technologist prepares instruments, supplies, and equipment. Some of those supplies are drapes, sutures, sponges, electro-surgical devices, and suction tubing. They also assist in preparing patients for surgery. Technologists pass instruments, sponges, and sutures to surgeons, adjust the lighting, operate diagnostic equipment and help the anesthesiologists administer anesthesia. They may also hold retractors, cut sutures, and help count sponges, needles, supplies, and instruments as well as help prepare and dispose of specimens taken for lab analysis. They must assume the responsibility for the cleanliness, safety, and efficiency in the operating area.

Work Conditions

Certified surgical technologists work in operating rooms at hospitals or outpatient surgery settings. Surgical environments are generally cool and sterile. CSTs must be alert throughout operations and usually work a 40-hour workweek. Technologists are sometimes on call and may work evenings, weekends and holidays on a rotation basis. CSTs may be exposed to many odors in the surgical environment.

High School Preparation

Biology and anatomy are good preparatory courses to prepare for surgical technology study.

Additional Educational Requirements

Individuals must pass an accredited surgical technology program through a community college, junior college, vocational or technical school, the military, university, or a hospital. The typical program is 9-24 months and includes classroom and clinical experience. The Association of Surgical Technologists awards a certificate to surgical technologists who pass a comprehensive written examination. A certified surgical technologist (CST) is recognized as competent in the field.

Job Outlook

Employment for certified surgical technologists is expected to increase in areas such as clinics and physician offices, although hospitals will continue to be their main employer. The number of individuals needed for this field will continue to grow as the population ages and new surgical advances are introduced. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary median was \$40,710 in May 2010. This position is expected to grow 24% through 2016.

Educational Programs

Bloomington Hospital
Certified Surgical Technologist Program
601 West 2nd Street
P.O. Box 1149
Bloomington, IN 47402
Phone: (812) 353-5571
www.bloomingtonhospital.org

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Campus
Phone: (317) 962-2000
www.clarian.org

Harrison College – Fort Wayne
6413 North Clinton Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Phone: (260) 471-7667
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Indianapolis East
8150 Brookville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46239
Phone: (317) 351-8000
www.harrison.edu

Ivy Tech Community College
Evansville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Kokomo, Lafayette, Michigan City, Muncie, and Terre
Haute campuses
Phone: (888) IVY-LINE
www.ivytech.edu/

National College
6060 Castleway West Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46250
Phone: (317) 578-7353
www.national-college.edu/locations/indianapolis/

University of Saint Francis
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Phone: (260) 399-8577 or (800) 729-4732
webmaster@sf.edu
www.sf.edu/healthscience/surgtech/

Vincennes University
1002 North First Street
HO – 14
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-5893 or (800) 742-9198
ckeegan@vinu.edu
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

Association of Surgical Technologists
6 West Dry Creek Circle, Suite 200
Littleton, CO 80120-8031
Phone: (303) 694-9130 or (800) 637-7433
www.ast.org

CHAPLAIN/PASTORAL COUNSELOR

Hospital chaplains provide spiritual, ethical, and religious counseling and guidance to patients, families, and staff in health care settings. The health care chaplain, an integral member of the healthcare team, makes daily rounds and is available 24-hours a day. The chaplain is available to provide objective crisis intervention and competent spiritual support.

Work Conditions

Hospital chaplains usually work in hospitals, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, psychiatric facilities, correctional institutions, or other health care environments.

High School Preparation

High school students should study humanities, social sciences, religion, and health.

Additional Educational Requirements

Chaplains usually require a bachelor's degree and then enroll in a 3-year program to acquire a professional degree (M.Div. or B.D.) from a seminary. Chaplains may also further their education with a specialized masters or doctoral degree in their field or the clinical field.

Job Outlook

Projected 2006-16 employment change for chaplains is faster than average. The approximate annual income for a chaplain is \$44,400.

Additional Resources

American Association of Pastoral Counselors
9504A Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA, 22031-2303
Phone: (703) 385-6967
info@aapc.org
www.aapc.org

The North Central Region of the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education
Rev. Gary Sartain (North Central Region)
P.O. Box 1832
Burnsville, MN, 55337-1832
Phone: (612) 270-3313
ncracpe@ncracpe.org
www.ncracpe.org/

Association of Professional Chaplains
1701 East Woodfield Road, Suite 400
Schaumburg, IL, 60173
Phone: (847) 240-1014
info@professionalchaplains.org
www.professionalchaplains.org

Healthcare Chaplains Ministry Association
377 East Chapman Avenue, Suite 260
Placentia, CA 92870
Phone: (714) 572-3626
www.hcmachaplains.org

CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST (CNS)

A clinical nurse specialist (CNS) is an advanced practice nurse whose care focuses on a specific patient population. A CNS can specialize in certain types of diseases (such as diabetes or cardiovascular disease), medical environments (such as operating room, emergency room or critical care), patients (such as geriatric or neonatal) or procedures (such as surgical or clinical.) Five general duties make up a CNS's daily routine: clinical practice, teaching, research, consulting, and management. Their assessment skills tend to be more focused than a nurse practitioner's, since they focus on a particular area of specialty. However, they make up for this by being able to provide more expertise than even expert level staff nurses (who typically have their responsibilities divided into many different sub-areas.)

Work Conditions

CNS's typically work in a hospital setting and are exposed to a variety of working conditions. Clinical nurse specialists often have very draining jobs.

High School Preparation

Taking courses in sciences and math should be helpful in a future CNS career.

Additional Educational Requirements

Master's or doctoral degree and several years of practice in a clinical nursing specialty are required. CNS's must also have a certification at the national level as a CNS in the area of specialty. However, this certification is not yet required in the state of Indiana.

Job Outlook

As with other areas of nursing, growth is anticipated for CNS's.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
School of Nursing
2111 West Riverside Avenue, CN 418
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-5570
www.bsu.edu/nursing/basic/

Indiana University, Indianapolis
School of Nursing
Center for Academic Affairs
1111 Middle Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5243
Phone: (317) 274-2806
nursing@iupui.edu
www.nursing.iupui.edu

Indiana University, Kokomo
School of Nursing – East Building, Room 220
2300 South Washington Street
Kokomo, IN 46904-9003
Phone: (765) 455-9288
smason@iuk.edu
www.iuk.edu

Indiana University – Purdue University Fort Wayne
IPFW/Parkview Department of Nursing
2101 Coliseum Boulevard, East
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499
Phone: (260) 481-4739 or (866) 597-0010
www.ipfw.edu/

Purdue University, Calumet
School of Nursing
GYTE Annex Room X138
2200 169th Street
Hammond, IN 46323-2094
Phone: (219) 989-2814 or (800) HI-PURDUE ext. 2814
www.calumet.purdue.edu

Additional Resources

National Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists
100 North 20th Street
4th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 320-3881
www.nacns.org

American Nurses Credentialing Center
8815 Georgia Avenue, Suite 400
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3492
Phone: (202) 651-7000 or (800) 284-2378

CODING SPECIALIST/CODER

Coding specialists review documentation on charts and assign numeric codes according to an established coding system for data collection and patient billing, as well as for principal and secondary diagnoses and operative procedures. They enter diagnosis and procedure codes along with other basic data for each discharged patient into a computer for statistical compilation. If needed, they contact physician offices in order to obtain final diagnoses on discharged patients. Coders are also employed by consulting firms, coding and billing services, insurance companies, governmental agencies and computer software companies.

Work Conditions

Coders may be employed full or part-time and often work in health information management departments, which are generally clean office environments. Coding specialists may have little to no direct patient contact.

High School Preparation

Students should take courses in biology, chemistry, health, and computer sciences.

Additional Educational Requirements

Many facilities prefer to hire registered health information technicians (RHIT) for coder positions. To become an RHIT, an individual must successfully complete an associate's degree program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) of the American Medical Association as well as passing a written examination from the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA). Additional training and specialization includes earning a certificate in coding. According to the Ohio Health Information Management Association, there are two types of certificates:

- Certified Coding Specialist (CCS): a professional skilled in classifying medical data
- Certified Coding Specialist – Physician-based (CCS-P): a professional with expertise in physician-based settings, such as physician offices, group practices, and specialty clinics.

Job Outlook

The field should bring room for advancement and a good number of jobs to an adequately trained professional. Hospitals will continue to be the primary employer for coders, while the number of jobs will increase in physician offices, clinics, nursing homes, and home health agencies. Coding specialists entering the market will likely see salaries from \$20,550 to \$40,600.

Educational Programs

Indiana University – Northwest
Health Information Management
Coding Specialist Program
3400 Broadway
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6500 or (888) 968-7486
www.iun.edu/~ahealth/him/coding.shtml

IUPUI
School of Informatics
719 Indiana Avenue, WK 370A
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3103
(317) 278-4112
<http://informatics.iupui.edu/hia/medical-coding.html>

Vincennes University
Health Information Management
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-4411 or (812) 888-5090
www.vinu.edu/cms/opencms/academic_resources/majors/factsheets/factsheet_0025.html

Additional Resources

American Academy of Professional Coders
2480 South 3850 West, Suite B
Salt Lake City, UT, 84120
Phone: (800) 626-2633
info@aapc.com
www.aapc.com

American Health Information Management Association
233 North Michigan Avenue, 21st Floor
Chicago, IL 60601-5809
Phone: (312) 233-1100
info@ahima.org
www.ahima.org

Indiana Health Information Management Association
Attn: Office Coordinator
C/O Marsha Sheperd RHIA
P.O. Box 96
Ireland, IN 47545-0096
info@ihima.org
www.ihima.org

Commission on Dietetic Registration
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2000
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: (312) 899-0040 ext. 5500 or (800) 877-1600 ext. 5500
www.cdrnet.org

COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY TECHNOLOGIST (CT TECH)

CT technologists utilize computerized tomography (CT) scanners to produce cross-section images of patients' internal organs and tissues for the diagnosis of medical issues. A CT scan technologist must be able to accurately interpret a physician's scanning instructions, administer contrast materials, prepare and operate the CT scan equipment, and position the patient to capture the appropriate images. Generally speaking, a CT technologist should be in good health, because maneuvering equipment and patients who are disabled may pose physical challenges.

Work Conditions

CT scanners emit radiation, which can be harmful for the technologist and patient if proper safety procedures are not followed. CT scan technologist jobs are most often located in hospitals and diagnostic imaging centers.

High School Preparation

Algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, and physics are often required for acceptance into radiology program.

Additional Educational Requirements

A CT technologist must have completed an accredited educational program related to the radiology field and is registered with the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT). Often individuals with a general radiology background will seek additional education to enter into a career as a CT scan technologist. Many CT techs begin their careers as a radiology tech and undergo advanced training to become a CT scan technologist.

Job Outlook

In today's job market, a CT scan technologist can expect an average yearly salary between \$50,860 and \$54,770 in 2009. For CT techs with advanced certification or experience, the average salary will fall into the upper end of the pay scale, which is currently at a median salary of approximately \$57,250.

Educational Programs

See Radiological Technologist

Additional Resources

American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
1255 Northland Drive
St. Paul, MN, 55120-1155
Phone: (651) 687-0048 ext. 8540
www.arrt.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists
15000 Central Avenue SE
Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
Phone: (505) 298-4500 or (800) 444-2778
memberservices@asrt.org
www.asrt.org

Indiana Society of Radiologic Technologists
ISRT Secretary – Patricia Cohen RT (R)
2317 Bersot Court
Brownsburg, IN 46112
cohenpkj@yahoo.com
www.isort.org

Medical Imaging & Technology Alliance, A Division of NEMA
1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1752
Arlington, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3200
<http://www.medicalimaging.org>

DIETETIC TECHNICIAN

Dietetic technicians work under the guidelines of registered dietitians in assigned areas of food service management and dietary counseling. They assist in the assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation of nutritional care. Other tasks include developing standardized recipes, managing cafeterias, and training other dietary staff. Technicians in food service management may also be responsible for budget control, employee and production scheduling, sanitation, safety, and security standards and control. Technicians who specialize in nutrition care work under the supervision of a clinical or community dietitian. Typical duties include reporting diet histories, calculating routine diets, teaching patients proper nutritional behavior, and visiting patients to evaluate their food programs.

Work Conditions

Dietetic technicians may work in the dietary department, kitchen settings, or serving areas. They may work irregular hours and be responsible for preparing one major meal for the facility.

High School Preparation

Students should study biology, mathematics, and health

Additional Educational Requirements

The basic vocational preparation for this career consists of an associate's degree program from an accredited community college. The program consists of classroom and practical instruction under actual working conditions.

Job Outlook

There are increasing employment opportunities for dietetic technicians within nursing home settings. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary mean is approximately \$28,530 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
Department of Family and Consumer Sciences
150 Applied Technology Building
Muncie, IN 47306-0250
Phone: (765) 285-9135
klpike@bsu.edu
www.bsu.edu

Additional Resources

American Dietetic Association
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2000
Chicago, IL, 60606-6995
Phone: (800) 877-1600 ext. 5500 or (312) 899-0040 ext. 5500
education@eatright.org
www.eatright.org

DIETITIAN

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, dietitians plan nutrition programs and supervise the preparation of appetizing and nutritious meals. They help prevent and treat illnesses by promoting healthy eating habits. Also, they supervise food service personnel who prepare and serve meals, manager dietary purchasing and accounting, and counsel people on good eating habits. Clinical dietitians form the largest group in this occupation, while others are community, research, consultant, and management dietitians.

Clinical dietitians provide nutritional services for patients in institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes. They confer with physicians and other members of the health care team. Tasks include instructing patients and their families on the requirements and importance of their diets and suggesting ways to maintain their diets after leaving the hospital. Some clinical dietitians specialize in the management of overweight patients, care for the critically ill, or care of renal and diabetic patients.

Community dietitians counsel individuals and groups on nutritional practices designed to help in the prevention of disease and promote good health. They work in places such as public health clinics, home health agencies, and health maintenance organizations (HMOs). Tasks include evaluating an individual's needs and developing nutritional care plans.

Research dietitians seek ways to improve the nutrition of both healthy and sick people. They may study nutrition science and education, food management, food service systems and equipment, or how the body uses food. Other research projects may investigate the nutritional needs of the elderly, persons who have chronic diseases, or even space travelers.

Work Conditions

Dietitians work full or part-time in offices, clinics, hospitals, cafeterias, and nursing homes. Many spend the majority of the day on their feet.

High School Preparation

Students should study biology, chemistry, mathematics, health, and speech.

Additional Educational Requirements

To become a dietitian, an individual must obtain a bachelor's degree in one of the following areas: dietetics, food and nutrition sciences, food service system management, or a related field. Course work may include nutrition, chemistry, biology, business, mathematics, statistics, computer science, psychology, sociology, and economics. Individuals can be certified as a registered dietitian after passing a written examination from the American Dietetic Associate (ADA) and completing supervised experience and academic coursework. Of the 46 states and jurisdictions with laws governing dietetics, 30 require licensure, 15 require certification and 1 requires registration. As of 2003, there were approximately 230 bachelor's and masters level programs that are accredited by the ADA's Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education (CADE).

Job Outlook

It is projected that dietitians will be in strong demand as healthy eating habits continue to be hailed as an effective means for disease prevention. As the population ages, more dietary counseling will be needed in nursing homes, home health agencies, and other health-related organizations. The need for dietitians may be slightly less in hospitals and other clinics if food services are contracted out or as the government places restrictions on reimbursement. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, median annual earnings of dietitians and nutritionists were \$53,230 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
Department of Family and Consumer Sciences
150 Applied Technology Building
Muncie, IN 47306-0250
Phone: (765) 285-5931
fcs@bsu.edu
www.bsu.edu/fcs

Indiana State University
Department of Family and Consumer Sciences
318 North 6th Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809
Phone: (812) 237-3297
www.indstate.edu/fcs

Indiana University
Department of Applied Health Science
School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation HPER 116
1025 East 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47401-7109
Phone: (812) 855-3627
www.hper.indiana.edu/degrees/dietetics.shtml

Purdue University
CFS Undergraduate Student Services
700 W. State Street
Stone Hall, Room 110
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2059
Phone: (765) 494-8533
eloff@purdue.edu
www.purdue.edu

Additional Resources

American Dietetic Association
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 2000
Chicago, IL 60606-6995
Phone: (800) 877-1600
www.eatright.org

Institute of Food Technologists
525 West Van Buren, Suite. 1000
Chicago, IL 60607
Phone: (312) 782-8424
info@ift.org
www.ift.org

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN (EMT) AND PARAMEDIC

Emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics respond to emergency situations occurring outside of hospitals and clinics. Automobile accident injuries, heart attacks, near drownings, unscheduled childbirths, poisonings, and gunshot wounds are just some of the situations in which they are responsible for administering medical attention. Following dispatcher instructions, EMTs (who usually work in teams of two) determine the nature and extent of the victim's illnesses or injuries and establish priorities for emergency care. EMTs also have specially equipped vehicles to transport their patients. When victims are being transported, they use special equipment called backboards to immobilize them before placing them on stretchers and securing them in the ambulance. To ensure prompt treatment upon arrival, EMTs inform the hospital of the nature and extent of injuries and illnesses, the number of people being transported, and other information. EMTs constantly monitor the patient's condition and provide additional medical care. Paramedics perform the same duties as EMTs and are also trained to provide other services. Working with radio communication under the direction of physicians, paramedics administer medication both orally and intravenously and use more complex life sustaining equipment, such as defibrillators.

The National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians classifies personnel into four categories: first responder, EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, and EMT-Paramedic. First responders are police officers and fire fighters trained to provide basic care, since they are often the first to arrive at the side of the patient. EMT-Basic personnel are trained to respond to basic cardiac and respiratory traumas under supervision of advanced personnel. EMT-Intermediate personnel have training that allows IV administration and the use of defibrillators and other advanced equipment to respond to cardiac and respiratory problems. EMT-Paramedics provide advanced care, including administration of IVs and oral drugs, EKGs, and tracheal intubations. Emergency medical technicians and paramedics work for private ambulance services, hospitals, and municipal fire, police, and rescue squad departments. There are many volunteer EMTs in rural areas; in metropolitan areas, they are typically paid regular salaries.

Work Conditions

EMTs often work in teams of two, allowing one EMT to operate the emergency vehicle and the other EMT to monitor the patient's vital signs. The work can be physically and mentally stressful as these workers may be exposed to various infectious diseases and violent situations. Emergency personnel work in all types of weather around the clock. An EMT's work hours are often irregular because emergencies occur 24 hours a day. An EMT's work hours can range from 42 - 56 hours a week. Some EMTs may be on call for extended periods.

High School Preparation

Students are encouraged to pursue courses in health, physics, sciences, and even driver education.

Additional Educational Requirements

All emergency services personnel must undergo certification by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians. Depending on the level of profession, the length of training varies. EMT-Basic training usually includes 140 hours of classroom plus 10 hours internship in a hospital emergency department. Upon completion of EMT-Basic training, graduates can earn the title "Registered EMT-Basic" after passing an approved state examination. EMT-Intermediate includes approximately 120 hours of instruction. This also requires EMT-Basic training as well as some clinical experience and a field internship. EMT-Paramedics require between 1,000 and 1,400 hours of training. Individuals must be certified or registered as an EMT-Basic, complete an EMT-Paramedic training program and pass a written and practical examination to become certified as an EMT-Paramedic. Certification is not required, but it may provide greater opportunity for those seeking employment in the field.

Job Outlook

Continued expansion of the field is expected for EMTs and paramedics. Competition may be stiff in non-hospital settings such as police and fire departments. According to the Bureau of Labor, 52,000 new positions as well as 22,000 replacement positions are expected by 2014. Starting salaries for these careers range from \$19,360 to \$51,460 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Methodist Campus
Health Sciences
ATTN: Diana Carlton
Wile Hall, Room 631
P.O. Box 1367
Indianapolis, IN 46206-1367
Phone: (317) 962-5470

Community Health Network
1500 North Ritter Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219
Phone: (317) 355-1411 or (800) 777-7775
www.ecommunity.com

EMT Inc.
699 East Dillman Road
Bloomington, IN 47401
Phone: (812) 824-7975 or (800) 339-7914
webmaster@pelhamtraining.com
www.emtinc.net/

IUPUI
Wishard Health Services
3939 Georgetown Road
Education Center, Room 100
Indianapolis, IN 46254
Phone: (317) 630-7614 or (317) 278-4752
www.medicine.iu.edu

Ivy Tech Community College – Bloomington
Emergency Medical Science
200 Daniels Way
Bloomington, IN 47404
Phone: (812) 332-1559 or (812) 330-6122
dhooten1@ivytech.com
www.ivytech.edu/paramedicscience/index.html

Ivy Tech Community College – Columbus
Emergency Medical Science
4475 Central Avenue
Columbus, IN 47203
Phone: (812) 374-5221
www.ivytech.edu/paramedicscience/index.html

Ivy Tech Community College – Evansville
Emergency Medical Science
3501 1st Avenue
Evansville, IN 47710
Phone: (812) 429-9870
www.ivytech.edu/evansville

Ivy Tech Community College – Kokomo
Emergency Medical Science
1815 East Morgan Street
Kokomo, IN 46901
Phone: (765) 457-0858 ext. 1
www.ivytech.edu/kokomo

Ivy Tech Community College – Terre Haute
Emergency Medical Science
8000 South Education Drive
Terre Haute, IN 47802
Phone: (812) 298-2423
bnicoson@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/terrehaute/

St. Vincent's Indianapolis Hospital
Emergency Medical Technician – Paramedic Program
2001 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Phone: (317) 338-7115
www.stvincent.org

Vincennes University
Emergency Medical Services
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-4420 or (812) 888-6837
shensly@vinu.edu
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians
P.O. Box 1400
Clinton, MS 39060-1400
Phone: (800) 346-2368 or (601) 924-7744
info@naemt.org
www.naemt.org

National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians
6610 Busch Boulevard
P.O. Box 29233
Columbus, OH 43229-1751
Phone: (614) 888-4484
webmaster@nremt.org
www.nremt.org

International Association of EMTS & Paramedics
159 Burgin Parkway
Quincy, MA 02169
Phone: (617) 376-0220 or (866) 412-7762
www.iaep.org

EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGIST

Exercise physiology is the identification of: physiological mechanisms underlying physical activity, the comprehensive delivery of treatment services concerned with the analysis, improvement, and maintenance of health and fitness, rehabilitation of heart disease and other chronic diseases and/or disabilities, and the professional guidance and counsel of athletes and others interested in athletics, sports training, and human adaptability to acute and chronic exercise.

Work Conditions

Exercise physiologists may be employed in extremely diverse settings, such as community organization venues, or in commercial/industrial facilities, health clubs, recreation centers and educational institutions. Exercise physiologists may also work in clinical settings prescribing exercise for cardiac, pulmonary, or other types of patients referred by a physician.

High School Preparation

Students should study biology, chemistry, physics, physical and behavioral sciences.

Additional Educational Requirements

The education requirements vary depending on the employment settings. A bachelor's degree in exercise physiology or exercise science is the minimum requirement for some positions. Additional training in physical therapy and kinesiology is valuable for persons seeking positions in health related settings. For an academic career in research and/or teaching, a Ph.D. degree may be required.

Job Outlook

The job outlook is good due to the increasing emphasis on the prevention of illness and exercise as a means of promoting good health. Also, there are many opportunities for research on aging, rehabilitation of muscle injuries, and the health benefits of exercise.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not collect data on exercise physiologists, but according to industry sources, salaries vary widely, based in part on where exercise physiologists work. Most earn between \$22,000 and \$47,000 annually; those with doctoral degrees usually earn more.

Educational Programs

Anderson University
Department of Kinesiology
1100 East 5th Street
Anderson, IN 46012
Phone: (800) 428-6414
<http://www.anderson.edu/academics/kinesiology>

Ball State University
School of Physical Education, Sport, and Exercise Science
HP 215
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-1472
pnagelkirk@bsu.edu
<http://www.bsu.edu/physicaleducation/exercisescience/>

Indiana University
Department of Kinesiology
School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, HPER 112
1025 East 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-7109
Phone: (812) 855-5523
mlperkin@indiana.edu
<http://www.hper.indiana.edu/degrees/exercisescience.shtml>

University of Evansville
Department of Exercise and Sport Science
Graves Hall, Room 219
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (812) 488-2848
exss@evansville.edu
<http://exss.evansville.edu>

University of Southern Indiana
College of Education and Human Services, Physical Education Department
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712
Phone: (812) 464-8600

Additional Resources

Medical Fitness Association
P.O. Box 73103
Richmond, VA 23235-8026
Phone: (804) 897-5701
www.medicalfitness.org

American Kinesiotherapy Association
118 College Drive #5142
Hattiesburg, MS 39406
Phone: (800) 296-2582
info@akta.org
www.akta.org

HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATOR

When examining the health care field, we must look at the business side. It takes good management to make everything work. Health care administrators head up hospitals, physician group practices, nursing homes, and home health agencies. Hospitals and medical centers all have executive officers who are responsible to the Board of Trustees, which has the final authority for the management of the hospital. Health care administrators serve as a link between the community, Board of Trustees, and hospital staff. One challenge hospital administrators face is providing the best patient care possible at the lowest possible cost. Health care administrators also work in the public sector in areas such as health departments or in the private sector in areas with pharmaceutical companies, health insurance providers, consulting firms, or companies that make medical supplies and equipment.

Work Conditions

Administrators may work long hours as hospitals and other health care facilities stay open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Administrators must participate in many health-oriented activities involving the promotion of community health. Fundraisers and educational training programs for hospital personnel all fall within the same realm of the administrator's duties.

High School Preparation

High school students should study mathematics, social sciences, health, and business related courses, as well as other college preparatory courses.

Additional Educational Requirements

The most common method of pursuing this career is the completion of a four-year college degree which is typically followed by one or two years of master's study, as well as a year of residency in an approved program to earn a master's degree in hospital and/or health service administration or business administration. In 2003, 67 schools had accredited programs leading to the master's degree in health services administration, according to the Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Management Education.

Successful health care administrators often hold an undergraduate degree in a health care profession, such as nursing, medical technology, or radiology. This enables them to have a better understanding about the technical aspects of the units they oversee.

Job Outlook

Hospital administrators, especially in large hospitals, represent an ultimate career goal, and promotions or transfers often fill these open positions. Opportunities for hospital administration professionals will continue to increase in this decade because of new opportunities outside of hospitals in nursing homes, public health centers, health insurance companies, hospital association work, rehabilitation facilities, and governmental health care agencies. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, salaries range from \$46,860 to over \$132,580. Median annual earnings of medical and health services managers were \$84,980 in 2007.

Educational Programs

Indiana University
The School of Public and Environmental Affairs
Room 240
1315 East 10th Street
Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: (812) 855-9485 or (800) 765-7755
speaugrd@indiana.edu
www.indiana.edu/~spea/

Indiana University – Northwest
School of Public and Environmental Affairs
111 Lindenwood Hall – IUN
3400 Broadway
Dunes, Room 2101
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6500 or (888) 968-7486
www.iun.edu/~spearw

IUPUI
School of Public and Environmental Affairs
801 West Michigan Street, Room BS-3027
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5152
Phone: (317) 274-4656 or (877) 297-9792
infospea@iupui.edu
www.spea.iupui.edu

Additional Resources

American Academy of Medical Administrators
701 Lee Street, Suite 600
Des Plaines, IL, 60016-4516
Phone: (847) 759-8601
info@aameda.org
www.aameda.org

American College of Health Care Administrators
1321 Duke St., Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (202) 536-5120
jspence@achca.org
www.achca.org

American College of Health Care Executives-UWM (ACHE-UWM)
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413, 2200 E. Kenwood Drive
Milwaukee, WI, 53201-0413
Phone: (414) 229-1122
www4.uwm.edu/chs/

American College of Healthcare Executives
One North Franklin, Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 60606-3529
Phone (312) 424-2800
www.ache.org

Association of University Programs in Health Administration
2000 14th Street North, Suite 780
Arlington, VA, 22201
Phone: (703) 894-0940 ext. 113
aupha@aupha.org
www.aupha.org

Medical Group Management Association
104 Inverness Terrace East
Englewood, CO 80112-5306
Phone: (303) 799-1111 or (877) 275-6462
www.mgma.com

Web Sites

www.apha.org
www.cahmeweb.org

HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TECHNICIAN (HIM TECH)

Health information management (HIM) technicians (formerly known as medical record technicians) are specialists who assist medical record administrators and often are responsible for supervising a department's day-to-day functions. Each time health care professionals treat a patient, they record what they observed and performed on the patient. When assembling patients' medical records, technicians must check them for completeness, accuracy, and order and translate diseases and surgical procedures into a special coding system. Technicians also use different computer programs to tabulate and analyze data to help improve patient care, control costs, and allow documents to be used during legal actions.

Work Conditions

HIM technicians may work part or full-time and have very limited interaction with patients. HIM departments are generally clean office environments.

High School Preparation

Students should take courses in biology, health, communication, and computer science.

Additional Educational Requirements

Some facilities provide on-the-job training for HIM technicians; however, they may prefer to hire Registered Health Information Technicians (RHITs). To become an RHIT, a person must graduate from a 2-year associate degree program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) of the American Medical Association and pass a written examination for the American Health Information Management Association. Additional training and specialization in health information management includes medical transcription and coding.

Job Outlook

This field should provide room for advancement and a good number of jobs to the adequately trained professional. Hospitals will continue to be the primary employer for HIM technicians, while the number of jobs will increase in physician offices, clinics, nursing homes, and home health agencies. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, median annual earnings of health information technicians were \$32,600 in 2009.

Educational Programs

Indiana University – Northwest
Health Information Technology
3400 Broadway
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6500 or (888) 968-7486
www.iun.edu/~ahealth/him/hit.shtml

IUPUI – Fort Wayne
School of Health Sciences
Neff Hall 142 – Health Information Management
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: (219) 481-6055 or (800) 597-0010
www.ipfw.edu

Vincennes University
Health Information Management
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-4411 or (812) 888-5090
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

American Health Information Management Association
233 North Michigan Avenue, 21st Floor
Chicago, IL 60601-5809
Phone: (312) 233-1100
info@ahima.org
www.ahima.org

Indiana Health Information Management Association
P.O. Box 983
Schererville, IN 46375
Phone: (219) 736-6264 or (219) 933-0218
Attn: Central Office Coordinator
centraloffice@ihima.org
www.ihima.org

HOME HEALTH AIDE

Home health aides provide health-related services to elderly or disabled clients who have been released from a health facility but still need more care than what family or friends can provide. Under the supervision of a nurse, physical therapist, or social worker, the home health aide administers oral medication and checks pulse rate, temperature, and respiration. In addition to the already mentioned duties, home health aides also assist in personal grooming, change bandages, assist with braces or artificial limbs, provide some basic housekeeping duties, plan meals, and perform other routine personal services.

Work Conditions

The work environment for a home health aide may change significantly from hour to hour, month to month, or more because of work with patients in their homes.

High School Preparation

Courses in health and home economics are recommended.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, federal law requires home health aides to pass competency testing in the following 12 areas:

1. Communication skills
2. Observation, reporting, and documentation of patient status and the care of services furnished
3. Reading and recording vital signs
4. Basic infection control procedures
5. Basic elements of body function and changes
6. Maintenance of a clean, safe, and healthy environment
7. Recognition of and procedures for emergencies
8. The physical, emotional, and developmental characteristics of the patients served
9. Personal hygiene and grooming
10. Safe transfer techniques
11. Normal range of motion and positioning
12. Basic nutrition

A 75-hour course is offered by hiring organizations and is approved by the Health Care Financing Administration.

Also, the National Association for Home Care provides national certification after an individual passes the competency tests.

Job Outlook

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, home health aide is among the top ten occupations with the anticipated largest job growth. This occupation is expected to grow by 350,000 positions by 2014. Because of the aging population and high turnover, there is and will continue to be a significant need for home health aides into the foreseeable future. The salary ranges from \$15,950 to \$29,390 as of May 2009.

Educational Programs

Most health care facilities offer home health aide training.

Additional Resources

National Association for Home Care & Hospice
228 7th Street SE
Washington, DC 20003
Phone: (202) 547-7424
www.nahc.org

HUMAN RESOURCES PROFESSIONAL

Human resources professionals work in several capacities within the health care field. Responsibilities including hiring new employees, administering benefits, serving as a consultant for interpretation of company policies, and ensuring legal compliance regarding human resources issues. Human resources professionals serve as a resource for both employees and managers.

Work Conditions

Typically, human resources professionals work regular business hours in an office setting. Some of these positions require traveling to different locations.

High School Preparation

Students should take courses in business, as well as other college preparatory courses.

Additional Educational Requirements

Depending on the position, the most common way to pursue this career is the completion of a four-year college degree. A person with a two-year college degree or comparable experience would be considered for human resources assistant positions. For management-level positions, a post-graduate degree is normally considered a requirement.

Job Outlook

Human resources professionals, especially in large hospitals, have several opportunities for career advancement. Some positions in human resources include: human resources assistant, health care recruiter, employment specialist, benefits/compensation specialist, human resources generalist, training and development coordinator, and human resources consultant. There are also management-level positions. Opportunities for human resources professionals are available outside the health care field as well. Most large companies have a human resources department. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Handbook, salaries vary according to occupation, level of experience, training, location, and size of firm. The middle 50 percent earned between \$49,400 and \$90,100.

Educational Programs

Most colleges offer courses in human resources management, health care administration, as well as general business.

Additional Resources

National Association for Health Care Recruitment (NAHCR)
2501 Aerial Center Parkway, Suite 103
Morrisville, NC 27560
Phone: (919) 459-2167
www.nahcr.com

Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM)
1800 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (800) 283-7476
www.shrm.org

Human Resource Certification Institute
1800 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (866) 898-4724
www.hrci.org

LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE (LPN)

Licensed practical nurses (LPNs), or licensed vocational nurses (LVNs) as they are called in Texas and California, care for sick, injured, convalescing, and handicapped under the direction of physicians and registered nurses. Some duties of an LPN may include measuring blood pressure, temperature, pulse, and respiration, recording data in the patient's medical record, preparing and giving injections and enemas, applying dressings, giving alcohol rubs and massages, applying ice packs and hot water bottles, and monitoring catheters. LPNs may also collect samples from patients for testing and perform routine laboratory tests. In states where the law allows, they may administer prescribed medicines or start intravenous fluids. LPNs may also assist physicians in performing therapeutic and diagnostic procedures. They participate in rehabilitation by providing emotional support, teaching self-care techniques, and recommending community resources. Experienced LPNs may supervise nursing assistants and aides.

Work Conditions

Since the need for patient care never ends, LPNs have the ability to work full or part-time around the clock. LPNs must be prepared to stand and walk during the majority of their shifts. They also assist patients in movement and therefore, can be subject to back injuries. Additional stressors of an LPN position include exposure to various chemicals, infectious diseases, and disoriented patients.

High School Preparation

Students may prepare for a nursing curriculum by taking courses in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and health.

Additional Educational Requirements

Individuals interested in becoming an LPN must complete a 12-18 month state-approved practical nursing training program. Training programs consist of classroom instruction and clinical experience. Individuals who have successfully completed a training program must pass a licensing examination to earn the designation of licensed practical nurse (LPN).

Job Outlook

The need for licensed practical nurses will continue to increase, especially in long-term care facilities and home health agencies, as the population ages and more services are needed for the elderly and disabled. Hospital and clinic opportunities will continue to be abundant as well. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the median annual earnings for LPNs are \$40,900 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana

Locations across the state include: Anderson, Bloomington, Columbus, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Kokomo, Lafayette, Madison, Muncie, Richmond, Sellersburg, South Bend, Terre Haute, and Valparaiso.

Phone: (888) IVY-LINE

www.ivytech.edu

Vincennes University

Practical Nursing Program

1002 North 1st Street

Vincennes, IN 47591

Phone: (812) 888-4325 or (800) 742-9198

www.vinu.edu/cms/opencms/

Additional Resources

American Association of Colleges of Nursing

Colleges of Nursing 1 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 530

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 463-6930

ccrowell@aacn.nche.edu

www.aacn.nche.edu

American Nurses Association

8515 Georgia Avenue, Suite 400

Silver Springs, MD 20910

Phone: (800) 274-4ANA (4262) or (301) 628-5000

www.nursingworld.org

Indiana State Board of Nursing

402 West Washington Street, Room W-072

Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: (317) 232-2960 or (317) 234-2043

pla2@pla.in.gov

www.in.gov/pla/nursing.htm

National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service, Inc.

1940 Duke Street, Suite 200

Alexandria, VA, 22314

Phone: (703) 933-1003

www.napnes.org

National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses (NFLPN)

605 Poole Drive

Garner, North Carolina 27529

Phone: (919) 779-0046

nflpn@mgmt4u.com

www.nflpn.org

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING TECHNOLOGIST (MRI TECH)

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a procedure that creates images of the body using radio waves in conjunction with extremely powerful magnets. This non-invasive technique relies on the magnetic properties of atoms.

MRI technologists utilize their communication, patient care, and collaborative skills to interact with patients and other members of the health care team. They are responsible to ascertain each individual's safety in the MRI environment before entering the magnetic field. MRI techs utilize their knowledge of anatomy, physiology and the principles of MRI to safely and efficiently operate MRI scanners, assisting in the diagnosis of disease and injury.

Work Conditions

MRI technologists, obviously, deal with radiation, which can be harmful if proper safety procedures are not followed. MRI tech jobs are most often located in hospitals and diagnostic imaging centers.

High School Preparation

Algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, and physics are often required for acceptance into radiology program.

Additional Educational Requirements

Most MRI techs begin their careers as a radiology tech and undergo advanced training to become a MRI technologist.

Job Outlook

In 2003, there were approximately 10,000 MRI units worldwide, and approximately 75 million MRI scans per year performed. As the field of MRI continues to grow, so do the opportunities in MRI. Radiologic technologists with experience performing MRIs will have an edge over other technicians in the field. Employers consistently are looking to employ multi-skilled employees. The median wage for MRI technologists as of May 2009 is \$54,180.

Educational Programs

See Radiological Technologist

Additional Resources

American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
1255 Northland Drive
St. Paul, MN, 55120-1155
Phone: (651) 687-0048 ext. 8540
www.arrt.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists
15000 Central Avenue SE
Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
Phone: (505) 298-4500 or (800) 444-2778
memberservices@asrt.org
www.asrt.org

Indiana Society of Radiologic Technologists
312 Vista Court
Plainfield, IN 46168
Phone: (317) 466-5289
tracyb@yahoo.com
www.isort.org

Medical Imaging & Technology Alliance, A Division of NEMA
1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1752
Arlington, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3200
<http://www.medicalimaging.org>

MASSAGE THERAPIST

According to the American Massage Therapy Association, one of the most frequent things that you will hear massage therapists say about their rapidly growing profession is that they really love it! Massage therapy is considered both an art and a science. Massage therapists provide massages and administer body treatments to assist someone in the healing process after an injury, promote relaxation, or enhance sports performance. In recent years, massage has gained attention from NIH (National Institutes of Health) and other respected sectors of the healthcare community, as a highly effective complementary and alternative medical therapy.

Work Conditions

Massage therapists work in hospitals, massage therapy and holistic health clinics, private offices, chiropractor or physician offices, health and fitness clubs, spas, and sports medicine facilities. They may also treat patients in their homes or in schools depending on an individual's condition.

High School Preparation

Students should study courses in science, psychology, humanities, and business.

Additional Educational Requirements

An instructional course of at least 600 hours and a certificate from the National Certification Board for Massage Therapists and bodywork (NCBTMB) are required.

Job Outlook

The demand for massage therapists is increasing tremendously. People of all ages are accepting massage as a means of alternative medicine. Businesses and organizations are including massage therapy as an employee benefit in hopes of increasing employee satisfaction and decreasing tardiness and absenteeism. This demand will continue to increase with all types of people. Massage therapy is not only common in the elite and famous but is now becoming popular with the middle and working class. The median wage for massage therapists in May 2009 was \$44,290. According to the American Massage Therapy Association, many massage therapists who work in a hospital or health care setting may earn a lower wage but do not have to pay overhead expenses.

Educational Programs

Alexandria School of Scientific Therapeutics
809 South Harrison, P.O. Box 287
Alexandria, IN 46001
Phone: (800) 622-8756 or (765) 724-9152
www.assti.com

American College Massage School
100 South Main Street
Crown Point, IN 46307
Phone: (219) 661-9099
gmillers@netnitco.net
www.acmcollege.com/

Associates of Integrative Health Massage Therapy School
335 South College Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47401
Phone: (812) 330-0053
www.aihschool.com

Bodyworks Massage Institute
2112 Maxwell Avenue
Evansville, IN 47711
Phone: (812) 490-9009
info@bodyworks-massage.net
www.bodyworks-massage.net

Vital Living Therapeutic Massage
511 North Bend Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Phone: (260) 436-8807
www.vlmassage.com/

Indiana College of Bodywork Modalities
7801 East 88th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46256
Phone: (888) 841-3840
www.naturalhealers.com

Indiana Therapeutic Massage School
7780 North Michigan Road Ste. D
Indianapolis, IN 46268
Phone: (317) 439-4448
www.indianamassageschool.com

Ivy Tech Community College – North East
3800 North Anthony Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: 1-888-489-5463 or (260) 482-9171
www.ivytech.edu/fortwayne

Midwest Academy of Healing Arts
44 West Main Street
Brownsburg, IN 46112
Phone: (317) 293-8076
www.midwestacademymassage.com

Midwest Institute of Massage and Natural Therapeutics
150 Lincoln Way, Suite 2003
Valparaiso, IN 46383
Phone: (219) 477-4037

Kaplan College- Indianapolis Northwest Campus
7302 Woodland Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46278-1736
Phone: (317) 299-6001 or (888) 323-0521
www.pcicareers.com

Kaplan College- Merrillville Campus
3803 East Lincoln Highway
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 947-8400 or (800) 987-6038
www.sawyercollege.com

Kaplan College- Hammond Campus
7833 Indianapolis Boulevard
Hammond, IN 46324
Phone: (219) 844-0100 ext. 3135
www.sawyercollege.com

Teresa's School of Therapeutic Massage
4027 South Webster Street
Kokomo, IN 46901
Phone: (765) 457-0570
ttmassageschool@yahoo.com
www.ttmassagecenter.com/school.htm

Vincennes University
Massage Therapy Department
1002 North 1st Street, Building HO 14, Room 249
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-5090 or (812) 888-4243
jhooten@vinu.edu
www.vinu.edu/cms/opencms/

Additional Resources

American Massage Therapy Association
500 Davis Street, Suite 900
Evanston, IL 60201
Phone: (847) 864-0123 or (877) 905-2700
info@amtamassage.org
www.amtamassage.org

The National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage and Bodywork
1901 South Meyer Road, Ste. 240
Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181-5243
Phone: (800) 296-0664
www.ncbtmb.org

MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)

Medical assistants perform routine administrative and clinical tasks to keep the offices and clinics of physicians, podiatrists, chiropractors, and optometrists running smoothly. MAs typically work under the supervision of a physician. They perform a variety of duties including: taking histories and vital signs, recording patient information, and assisting the physician during examinations. Some medical assistants are trained to perform injections and to operate diagnostic testing equipment such as x-ray machines and electrocardiographs (EKGs). Medical assistants also answer telephones, arrange for patients' hospital stays, schedule appointments, and perform other clerical tasks.

Work Conditions

Medical assistants often work in clinics, physicians' private offices, and hospitals. They may work full or part-time although many work 40 hours a week. Some medical assistants may work in the evenings or on weekends.

High School Preparation

High school students should study health, biology, mathematics, computer applications, and other related courses.

Additional Educational Requirements

Formal programs are offered at vocational/technical schools as well as colleges and universities. Individuals can earn a certificate or diploma from a one-year program or an associate degree from a 2-year program. Upon completion of a formal training program, individuals may become a Certified Medical Assistant through the American Association of Medical Assistants, or a RMA through the American Medical Technologists. Medical assistants specializing in podiatry or ophthalmology can become certified through the American Society of Podiatric Medical Assistants or the Joint Commission on Allied Health Personnel in Ophthalmology.

Job Outlook

Employment is projected to grow much faster than average, ranking medical assistants among the fastest growing occupations over the 2006-16 decade. This occupation is expected to see growth of up to 202,000 positions by 2014. Job opportunities should be excellent, particularly for those with formal training or experience, and certification. According to the U.S.

Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the mean annual hourly wage in 2009 is \$14.16.

Educational Programs

Brown Mackie College
Medical Assistant Program
3000 East Coliseum Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1564
Phone: (260) 484-4400
bmcfwaadm@brownmackie.edu
www.brownmackie.edu/fortwayne/

Brown Mackie College
Medical Assistant Program
3454 Douglas Road
South Bend, IN 46635
Phone: (574) 237-0774 or (800) 743-2447
bmcsbadm@brownmackie.edu
www.brownmackie.edu/southbend/

Davenport University
Medical Assistant Program
8200 Georgia Street
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 650-5231 or (800) 686-1600
info@davenport.edu
www.davenport.edu

Harrison College – Northwest Campus (Indianapolis)
6300 Technology Center Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46278
Phone: (317) 873-6500 or (888) 544-4422
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Anderson
140 East 53rd Street
Anderson, IN 46013
Phone: (765) 644-7514 or (888) 544-4422
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College –Columbus
2222 Poshard Road
Columbus, IN 47203
Phone: (812) 379-9000 or (888) 544-4422
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Downtown (Indianapolis)
550 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 656-4768 or (317) 264-5656
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Evansville
4601 Theater Drive
Evansville, IN 47715
Phone: (812) 476-6000
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Fort Wayne
6413 North Clinton Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Phone: (260) 471-7667
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Lafayette
4705 Meijer Court
Lafayette, IN 47905
Phone: (765) 447-9550
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Marion
830 North Miller Avenue
Marion, IN 46952
Phone: (765) 662-7497
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Indianapolis East
8150 Brookville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46239
Phone: (317) 351-8000 or (317) 375-8000
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Muncie
411 West Riggins Road
Muncie, IN 47303
Phone: (765) 288-8681
www.harrison.edu

Harrison College – Terre Haute
1378 South State Road 46
Terre Haute, IN 47803
Phone: (812) 877-2100
www.harrison.edu

International Business College – Fort Wayne
5699 Coventry Lane
Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Phone: (260) 459-4500 or (800) 589-6363
www.ibcfortwayne.edu

International Business College – Indianapolis
7205 Shadeland Station
Indianapolis, IN 46256
Phone: (317) 813-2300 or (800) 589-6500
admission@ibcindianapolis.edu
www.ibcindianapolis.edu

Ivy Tech Community College – East Central Indiana
Medical Assistant Program
104 West 53rd Street
Anderson, IN 46013-1502
Phone: (765) 643-7133 ext. 7211 or (800) 589-8324 ext. 2327
nschulz@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/eastcentral/

Ivy Tech Community College – Columbus
Medical Assistant Program
4475 Central Avenue
Columbus, IN 47203-1868
Phone: (812) 374-5163 or (812) 372-9925 ext. 0
www.ivytech.edu/columbus/

Ivy Tech Community College – Southwest (Evansville)
Medical Assistant Program
3501 N. 1st Avenue
Evansville, IN 47710-3398
Phone: (812) 426-2865 or (812) 429-1381
www.ivytech.edu/evansville/

Ivy Tech Community College – Fort Wayne
Medical Assistant Program
3800 North Anthony Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: (260) 482-9171 or (260) 480-4270
jbrink@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/fortwayne/

Ivy Tech Community College – Indianapolis
Medical Assistant Program
50 W. Fall Creek Parkway N. Dr.
Indianapolis, IN 46208-5752
Phone: (317) 921-4589
landrews@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/indianapolis/

Ivy Tech Community College – Kokomo
Emergency Medical Science
1815 East Morgan Street P.O. Box 1373
Kokomo, IN 46903-1373
Phone: (765) 459-0561 ext. 301 or (765) 457-0858 ext. 105
www.ivytech.edu/kokomo/

Ivy Tech Community College – Lafayette
Medical Assistant Program
3101 South Creasy Lane
Lafayette, IN 47903-6299
Phone: (765) 269-5100 or (765) 269-5720
www.ivytech.edu/lafayette/

Ivy Tech Community College – Southeast (Lawrenceburg)
Medical Assistant Program
50 Walnut Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
Phone: (812) 537-4010 ext. 234 or (800) 715-1058 ext. 234
tdisch@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/southeast/

Ivy Tech Community College – Madison
Medical Assistant Program
590 Ivy Tech Drive
Madison, IN 47250-1881
Phone: (812) 265-2580 ext. 4227
agarner@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/madison/

Ivy Tech Community College – East Central (Marion)
Medical Assistant Program
261 S. Commerce Drive
Marion, IN 46953
Phone: (765) 651-3100 or (800) 589-8324 ext. 3412
www.ivytech.edu/eastcentral/

Ivy Tech Community College – Michigan City
Medical Assistant Program
3714 Franklin Street
Halstead Building
Michigan City, IN 46360
Phone: (219) 879-9137
www.ivytech.edu/northwest/

Ivy Tech Community College – East Central (Muncie)
Medical Assistant Program
4301 South Cowan Road
Muncie, IN 47302
Phone: (765) 289-2291 ext. 7111 or (800) 589-8324 ext. 1352
lp Pruitt@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/eastcentral/

Ivy Tech Community College – Richmond
Medical Assistant Program
2357 Chester Boulevard
Johnson Hall
Richmond, IN 47374-1298
Phone: (765) 966-2656 ext. 1164
kplanken@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/richmond/

Ivy Tech Community College – Southern Indiana (Sellersburg)
Medical Assistant Program
8204 Highway 311
Sellersburg, IN 47172
Phone: (812) 246-3301 ext. 4198 or (812) 246-3301 ext. 4136
www.ivytech.edu/sellersburg/

Ivy Tech Community College – North Central (South Bend)
Medical Assistant Program
220 Dean Johnson Boulevard
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: (574) 289-7001 ext. 5719
www.ivytech.edu/southbend/

Ivy Tech Community College – Wabash Valley (Terre Haute)
Medical Assistant Program
8000 South Education Drive
Terre Haute, IN 47802
Phone: (812) 298-2245
bschonbe@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/terrehaute/

Kaplan College – Northwest Indianapolis Campus
4200 South East Street #7
Indianapolis, IN 46227
(800) 987-6038
www.kaplan.edu

Additional Resources

American Association of Medical Assistants (AAMA)
20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1575
Chicago, IL 60606-2963
Phone: (312) 899-1500
www.aama-ntl.org

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST AND TECHNICIAN

Medical laboratory technologists, also called clinical laboratory science professionals, work with blood, cells, tissues, and other body fluids. They study these items in an attempt to detect diseases, parasites, and the presence of drugs, as well as to determine matches for blood transfusions. These lab professionals can specialize in one area, such as cytology, microbiology, histology, or blood bank.

- Cytologists examine cells for abnormalities, particularly for cancerous growth.
- Microbiology technologists examine and identify bacteria and other microorganisms.
- Histologists cut, stain, and mount body tissue specimens for examination.
- Blood bank specialists collect, type, and prepare blood for transfusions.

These professionals utilize computerized, modern equipment to expedite the analytical process. Advancement opportunities are available in management and education.

Medical laboratory technicians perform the simpler tasks, such as preparing specimens and operating some of the automated equipment. Technicians prepare cultures and analyze various specimens. Additionally, after the specimen has been evaluated, technologists perform steps to ensure the reliability of the results.

Work Conditions

Many labs are operational 24 hours per day and personnel are employed on all shifts. These lab professionals work on their feet for the majority of their shift. The work can create emotional as well as physical stress as many treatment options often depend on quick and accurate analysis of laboratory specimens. Because of strict training regarding infectious substances, there is a minimum risk of exposure or other dangers.

High School Preparation

General college preparatory curriculum is recommended if considering a medical technology career. Individuals should focus on biology, chemistry, and mathematics.

Additional Educational Requirements

A minimum of an associate's degree is required to perform many of the tests in a hospital laboratory. Technicians generally hold an associate's degree, while technologists generally hold a bachelor's degree in medical technology. Individuals may also earn a degree in a specialty such as cytology, microbiology, or histology. Many states also require the lab professional to be certified or nationally registered by the American Society of Clinical Pathology.

Job Outlook

Every day new advances in genetic testing, biomarkers, and PCR (polymerase chain reaction) technology are creating more challenges and job opportunities for clinical laboratory science professionals. It is a fast-growing field, and there will be great demand for clinical laboratory professionals in the future. Because of the variety of specialty areas, salaries have a wide range; however, they will remain high for all specialties. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary mean was approximately \$36,110 for medical laboratory technicians and approximately \$52,410 for medical technologists in 2007.

Educational Programs

Ball Memorial Hospital
Medical Technology Program
2401 University Avenue
Muncie, IN 47303-3499
Phone: (765) 741-2930 ext. 2289

Good Samaritan Hospital
Medical Technology Program
520 South 7th Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 885-3367
gsh@gshvin.org
www.gshvin.org

Indiana University (IUPUI)
School of Medicine Health Professions Programs
Pathology and Laboratory Medicine Department
Van Nuys Medical Sciences Building
635 Barnhill Drive, Room 158
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 278-4752
www.medicine.iu.edu

Ivy Tech Community College – North Central
Medical Laboratory Technology Program
220 Dean Johnson Boulevard
South Ben, IN 46601
Phone: (574) 289-7001 ext. 5401
pprimros@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/southbend

Ivy Tech Community College – Wabash Valley (Terre Haute)
Medical Laboratory Technology Program
8000 South Education Drive
Terre Haute, IN 47802
Phone: (812) 299-1121
www.ivytech.edu/terrehaute/

Ivy Tech Community College – Southern Indiana (Sellersburg)
Medical Laboratory Technology Program
8204 Highway 311
Sellersburg, IN 47172
Phone: (812) 246-3301 ext. 4317
www.ivytech.edu/sellersburg/

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Hospital/ Clarian Health
Medical Technology Program
P.O. Box 1367
Wile Hall, Room 631
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 929-8280
www.clarian.org/

Parkview Hospital
Medical Technology Program
328 Ley Road
Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Phone: (800) 289-1444 ext. 39406 or (219) 482-5834 ext. 30208
www.parkview.com

St. Francis Hospital and Health Centers
Medical Technology Program
1600 Albany Street
Beech Grove, IN 46107
Phone: (317) 783-8195
www.stfrancishospitals.org

Additional Resources

American Medical Technologists (AMT)
10700 West Higgins Road, Suite 150
Rosemont, IL 60018
Phone: (847) 823-5169
www.amt1.com

American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science (ASCLS)
6701 Democracy Boulevard, Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20817
Phone: (301) 657-2768
www.ascls.org

American Society for Clinical Pathology
33 West Monroe Street, Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (312) 541-4999 or (800) 267-2727 ext.2
info@ascp.org
www.ascp.org

Commission of Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP)
1361 Park Street
Clearwater, FL 33756
Phone: (727) 210-2350
www.caahep.org

National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences
5600 N. River Rd. Suite 720
Rosemont, IL 60018-5119
Phone: (847) 939-3597 or (773) 714-8880
info@naacls.org
www.naacls.org

MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTIONIST

Medical transcriptionists type clinical reports of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for inclusion in a patient's medical record and transmission to hospital personnel. Transcriptionists work with word processors, personal computers, and headsets to turn dictated materials or rough notes from physicians and other health professionals into written form. They are responsible for accuracy and verifying patient names and numbers.

Work Conditions

In an office setting, medical transcriptionists typically have very little opportunity for interaction with others since they usually work from cubicles. Some organizations will allow medical transcriptionists to work from their homes and set their own hours.

High School Preparation

Students should study courses in English, grammar, foreign languages, and keyboarding applications.

Additional Educational Requirements

Many organizations require some postsecondary training from a trade school or community or junior college. A medical transcription program at a college includes medical terminology, anatomy and physiology, applied English usage, machine transcription, disease processes, medical concepts and ethics, and professional development, as well as some on-the-job experience. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, The American Association for Medical Transcription (AAMT) awards the voluntary designation, Certified Medical Transcriptionist (CMT), to those who earn passing scores on written and practical examinations. As in many other fields, certification is recognized as a sign of competence.

Job Outlook

The need for medical transcriptionists is expected to grow. More services are needed by the aging population, which means more medical reports will need to be produced. Medical Transcriptionists had median hourly earnings of \$16.03 in May 2009, which equates to \$33,350 yearly.

Educational Programs

Ivy Tech Community College – Lafayette
P.O. Box 6299
Lafayette, IN 47903
Phone: (765) 269-5000 or (888) IVY-LINE
www.ivytech.edu/lafayette/

Ivy Tech Community College – Richmond
2357 Chester Boulevard
Richmond, IN 47374
Phone: (800) 659-4562 or (765) 966-2656
www.ivytech.edu/richmond

Ivy Tech Community College – South Bend
220 Dean Johnson Boulevard
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: (574) 289-7001
www.ivytech.edu/southbend

Additional Resources

Association for Healthcare Documentation Integrity (ADHI)
4230 Kiernan Avenue, Suite 130
Modesto, CA 95356
Phone: (800) 982-2182
ahdi@ahdionline.org
www.ahdionline.org/

International Association of Administrative Professionals
10502 NW Ambassador Drive
P.O. Box 20404
Kansas City, MO 64195-0404
Phone: (816) 891-6600
www.iaap-hq.org/

MENTAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN (MHT)

Mental health technicians, also called psychiatric aides, work with mentally handicapped, emotionally disturbed, or psychiatric patients under the supervision of a psychiatrist, psychologist, registered nurse, or social worker. They participate in the development and implementation of therapeutic treatment plans for emotionally disabled patients. Treatment plans include recreational, occupational, and readjustment activities. The technician participates in group therapy with patients and their families, refers patients to community agencies, and visits patients after their release from an institution. The mental health technician tends to patients' physical needs and well being.

Some of their responsibilities might include:

- Interviewing patients and their families.
- Gathering and recording data.
- Providing behavior modification counseling in individual or group sessions.
- Instructing patients in social skills, basic physical care and to function independently (such as balancing a checkbook or simply using household appliances).
- In a hospital setting, perform routine nursing tasks such as taking pulse, blood pressure and respiration rates.

Work Conditions

Mental health technicians are employed in private and public mental health hospitals or on the psychiatric wards of general hospitals, mental health clinics, schools for the mentally retarded, drug and alcohol rehabilitation clinics, nursing homes, community agencies and human services programs. They generally work a 40-hour week. Because patients need care 24 hours a day, scheduled work hours may include nights, weekends, and holidays. They will spend most of their time on their feet. They are sometimes confronted with violent patients who must be restrained. This may be emotionally draining, but they may also gain satisfaction from assisting those in need.

High School Preparation

High school courses that would be helpful for this occupation include psychology, social science, hygiene, art, and music.

Additional Educational Requirements

Post secondary education is sometimes needed to work as a technician and can be obtained in vocational technical centers and community colleges. Training programs may be one year or more. Hendricks Regional Health does on-the-job training.

Job Outlook

Career opportunities look good for mental health techs as a result of the present trend of returning once-hospitalized patients to various community health programs. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary mean was approximately \$27,430 in 2009.

Educational Programs

Most health care facilities offer mental health tech training.

Additional Resources

National Mental Health America
2000 North Beauregard Street, 6th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22311
Phone: (703) 684-7722 or (800) 969-6642
www.nmha.org

NETWORK OR COMPUTER SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR

Network or computer systems administrators are people who maintain hardware, software, intranet, Internet, and security for computer networks. In addition, they analyze network problems and make certain that the network is available to its designated users.

Work Conditions

Network or computer systems administrators typically work in a nice office environment for 40 hours per week. Occasionally they might be called in on a night and/or weekend shift to troubleshoot a problem with the network. Also, some travel may be involved as they may service off-site locations.

High School Preparation

Computer science and mathematics are strongly urged in order to prepare for college curriculum.

Additional Educational Requirements

A bachelor's degree in computer science, information science, or management information systems is required and typically offered by business schools. Other courses that are helpful in this field include business management, computer programming, graphic design, applied mathematics, or engineering.

Job Outlook

Computer-related employment is projected to grow faster than any other industry in the United States. As advancements in technology continue to be introduced, computer software and hardware become cheaper and the Internet continues to open new avenues to do business. More and more businesses are integrating their day-to-day operations with computer systems. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the median annual earnings of network and computer system administrators are \$67,850.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
Computer Science Department
Robert Bell Building, RB 455
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-8641
pebuis@bsu.edu
www.cs.bsu.edu

Butler University
Computer Sciences
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: (317) 940-9765 or (800) 368-6852
sorenson@butler.edu
www.butler.edu/cs

Indiana State University
College of Technology
101 North Sixth Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809
Phone: (812) 237-2987 or (800) 468-6478
<http://www.indstate.edu/tech/index.htm>

IUPUI
Department of Computer Technology
799 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5160
Phone: (317) 274-2533
etinfo@iupui.edu
www.engr.iupui.edu/cpt

Ivy Tech State College – Richmond
Computer Information Systems
2357 Chester Boulevard
Richmond, IN 47374
Phone: (765) 966-2656 or (800) 659-4562 ext. 3406
cblakely@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/richmond

University of Evansville
Computer Science Department
1800 Lincoln Ave.
Kosh Center Room 266
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (800) 423-8633 or (812) 488-2570
www.evansville.edu/areaofstudy/computerscience/

Vincennes University
Computer Applications and Specialties
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-4369
kevans@vinu.edu
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

Association for Information Systems
P.O. Box 2712
Atlanta, GA 30301-2712
Phone: (404) 413-7444
office@aisnet.org
www.aisnet.org

The USENIX Special Interest Group for Sysadmins
2560 9th Street, Suite 215
Berkeley, CA 94710
Phone: (510) 528-8649
office@sage.org
www.sage.org

NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIST

Nuclear medicine is a diagnostic imaging field. Radionuclides, unstable atoms that emit radiation spontaneously, are used to diagnose and treat disease. Radionuclides are purified and compounded like other drugs to form radiopharmaceuticals. Under a physician's supervision, nuclear medicine technologists administer these radiopharmaceuticals to patients, then monitor the characteristics and functions of tissues or organs in which they localize. Abnormal areas show higher or lower concentrations of radioactivity than normal. Nuclear medicine technologists also are responsible for the safe storage and disposal of radioactive material.

Work Conditions

Nuclear medicine technologists may stand for long periods of time and work with different levels of radiation (strict training procedures reduce potential harmful exposure). They may also work with very sick or dying patients.

Educational Requirements

Programs range in length from 1-4 years and lead to a certificate, associate's degree or bachelor's degree. The requirements of certification include graduation from an accredited program or a bachelor's degree with two years experience and a passing grade on the Board of Registry Examination.

Job Outlook

Employment exists in all areas. Technologists are employed in hospitals, private physician practices, and research, education, military, sales, and related industries. Nuclear medicine departments tend to be small and often times are integrated into radiology departments. This means that technologists who are cross-trained to perform other radiology procedures will be more marketable. According to the American Medical Association, the national salary mean was approximately \$69,000 in 2007.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Campus
Nuclear Medicine Technology
Wile Hall, Room 631
P.O. Box 1367
Indianapolis, IN 46206-1367
Phone: (317) 962-5470 or (317)962-8088
www.clarian.org
(Partnership with Ball State University)

IUPUI
School of Allied Health
Nuclear Medicine Technology
541 Clinical Drive, Room 120
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 274-4801
E-mail: radsci@iupui.edu or blong@iupui.edu
www.indyrad.iupui.edu/public/radsci/radhome/radhome

Additional Resources

American Nuclear Society
555 North Kensington Avenue
LaGrange Park, IL 60526
Phone: (708) 352-6611 or (800) 323-3044
www.new.ans.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists
15000 Central Avenue, SE
Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
Phone: (800) 444-2778 or (505) 298-4500
memberservices@asrt.org
www.asrt.org

Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board
3558 Habersham @ Northlake Building I
Northlake, Building I
Tucker, GA, 30084-4009
Phone: (404) 315-1739
board@nmtcb.org
www.nmtcb.org

Joint Review Committee on Educational Program in Nuclear Medicine Technology
2000 West Danforth Road, Suite 130 #203
Edmond, OK 73003
Phone: (405) 285-0546
jrcnmt@coxinet.net
www.jrcnmt.org

Society of Nuclear Medicine – Technologist Section
1850 Samuel Morse Drive
Reston, VA 20190-5316
Phone: (703) 708-9000 or (703) 326-1188 ext.1245
lbarnes@snm.org
www.snm.org

NURSE ANESTHETIST

Nurse anesthetists, also known as certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs), are advanced practice nurses who work with various health care personnel including surgeons, surgical technologists, obstetricians, dentists, and physicians. Their duties include explaining upcoming medical procedures and anesthesia to patients, assembling and testing the medical equipment needed to administer anesthetics, preparing prescribed solutions, starting intravenous injections, administering prescribed anesthetics and medications, observing patients to ensure that anesthesia is maintained, monitoring patients for warning signs during anesthesia, assisting attending physicians with emergency procedures, if needed, and recording each patient's condition before, during, and after surgery. According to the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (AANA), CRNAs administer 65% of the 26 million anesthetics given to patients in the U.S. each year. As a matter of fact, these professional are the sole anesthesia providers in more than two-thirds of all rural hospitals in the U.S.

Work Conditions

Nurse anesthetists work in the military, schools, dental offices, outpatient surgery centers, and hospitals (emergency department, OB units, and surgery).

High School Preparation

Students may prepare for a nursing curriculum by taking courses in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and health, and should maintain above average grades.

Additional Educational Requirements

Individuals interested in becoming a nurse anesthetist must complete a bachelor's degree in nursing and become a licensed registered nurse (RN). They must then work for one year in acute care (critical care unit experience is preferred). Next, they attend an accredited graduate program of 24-36 months of coursework and 800 hours of clinical experience. Lastly, individuals must pass the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists national certification exam and take continuing education every two years.

Job Outlook

Because nurse anesthetists are increasingly being recognized as affordable and high quality providers, they are in great demand and ranked as some of the highest paid advance practice nurse professionals. According to the AANA, the median salary for a CRNA is \$105,000.

Educational Programs

No programs in Indiana

Additional Resources

American Association of Nurse Anesthetists
222 South Prospect Avenue
Park Ridge, IL 60068-4001
Phone: (847) 692-7050 or (847) 655-1104
E-mail: info@aana.com
www.aana.com

Indiana Association of Nurse Anesthetists
9020 Pettit Drive
Highland, IN
Phone: (574) 536-9565
djpcrna@hotmail.com
www.inana.org

NURSE MIDWIFE

Nurse midwives are registered nurses who have successfully completed a recognized master's program of study and have clinical experience in obstetrical care. Many people mistakenly think that midwives do nothing but assist with births. In fact, although attending births is an integral and rewarding part of the job, this is only a fraction of what midwives actually do. On average, certified nurse midwives spend 10% of their time in the direct care of birthing women and their newborns. Nurse midwives also provide counseling and care during preconception, pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period. These professionals are qualified to provide professional care to both the mother and child during pregnancy and delivery. Statistics indicate that nurse midwives are effective in managing the care of pregnant women, resulting in fewer premature and underweight babies. Since the safety of the mother and baby is the primary concern, they provide emotional support to a woman in labor and encourage her to participate in the birthing process of her desire. An obstetrician acts as a consultant to a certified nurse midwife when treatments and medications are necessary.

Work Conditions

Nurse midwives may work in a variety of settings, including hospital, birthing centers, private practices, universities, clinics, and patient homes, providing patient care, teaching, or attending to legislative affairs. Hours vary since CNMs are always on call for the expectant mothers.

High School Preparation

Students may prepare for a nursing curriculum by taking courses in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and health, and should maintain above average grades.

Additional Educational Requirements

Individuals interested in becoming a nurse midwife must complete either an associate's or a bachelor's degree in nursing and become a licensed registered nurse. There are two options at this point: an American College of Nurse Midwives accredited certificate program usually takes 9-12 months or a master's program requires some clinical experience and 16-24 months of additional education.

Job Outlook

Opportunities for nurse midwives are expected to increase rapidly, especially with a master's or doctoral degree. Salaries range from \$56,000 to \$112,000 depending on education, geography, job setting, and experience. The average salary for a nurse midwife in 2009 was \$70,000.

Educational Programs

No programs in Indiana

Additional Resources

American College of Nurse Midwives
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 1550
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: (240) 485-1800
www.midwife.org

American Midwifery Certification Board
849 International Drive, Suite 205
Linthicum, MD 44202
Phone: (866) 366-9632 or (410) 694-9424
www.amcbmidwife.org

Midwifery Today, Inc.
P.O. Box 2672
Eugene, OR 97402-0223
Phone: (800) 743-0974 or (541) 344-7438
www.midwiferytoday.com

University of Indianapolis (MSN)
School of Nursing
Nurse-Midwifery Program
1400 E. Hanna Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46227
(317) 788-3327
nursing@uindy.edu
www.nursing.uindy.edu/

NURSE PRACTITIONER

Nurse practitioners (NPs) are advanced practice nurses who provide care to patients throughout the lifespan, from premature newborns to the elderly. They perform comprehensive and focused physical examinations; diagnose and treat common acute illnesses and injuries; provide immunizations; manage high blood pressure, diabetes, depression and other chronic health problems; order and interpret diagnostic tests such as x-rays and EKGs, as well as laboratory tests; prescribe medications and therapies, perform procedures, and educate and counsel patients and their families regarding healthy lifestyles and health care options. NPs can prescribe medications, including controlled substances, in all 50 states. In 25 states, NPs have authority to practice independently.

Work Conditions

Nurse practitioners work in hospitals, clinics, community centers, public health departments, and a number of other health organizations.

High School Preparation

High school students should study health, mathematics, biology, chemistry, social sciences and related courses.

Additional Educational Requirements

Nurse practitioners begin their education as registered nurses with a bachelor's degree. The master's level NP program takes approximately 18 months to 2 years to complete, and involves classroom and clinical work. Nurse practitioners are nationally certified by four national certifying groups: the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), National Certification Board of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (NCB/PNP), American Academy of Nurse Practitioners (AANP), and the National Certification Corporation (NCC).

Job Outlook

The job outlook for nurse practitioners is excellent. As the numbers of primary care physicians decrease and the demand for health care services increases, nurse practitioners (NPs) are a highly recruited group of professionals. A recent national survey (<http://nursepractitioners.advanceweb.com/common/editorial/editorial.aspx?CC=65135>) found that the average full-time salary for a nurse practitioner is just under \$89,579 in 2009; however, the salaries, duties required, and working conditions vary among the many different practice sites and patient populations. The average annual salary for a nurse practitioner rose by 10% during the past two years.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
School of Nursing
2111 West Riverside Avenue, CN 418
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-5571
www.bsu.edu

Indiana State University
College of Nursing, Health & Human Services
749 Chestnut Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809-1937
Phone: (812) 237-2316 or (888) 293-4842
nhhs@indstate.edu
www.indstate.edu/nursing

Indiana University, Indianapolis
School of Nursing
Center for Academic Affairs
1111 Middle Drive, NU 122
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5107
Phone: (317) 274-2806
nursing@iupui.edu
www.nursing.iupui.edu

Indiana University, Kokomo
School of Nursing
2300 South Washington Street
East Building, Room 220
Kokomo, IN 46904-9003
Phone: (765) 455-9288
smason@iuk.edu
www.iuk.edu

Indiana University, South Bend
Division of Nursing and Health Professionals
1700 Mishawaka Avenue
P.O. Box 7111
South Bend, IN 46634-7111
Phone: (574) 520-4571 or (574) 520-4872
www.iusb.edu

Indiana University – Purdue University Fort Wayne
IPFW/Parkview Department of Nursing
2101 Coliseum Boulevard
Neff Hall, Room B50
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499
Phone: (260) 481-6816
nur@ipfw.edu
www.ipfw.edu/nursing/

Indiana Wesleyan University
Division of Nursing
4201 South Washington Street
Marion, IN 46953
Phone: (765) 677-3062 or (765) 674-6901
Barbara.ihrke@indwes.edu
www.indwes.edu/nursing

Purdue University, West Lafayette
Johnson Hall of Nursing
502 North University Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2069
Phone: (765) 494-4004 or (765) 494-4008
nursing@purdue.edu
www.purdue.edu

Purdue University, Calumet
School of Nursing
GYTE Annex Room X138
2200 169th Street
Hammond, IN 46323-2094
Phone: (219) 989-2814 or (800) HI-PURDUE ext.2814
galovic@calumet.purdue.edu
<http://webs.calumet.purdue.edu/nursing>

University of St. Francis
Department of Nursing
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Phone: (800) 729-4732 or (260) 399-7700 ext. 8510
www.sf.edu/healthscience/nursing/index/shtml

University of Indianapolis
School of Nursing
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: (317) 788-3206 or (800) 232-8634
nursing@uindy.edu
<http://nursing.uindy.edu/>

University of Southern Indiana
College of Nursing and Health Professions
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712-3596
Phone: (812) 465-7036
Jburger2@usi.edu
www.health.usi.edu

Additional Resources

American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
National Administrative Office
P.O. Box 12846
Austin, TX 78711
Phone: (512) 442-4262
admin@aanp.org
www.aanp.org

American College of Nurse Practitioners
1501 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 509
Arlington, VA, 22209
Phone: (703) 740-2529
acnp@acnpweb.org
www.acnpweb.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=1

National Organization of Nurse Practitioner Faculties (NONPF)
900 19th Street, NW Suite 200B
Washington D.C. 20006
Phone: (202) 289-8044
nonpf@nonpf.org
www.nonpf.com

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST (OT)

Occupational therapists (OTs) help individuals who are physically, developmentally, and emotionally disabled. An OT must plan and direct educational, vocational, and recreational activities designed to help in the development, recovery, and maintenance of daily living and work skills. These activities range from using a computer to caring for daily needs such as dressing, cooking, eating, and driving. These therapists evaluate the capacities and skills of patients, which are emphasized in an effort to restore patients' mobility, coordination, self-sufficiency, and confidence. Within the field of rehabilitative therapy, there are several careers in addition to the occupational therapist. Some of these include art therapist, dance therapist, horticultural therapist, manual data therapist, music therapist, recreational therapist, rehabilitation counselor, and therapeutic exercise specialist.

Work Conditions

Generally, OTs work in open rehabilitation departments with various equipment for the treatment of their patients. Many work in home health care so they spend large amounts of time traveling to provide treatments to their patients. OTs often have to perform strenuous physical activity in order to assist patients with their exercises.

High School Preparation

Students must have above average school records. Courses that should be considered are biology, chemistry, health, arts, crafts, and social sciences. Additional work and volunteer experiences are helpful to be considered for an OT program.

Additional Educational Requirements

Successful completion of a bachelor's degree in occupational therapy is the minimum requirement for this occupation; however, master's degrees are now required in many states. Individuals must also have a license to practice as an OT within their state. In order to obtain a license and become a registered occupational therapist, individuals must pass the national certification examination given by the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board.

Job Outlook

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the market for occupational therapists will grow faster than the average of other professions through 2012. Additionally, this occupation is expected to have a need for 31,000 new occupational therapists by 2014. OTs are and will continue to be, employed in hospitals, schools, and outpatient clinics. The national salary mean was approximately \$70,680 in 2009.

Educational Programs

IUPUI
School of Allied Health Sciences
Coleman Hall, Room 120
1140 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5119
Phone: (317) 278-6070 or (317) 274-7238
fishert@iupui.edu
www.shrs.iupui.edu/occupational_therapy/

University of Indianapolis
School of Occupational Therapy
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: (800) 232-8634 ext. 3457 or (317) 788-3457
ot@uindy.edu
www.uindy.edu

Additional Resources

American Occupational Therapy Foundation
4720 Montgomery Lane
P.O. Box 31220
Bethesda, MD 20824-1220
Phone: (800) 729-2682 or (301) 652-2682
aotf@aotf.org
www.aotf.org

National Board of Certification in Occupational Therapy, Inc.
12 South Summit Avenue, Suite 100
Gaithersburg, MD 20877-4150
Phone: (301) 990-7979
www.nbcot.org

The American Occupational Therapy Association
4720 Montgomery Lane
P.O. Box 31220
Bethesda, MD 20824-1220
Phone: (800) 377-8555 or (301) 652-2682
www.aota.org

PHARMACIST

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, pharmacists dispense drugs prescribed by physicians and other health practitioners and provide information to people, as well as answer their questions about prescription drugs, such as possible adverse reactions and interactions. Pharmacists are trained to know the use, composition, and effect of drugs. Other tasks include making sterile solutions, buying medical supplies, teaching students, and performing various administrative duties.

Hospital pharmacists are extremely important in the service provided to patients. In addition to the already mentioned duties, pharmacists serve on SWAT teams that respond to cardiac arrests and various emergencies that require medication knowledge to save the life of a patient.

Work Conditions

Pharmacists generally spend most of their time on their feet and work in a clean and well-lit environment. Hospital pharmacists deal with the general public much less often than retail pharmacists. Most pharmacists work approximately 50 hours a week. Some pharmacists work irregular hours, which can include evenings, weekends, and holidays.

High School Preparation

Students should maintain above average academic scores and take courses in biology, chemistry, anatomy, humanities, physics, and mathematics.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, a minimum of six years of postsecondary education is required after high school. Pharmacy programs grant the degree Doctor of Pharmacy. Students must complete two years of college study in order to be admitted to a four-year Doctor of Pharmacy program. In addition to this academic work, a student must complete an internship under a licensed pharmacist and pass a written examination to obtain a pharmacy license. Pharmacy graduates may also complete a 1-2 year residency program or fellowship. Pharmacy licenses are fairly simple to transfer from state to state.

Job Outlook

Currently, pharmacists are in high demand in both retail drug stores and health care facilities. The great number of retail drug stores (Walgreen's, CVS, Wal-Mart, etc.) opening all over the nation is responsible for the nationwide shortage of pharmaceutical staff. Job market researchers project that automation of dispensing drugs and additional use of pharmacy technicians will ease the nationwide shortage of personnel, but pharmacists will remain very well paid and needed. Depending upon the region of the country, their starting salary can range from \$55,000 to \$100,000. According to the American Medical Association the national average in 2006 was \$106,630 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Butler University
College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: (800) 368-6852 or (317) 940-9322
lpoore@butler.edu
www.butler.edu/cophs

Purdue University
School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences
575 Stadium Mall Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47907
Phone: (765) 494-1361
www.pharmacy.purdue.edu

Additional Resources

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy
1727 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (703) 739-2330
mail@aacp.org
www.aacp.org

American Pharmacists Association (APhA)
2215 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (800) 237-2742 or (202) 628-4410
infocenter@aphanet.org
www.pharmacist.com

American Society of Health-System Pharmacists
7272 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone: (866) 279-0681 or (301) 664-8823
students@ashp.org
www.ashp.org

National Association of Boards of Pharmacy
1600 Feehanville Drive
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
Phone: (847) 391-4406
exec-office@nabp.net
www.nabp.net

National Community Pharmacists Association
100 Daingerfield Road
Alexandria, VA 22314-2885
Phone: (800) 544-7447 or (703) 683-8200
www.ncpanet.org

PHARMACY TECHNICIAN

Pharmacy technicians work under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist and perform many pharmacy-related functions. Some of the technician's duties include pre-packaging medicine, assisting in filling prescriptions and other pharmacy requisitions, purchasing medicine, and conducting inventories. Technicians also assist in the sterilization of injectable preparations and storing of substances under proper conditions of refrigeration and security. Additional responsibilities may include maintaining files and records and performing various clerical duties.

Work Conditions

Pharmacy technicians work in retail pharmacies (drug stores), clinic pharmacies (in HMOs) and hospital pharmacies. Pharmacy technicians may work full or part-time, spend most of their day on their feet, and lift heavy boxes or climb ladders to reach necessary supplies. Pharmacies are generally clean, highly organized environments. Pharmacy technicians may work in retail environments as well as hospital or clinic settings.

High School Preparation

Courses in mathematics and sciences and typing skills are essential.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy, as of January 1, 2004, individuals must hold a pharmacy technician certificate (CPhT) or pharmacy technician in training permit to work as a pharmacy technician or pharmacy technician in training in the state of Indiana. Certificate programs average nine months to one year in length.

Job Outlook

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the future looks good for pharmacy technicians as the population ages and the need for prescription drugs increases. However, pharmacy students interested in gaining on-the-job training fill many positions. This occupation should expect growth of up to 74,000 positions by 2014. The median hourly wage for pharmacy technicians was \$13.92 in 2009. Technicians may earn more if they are certified. The hourly wage will also vary depending upon where the tech works.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Pharmacy Technician Education & Training
Wile Hall 1812 N. Capitol Ave., 1st Floor Room 128A
Indianapolis, IN 46202-1218
Phone: (317) 962-8185 or (317) 962-0919
mmohr@clarian.org
www.clarian.org

Vincennes University
Pharmacy Technician Certificate – Mathematics and Sciences Division
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (800) 742-9198
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

American Association of Pharmacy Technicians
P.O. Box 1447
Greensboro, NC, 27402
Phone: (877) 368-4771 or (336) 333-9356
aapt@pharmacytechnician.com
www.pharmacytechnician.com

Indiana State Board of Pharmacy
402 West Washington Street, Room W072
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 234-2064 or (317) 232-2960
Pla5@pla.in.gov
www.in.gov/pla/2361.htm

Pharmacy Technician Certification Board
2215 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20037-2985
Phone: (800) 363-8012
www.ptcb.org

Pharmacy Technician Educators Council
Clarian Health Partners Inc.
6144 Knygton Rd.
Indianapolis, IN 46220
Phone: (317) 962-0919 or (509) 533-8199
stschritter@scc.spokane.edu
www.rxptec.org

PHLEBOTOMIST

Phlebotomists draw or collect blood specimens from patients for medical tests and/or blood donations. They assemble equipment such as needles, disposable containers for needles, blood collection devices, tourniquets, and other items needed for drawing blood. After collecting the specimens, they then prepare the specimen collection in vials to send to various areas of the lab for processing. Phlebotomists must be accurate in their work to draw the blood efficiently and make the patient as comfortable as possible. Excellent communication skills are necessary for phlebotomists to work with all age groups with varying illnesses or injuries.

Phlebotomists are usually employed by hospital laboratories, private laboratories, clinics, large medical offices, and blood banks. They are supervised by medical technologists and are trained to apply tourniquets, locate veins and insert needles to draw blood. Some phlebotomists are also trained to conduct interviews, take vital signs and draw and test blood samples to screen blood donors.

Work Conditions

Many labs are operational 24 hours per day, and personnel are employed on all shifts. These lab professionals work on their feet for the majority of their shift. The work can create emotional as well as physical stress as many treatment options often depend on quick and accurate analysis of laboratory specimens. Because of strict training regarding infectious substances, there is a minimum risk of exposure or other dangers.

High School Preparation

Individuals should focus on biology, chemistry, and mathematics to consider a phlebotomy career.

Additional Educational Requirements

Many health care facilities will offer on-the-job training for phlebotomists. Phlebotomy certification courses are available and may offer a hiring advantage to individuals desiring to work in a health care setting.

Job Outlook

Continued expansion of the field is expected because of an increase in disease and disability that will accompany rapid growth of the middle-aged and older population. The starting pay rate for phlebotomists may range between \$8.67 and \$12.65 per hour. The median salary for this position as of 2008 is \$27,040.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Campus
Medical Technology Program
P.O. Box 1367
Wile Hall, Room 631
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 929-5470
www.clarian.org/

Ivy Tech Community College – North Central
Phlebotomy
220 Dean Johnson Boulevard
South Bend, IN 46619
Phone: (574) 289-7001
www.ivytech.edu/southbend

Ivy Tech Community College – Northwest
Phlebotomy Program – Allied Health Department
3400 Broadway
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6923
www.ivytech.edu

Additional Resources

American Society for Clinical Pathologists
33 West Monroe Street, Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (800) 267-2727 or (312) 541-4999
info@ascp.org
www.ascp.org

National Phlebotomy Association
1901 Brightseat Road
Landover, MD 20785
Phone: (301) 386-4200
natlphle@aol.com
www.nationalphlebotomy.org

American Society of Phlebotomy Technicians
P.O. Box 1831
Hickory, NC 28603
Phone: (828) 294-0078
office@aspt.org
www.aspt.org

PHYSICAL THERAPIST (PT)

Physical therapists (PTs) improve mobility, restore function, relieve pain, and prevent or limit permanent physical disabilities of patients suffering from major injuries or disease. In order to develop programs for treatment, PTs perform tests and measurements for muscle strength, motor development, functional capacity, and respiratory and circulatory efficiencies.

Treatment includes exercise, electrical stimulation, hot or cold compresses, and ultrasound to relieve pain, improve muscle condition, and reduce swelling. In addition, PTs evaluate the effectiveness of treatments and discuss progress with physicians, psychologists, occupational therapists, and other specialists.

Work Conditions

Physical therapists work in hospitals, clinics, and private offices, or they may treat patients in homes and schools depending on patient's condition. Their work includes lifting, bending, standing, and other mobile activities while working with patients. This work can be both rewarding and frustrating for a physical therapist depending upon how their patient's condition progresses during therapy.

High School Preparation

Because competition to get into physical therapy programs is very stiff, students need to have outstanding grades throughout high school. Recommended courses include physical and behavioral sciences. Volunteer experiences are also helpful and often a requirement for acceptance into a physical therapy program.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, all accredited physical therapy programs are required to offer degrees at the master's level and above. Additionally, all states require individuals to pass a licensure examination after graduating from an accredited program before they can practice. Continuing education is also required to maintain the license.

Job Outlook

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the past, physical therapy services federal reimbursement limitations have hindered the employment market for PTs. However, because the aging population is requiring additional services, and technological and medical advances have extended the life of people with disabling conditions, the need for rehabilitative services is growing. PTs will continue to be employed in hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and outpatient clinics. This occupation is expected to see grow of up to 57,000 positions by 2014. The national salary average was \$76,220 in 2009.

Educational Programs

Indiana University
Physical Therapy Program
School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences
Coleman Hall, Room 120
1140 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5119
Phone: (317) 274-7238 or (317) 274-4702
dlipker@iupui.edu
www.shrs.iupui.edu/pt

University of Evansville
Department of Physical Therapy
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (800) 488-8633 ext. 2345 or (812) 488-2345
sc9@evansville.edu
<http://pt.evansville.edu>

University of Indianapolis
Krannert School of Physical Therapy
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: (800) 232-8634 or (317) 788-3500
www.pt.uindy.edu

Additional Resources

American Physical Therapy Association
1111 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1488
Phone: (800) 999-2782
www.apta.org

National Rehabilitation Counseling Association (NRCA)
P.O. Box 4480
Manassas, VA 20108
Phone: (703) 361-2077
info@nrca-net.org
<http://nrca-net.org>

PHYSICAL THERAPY/OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AIDE (PT/OT AIDE)

PT/OT aides help make therapy sessions productive, under the direct supervision of a physical therapist, occupational therapist, or physical therapist assistant. They are typically responsible for keeping the treatment area clean and organized and for preparing for each patient's therapy. When patients need assistance moving to or from a treatment area, aides push them in a wheelchair or provide them with a shoulder to lean on. They also have clerical duties, which may include ordering supplies, filing medical records, and delivering messages.

Work Conditions

Physical therapy/occupational therapy aides work on health teams with doctors, nurses, and occupational and physical therapists. They work in public and private hospitals, clinics, rehabilitation centers, physical therapists' offices, and schools for the physically challenged. Physical therapy work requires varying degrees of physical exertion, since it involves lifting and positioning patients.

The hours and days that physical therapist assistants and aides work vary with the facility. About 23 percent of all PT/OT aides work part time. Many outpatient physical therapy offices and clinics have evening and weekend hours to coincide with patients' personal schedules.

High School Preparation

Students should study biology, chemistry, physics, physical and behavioral sciences, as well as basic first-aid.

Additional Educational Requirements

Employers typically hire applicants who have a high school diploma or a certificate of equivalency. They require speaking and writing skills, readable handwriting, and the ability to read and follow instructions. Some employers hire only applicants who have completed at least a short vocational training program in physical therapy offered at some community colleges.

Job Outlook

Employment of physical therapy/occupational therapy aides is expected to grow by 29 percent over the 2006-16 decade, much faster than the average for all occupations. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, median annual earnings of PT/OT Aides were \$24,990 in May 2009. The middle 50 percent earned between \$20,090 and \$28,880. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$17,330, and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$34,100.

Educational Programs

Most health care facilities offer PT/OT aide training.

Additional Resources

American Physical Therapy Association
1111 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1488
Phone: (800) 999-2782
memberservices@apta.org
<http://www.apta.org>

PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT (PTA)

Physical therapy assistants (PTAs) perform routine physical treatments, including electrical stimulation, paraffin baths, hot and cold packs, traction, and ultrasound to patients suffering from injuries and disease. They work under the direct supervision of a physical therapist, although they perform several patient-related activities independently. In addition, they observe patient progress and behavior and report their observations to the physical therapist.

Work Conditions

Physical therapy assistants work in hospitals, clinics, and private offices, or they may treat patients in homes and schools depending on the patient's condition.

High School Preparation

A great amount of competition for admittance into PTA programs means that individuals considering this career path must maintain high academic standards throughout their high school careers. Classes in science and English are recommended.

Additional Educational Requirements

Physical therapy assistants must complete a two-year associate's degree program accredited by the American Physical Therapy Association. PTAs are also required to be certified in CPR and first aid, and must have completed a required number of hours in the clinical field.

Job Outlook

PTAs will continue to be employed in hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and outpatient clinics. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary median was approximately \$48,590 in May 2009. This occupation is expected to expand by 41,000 positions by 2014.

Educational Programs

Ivy Tech Community College – Northwest
1440 East 35th Avenue
Gary, IN 46409
Phone: (219) 981-1111
www.gray.ivytech.edu/northwest

University of Evansville
Department of Physical Therapy
Wallace B. Graves Hall, Room 209
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (812) 479-2345 or (800) 423-8633 ext.2345
sc9@evansville.edu
<http://pt.evansville.edu>

University of Indianapolis
Krannert School of Physical Therapy
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697
Phone: (800) 232-8634 or (317) 788-3500
pt@uindy.edu
<http://pt.uindy.edu>

Vincennes University
Health Occupations – Physical Therapy Assisting
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (800) 742-9198
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

American Physical Therapy Association
1111 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1488
Phone: (800) 999-2782
memberservices@apta.org
www.apta.org

PHYSICIAN

Physicians treat and prevent human illness, disease, or injury. They serve a very important role in our society, and as stated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these individuals have an impact on all of our lives. Medical schools accept the best of the best and competition is keen.

Physicians work in one or more specialties, including, among others:

- Allergy and Immunology
- Anesthesiology
- Cardiology
- Dermatology
- Emergency medicine
- Environmental medicine
- Family medicine
- Forensic Pathology
- Gastroenterology
- General internal medicine
- Gerontology
- Internal medicine
- Neonatology
- Nephrology
- Neurology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Obstetrics and gynecology
- Oncology
- Ophthalmology
- Orthopedics
- Pathology
- Pediatrics
- Podiatry
- Preventive Medicine
- Psychiatry
- Radiology
- Sports medicine
- Surgery
- Urology

There are two types of physicians – the M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) and the D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy). Both M.D.s and D.O.s use all accepted methods of medical treatment including drugs and surgery. Osteopathic physicians give special attention and importance to the effect of the muscle-bone system on the entire body. They also use manipulative therapy.

If you want to become a physician, surgeon, or practitioner, thorough career research is necessary for you to determine your choice of study. Please utilize resources listed in this book, your school library, or ask your guidance counselor for additional resources.

Work Conditions

Physicians generally spend most of their time standing and/or walking and work in a clean and well-lit environment. They can work in a variety of settings including urgent care clinics, long-term care facilities (nursing homes), research facilities and manufacturers, privately owned offices, HMOs, the government, and all types of hospitals depending upon their specialty. They usually work 60 hours a week or more. Their hours are often irregular, and sometimes include evenings and weekends. Some physicians are frequently on-call in the event of an emergency situation. However, more and more physicians are joining networks or groups that allow them to share in the responsibilities of on-call duties.

High School Preparation

Students should maintain above average academic scores. Recommended courses include biology, chemistry, anatomy, physics, English, grammar, mathematics, and foreign language.

Additional Educational Requirements

Depending on what you may want to make your specialty, the length of study varies. After obtaining an undergraduate degree, students apply for medical school. Medical school acceptance is competitive and students must submit transcripts, scores from MCAT (medical college admission test), and letters of recommendation. Medical students work with patients under the supervision of physicians. Following medical school, individuals must complete a residency program and apply for a license. Again, this may vary depending upon an individual's area of specialization.

Board Certification: If a student wishes to specialize in a particular area of medicine, they may take board certifications.

Job Outlook

The outlook for physicians remains very good. According to the Association of American Medical College's web site, fewer doctors are working for themselves, instead opting to join health care systems. There is an extremely wide range of salaries for physicians, depending on specialty and geographic area. In 2009, the median salary for a family and general practitioner was \$173,860.

Educational Programs (Post Baccalaureate Premedical)

Indiana University School of Medicine
Master of Science in Medical Science Program
John D. Van Nuys Medical Science Building, Room 265
635 Barnhill Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317) 278-1724
msms@iupui.edu
www.msms.iu.edu

Additional Resources

American College of Physicians
190 North Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA, 19106-1572
Phone: (800) 523-1546 ext. 2600 or (215) 351-2600
www.acponline.org

American Medical Association
515 North State Street
Chicago, IL, 60654
Phone: (800) 621-8335 or (312) 464-5000
<http://ama-assn.org>

American Osteopathic Association
142 East Ontario Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (800) 621-1773 or (312) 202-8000
info@osteotech.org
www.osteopathic.org

Association of American Medical Colleges
2450 North Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1126
Phone: (202) 828-0400
webmaster@aamc.org
www.aamc.org

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT (PA)

Physician assistants (PAs) are skilled health practitioners qualified through academic and clinical training to serve patients under the direction of licensed physicians. Assistants work for primary care physicians, such as general internal medicine, pediatrics, family practice, or specialists. Tasks include interviewing patients for medical histories and performing routine physical examinations. They also perform or assist in laboratory procedures, such as drawing blood or conducting urine analysis. In 47 states and the District of Columbia, PAs may prescribe medications. PAs follow-up on patient's conditions, advise patients on treatment and diet, and review treatment plans. They also may have managerial duties.

Work Conditions

Schedules may vary according to practice setting and physician's hours. PAs may stand for long periods and do a considerable amount of walking.

High School Preparation

Students should receive above average academic scores and focus on science and health courses.

Additional Educational Requirements

Physician assistants are educated at medical programs located primarily in university schools of medicine or allied health. PA programs require a minimum of 24 months to complete. Most programs require applicants to have completed prior health care experience and two years of college prior to admission. Many applicants hold either a bachelor's or master's degree. In addition, PAs must take 100 hours of continuing education every two years and recertification examinations every six years.

Job Outlook

According to MONEY magazine, physician assistant is one of the Top 10 Best Jobs in America. The job market for physician assistants appears to be very good through 2012. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates that PAs will be used more often to relieve physicians of routine duties on a cost-effective basis. Median annual earnings of physician assistants were \$84,830 in May 2009, according to the American Medical Association. There will be expected growth of 31,000 positions in this field by 2014.

Educational Programs

Butler University
College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: (317) 940-8366 or (800) 368-6852 ext. 8366
geskew@butler.edu
www.butler.edu

University of St. Francis
School of Health Sciences – Physician Assistant
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Phone: (219) 434-3279 or (800) 729-4732
webmaster@sf.edu
www.sfc.edu

Additional Resources

American Academy of Physician Assistants
950 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1552
Phone: (703) 836-2272
www.aapa.org

National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA)
12000 Findley Road, Suite 100
Johns Creek, GA 30097
Phone: (678) 417-8100
nccpa@nccpa.net
www.nccpa.net

Physician Assistant Education Association
300 North Washington Street, Suite 710
Alexandria, VA 22314-2544
Phone: (703) 548-5538
info@paeaonline.org
www.paeaonline.org

POLYSOMNOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGIST

Polysomnographic technologists, or sleep lab techs, record, tabulate and interpret data taken while patients are sleeping. Polysomnographers generally work in a sleep lab, gathering information through a variety of means, including electroencephalograph (EEG), electrooculogram (EOG) and electromyography (EMG) readings. A polysomnogram is a combined representation of this data as well as other sets of information, such as airflow while the patient is sleeping, respiratory effort, sound recordings and even records of body postures. A sleep lab tech collects and synthesizes this information before forwarding it to a physician to be analyzed for diagnosis and recommended treatment.

Work Conditions

Since sleep studies are usually performed in the evening hours, polysomnography technologists must often follow a nighttime work schedule. Most polysomnographers are employed in hospitals and sleep disorder centers.

High School Preparation

Biology and anatomy are good preparatory courses to prepare for polysomnography study.

Additional Educational Requirements

While polysomnographers can hold either an Associate's degree in Polysomnographic Technology or a certificate from an accredited program, the American Association of Sleep Technologists (AAST), an accreditation institution, recommends that aspiring polysomnographic technicians hold an Associate's degree. Some people may choose to become certified in another, equivalent medical-support field, and then undertake further training to become sleep lab techs. Accreditation is also offered by the Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (BRPT).

Job Outlook

Nearly 7,000 people nationwide are employed as polysomnographers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This number is expected to increase as more Americans seek help for their sleep disorders. Currently, the average polysomnography technologist can expect to earn a yearly salary between approximately \$44,300 and \$55,600. Sleep lab techs with advanced training and experience are now making a median salary around \$48,000.

Educational Programs

See respiratory therapist. Also, some health care facilities are certified to do on the job training.

Additional Resources

American Association of Sleep Technologists
2510 N. Frontage Road
Darien, IL 60561
Phone: (630) 737-9704
aast@astweb.org
<http://www.aastweb.org>

Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists
8400 Westpark Drive, 2nd Floor
McLean, VA 22102
Phone: (703) 610-0229
info@brpt.org
<http://www.brpt.org/>

PSYCHOLOGIST

Psychology is the science of human behavior. A psychologist may work in a variety of areas, including clinical, educational, counseling, social, and occupational settings. Clinical psychologists are involved with psychological problems and work directly with patients to uncover and help solve their difficulties. They talk with the patient's families, friends, and physicians. Education psychologists assess children's behaviors and different types of intervention. Counseling psychologists help normal and moderately maladjusted persons (either individually or in groups) to gain self-understanding and to cope with their difficulties in behavior. Social psychologists are mostly concerned with group reactions and behaviors. The relationship between social psychology and health is just now beginning to be explored.

Work Conditions

Since there are a number of different avenues in which a psychologist may seek employment, there are also a number of work settings, including hospitals and health care facilities, schools, colleges and universities, government industries, and private clinics or offices. Hours may range from set daytime hours to evenings and weekends.

High School Preparation

Classes such as grammar, mathematics, and social, biological, and physical sciences are recommended.

Additional Educational Requirements

The best opportunities are available for individuals with a doctoral degree in psychology. Psychologists with this level of education may work as a clinical professional in health care facilities, schools, research facilities, and industries. Licensing requirements may vary from state to state.

Job Outlook

The prospects of finding a good job in this field are excellent for the foreseeable future. There is still a great need for psychologists in all aspects of the public, as well as in the private care sector. Psychology was designated as a shortage specialty and a priority specialty in a recent report by the Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee. Most of these jobs will exist for professionals with a master's or doctoral degree. The national salary mean was \$84,220 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Most accredited colleges offer bachelors and doctoral psychology degrees.

Additional Resources

American Psychological Association
750 1st Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
Phone: (800) 374-2721
www.apa.org

RADIATION ONCOLOGY TECHNOLOGIST (RTT)

Radiation oncology technologists (RRTs), also known as radiation therapists, are important to those professions that use various forms of radiation to treat cancer and other diseases. In their daily interactions with patients, they provide the essential functions of treatment delivery, patient education and assessment, treatment planning and quality assurance of the treatment equipment. Radiation therapists must be very proficient in the calibration of equipment and accurately record treatment for each patient.

Work Conditions

Technologists may work in hospitals, community cancer centers or facilities, or companies that research and manufacture products needed for treatment. These professionals are on their feet for long periods of time and may have to lift patients. It can be stressful because of working with extremely ill patients. Additionally, there can be some dangers when working with radiation; however, technologists follow strict safety guidelines to minimize these dangers.

High School Preparation

Students who are interested in pursuing education in radiation therapy are advised to get a good background in science and mathematics courses during high school. Observation or job shadowing in a radiation therapy department can be very helpful for a student trying to determine his/her level of interest in the field.

Additional Educational Requirements

Programs range in length from 1-4 years and lead to certification, associate's degree, or bachelor's degree. The preferred entry-level education for radiation therapists is a bachelor's degree. This involves a four-year program, including a 14-month internship. Also, individuals must pass the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists examination for the ARRT credential.

Job Outlook

There is a great future for radiation therapists because of the increasing number of cancer patients. Trends in the incidence of cancer and other malignancies will affect the demand. According to the U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary mean was approximately \$72,910 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Campus
340 W. 10th St., P.O. Box 1367
Indianapolis, IN 46206
www.clarian.org

Indiana University – Northwest
Radiation Therapy Program
3400 Broadway
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 981-4204 or (888) 968-7486
ddicks@iun.edu
www.iun.edu/~ahealth/rad/

IUPUI
School of Allied Health – Radiation Therapy Program
University College
815 W. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5119
Phone: (317) 278-4752
hlsci@iupui.edu
www.iupui.edu/hls/undergrad/radiation_therapy.html

Ivy Tech Community College
200 Daniels Way
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 332-1559 or (866) 447-0700
www.bloomington.ivytech.edu

Additional Resources

American College of Radiation Oncology
5272 River Road, Suite 630
Bethesda, MD 20816
Phone: (301) 718-6515
www.acro.org

American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology
8280 Willow Oaks Corporate Drive, Suite 500
Fairfax, VA 22031
Phone: (703) 502-1550 or (800) 962-7876
www.astro.org

RADIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Radiological technologists (RTs), also known as x-ray technologists, radiographers, and imaging specialists, work under the instruction of physicians to operate x-ray equipment. They prepare patients for radiological examinations by explaining the procedure, removing personal items, and positioning the body correctly to take the correct x-ray. Technologists may specialize in x-ray procedures that are used for specific sections of the body and require the use of special skills and equipment.

Work Conditions

Technologists are on their feet for long periods and may have to lift patients. It can be stressful because of working with extremely ill patients. RTs may work in a variety of settings, such as urgent care clinics, hospitals, physician offices, and retail environments to research, sell, and test radiology equipment.

High School Preparation

Algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, and physics are often required for acceptance into radiology programs.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Indiana Society of Radiological Technologists (ISRT), individuals must complete a program that has been accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology. The ISRT reports that programs are generally 24 months in length and are sponsored by hospitals, colleges and universities, or the military. After completing an accredited program, individuals earn a certificate or degree and then take a national certification examination offered by the American Registry of Radiologic Technology (ARRT). Upon passing the national examination, the individual is classified as a registered radiological technologist (RT). In addition, there are many opportunities to make advancements in a radiology career through continuing education and on-the-job training. Areas that RTs may advance into are radiation oncology, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), mammography, computed tomography (CT), diagnostic medical sonography (ultrasound), nuclear medicine technology, and cardiovascular interventional technology. Once RTs complete an additional certification examination, like a mammography examination, then they may add another initial to their title (i.e. RT-M).

Job Outlook

There is a great future for radiological technologists. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national median annual earnings was approximately \$54,180 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ball Memorial Hospital
Radiography Program
2401 University Avenue
Muncie, IN 47303
Phone: (765) 747-4372
www.clarian.org/portal/clarian/ball-memorial

Clarian Health Partners, Inc.
Methodist Campus
Radiography Program
P.O. Box 1367, Wile Hall 631
Indianapolis, IN 46206
Phone: (317) 962-5470
www.clarian.org/portal/clarian/education-training

Columbus Regional Hospital
Radiography Program
2400 East 17th Street
Columbus, IN 47201
Phone: (812) 376-5354 or (800) 841-4938
www.crh.org

Community Hospital
Radiography Program
1500 North Ritter Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219
Phone: (317) 355-1411 or (800) 777-7775
www.ecommunity.com

Fort Wayne School of Radiography
700 Broadway Avenue
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Phone: (260) 425-3990

Good Samaritan Hospital
Radiography Program
520 South 7th Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 885-8011 or (317) 462-5544
www.gshvin.org

Hancock Regional Hospital
Radiography Program
801 North State Street
Greenfield, IN 46140
Phone: (317) 468-4468
www.hancockregionalhospital.org

Indiana University
Radiography Program
550 University Boulevard, Room 0663
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5253
(317) 274-1866
www.indyrad.iupui.edu/radweb/

Indiana University – Northwest
Radiography Program
3400 Broadway
Hawthorne, Room 206
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6899 or (219) 980-6863
ddicks@iun.edu
www.iun.edu/~ahealth/contactus.shtml

Indiana University – South Bend
Radiography Program
1700 Mishawaka Avenue
South Bend, IN 46634-7111
Phone: (574) 520-4872 or (574) 520-5570
jhhoward@iusb.edu
www.iusb.edu/~radahlt

Ivy Tech Community College – Indianapolis
Radiography Program
50 West Fall Creek Parkway North Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: (800) 732-1470
www.ivytech.edu/indianapolis/

Ivy Tech Community College – Marion
Radiography Program
261 South Commerce Drive
Marion, IN 46952
Phone: (765) 651-3100
www.ivytech.edu/eastcentral/

Ivy Tech Community College – Terre Haute
Radiography Program
7999 U.S. Highway 41 South
Terre Haute, IN 47802
Phone: (812) 299-1121
www.ivytech7.cc.in.us/programs/rad.html

St. Joseph Hospital and Health Center
Radiography Program
1907 West Sycamore Street
Kokomo, IN 46901
Phone: (765) 456-5433
www.stjoseph.stvincent.org

The King's Daughter's Hospital & Health Services
Radiography Program
1 King's Daughter's Drive
Madison, IN 47250
Phone: (812) 265-5211
www.kingsdaughtershospital.org

Porter Hospital
Radiography Program
814 LaPorte Avenue
Valparaiso, IN 46383
Phone: (219) 465-4883 or (219) 263-4600
www.portermemorial.org

Reid Hospital and Health Care Services
Radiography Services
1100 Reid Parkway
Richmond, IN 47374
Phone: (765) 983-3167 or (765) 983-3000
www.reidhosp.org

University of St. Francis
Radiography Program
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Phone: (219) 434-7671 or (800) 729-4732
webmaster@sf.edu
www.sf.edu/healthscience/radtech/programdescription.shtml

University of Southern Indiana
Radiography Program
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712-3596
Phone: (812) 464-1894 or (812) 464-8600
<http://health.usi.edu/acadprog/radtech/default.asp>

Additional Resources

Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology
20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2850
Chicago, IL 60606-3182
Phone: (312) 704-5300
mail@jrcert.org
www.jrcert.org

American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
1255 Northland Drive
St. Paul, MN, 55120-1155
Phone: (651) 687-0048
www.arrt.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists
15000 Central Avenue SE
Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
Phone: (505) 298-4500
memberservices@asrt.org
www.asrt.org

Indiana Society of Radiologic Technologists
312 Vista Court
Plainfield, IN 46168
Phone: (317) 466-5289
tracylferrara@gmail.com
www.isort.org

REGISTERED NURSE (RN)

Nursing is a highly technical career in which knowledge and training are crucial. Registered nurses (RNs) care for the sick and the injured. Nurses meet the physical, mental, and emotional needs of their patients. Whether a person is interested in research, pediatrics, prenatal care, psychiatry, rehabilitative services, obstetrical, surgery, public health, or even government, nursing can offer the career that suits individual talents and interests. Some of the tasks that nurses perform are assisting patients during treatments or examinations, administering medication, developing and managing nursing care plans, and instructing patients and their families. While state laws govern the scope of nursing practice, it is usually the patient needs that determine their daily job activities.

Once you are a professional nurse, you might choose to focus on a particular specialty. There are numerous specialty options -- each of which has its own training/certification requirements and related professional network or organization. These include:

- Critical-Care Nurse
- Emergency Nurse
- Hospice/Palliative Care Nurse
- Labor & Delivery Staff Nurse
- Neonatal Nurse
- Nephrology Nurse
- Nurse-Educator
- Nurse Executive
- Oncology Nurse
- Orthopedic Nurse
- Preoperative (O.R.) Nurse
- Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse
- School Nurse
- Staff Nurse
- Women's Health Nurse Practitioner

In addition, nursing has four advanced practice clinical professions, each of which requires a master's degree and separate certification:

- Clinical Nurse Specialist
- Nurse Anesthetist
- Nurse Midwife
- Nurse Practitioner

Work Conditions

Nursing jobs are physically and emotionally challenging. They need to be physically active and able to provide patients with assurance and time for listening to their needs. Nurses work part-time or full-time and their hours vary depending upon the specialty and where they work. They may be on call and may work evenings, weekends and holidays. Generally, nurses work in nice, clean, safe facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, specialty clinics, physician offices, and schools. RNs can also be found in correctional facilities. Home health agency nurses travel to patients' homes and spend a lot of time traveling between appointments.

Some dangers do exist in the profession of nursing, including exposure to strenuous physical activity (lifting or moving patients), exposure to infectious diseases (such as hepatitis or HIV) or hazardous materials in compressed gases, and shock from electrical equipment.

High School Preparation

Students may prepare for a nursing curriculum by taking courses in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and health.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, students must graduate from an accredited nursing school and pass a national licensing examination to obtain a nursing license. Nurses may be licensed in more than one state, either by examination or by endorsement of a license issued by another state. Licenses must be periodically renewed. Some states require continuing education for licensure renewal. There are two major paths to registered nursing: an associate's degree (A.D.N.) or a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing (B.S.N.). A.D.N. programs typically last approximately two years and are offered by community colleges, such as Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana. B.S.N. programs typically last approximately four years and are offered by colleges and universities. Continuing education may be oriented via hospitals and various nursing association seminars, such as the American Nursing Association.

Job Outlook

Nursing is considered a nationwide shortage area. As the population ages, the number of positions will increase. More nurses will be in strong demand for home health agencies, nursing homes, and ambulatory care centers. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary median is approximately \$62,450 in 2009. Nursing has a projected growth of 703,000 positions by 2014.

Educational Programs

Anderson University
1100 East 5th Street
Anderson, IN 46012
Phone: (800) 428-6414
www.anderson.edu

Ball State University
College of Nursing
2111 West Riverside Avenue, CN 418
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 285-5571
nursing@bsu.edu
www.bsu.edu/nursing/basic

Bethel College
1001 Bethel Circle
Mishawaka, IN 46545
Phone: (574) 257-3455 or (574) 807-7000
www.bethelcollege.edu

Goshen College
Nursing Program
1700 South Main Street
Goshen, IN 46526
Phone: (800) 348-7422 or (574) 535-7000
info@goshen.edu
www.goshen.edu

Indiana State University
College of Nursing, Health and Human Services
749 Chestnut Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809-1937
Phone: (812) 237-2316 or (888) 293-4842
www.indstate.edu/nursing/

Indiana University
School of Nursing
Sycamore Hall Room 437
1033 East 3rd Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-7005
Phone: (812) 855-1736
dhrisoma@indiana.edu
www.iub.edu/iubnurse/

Indiana University – Northwest
School of Nursing
3400 Broadway
Gary, IN 46408
Phone: (219) 980-6500 or (888) 968-7486
www.iun.edu/~nurse/

Indiana University – Southeast
Life Sciences Building 276
4201 Grant Line Road
New Albany, IN 47150-6405
Phone: (812) 941-2283
www.ius.edu/nursing

Indiana University, South Bend
Division of Nursing and Health Professionals
1700 Mishawaka Avenue
P.O. Box 7111
South Bend, IN 46634-7111
Phone: (574) 520-4571 or (574) 520-4872
laariddl@iusb.edu
www.iusb.edu/~sbnurse/

Indiana University – Purdue University Fort Wayne
IPFW/Parkview Department of Nursing
Neff Hall B50
2101 Coliseum Boulevard East
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499
Phone: (260) 481-6816 or (866) 597-0010
www.ipfw.edu/nursing

Indiana University – Purdue University Indianapolis
School of Nursing
1111 Middle Drive, NU 122
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5243
Phone: (317) 274-2806
nursing@iupui.edu
www.nursing.iupui.edu

Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana
Locations across the state include: Anderson, Bloomington, Columbus, Elkhart, Evansville,
Fort Wayne, Gary, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Kokomo, Lafayette, Madison, Muncie,
Richmond, Sellersburg, South Bend, Terre Haute, and Valparaiso.
www.ivytech.edu

Indiana Wesleyan
Division of Nursing Education
4201 South Washington Street
Marion, IN 46953
Phone: (765) 674-6901 or (866) 468-6498
www.indwes.edu/undergraduate/bs-nursing/

Marian College
School of Nursing
3200 Cold Spring Road
Indianapolis, IN 46222-1997
Phone: (317) 955-6157 or (800) 772-7264
nursing@marion.edu
www.marian.edu/nursing/pages/default.aspx

Purdue University
School of Nursing
502 North University Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2069
Phone: (765) 494-4004
www.nursing.purdue.edu

Purdue University – Calumet
School of Nursing
Room X138 – Gyte Annex
2200 169th Street
Hammond, IN 46323-2094
Phone: (219) 989-2814 or (800) HI-PURDUE ext.2814
webs.calumet.purdue.edu/nursing/

Saint Mary's College
Department of Nursing
8 Havican, Hall #6
Notre Dame, IN 46556-5001
Phone: (574) 284-4680
info@saintmarys.edu
www.saintmarys.edu

University of Evansville
Department of Nursing and Health Sciences
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, IN 47722
Phone: (812) 488-2343 or (800) 423-8633
nursing@evansville.edu
<http://nursing.evansville.edu>

University of Indianapolis
Department of Nursing
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: (317) 788-3368 or (800) 232-8634
nursing@uindy.edu
<http://nursing.uindy.edu>

University of Southern Indiana
College of Nursing and Health Professions
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712-3596
Phone: (812) 465-1197 or (812) 464-8600
www.usi.edu

University of St. Francis
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Phone: (800) 729-4732
webmaster@sf.edu
www.sf.edu/healthscience/nursing/

Valparaiso University
College of Nursing
LeBien Hall
651 South College Avenue
Valparaiso, IN 46383-4543
Phone: (219) 464-5289 or (219) 464-5000
janet.brown@valpo.edu
www.valpo.edu/nursing

Vincennes University
Division of Health Occupations
1002 North 1st Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: (812) 888-4243 or (812) 888-5090
www.vinu.edu

Additional Resources

American Association of Colleges of Nursing
Colleges of Nursing
1 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 530
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 463-6930
ccrowell@aacn.nche.edu
www.aacn.nche.edu

American Nurses Association
8515 Georgia Avenue, Suite 400
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3492
Phone: (301) 628-5000 or (800) 274-4262
www.ana.org

Indiana State Board of Nursing
Health Professions Bureau
402 West Washington Street, Room W072
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 234-2043
pla2@pla.in.gov
www.in.gov/pla/nursing.htm

Indiana State Nursing Association
2915 North High School Road
Indianapolis, IN 46224
Phone: (317) 299-4575
info@indiananurses.org/contactus.php
www.indiananurses.org

National League for Nursing
61 Broadway, 33rd Floor
New York, NY 10006
Phone: (800) 669-1656 or (212) 363-5555
generalinfo@nlm.org
www.nlm.org

Registered Nurse.com
12400 Highbluff Drive
San Diego, CA 92130
Phone: (877) 578-3975
info@rn.com
www.rn.com

Websites

www.nursing2000inc.org

RESPIRATORY THERAPIST (RT)

Respiratory therapists treat patients of all types and ages by evaluating, treating, and caring for their breathing or other cardiopulmonary disorders. RTs test the capacity of the lungs, analyze oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations, and measure the acidity or alkalinity of the blood in order to evaluate patients. RTs work with a variety of equipment and medical machines, including ventilators, blood gas analyzers, oxygen masks, and aerosols, just to name a few.

Work Conditions

Respiratory therapists spend long periods standing and work under a great deal of stress in emergencies.

High School Preparation

A regular college preparatory curriculum is recommended with emphasis on courses in health, biology, mathematics, chemistry, and physics.

Additional Educational Requirements

Individuals may obtain training to become a respiratory therapist through hospitals, colleges, vocational and trade schools, and the U.S. Armed Forces. Training programs should be accredited by The Committee on Accreditation for Respiratory Care. Most associate's degree programs are two years in length. Four-year programs lead to a bachelor's degree, and there are a small number of one-year programs. Also, at least 40 states require certification by the National Board for Respiratory Care. Individuals who complete a respiratory therapy program may be credentialed as a CRT (Certified Respiratory Therapist). Once credentialed as a CRT, individuals may be credentialed as a RRT (Registered Respiratory Therapist) by taking another examination.

Job Outlook

The majority of respiratory therapists are employed by hospitals, and opportunities will be the strongest for those who work with newborns and infants. Also, the need for RRTs will continue to grow in other facilities such as nursing homes and home health agencies. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary median was \$54,200 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Ball State University
Department of Physiology & Health Sciences
2000 W. University Ave.
Muncie, IN 47306
Phone: (765) 289-1241 or (800) 382-8540
<http://bsu.edu/physiology-health/resptherapy/>

IUPUI
Respiratory Therapy Program
Wile Hall 652
1701 N. Senate Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5119
Phone: (317) 962-8475
lvanscoder@clarian.org
www.iupui.edu/degrees/230/respiratory-therapy

Ivy Tech Community College – Bloomington
200 Daniels Way
Bloomington, IN 47404
Phone: (812) 330-6334 or (812) 332-1559
jreece@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/bloomington/

Ivy Tech Community College – Indianapolis
50 West Fall Creek Parkway North Drive
P.O. Box 1763
Indianapolis, IN 46208-5752
Phone: (317) 921-4211
cbowling17@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/indianapolis

Ivy Tech Community College – Northeast (Fort Wayne)
3800 North Anthony Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: (260) 480-4270 or (800) 859-4882 ext.4270
jbrink@ivytech.edu
www.ivytech.edu/fortwayne

Ivy Tech Community College – Lafayette
P.O. Box 6299
Lafayette, IN 47903
Phone: (765) 269-5720
www.ivytech.edu/lafayette/

Ivy Tech Community College – Terre Haute
8000 South Education Drive
Terre Haute, IN 47802
Phone: (812) 298-2330
www.ivytech.edu/terrehaute/

University of Southern Indiana
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712-3596
Phone: (812) 464-8600
health.usi.edu/acadprog/rt/default.asp

Additional Resources

American Association for Respiratory Care
9425 North MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 100
Irving, TX 75063-4706
Phone: (972) 243-2272
info@aarc.org
www.aarc.org

Committee on Accreditation for Respiratory Care
1248 Harwood Road
Bedford, TX, 76021-4244
Phone: (817) 283-2835
webmaster@coarc.com
www.coarc.com/

The National Board for Respiratory Care
18000 West 105th Street
Olathe, KS 66061-7543
Phone: (888) 341-4811
www.nbrc.org

SOCIAL WORKER

Social workers are a diverse group of skilled professionals who help people function as best they can, given the challenges of their personal situation or environment. Social workers must have a complete knowledge of community resources. They interview clients, assess their situations and problems, and determine the types of services they require. Social workers counsel and assist clients in developing skills to deal with and resolve their social problems. They plan assistance for clients through referrals to agencies that provide financial help, legal aid, housing, medical treatment, and other services. Social workers also investigate cases of child abuse or neglect and act on behalf of client groups in the community, lobbying for solutions to social problems. They may develop and advise on social policy, conduct social research, and assist in the community development. Medical social workers have been the cause of many patients being discharged from hospitals and returning to familiar surroundings to complete their recovery and lead normal lives. They assist physicians and other health care professionals in understanding the emotional factors related to a patient's illness. The social worker's duties may vary from case to case.

There are various types of social workers, including:

- Child, family, and school social workers
- Medical and public health social workers
- Licensed clinical social workers (LCSW)

Work Conditions

Social workers are employed in private practices or in teams at hospitals, school boards, social service agencies, and welfare and government agencies, including correctional facilities. The work in this field produces a high burnout rate because of emotional stressors from clients and low salaries.

High School Preparation

Students should pursue a college curriculum that includes courses in speech, English, and behavioral sciences.

Additional Educational Requirements

Medical social workers must retain a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. In addition, they may go on to receive masters and/or doctoral degrees to increase opportunities. A master's degree has become the standard for many positions. In addition, social workers are required to maintain a state certification – Association of Certified Social Workers (ACSW), Qualified Clinical Social Worker (QCSW), or Diplomat of Clinical Social Work (DCSW).

Job Outlook

The U.S. Department of Labor and Statistics estimates that the number of jobs in social work will continue to increase through 2008. As the baby boom generation ages, more health-related services will be required. Changes in insurance coverage and reimbursement of services by the government continue to change as well. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, median annual earnings of medical and public health social workers were \$48,340 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Indiana University
School of Social Work
1127 Atwater
Bloomington, IN 47401
Phone: (812) 855-4427
socwork@indiana.edu
socialwork.iub.edu

Indiana State University
Department of Social Work/College of Arts & Sciences
Stalker Hall 2nd Floor
Terra Haute, IN 47809
Phone: (812) 237-2411 or (800) 468-6478
www.indstate.edu/cas/

IUPUI
School of Social Work
Education/Social Work Building, Room 4135
902 West New York Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5156
Phone: (317) 274-6705
slarimer@iupui.edu
<http://socialwork.iu.edu/>

Additional Resources

Council on Social Work Education
1725 Duke Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314-3457
Phone: (703) 683-8080
info@cswe.org
www.cswe.org

National Association of Social Workers, Inc.
750 1st Street, NE, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20002-4241
Phone: (202) 408-8600
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www.socialworkers.org

ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGIST (DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL SONOGRAPHER)

Ultrasound technologists, also known as diagnostic medical sonographers, use complex equipment to direct high frequency sound waves into specific areas of the body. Sonographers are able to obtain visual information about internal organs, fetal abnormalities, abdominal tumors and cysts, and fluid accumulations. They diagnose conditions such as gallstones, kidney stones, cysts, and heart problems. The information that results from a high frequency of sound waves produces an image that may be reproduced into a printout. It is important for ultrasound technologists to determine if the images are detailed and clear for diagnosis by a physician.

Work Conditions

Sonographers are on their feet for long periods and may have to lift patients. It can be stressful because of working with extremely ill patients. They may work in a variety of settings, such as urgent care clinics, hospitals, physician offices, and retail environments to research, sell, and test radiology equipment.

High School Preparation

Algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, and physics are often required for acceptance into a radiology-related program.

Additional Educational Requirements

According to the Indiana Society of Radiological Technologists, educational programs must be accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Diagnostic Medical Sonography (JRCDMS) and can be one, two, or four years in duration, depending on the level of related field experience and education a person already has. For example, an individual with experience and registration as a radiological technologist may complete a one-year program. High school graduates are eligible for the two and four-year degrees. The American Registry of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (RDMS) offers the national certification examinations. Additional certifications include registered diagnostic cardiac sonographers and registered vascular technologist.

Job Outlook

There is a great future for radiology professionals. A technologist becomes more marketable if cross-trained in other modalities. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national salary median was \$63,640 in May 2009.

Educational Programs

Saint Anthony Medical Center
Diagnostic Medical Sonographer Program
1201 South Main Street
Crown Point, IN 46307
Phone: (219) 757-6132 or (219) 738-2100
www.stanthonymedicalcenter.com

Additional Resources

American Registry of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers
51 Monroe Street, Plaza East One
Rockville, MD 20850-2400
Phone: (800) 541-9754 or (301) 738-8401
www.ardms.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists
15000 Central Avenue SE
Albuquerque, NM 87123-3909
Phone: (505) 298-4500 or (800) 444-2778
memberservices@asrt.org
www.asrt.org

Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs
1361 Park Street
Clearwater, FL 33756
Phone: (727) 210-2350
mail@caahep.org
www.caahep.org

Indiana Society of Radiologic Technologists
312 Vista Court
Plainfield, IN 46168
Phone: (317) 466-5289
www.isort.org

Joint Review Committee on Education in Diagnostic Medical Sonography JRC-DMS
6021 University Boulevard, Suite 500
Ellicott City, MD 21043
Phone: (443) 973-3251
jrcdms@intersocietal.org
www.jrcdms.org

Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology
20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2850
Chicago, IL 60606-3182
Phone: (312) 704-5300
mail@jrcert.org
www.jrcert.org

Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers
2745 Dallas Parkway, Suite 350
Plano, TX 75093-8730
Phone: (800) 229-9506 or (214) 473-8057
www.sdms.org

UNIT CLERK/SECRETARY

Unit clerks are also known as unit secretaries or health unit coordinators. They are responsible for the day-to-day preparation and recording of medical records, transcription of physician orders, and copying information from nurses' records. Under supervision, they complete requisitions for lab tests, plot data on appropriate charts, and route charts when patients are transferred or discharged. Additional tasks may include acting as a receptionist on a patient floor, coordinating messages from other units, reporting needed services and repairs, and holding telemetry monitoring duties.

Work Conditions

Unit clerks deal with many requests from hospital staff and may field general questions from patients' families regarding room location, unit visiting hours, etc., which may create stress. Depending on their assignment, unit clerks might wear hospital scrubs or dress clothes. The environment is clean and well lit.

High School Preparation

Speech, computer, and accounting classes are helpful for this career.

Additional Educational Requirements

Most hospitals offer on-the-job training by experience is helpful. Business, computer technology, health information management, or office administration certificates and programs will provide an extra edge to individuals considering this career.

Job Outlook

Employment in this career is pretty sound; most openings will be for replacement of individuals retiring or advancing into another career. Advancement from other entry-level careers within the hospital is a good way to start in this position. Salaries may range from \$19,800 to \$37,900.

Educational Programs

Most colleges and universities have business and computer technology programs that will be helpful to obtain a clerical position within a hospital.

Additional Resources

National Association of Health Unit Coordinators, INC.
1947 Madron Road
Rockford, IL 61107
Phone: 888-22-NAHUC or (815) 633-4351
office@nahuc.org
www.nahuc.org