Educational Programs

Bartone School of Radiography

A rewarding career in healthcare awaits those who choose radiology as a profession. Radiographers, or radiologic technologists have completed special training to produce images of organs, limbs and other parts of the body that doctors then use to diagnose and determine treatment plans for disease and injuries. Careers in radiography have become more and more diverse as the field of radiology has evolved from the discovery of the x-ray to complex and sophisticated scanning methods like magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). As the technology has expanded, there has been an increasing need for highly trained men and women to fill the varied positions available to radiologic technologists. The field of radiography offers the opportunity to provide vital service as a key member of the healthcare team.

New York Methodist Hospital’s Bartone School of Radiography has a long history of providing high quality training in radiography. The Bartone School offers a two-year program in radiography and imaging modalities. Students at the Bartone School benefit from a full varied curriculum with both didactic and clinical experience components. The School is noted for the excellence of its classroom teachers and clinical instructors. Bartone students receive the knowledge and skills necessary to provide superior radiologic service and thereby achieve great success in the field.

EMS Institute - Paramedic Program

People's lives often depend on the quick reaction and competent care of emergency medical technicians (EMT-Basic) and paramedics (EMT-P). Incidents as varied as automobile accidents, heart attacks, slips and falls, childbirth, and gunshot wounds all require immediate medical attention. EMT's and paramedics provide this vital service as they care for and transport the sick or injured to a medical facility.

In an emergency, EMT's and paramedics are typically dispatched to the scene, where they often work with police and fire fighters. Once they arrive, EMT's and paramedics assess the nature of the patient's condition while trying to determine whether the patient has any pre-existing medical conditions. Following medical protocols and guidelines, they provide appropriate emergency care and, when necessary, transport the patient.

Some paramedics work as part of a helicopter's flight crew to transport critically ill or injured patients to hospital trauma centers and large tertiary care medical centers. The specific responsibilities of EMTs and paramedics depend on their level of certification and training.

The EMT- basic (EMT-B) represents the first component of the emergency medical services system. An EMT trained at this level is prepared to care for patients at the scene of an accident, and while transporting patients by ambulance to the hospital. The EMT-B has the emergency skills to assess a patient's condition and to provide basic management of respiratory, cardiac, and traumatic emergencies.

The paramedic provides the most extensive pre-hospital care. In addition to performing the duties of the EMT-B, paramedics may administer drugs orally and intravenously, interpret electrocardiograms (EKGs), perform endotracheal intubation, and use cardiac monitors and other complex medical equipment.

Many paramedics use their education and experience as a stepping stone to other careers in healthcare, such as emergency medical services administration, physician assistant (PA), registered nurse (RN), physician or EMS educator.
School of Diagnostic Medical Sonography

Diagnostic medical sonography or ultrasound, is a clinical laboratory science using highly sophisticated, computer driven imaging devices to produce three-dimensional dynamic visual images of organs, tissue and blood flow. A radiation-free medical imaging modality, it provides important clinical information for the diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Sonographers are part of the medical team, which includes physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals who provide essential clinical information that is used to plan treatment modalities for patients across a wide range of diseases and medical conditions.

There are several areas of specialization in the field of sonography. These include vascular sonography, obstetrics/gynecologic sonography, abdominal sonography, echocardiography and neurosonology. In addition, sonographers perform general human organ studies to guide surgical procedures and assessments.

This technically challenging, patient focused field demands that sonographers demonstrate a high level of decision making, diagnostic responsibility and patient care. Sonographers have extensive, direct patient contact, that includes performing invasive procedures. Sonographers are expected to be not only technically competent but compassionate and effective in dealing with patients who may range from very healthy to critically ill.

School of Clinical Laboratory Science

Clinical laboratory scientists make the practice of modern medicine possible. Using state-of-the-art equipment and computer technology, they perform a wide array of complex laboratory procedures which are essential to a patient's medical care. New and emerging technologies are constantly expanding the role of the Clinical Laboratory Scientist.

Trained clinical laboratory scientists have a wide array of careers open to them. They may work in one of the five major areas of the medical laboratory: blood banking, chemistry, hematology, immunology, microbiology, etc. Or, they may use their training to pursue a career in higher education, research science, industry, health care administration, medicine, marketing, nursing, or law.

School of Radiation Therapy

Radiation therapy, one of the most sophisticated tools of modern medicine, plays a major role in the treatment of cancer. Over 50% of all cancer patients receive radiation therapy at some point during their treatment, and more than half of all radiotherapy patients are considered to be potentially curable.

The radiation therapist, in addition to delivering the prescribed treatments, is responsible for recording and auditing treatment records, observing patient reactions, assisting in nursing care, and providing the patient with nutritional guidance. Along with the radiation oncologist and the radiation physicist, the radiation therapist takes an active role in planning and implementing the course of therapy, and is a key member of the cancer treatment team.

Exciting and rewarding careers and professional opportunities await the graduate. In addition to the field of radiation oncology, graduates may pursue careers in administration, research, dosimetry, education, or technical consultation. They may be employed in hospitals, clinics, private offices, laboratories or medical equipment companies.