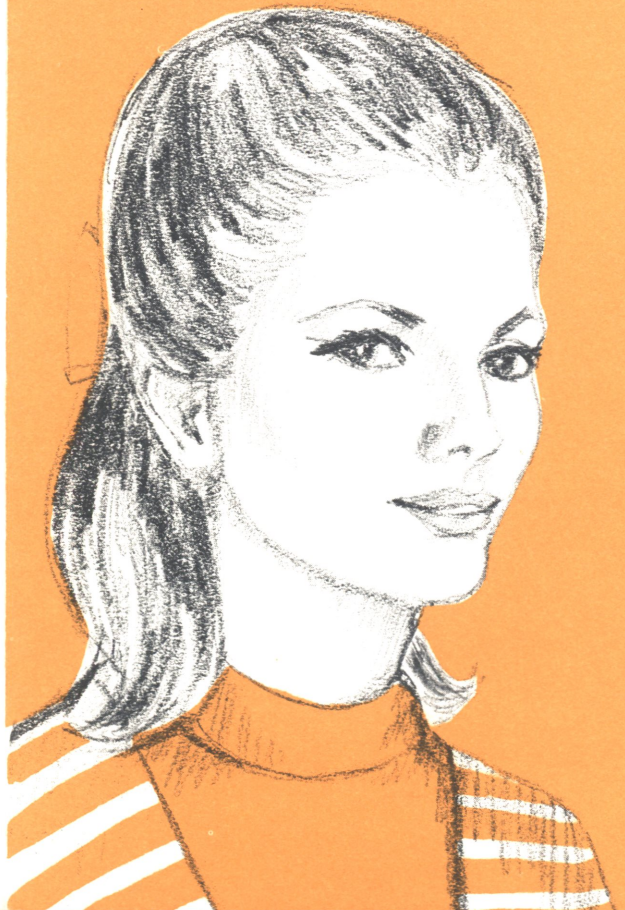


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Why not be a Medical Technologist?

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MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY is a

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Satisfying
Challenging profession

CAN A GIRL FIND SATISFACTION AS A MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST?

Yes, if she is

INTERESTED IN CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY,
ACCURATE, THOROUGH, AND RELIABLE,
ABLE TO WORK UNDER PRESSURE,
Has MANUAL DEXTERITY,
And... wants to help find and fight disease.



WHAT IS A MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST?

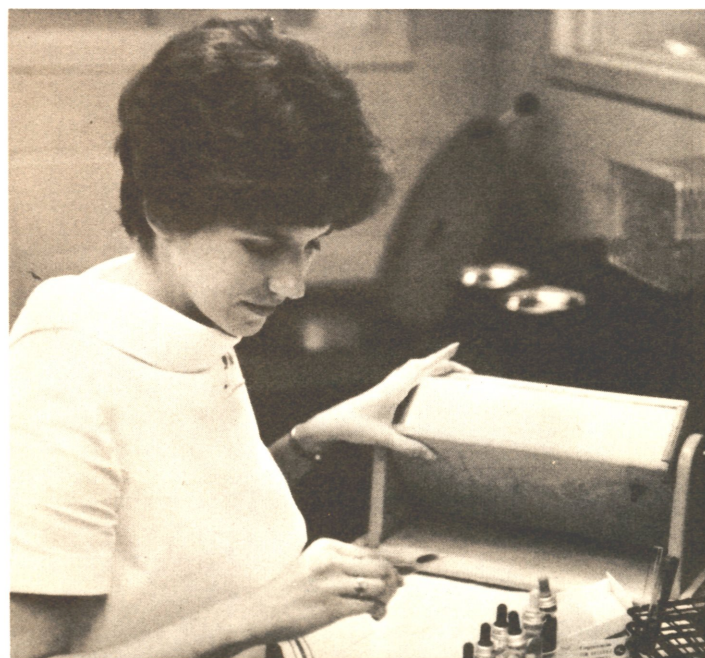
The medical technologist is a laboratory worker. As a member of the medical team, working with pathologists and other physicians, she performs chemical, microscopic, bacteriological, and other medical tests to aid physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

WHY DO GIRLS WANT TO BE MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS?

The work is stimulating, earnings are good, and working conditions are pleasant. In 1967, 85 percent of all registered medical technologists were women. Increasing demands for medical technologists assure excellent employment opportunities for many years to come.

Part-time opportunities are readily available, and the trained medical technologist will find her skills in demand if she wants to return to work after raising her family.

Mrs. Karen James passed the registry examination in medical technology when her first child was 2 years old. Presently employed full time in blood bank and hematology at Riverside Methodist Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, she expects to continue on a part-time basis as her family responsibilities require more of her time.



WHAT DO MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS DO?

Medical technologists are skilled in performing a great variety of laboratory procedures. As a medical technologist you might:

- Draw blood from patients and examine it chemically and microscopically
- Culture bacteria to identify disease-causing organisms
- Analyze the chemical composition of body fluids and tissues
- Identify blood factors for transfusions
- Test serum for antibodies
- Trace cancer with radioactive isotopes

Medical technologists must be able to handle delicate laboratory equipment and to operate many special scientific instruments such as microscopes, cryostats, spectrophotometers, automatic analyzers, and electronic cell counters.

Medical technologists who work in small laboratories usually perform many different types of tests, whereas those in large laboratories often specialize in such fields as blood banking, microbiology, nuclear laboratory medicine, and other areas.

Miss Helen Janes, head of the Department of Microbiology, Veterans' Hospital, Vancouver, Wash., is a recent winner of the Corning outstanding medical technologist award and represented the United States at an International Congress of Medical Technologists in West Berlin. Active in numerous volunteer activities, Miss Janes also is working toward her doctorate degree.

Photo: Oregon Journal



WHERE DO MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS WORK?

About two-thirds of all medical technologists work in private or government hospital laboratories. Others are employed in doctors' private laboratories, clinics, public health departments, veterinary clinics, industrial medical laboratories, pharmaceutical houses, research institutions, and Federal Government agencies. Some hold administrative, supervisory, or teaching positions.

WHAT DO MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS EARN?

A 1966 survey of registered medical technologists indicated that more than half earned more than \$6,000 a year, while about one in four earned more than \$7,200. Salaries vary widely according to geographic area. The Federal Government, the largest single employer of medical technologists, hired newly graduated technologists at a minimum annual salary of \$5,565 in early 1968.

Mrs. Phyllis Thornton, Educational Program Director, Freedmen's Hospital School of Medical Technology, Washington, D.C., finds enjoyment in working with her hands as well as her mind and satisfaction in knowing that her work benefits people. Here she is working in the laboratory with one of her students, Mr. Fred Hancock.



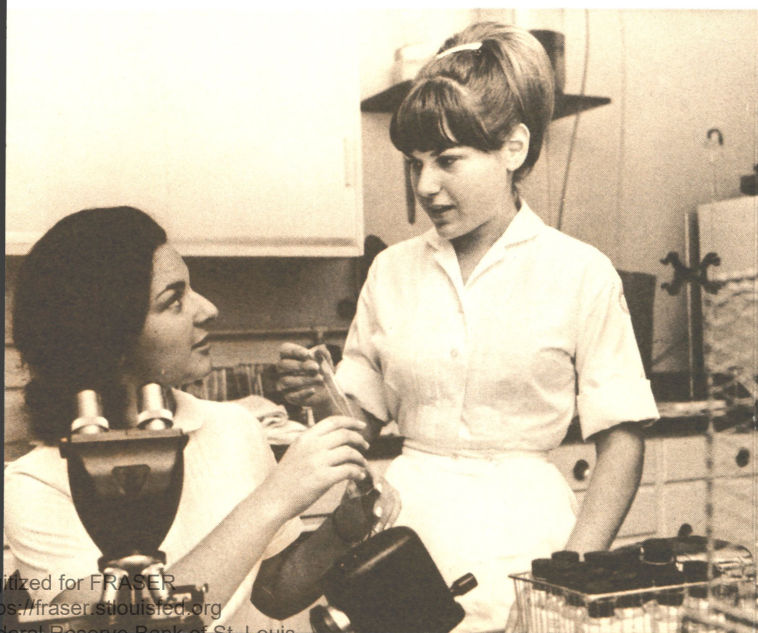
IF THE IDEA OF BECOMING A MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST APPEALS TO YOU . . .

- Take courses in chemistry, biology, and mathematics in high school
- Complete at least 3 years of college, including:
16 semester hours of biology
16 semester hours of chemistry
1 course in mathematics
- Obtain 12 months of clinical training in a school of medical technology that has been approved by the American Medical Association. (Most of the AMA-accredited schools are affiliated with colleges and universities that count the 12-month clinical training as the senior year and award a bachelor's degree upon its completion.)
- Take the national examination of the Board of Registry of Medical Technologists of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. This gives certification with the professional title "MT(ASCP)" and the right to wear the Registry insignia.

Other laboratory careers include cytotechnologist (2 years college and 1 year training), histologic technician (1 year supervised training), and laboratory assistant (1-year course after high school).

Lyn Hershfeld (seated) of Hartford, Conn., and Judith Feldman (standing) of Jericho, N.Y., are preparing a specimen for a laboratory test. Both girls are medical technology students at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.

Photo: Jet Photographers



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

on Medical Technology as a career, schools of medical technology, and loans and scholarships available, write to

American Society of Medical Technologists
Suite 1600, Hermann Professional Building
Houston, Tex. 77025

or

The Registry of Medical Technologists
Post Office Box 2544
Muncie, Ind. 47302

and consult

The Occupational Outlook Handbook
(in your school or local library)

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