- Demonstrate an elementary awareness and understanding of the methodology of developmental psychology.
- Demonstrate an ability to critically review material about developmental psychology.

PSY 260 Psychology of Personality (3) KCC AA/DS
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): PSY 100; qualification for ENG 100 and MATH 24.

PSY 260 is a survey of major theoretical approaches to the scientific study of personality. Topics include development, assessment, change, and cultural-social determinants. Current research issues are emphasized.

Upon successful completion of PSY 260, the student should be able to:

- Compare and contrast the basic theoretical approaches to personality, and their corresponding views of development, change, and assessment.
- Distinguish between the various methodological approaches to personality research.
- Apply critical analysis to personality research literature.
- Express ideas and opinions clearly, both orally and in writing.

PSY 270 Introduction to Clinical Psychology (3) KCC AA/DS
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): PSY 100; qualification for ENG 100; qualification for MATH 24.

PSY 270 is a survey of types of psychological problems, methods of assessment and types of treatment, along with the history and theories of behavior problems.

Upon successful completion of PSY 270, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate understanding of the development and maintenance of pathological behavior.
- Demonstrate awareness and basic understanding of the types of assessment and treatment of pathological behavior.
- Demonstrate an ability to critically review material concerning clinical psychology.

Q

QM 252, Applied Math in Business, is now MATH 203, Calculus for Business and the Social Sciences.

R

RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY

RAD 100 Introduction to Radiologic Technology (3) Fall
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): Acceptance into the Radiologic Technology program.
Corequisite(s): RAD 100L; RAD 140.

RAD 100 is an introduction to radiologic technology procedures: ethics, safety, dark room chemistry and technique, elementary radiographic positioning, radiographic exposure principles.

Upon successful completion of RAD 100, the student should be able to:

- Practice basic ethical principles as a radiologic technologist in the performance of one's duties.
- Apply the knowledge and skill necessary for thorough and efficient function in a darkroom.
- Apply the principles of radiologic techniques and correlate this knowledge with practical application.
- Apply the principle of basic radiographic positioning of structures, and correlate this knowledge with practical application.
- Describe the organizational structure of the hospital and its function in society.
- State a brief description of job tasks, educational systems, requirements for licensure, employment and career opportunities, and any special aptitudes necessary for working in radiologic technology as a health career.
- State the importance of having specific knowledge about professionalism, death, patient rights, ethics, health insurance, and other medical-legal considerations.

RAD 100L Introduction to Radiologic Technology Laboratory (1) Fall
3 hours lab per week
Prerequisite(s): Acceptance into the Radiologic Technology program.
Corequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 140.

RAD 100L is an introduction to radiologic technology procedures: processing, positioning, and equipment.

Upon successful completion of RAD 100L, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate mastery of tasks taught in RAD 100, including processing techniques, radiographic exposure and positioning.
- Apply the basic concepts of personal and professional adjustment in interpersonal relationships with members of peer groups and instructional staff.
- Apply the principles of medical ethics to analyze, synthesize, and/or evaluate simulated clinical situations involving medical ethics.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the chemical constituents of processing solutions and their functions.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the application and function of various darkroom and process apparatus.

- Explain the theory of X-ray technique.
- Demonstrate knowledge of radiographic anatomy and positioning of the chest, abdomen, upper and lower extremities, shoulder girdle, hip joint, and pelvic girdle.

RAD 110 Radiologic Technique (3) Spring
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L; RAD 140.
Corequisite(s): RAD 110L; RAD 120; RAD 141; RAD 149.

RAD 110 focuses on principles of x-ray technique; patient care during radiographic procedures.

Upon successful completion of RAD 110, the student should be able to:

- Apply the principles of radiographic technique and correlate this knowledge with practical application.
- Apply knowledge of patient care procedures and techniques used in the general care of the patient with emphasis on the role of the radiologic technologist.
- Explain the theory of x-ray machine technique.
- Apply knowledge of basic radiographic anatomy and positioning of the cranium, spine, bony thorax, and soft tissues of the chest.

RAD 110L Radiologic Technique Laboratory (1) Spring
3 hours lab per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L; RAD 140.
Corequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 120; RAD 141; RAD 149.

RAD 110L focuses on application of technique charts to radiography of specified body structures.

Upon successful completion of RAD 110L, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate mastery of tasks taught in RAD 110, including producing radiographs of the skull, facial bones, spine, bony thorax and soft tissue of the chest.
- Explain the theory of x-ray technique.
- Apply knowledge of basic patient care procedures and techniques.
- Apply knowledge of basic radiographic anatomy and positioning of the skull, facial bones, spine, bony thorax and soft tissue of the chest.

RAD 120 Radiologic Physics (3) Spring
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L; RAD 140.
Corequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 110L; RAD 141; RAD 149.

RAD 120 focuses on basic principles of ionizing radiation applied to equipment used in radiologic technology.

Upon successful completion of RAD 120, the student should be able to:

- Explain the fundamentals of electrical and radiation physics and the basic principles underlying the operation of x-ray equipment and auxiliary devices.
- Identify and apply basic principles of radiation biology and protection.
- Explain the function of each part in x-ray machine circuit.
- Explain the method of production of x-rays and the interactions of x-rays and matter.

NOTICE: RAD 140, 141, 142, 240, 241 and 242 are special courses in Hospital Radiographic Technique. Courses in Hospital Radiographic Technique provide approximately 2200 hours of clinical experience in the radiology department of a cooperating hospital. These experiences include observation of and practice in positioning the sick and injured patient, obtaining the exact radiograph requested by the physician, and assisting in treatment of disease. In these special courses in Hospital Radiographic Technique film exposure time, film manipulation and the finished radiograph are critically studied. Throughout the two academic years and interim summer, certain approved radiographs must be completed. These, by location, include radiographs of extremities, gastrointestinal tract, urinary tract, skull (sinuses, facial bones, mastoids, mandible), spine, pelvis (hip-nailing), shoulder and thoracic cage and cavity (lungs, heart and sternum).

RAD 140 Hospital Radiographic Technique I (6) Fall
360 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): Acceptance into the Radiologic Technology program.
Corequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L.
Comment: 280 clinical hours during 16 week semester. 80 clinical hours during 4 week semester break. Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 140 provides for observation and supervised practice in positioning the patient and obtaining approved radiographs as requested with emphasis on chest, abdomen, and upper extremities.

Upon successful completion of RAD 140, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with emphasis on the chest, abdomen, upper extremities.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 141 Hospital Radiographic Technique II (5) Spring
317 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L; RAD 140.
Corequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 110L; RAD 120; RAD 149.
Comment: Spring semester only. Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 141 provides for observation and supervised practice in positioning the patient and obtaining approved radiographs as requested with emphasis on spine, pelvis, and lower extremities.

Upon successful completion of RAD 141, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with emphasis on the spine, pelvis, and lower extremities.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 142 Hospital Radiographic Technique III (7) Summer
416 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 110L; RAD 120; RAD 141; RAD 149.
Corequisite(s): RAD 150.
Comment: Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 142 provides for observation and supervised practice in positioning the patient and obtaining approved radiographs as requested with emphasis on cranium, facial bones, and mobile procedures.

Upon successful completion of RAD 142, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with emphasis on the cranium, facial bones, and bedside (mobile) radiography procedures.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Demonstrate knowledge of pediatric radiography.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 149 Radiographic Film Critique I (1) Spring
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 100; RAD 100L; RAD 140.
Corequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 110L; RAD 120; RAD 141.

RAD 149 focuses on evaluation of radiographic technique through critique of films obtained in RAD 141; presentation of case reports.

Upon successful completion of RAD 149, the student should be able to:

- Recognize, describe, and change the prime factors of radiography by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture classes.
- Recognize, describe, and change the factors which affect the radiographic quality of a film by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture classes.
- Correlate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, including cross-sectional anatomy, with radiographic procedures performed in RAD 140 and 141.
- Apply the knowledge gained in RAD 110, 110L and 141 to identify the types of assigned radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Apply knowledge gained in RAD 110, 110L, and 141 to identify normal anatomical structures on assigned radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Apply knowledge gained in RAD 110, 110L, and 141 as determined by properly exposed and processed films with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Identify the elements of thorough radiographic image evaluation.
- Demonstrate good judgment as to whether an image is optimal, diagnostic, or needs to be repeated.

RAD 150 Radiographic Film Critique II (2) Summer
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 110; RAD 110L; RAD 120; RAD 141; RAD 149.
Corequisite(s): RAD 142.

RAD 150 focuses on evaluation of radiographic technique through critique of films obtained in RAD 142; presentation of case reports.

Upon successful completion of RAD 150, the student should be able to:

- Recognize, describe, and change the prime factors of radiography by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture classes.
- Recognize, describe, and change the factors which affect the radiographic quality of a film by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture classes.
- Correlate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, including cross-sectional anatomy, with radiographic procedures performed in RAD 141 and 142.
- Apply the knowledge gained in beginning courses to identify assigned radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Apply knowledge gained in beginning courses to identify normal anatomical structures on assigned radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by testing.
- Apply knowledge gained in beginning courses to identify all types of film artifacts with 75 percent accuracy as determined by objective testing.
- Apply knowledge gained in beginning courses to determine properly done radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Use a film evaluation procedure to explain how to improve the diagnostic quality of a radiograph.
- Discuss radiographic quality based on factors governing recognition and differentiation.

RAD 200 Advanced Radiologic Positioning (3) Fall
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 142; RAD 150.
Corequisite(s): RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.

RAD 200 focuses on advanced radiographic positioning of the osseous system.

Upon successful completion of RAD 200, the student should be able to:

- Practice principles of advanced x-ray positioning of osseous structures, and correlate this knowledge with practical application.
- Apply advanced x-ray positioning of structures and organs.

RAD 200L Advanced Radiologic Positioning Laboratory (1) Fall
3 hours lab per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 142; RAD 150.
Corequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.

RAD 200L focuses on construction and application of technique charts for the osseous system; application and use of contrast media in radiologic technology procedures.

Upon successful completion of RAD 200L, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate mastery of tasks taught in RAD 200.
- Demonstrate mastery in construction of technique charts in advanced anatomy and positioning of the osseous system.
- Demonstrate mastery in procedures involving the use of contrast media.
- Apply advanced x-ray positioning of structures and organs.

RAD 210 Advanced Radiologic Technique (3) Fall
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 142; RAD 150.
Corequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 240; RAD 248.

RAD 210 focuses on advanced principles of radiographic exposure, contrast media procedures, pediatric radiography, diseases/injuries and relationship to radiology; introduction to computer applications in radiography.

Upon successful completion of RAD 210, the student should be able to:

- Explain the manipulation of exposure factors.
- Explain procedure in radiography involving the use of contrast media.
- Explain the methods of pediatric radiography.
- Explain certain changes that occur in disease and injury and their application to radiologic technology.
- Explain advanced principles of imagery and technique, including computer applications.

RAD 220 Departmental Administration (1) Spring
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.
Corequisite(s): RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 249; RAD 255.

RAD 220 is a study of administrative procedures, personnel management, and quality assurance in radiology.

Upon successful completion of RAD 220, the student should be able to:

- Define quality assurance and quality control.
- Discuss the benefits of a quality assurance program to the patient and to the department.
- List elements of quality assurance and discuss how each is related to the quality assurance program.
- Discuss the importance of continuing education in regard to the rapid advancement of technology.
- Describe different methods and/or types of organization, function, supervision, and financial arrangements relative to departments of radiology.
- Describe correct intra- and inter-departmental relationships pertaining to attitudes and policies relative to personnel management.
- Describe the different functions of professional organizations and unions.

RAD 230 Special Radiographic Procedures (3) Spring
3 hours lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 120; RAD 200; RAD 210.
Corequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 249.

RAD 230 is a survey of special procedures in radiography and equipment involved.

Upon successful completion of RAD 230, the student should be able to:

- Describe each special radiographic procedure in terms of patient preparation, contrast medium employed, general procedural methods, method of administering contrast media, special equipment utilized, projections required, and anatomy visualized.
- Describe the special needles, guide wires and catheters required for each special procedure.
- Label the component parts and explain how each type of changer works in the clinical situation.
- Describe the procedural steps involved in the Seldinger technique and lumbar puncture.
- Identify cross-sectional anatomy on computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging scans.
- Explain the principles of ultrasonography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and nuclear medicine.

RAD 230L Special Radiographic Procedures Laboratory (1) Spring
3 hours lab per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 120; RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210.
Corequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 241; RAD 249.

RAD 230L focuses on laboratory practice in special procedures in radiography and use of equipment involved.

Upon successful completion of RAD 230L, the student should be able to demonstrate mastery of tasks taught in RAD 230L:

- Describe each special radiographic procedure in terms of patient preparation, contrast medium employed, general procedural methods, method of administering contrast media, special equipment utilized, projections required, and anatomy visualized.
- Describe the special needles, guide wires and catheters required for each special procedure.
- Label the component parts and explain how each type of changer works in the clinical situation.
- Describe the procedural steps involved in the Seldinger technique and lumbar puncture.
- Identify cross-sectional anatomy on computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging scans.

- Explain the imaging principles of ultrasonography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and nuclear medicine.

RAD 240 Hospital Radiographic Technique IV (7) Fall
413 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): RAD 142; RAD 150.
Corequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 248.
Comment: 333 clinical hours during 16 week semester. 80 clinical hours during 4 week semester break. Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 240 provides for observation and supervised practice in pediatric radiography and radiography using contrast media.

Upon successful completion of RAD 240, the student should be able to:
- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with experience in radiographic examinations of pediatric patients and with emphasis on radiographic examinations using contrast media of the gastrointestinal and urinary system.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Demonstrate knowledge of pediatric radiography.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 241 Hospital Radiographic Technique V (6) Spring
351 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.
Corequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 249; RAD 255.
Comment: 311 clinical hours during 16 week semester. 40 clinical hours during 1 week spring recess. Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 241 provides for observation and supervised practice in special procedures in radiography.

Upon successful completion of RAD 241, the student should be able to:
- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with emphasis on special radiographic examinations using imaging techniques studied in RAD 230 and 230L.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 242 Hospital Radiographic Technique VI (5) Summer
302 total clinical hours
Prerequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 249; RAD 255.
Corequisite(s): RAD 260.
Comment: Letter grade only. May not be audited. May not be taken credit/no credit.

RAD 242 provides for hospital clinical experiences with emphasis on experiences in operating room examinations with an advance level of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, adaptation of technical factors to meet the clinical situation, and correlation of anatomy and physiology to radiographic procedures and techniques. It includes rotation in either nuclear medicine or radiation therapy.

Upon successful completion of RAD 242, the student should be able to:
- Demonstrate knowledge of safe, correct radiographic technique and positioning, with emphasis on operating room examinations and special procedure examinations.
- Demonstrate knowledge of adapting technical factors to meet the clinical situation.
- Demonstrate correlation of anatomy and physiology and radiographic procedures and techniques.
- Demonstrate introductory knowledge of clinical practice in either nuclear medicine or radiation therapy.
- Carry out assigned radiographic procedures in the clinical area with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Correlate anatomy and physiology and assigned radiographic procedures with 100 percent accuracy as determined by satisfactory clinical evaluation comments.
- Demonstrate professionalism in attendance, attitude, and behavior.
- Meet clinical objectives.

RAD 248 Radiographic Film Critique III (1) Fall
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 142; RAD 150.
Corequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240.

RAD 248 is a problems seminar; advanced film critique stressing common procedures using contrast material; pediatric radiography.

Upon successful completion of RAD 248, the student should be able to:
- Recognize, describe, and change the prime factors of radiography by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture and lab classes.
- Recognize, describe, and change the factors which affect the radiographic quality of a film by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture and lab classes.
- Correlate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, including cross-sectional anatomy, with radiographic procedures performed during RAD 240.

- Apply the knowledge gained in advanced radiographic procedures to critique radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Correlate basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology, crosssectional anatomy, and pathology with radiographic technique with 75 percent accuracy as determined by objective testing.
- Recognize the difference between diagnostic and poor quality radiographs.
- Use a film evaluation procedure to explain how to improve the diagnostic quality of a radiograph.
- Discuss radiographs based on factors governing recognition and differentiation.

RAD 249 Radiographic Film Critique IV (1) Spring
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.
Corequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 255.

RAD 249 is a problems seminar; advanced film critique stressing films made during special procedures.

Upon successful completion of RAD 249, the student should be able to:

- Recognize, describe, and change the prime factors of radiography by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture and lab classes.
- Recognize, describe, and change the factors which affect the radiographic quality of a film by correlation of knowledge gained in lecture and lab classes.
- Correlate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, including cross-sectional anatomy, with radiographic procedures performed during RAD 241.
- Apply the knowledge gained in special radiographic procedures to critique radiographs with 75 percent accuracy as demonstrated by objective testing.
- Correlate basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology, crosssectional anatomy, and pathology with radiographic technique with 75 percent accuracy as determined by objective testing.
- Identify the elements of thorough radiographic image evaluation.
- Demonstrate good judgment with regard to whether or not an image is optimal, diagnostic, or needs to be repeated.
- Develop self-confidence in one's abilities as a radiographer.

RAD 255 Applied Radiologic Principles (1) Spring
1 hour lecture per week
Prerequisite(s): RAD 200; RAD 200L; RAD 210; RAD 240; RAD 248.
Corequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 249.

RAD 255 focuses on synthesis and correlation of imaging techniques as related to basic principles of radiography and implications of emerging technology.

Upon successful completion of RAD 255, the student should be able to:

- Describe all aspects of radiographic imaging principles and procedures.
- Describe the impact of emerging technology in diagnostic imaging on radiologic technology.
- Demonstrate responsibility for continuing education.
- Demonstrate proficiency in all areas of radiologic technology by satisfactory performance on simulated registry examinations.

RAD 260 Radiation Biology and Protection (2) Summer
4 hours lecture per week (eight weeks)
Prerequisite(s): RAD 220; RAD 230; RAD 230L; RAD 241; RAD 249; RAD 255.
Corequisite(s): RAD 242.

RAD 260 focuses on effects of ionizing radiation in biologic systems; application to radiography, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine; importance of minimizing exposure and proper techniques.

Upon successful completion of RAD 260, the student should be able to:

- Describe the effects of ionizing radiation in a given biologic system.
- Understand the importance of minimizing radiation exposure.
- Cite the importance of specific proper techniques in minimizing exposure.
- Demonstrate an understanding of radiobiology as it pertains to radiography, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine.

RELIGION

REL 150 Introduction to the World's Major Religions (3) KCC AA/DH, KCC AA/FGC and KCC AS/AH
3 hours lecture per week
Recommended preparation: Qualification for ENG 100, ENG 160, or ESL 100.

REL 150 is a survey of the major religious traditions of the world. The course is designed to provide students with an understanding and appreciation of these traditions, and to enable students to think sensitively and critically about the religious world.

Upon successful completion of REL 150, the student should be able to:

- Identify the essential characteristics that distinguish the major religious traditions.
- Describe the basic components of each major religious tradition, such as its myths, rituals, doctrines, ethics, and artistic expressions.
- Describe religious conflicts and trends in the modern world.
- Explain the relationship between one's own religious background and that of the surrounding community.
- Express ideas and opinions clearly in writing.

REL 151 Religion and the Meaning of Existence (3) KCC AA/DH and KCC AS/AH
3 hours lecture per week
Recommended Preparation: Qualification for ENG 100, ENG 160, or ESL 100.

REL 151 introduces contemporary religious issues, their background and development, with emphasis on the question, "What is the meaning of existence?"