Allied Health Professions
Radiographers

NHS
The Rotherham
NHS Foundation Trust

Most patients who come to The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust will, at some point, be seen by a Radiographer

Radiographers are backed by the Society and College of Radiographers – their professional body

Radiographer is a protected title. To register, Radiographers must hold a relevant qualification which is obtainable by undertaking a 3 year degree at university

Radiographers at Rotherham are involved in the diagnosis and treatment of a wide range of conditions

Radiographers are regulated professionals with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC)

The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust has 90 Radiographers working in several specialist areas

A newly qualified Radiographer will start on a salary of £22,000, but managers and Consultant Radiographers can earn in excess of £85,000

Understand the person

- A Radiographer has spent at least 3 years at University in order to qualify. Specialising in other areas often requires further training at Masters level
- Post qualification, Radiographers follow career paths according to a combination of personal interests and the needs of healthcare services and patients
- Some Radiographers go on to become Consultant Practitioners, and are involved in expert practice, education, leadership, research, and service development

What can Radiographers do for you?

- Plain film Radiographers take x-rays using ionising radiation to diagnose conditions such as broken bones, chest infections, arthritis and many others
- Computerised Tomography (CT) uses radiation to produce virtual slices through the body, diagnosing a range of conditions in the head, lungs, bones, abdomen or limbs
- Ultrasound uses high frequency sound waves to create an image inside the body. Ultrasound is commonly associated with pregnancy scanning, but this is only a small portion of this role. Blood vessels, abdominal organs and ligaments/ tendons are all routinely imaged using ultrasound
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses powerful magnetic fields to provide in-depth images of soft tissues in the body
- Breast screening/mammography uses low energy x-rays to examine the breasts. The primary goal is the early detection of breast cancer. Both males and females may have a mammogram
- Interventional Radiography refers to a range of techniques to image, diagnose and treat a variety of structures and conditions including veins, arteries, tumours, kidney stones and gall stones

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