A **Radiology Technician** uses radiographic (X-ray) equipment, to prepare and create high-quality images of various parts of the body (bones, organs, tissues, and vessels) for the diagnosis and treatment of injuries and illness by a radiologist, physician, or other healthcare professional.

A Radiologic Technologist may specialize in various diagnostic imaging types such as:

**Diagnostic Radiography**: The use of X-rays that enable views through tissues in order to examine bones, cavities, and internal matter; includes cardiovascular imaging.

**CT (Computed Tomography)**: An imaging method that creates cross-sectional scans (slices) of body organs; 2- or 3-dimensional images can also be created from the cross-sectional images taken.

**MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)**: A non-invasive procedure that produces 2- or 3-dimensional images of the body through the use of powerful radio waves and magnets.

**Nuclear Medicine**: The branch of medicine that uses radioactive tracers (radioactive molecules administered through the body) to diagnose and treat various diseases and examine bodily and organ functions.

**Mammography**: The use of X-rays to produce breast tissue images. 

*Data Source: CityTownInfo.com*