

Radiographers take images of the insides of patients' bodies to diagnose injury or disease. They also care for and treat people with cancer.

Radiographers look after people who are unwell or in pain who be anxious or uncertain about what is going to happen. They use their wide range of skills and training to deliver a sensitive, patient-focused healthcare service in imaging and radiotherapy.

There are two types of radiographer: diagnostic and therapeutic. Both diagnostic and therapeutic radiographers have safety and quality at the forefront of their practice.

Diagnostic radiographers employ a wide range of imaging techniques such as CT, MRI, Ultrasound and plain film to produce high quality images of injury or disease. Often they interpret the images so that correct treatment can be provided. They undertake diagnostic work and independent reporting as part of a multidisciplinary team. They are a key part of the delivery of acute as well as community based services. Early diagnosis is a vital step in care pathways and the delivery of any subsequent treatment. Health surveillance screening such as mammography has a very important role to play in the early detection of cancer.

Therapeutic radiographers are the only health professionals to plan and deliver radiotherapy in the treatment of cancer. They provide both curative and palliative treatments utilising complex technology as well as offering a high degree of emotional support to their patients.

### **The Society and College of Radiographers**

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